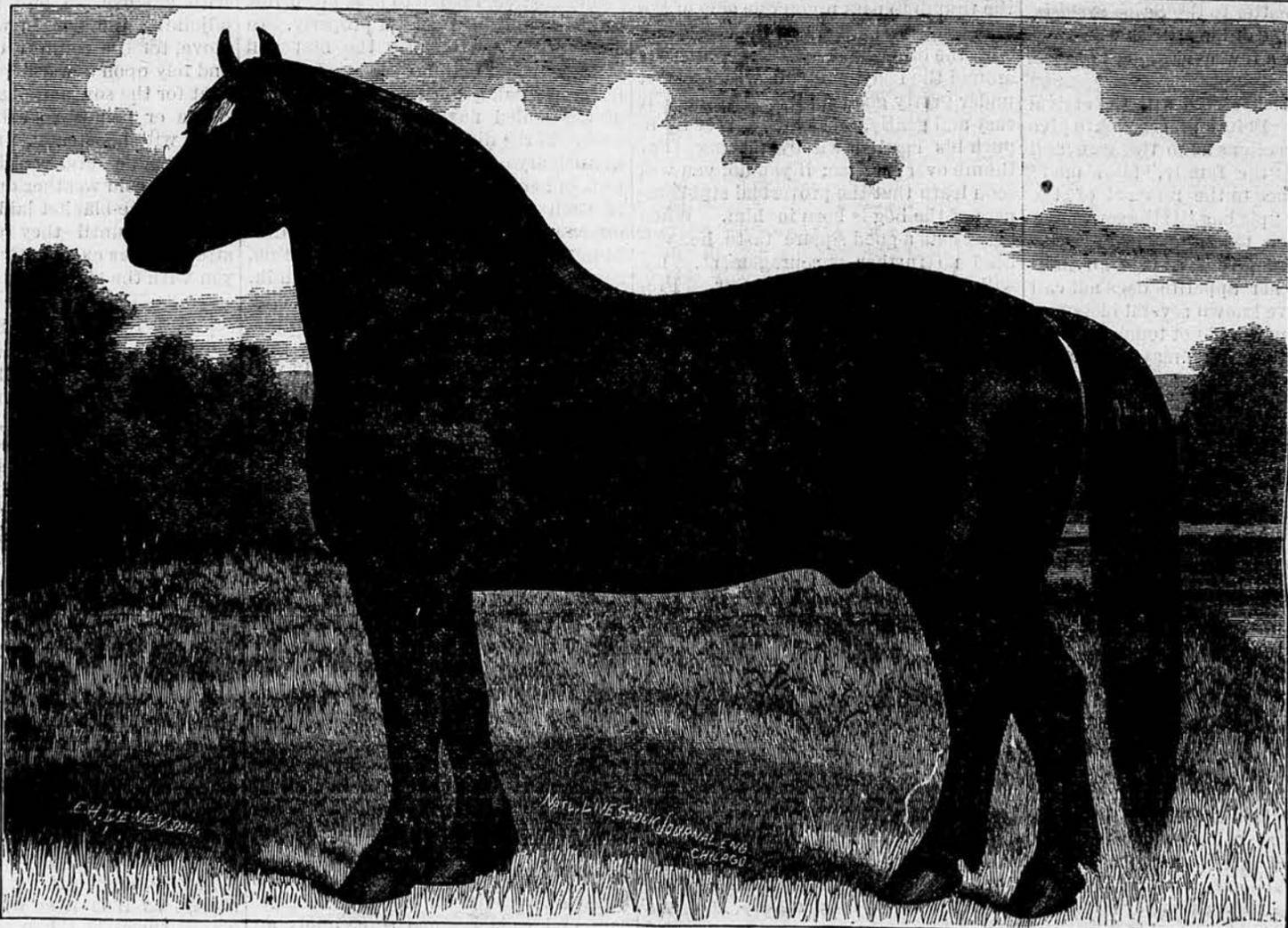


KANSAS FARMER

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PERCHERON STALLION BRILLIANT, 1271 (755).

Foaled 1876; imported 1881, by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Illinois, and now in service at his Oaklawn Farm. Pedigree: Got by Brilliant, 1899 (756); he by Coco 2d (714); he by Vieux Chaslin (713); he by Coco (712); he by Mignon (715); he by Jean Le Blanc (739), a direct descendant of the famous Arab Stallion Gallipoli, who stood at the stud stables of Pin, near Bellesme, France, about 1830. Dam of Brilliant, 1271 (755), was Ragout by Favori 1st (711), he by Vieux Chaslin (713); he by Coco (712); he by Mignon (715); he by Jean Le Blanc (739), etc. Second dam Aline, by Coco (712), etc. Third dam Jeanette, by Vieux Coco. Dam of Brilliant, 1899 (756), was Rosette, by Mina, a Percheron Stallion belonging to the French government. The numbers above in parenthesis are from the Percheron Stud Book of France, the others are from the P. S. B. of America.

Deep Plowing and Moisture.

Kansas Farmer:

The question is often asked, "How does deep plowing make the soil moister?" I believe it is an accepted fact that wherever warm air comes in contact with a body cooler than itself, the water in it condenses into drops. On a warm day we see it often on the outside of a pitcher of cold water. Fogs and dews are made in that way, and our rain, most of it, coming up from the gulf in those heavy currents of warm air that we frequently have. When we pulverize the soil deep, the warm air which is full of moisture penetrates down and all through it, and the ground being cooler than the air condenses the water into drops, which answers in place of rain; so the deeper and the more we pulverize it, the more moisture it will collect from the air. Not only that, but as warm air is rich in food for plants, it serves in place of manure, too.

Thirty years ago there was a terrible drouth in the East. Prof. Mapes, a large market-gardener, had had his ground under-drained and subsoiled, and his crops, where he could, were cultivated with a subsoil plow. A committee went to see his place after nine weeks of drouth, and they found everything as flourishing as if there had

been plenty of rain. His corn (it was the 3d of September) was estimated at 90 bushels to the acre, while on land cultivated in the usual way, near by, it was all burnt up.

While I do not think deep plowing is everything, still I think deep and thorough pulverizing of our land will lessen the effects of a drouth. E. W. BROWN.

Timber Culture.

Kansas Farmer:

I will submit a few random thoughts on the practical workings of the U. S. Timber Culture laws in this section of the State.

Nearly every government section has its "timber claim," i. e., one quarter-section held under the timber culture laws by a non-resident, and is thereby withheld from actual settlement under the homestead laws. These timber claims are nearly all held for speculation only. The claim can be held by any individual for three or four years without any serious effort in the direction of timber culture. If by the end of that time he does not find some one willing to pay from \$300 to \$700 for a relinquishment, he will relinquish, and another member of the family will enter it, and it is still kept in the market, practically by the same party, and still no timber planted. There are

many timber claims that to my certain knowledge are contestable; but, if any one was to start a contest, the present claimant would hasten to put in cuttings, and by the time the case was reached in the land office would be able to make the necessary proof to hold his claim; and after the contest closed, he would herd upon the land as before, and destroy the young trees in their first season.

From my door I can count about thirty considerable groves, only two of which are on timber claims. I am satisfied that in Rice and Reno counties ten times as much timber is now growing on homestead land as there is on the timber claims.

The repeal of the timber culture laws would add 33% per cent. to the population and increase the culture of timber in nearly the same ratio. It has been weighed in a balance and found wanting. Let it be repealed and open those lands for homesteaders. A HOMESTEADER.

Alden, Rice Co.

A Philadelphian is making a small fortune by writing letters for young women whose handwriting and spelling is not quite equal to their aspirations after elegance or to the style of their dress.

The Best Draft Horse.

M. Newgass, one of the principal extensive horse dealers of Chicago, says as follows of the grade Percheron-Normans: "Of draft horses I handle more Normans than of any other breed. They are more enduring, have better feet, are finer built, more attractive, and are true to work. They are broken before they are ever harnessed. They will sell in New York, conditions being equal, for from \$50 to \$75 more than a Clydesdale. I advise farmers to breed their mares to Percheron-Norman horses in preference to any other breed."—*Chicago Tribune*. About 1,400 Percheron-Norman horses have been imported from France by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., 390 of which the present season.

What a beautiful example of simplicity is set by that useful animal, the domestic cat which rises at 3 o'clock a. m., washes its face with its right hand, gives its tail three jerks, and is ready-dressed for the day.

Professor (to class in history): "Why does an Indian usually make up his mind more quickly than a white man?" Small boy (near the foot): "Because he mostly has less mind to make up."

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

April 18—S. T. Bennett, Safford, Kas., Short-horns.
 April 22—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 April 24 and 25—Saline Co. (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders, St. Marshall, Mo.
 April 29 and 30—Hunton & Sotham, Herefords and Short-horns, Kansas City.
 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, Biggsville, Mo.
 May 6, 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 16—Cass Co. Short-horn Breeders, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
 May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
 May 29—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.
 October 8—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns
 November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

Care of Sow and Pigs.

An experimental breeder is furnishing some good matter to the *Swine Breeders' Journal*. One of his articles was given in this paper a few weeks ago. Here is another:

My last article closed with the arrival of the litter. Before proceeding to give you some directions as to the care and treatment of "the family," allow me to say in reference to the removal of the afterbirth or "pig bag," if the sow shows no disposition to eat it within two or three hours, remove it, as it is an indication that her appetite does not call for it. I have known several instances where the sow would not touch it. One other suggestion which may be of value to young breeders and to some old ones. The navel string that remains attached to the pig, is usually eight to fifteen inches in length, and seems to be in the way of the youngster, but do not attempt to cut it off; usually the sow does this within a short time, by chewing it off, about one inch from the pigs belly. This process is better than you can perform it by cutting, because, to cut it would in all probability cause severe bleeding, while chewing and mangling the ends prevents bleeding, hence you will observe that nature directs the mother wisely. If she does not chew it off, it dries up very rapidly and will soon drop off. I have never seen nor heard any suggestions as to such action on the part of the mother, hence the first time I noticed the sow chewing at the navel string, I was alarmed, and thought I had discovered why sows sometimes eat their pigs, viz: that in that way they got a taste of flesh and blood and ceased not until the pig is devoured. I concluded, however, before jumping at a conclusion to keep quiet and await developments. I noticed that as soon as she finished one, she rooted around another, and so on until all had received attention. I also noticed that during the "dressing" the little fellows held still. In other words old and young seemed to understand that it was in the regular course, and I had learned something. After the sow laid down I examined the piggies and found the job almost perfect. The end of the navel cord was crushed and mangled and no blood was escaping. I then reasoned out that a cut with a sharp instrument, as a knife, would in all probability bleed freely, and besides an inexperienced person might cut it too close and invite rupture, while the sow directed by nature, had left the cords safe. The chewing prevented bleeding and the thickness of the lips of the sow kept her teeth from cutting it too short.

I find I am forgetting myself again and detailing how I arrived at my conclusions instead of simply giving you the conclusions. My apology is, that when I am writing or talking hog, I hardly know when to stop. But I have left you too long with the sow and pigs, without any further directions. Of course while I have been going back over a little experience you have re-

moved the soiled bedding and put in its place a nice, clean supply, dusted the moist and wet places on the floor with coal ashes (do not use wood ashes, as it will make the sows teats and the pigs mouths sore) or dry earth, to absorb all the moisture and odors, and in addition have copperas sprinkled about, to sweeten the house and make things pleasant and healthful. Now see if the little fellows are getting a supply of milk from the mother. If they look full and sleep quietly, you may rest easy on that point; on the contrary, if the hair stands up, or points forward, and they look gaunt and stagger about and droop down as though the world was all wrong, they need your attention promptly. The first thing to do is to put them up to the teat, steady the head by putting your hand under the chin, allowing the thumb to pass up on one side of the face and the fingers on the other, and with the other hand take the youngster around the body, and you will have it under pretty good control. Handle it easy and gently, don't hurry it, or try to push his head down by placing your thumb over its nose; if you do, you will soon learn that the proverbial stubbornness of the hog is born in him. When piggy gets a good square taste he will need no further encouragement. He will "get there Eli" thereafter. Frequently you will hear one or two and sometimes a whole litter squeak instead of squeal, they are usually frail and have but little vitality, and must have immediate attention. That squeaking sound once heard, will always afterward be recognized promptly. The squeaker is usually dumpish, hair stands up, he lies down on his belly, shivers, feels cold to the touch, is run over by his mates, and if turned on his back can hardly get over, and all his movements indicate that he has about given up. Take all such customers, wrap them up in a warm woolen blanket or sheep skin (turning wool side in), give him hot milk with a few drops of strong coffee or whisky in it, and if he rallies within a half or three quarters of an hour, put him up to the sow and try and induce him to suck; if you succeed, he is safe, otherwise the chances are largely against him. If all the litter are squeaking it may be that the sow's bag is caked and inflamed, and the pigs are simply starving. To determine this, feel of her udder; if it is very hot, dry, hard and large, you may be sure that is the principal trouble. Another symptom is soreness or tenderness of the bag, so that she flinches when you press it, or when the pigs attempt to suck. If you discover the bag is caked, the quickest relief is usually secured by bathing the udder with hot water, apply it as hot as the sow will stand it, after you have bathed it a while take woolen cloths wrung out of hot water and apply to the udder. This treatment is usually sufficient; if, however, it does not accomplish the purpose, wipe the udder dry, and apply all over it, except for an inch or so about the teats, an ointment of turpentine one part and lard two parts. Rub it well, and if it is warm so much the better. I have never known this to fail; be careful, however, not to put on hot cloths after the ointment, for there is great danger of blistering by so doing. If the udder is badly caked it may be necessary to feed the pigs a little new milk from the cow. This is easiest done by warming the milk in a quart flask, and place a quill or stiff straw wrapped with cotton cloths until it is large enough to fill the neck of the flask and the other end tapering off like a nipple, or still better, get a rubber nipple same as used for children, and fasten on the bottle, and let the pig work at the bottle. This is better than feeding with a spoon, as

piggy learns that his living must come by sucking instead of drinking. When fed any length of time with a spoon I have had trouble in afterwards getting them to suck the sow. But don't feed at all unless absolutely necessary, as you want to keep the pigs tugging at the sow as much as possible to assist in drawing out the inflammation from the udder. If the sow appears all right after pigging you may give her milk and boiled potatoes in small quantities, three or four times per day, with an ear of corn, occasionally, changing to small feed of shorts, mush, cooked pumpkins, a part of a head of cabbage, gradually increasing the amount at a feed until you reach full feed about the fifth to the seventh day. If after farrowing she appears restless and strains when attempting to have a passage, she is either costive, unable to pass her urine, or has not cleaned herself properly. In such cases, particularly the first and last condition, boil flax seed and give in milk, in small quantities, say half pint of the boiled flaxseed in a quart of milk. If the difficulty seems to lie in her urinary organs, she will show weakness in her back, as well as restlessness. If such symptoms appear give water-melon seed tea, or sweet spirits of nitre in milk, or a few drops of turpentine, say half dozen drops in a quart of milk. If the sow does not seem to be doing well and you are unable to determine the cause or seat of the trouble, give her the turpentine and milk. It will not hurt her if given in quantities above indicated, and it gives tone to all the organs of digestion and secretion. A little sulphur in mush or shorts mixed with milk is excellent for ordinary ills of swine. Occasionally you will find the sow eats well and appears all right, but she is constantly scratching herself. This indicates that her blood is out of order, and in such a case feed her sulphur once a day or oftener for a week, and curry her vigorously with a currycomb. If this does not allay the itching, take coal oil one part, lard two parts, and carbolic acid one-twentieth part, and sulphur enough to make a thick ointment, and apply with a woolen cloth, rubbing it in well all over her body except the udder. When the sow has this blood trouble, do not delay action, else you will have sore tails and ears on the pigs, and possibly diarrhea, or scours. Should the pigs' ears and tails become sore, apply an ointment made as follows: Coal oil, one tablespoonful; tallow or lard, half teacupful; twenty drops of carbolic acid, and a heaping tablespoonful of sulphur, well mixed.

If your sow gets too much feed by accident or lack of care on the part of the feeder, they may be speedily relieved by giving a quart or two of charcoal. And right here let me suggest that you ought always to keep a good supply of charcoal on hand. Its virtues as a remedy are not fully appreciated. It will cleanse and tone up the stomach of the hog better than anything else. If the pigs get the scours, the fault is generally in the condition and feed of the sow, and sulphur fed with scalded sweet milk and wheat flour to the sow is the best remedy, being at the same time careful to keep the pen clean and free from noxious odors, by dusting with ashes, dry dust and coperas. If possible let in the rays of the sun on the pen, and if the weather is not too cold air the pen for an hour or two in the middle of the day. Have a pen and lot so arranged that the sow can go out in the fresh air and move around; it will do her good and make her more contented with the situation. If you think I am not too tedious, I will add a few more suggestions in next issue. Before closing this article I

cannot forbear commending generally the short article of Mr. Ross, "On the treatment during farrowing," but I desire to caution you upon one point, that is as to the stove, unless the weather is very cold. I think the stove is more for the benefit of man than for the pig. I have had some experience in the use of artificial heat for pigs, and on the whole am not pleased with it, unless it is of low grade and uniform. A pig kept by the fire for a few days and then removed to a pen without fire suffers from cold and usually diarrhoea, just the same as will be produced by sudden changes in the weather. In nine times out of ten, if the pen is made good and warm and not over eight feet square and six feet high, the animal heat of the sow is sufficient, and better than a poorly-constructed pen with a stove. I prefer a small room adjoining the pen in which to put the stove, for the comfort of the breeder, and rely upon a warm pen and animal heat for the sow and pigs; unless your house or pen is so arranged that the heat will be steady, uniform and low, with good, careful ventilation. I have found in cold weather during farrowing that a horse-blanket laid over the sow and pigs until they get warm and strong works excellently. I now leave you with the pigs about one week old.

Spring Care of Sheep.

This topic would have been timely last month, but it is still so, as April is often a month of great losses in sheep. The spring having come, the flock-master relaxes his supervision, thinking the danger over, but this is a great mistake. Sheep are surrounded with more danger in April than in January. They are so fond of liberty to roam, and so intent on finding something green and succulent, and of getting to the bare earth, that they are apt to overdo the exercise, and, finding very little real food, they become weak for want of proper nourishment.

It will thus appear that very strict and careful attention should be given to the flock in this dangerous time between hay and grass. We have known flocks that having passed through a severe winter in apparently fine, healthy condition, until open spring invited them to the fields, would, after a few weeks of roaming there, begin to die off almost as if smitten with a pestilence. These sheep had hay in racks under sheds, where they could go and eat at pleasure. But the mistake was in allowing them to remain out at pleasure. They would hunt all day, in every nook and corner, to find something green, and, getting exhausted, were not able to return for food.

The shepherd should look after them, and only allow them two or three hours in the field, returning them then to the yard, to be fed upon nutritious food. This is the time of all others when they should have a moderate amount of grain. They become dainty, and do not eat hay so well as in cold weather. The grain stimulates the appetite, and also gives them strength. We regard it as very bad policy to let sheep run in the field, without supervision, until there is enough to support them, or nearly so. It would be better to keep them in the yard, as had been done through the winter, with careful feeding and watering up to the time of grass, rather than allow them to roam over fields at pleasure, with no care.

Corn, alone, is not a proper food for sheep in spring, as they require something more strengthening to the muscles, and less fattening. One part corn and three parts bran or middlings will do well. Oats, or oats and bran, are also good for them. Bran is somewhat laxative, and will, to some extent, coun-

tract the effect of so much dry food, but, where linseed-oil meal is obtainable, it should always be kept on hand, and a little fed, either daily, or two or three times per week.

The best medicine is the appropriate food, and this kind of medicine is all that is required with a judicious and careful shepherd. Linseed-oil meal often becomes the most appropriate medicine, as well as most appropriate food. We very often recommend it, because of its great aid in keeping the bowels in good condition, and because it is to be had by nearly every sheep owner upon a tilled farm. We export large quantities of it to England and Europe, where they better appreciate its value. It is not necessary to use of this more than one pound for a sheep, per week.

Skill in the management of sheep is, perhaps, better shown in spring than winter, and this is a period that the shepherd should study with the greatest care. All animals are more likely to show any particular weakness they may have in spring than in any other season. The cold season gives tone and strength to the system, proper shelter being had, and the milder season tends to relaxation, and thus more attention is required to keep the system in balance. "The master's eye is worth two pair of hands" was Franklin's maxim, and it will hold here with great force. The shepherd's eye should be educated, and he should carefully scan his flock daily to discover the sheep needing special assistance.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

In the Dairy.

The Dairy Factory System and Dairy Profits.

From an instructive lecture in the North British *Agriculturist* we publish the following extract:

"I have always contended that, in order to master a system of dairy factory, there is nothing like seeing it working under various aspects; and putting together the conclusions I drew from what I saw on the Continent and have seen in England, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the establishment of the factory system in any district where milk can be produced, and which is not far removed from a large center of population, must prove highly beneficial to the farmer, and open up to him a source of profit of which he can have little idea. Well, then, what is the factory system? Practically-speaking, it is a system which enables the farmer to dispose of his milk at all seasons, and in any quantity, for what it is worth. In the ordinary way it is conducted under two aspects; the one in which the factory is proprietary, and the other, which is co-operative. In a proprietary factory the owner conducts his business within a convenient distance of a number of milk-producing farmers; he manufactures butter or cheese just as it pleases him, and pays the farmers a price for all they like to send him. In sending to a factory-owner the farmer has no responsibility, and when his milk is despatched from the farm he has done with it.

"In the case of a co-operative factory matters are not greatly different. There is the same plan, the same staff, and perhaps the same system of treatment of the milk, but the whole is managed by a committee of the farmers themselves, the personal direction of the work being left to a manager, whose capacity affects the annual results more than anything else in the concern. In a system of this kind the milk-producer receives his just share of the profits, and the price per gallon paid him is

principally affected by the quality of the cheese and butter, and the ability with which it is marketed. The farmer has no daily routine of cheese-making and butter-making, he requires fewer servants, while his time and the time of his family can be directed into another channel from which great results should be obtained, at all events if the energy is expended which I have generally found is expended in scores of butter and cheese dairy farms which I have visited in this country. The advantages of the co-operative system, then, are the great saving of time and labor on the farm, the fact that no plant is required, and the value of skilled labor and improved appliances.

"I would not, however, have our farmers follow entirely in the lines of American and Continental factories, but I would suggest that the proper persons to manage dairy factories for the British farmers are their wives, daughters and sons. In Cheshire and Somersetshire it is the farmer's family which provides the intelligence and does the work. If our own people but understood more of cheese and butter-making, we should have had factories long ago, and have made dairy provisions in every county in England.

"First of all, then, as a means of establishing this system with success, I would suggest that our own people should go into other countries and study the manufacture of Stiltons and Cheshires—that they should imitate the fine example of old Madame Nielson, who traveled Europe and learned to make the most popular cheeses of France, Italy and Germany, and our own country, although she speaks nothing but Danish. On the other hand, the butter-maker ought to understand the various methods of making tasty, soft, skim-milk cheeses, and the production of butter of that uniform quality which London butter merchants have told me they cannot obtain in England. This, however, could not be said of the factory system, for under good management its butter is always the same.

"At the same time I would add that I am a great believer in a good and suitable race of cattle, and we have among our native races those which are adapted to any of the purposes of the dairy farmer. The factory system is a valuable system, and there is a great and crying need for milk and its various products. Indeed, if any one doubts it, let him look at the imports from America, France and Denmark. If he doubts the profitable nature of milk productions, let him visit Cheshire, or estimate for himself the yield from and the cost of keeping a first-rate dairy cow. There is another proof of the really small nature of our dairy system—the absence of the cream-separator, the grandest invention of modern times. I question if there are ten farmers owning them."

ONLY TWO BOTTLES.—Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both of the officers and the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General had been cured of catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm. (Not a liquid or snuff. Price 50 cts.)

One experienced in such matters claims that the best ointment for cows' teats is unworked butter from the churn, melted and mixed with vinegar and simmered together.

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

T. T. TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, No. 130 Kansas Ave., Topeka. All orders promptly filled. Also storage for all kinds of goods at reasonable charges. Orders taken for hacks. Moving families a specialty. A. G. DRAKE, Manager.

STRONG CITY STOCK SALES will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City. Address G. O. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

CATTLE.

GEO. T. BORLAND, Iowa City, Iowa, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Car-load lots of Thoroughbred or Grade a specialty. Send for catalogue and prices of good individuals with good pedigrees.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo. Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horns. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of JERSEY CATTLE of the best strains.

DR. R. PATTON, Zamin, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Broadlawns herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

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

CLUGGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

JOS. E. MILLER, Breeder of Holstein Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Yorkshire Swine. Ellwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ill.

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

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H. V. PUGSLEY.



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Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 13; Bronze Turkey, \$3.50 per 12. Of the best strains.

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

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

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE SWINE of largest size and choicest strains.

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

POULTRY.

H. A. THOMAS, Scranton, Kas., breeder of Fancy Pigeons. English Carriers, all colors; Blue Antwerp, Owls, Trumpeters and Jacobins. Few prs. for sale.

POULTRY.

WICHITA POULTRY YARDS—J. Q. Hoover, Wichita, Kansas, breeder of PARTRIDGE COCHIN, BUFF COCHIN, LIGHT BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, BROWN LEGHORN, HOUDANS and BLACK SPANISH Poultry Eggs now for sale.

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

SEND TWO DOLLARS and get one setting of Ives celebrated Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock eggs. The finest in the State. No stock for sale until fall. Address S. L. Ives, P.M., Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

DEABODY POULTRY YARDS, Weidlein & Byrum, proprietors. Light and Dark Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, Buff and Part, and Black Cochins, B. B. R. G. Bantams, W. F. B. Spanish, LeFleche B. B. R. Game, S. S. Hamburg, Blk. Javas, W. E. B. Polish, Houdans, P. Rocks, Langshans. Eggs now for sale; \$2 per setting. Chickens Sept. 15th.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Egg in season. Stock in fall. Send for circular. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

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

GET THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. One dollar will pay for 18 Plymouth Rock eggs, delivered, nicely packed, at express office. Gerald Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas.

LOUIS DUTSCHER No. 80 Madison street, Topeka, Kansas, has for sale 100 Light and Dark Brahmas and Black Cochins pure-bred poultry of the Jeselyna and Felch strains. Also, for sale a Centennial and Common-Sense incubators. All the above will be sold very cheap.

DIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, Cricket Randolph Prop'r., Emporia, Kas. Plymouth Rock, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, or Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Corbin's Improved strain—\$5.00 per trio; eggs in season. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas.

G. W. PLEASANT, Wright City, Mo., breeds the very best Light Brahmas, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. Leghorns, Partridge Ducks, etc. Established in 1871. Write for circular.

A. N. BAKER, Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yards, Sabetha, Kas., breeds Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, B. B. R. G. Bantams, and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 26. Also Black-and-tan Dogs.

SEND TWO DOLLARS to Mark S. Salisbury, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., and get a choice young Plymouth Rock Rooster. Three for \$5. Felch strain.

THE COMMON-SENSE INCUBATOR, is made and sold by JACOB YOST, P. O. Box 818, North Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

N. ALLEN THROOP, Englewood, Ill., Live Stock Artist and Engraver. Will sketch from life or photograph. Terms reasonable and work guaranteed.

Agricultural Books,

At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.
T. J. KELLAM,
183 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Waveland Poultry Yards,

WAVELAND, : KANSAS,
(Shawnee Co.)
W. J. McCOLLM,
—Breeder of—
Pure Bred Poultry.
Pekin Ducks, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Black Javas.



My Pekins are very fine, and took first premium in 1882, and first and second in 1883 at Topeka State Poultry Show—B. N. Pierce, Judge.
Eggs for hatching nicely packed in baskets.
Pekin Duck eggs, eleven for \$1.75; twenty-two for - \$3.00
Black Java, thirteen for - - - - - 3.00
All others, thirteen for \$1.75; twenty-six for - - - 3.00

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR
W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.
The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS BRAWITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytou, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and UXTS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, an Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd.
Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. E. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

CENTRAL KANSAS WOOL-GROWERS.

The Fourth Annual Shearing Held at the "Monte Carneiro Ranch" of E. W. Wellington & Co., Carneiro, Ellsworth County--A Wonderful Success.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER. Perhaps the most successful event of the kind ever held in the west, was the fourth annual public sheep-shearing by the Central Kansas Wool-Growers, which was held as per announcement in the KANSAS FARMER, the 9th and 10th inst., at "Monte Carneiro Ranch," owned by the President of the Association, E. W. Wellington & Co., Carneiro, Ellsworth county, Kas.

THE ASSOCIATION.

The shearing was held under the auspices of the Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association, which was organized July 24, 1880. At that time the membership represented 20,000 sheep, while at the present time the association represents at least 100,000 sheep which are mostly high grade or full blood Merinos. I believe that no other live stock association anywhere will compare with this one for life, energy, enthusiasm or progress. Every member is public spirited and making money at the business. There is no grumbling complaints, or talk of going out of the business, instead they are adding to and improving their flocks and making substantial improvements for the prosecution of their business.

MONTE CARNEIRO RANCH.

The place of holding the shearing was at the above ranch owned by E. W. Wellington & Co. The ranch comprises 12,000 acres of land in Ellsworth county and is well adapted for grazing and raising feed and is one of the best watered ranges in the State, considering its size. \$4,000 worth of improvements have been put on the ranch since the writer visited the place two years ago. At present, 9000 sheep are held and buying and selling goes on constantly.

In addition to his celebrated flocks he has two registered Jerseys, the bull Golden Lad, 8780, and the heifer Beautiful Morn, 19059. They are of the Comassie and Cete-wayo strains and the two are valued at \$2500. He has several Aberdeen-Angus of the Erica family, which is the most celebrated in this country. Lascar 1742 heads this little herd and is noted for having beaten a Short-horn in a feeding contest for 60 days, making the greatest gain.

One of the great attractions at Monte Carneiro Ranch was two Swiss cattle, a male and female; they are the only ones in the West. They are a sort of mouse color or chestnut color, and have a dark nose and mouth and have short waxy horns; they have a black switch, hoof and tongue, straight heavy legs, wide thighs, heavy quarters. This breed of cattle are noted for both dairy and beef purposes and are very hardy, gentle, thrifty, and mature quite early.

The residence of E. W. Wellington is a large and comfortable home, and the most hospitable resort of central Kansas and elegantly presided over by Mrs. Wellington and how she entertained the hosts of visitors so successfully was a matter of surprise to all.

VISITORS AT THE SHEARING.

The members of the association and visitors were met at trains with conveyances, and taken to the residence of E. W. Wellington, who entertained them during their stay in a comfortable and luxurious manner. The following is a full list of those present including the number of sheep owned by each flock-master: President, E. W. Wellington, Carneiro, 9,000; Secretary, W. B. Page, Russell, 4,000; P. G. Trostle, Nickerson, 2,000; N. R. McLean, Ellsworth, 700; E. O. Church, Lura, 1800; E. D. Lehan, Lura, 1000; A. S. Eaton, Russell, 1700; F. J. Thwing, Wilson, 500; F. J. Thwing, Jr., 500; H. B. Clark, Ellsworth, 8200; Donald McCoy, Rose Bank, 1200; W. T. Way, Carneiro, 500; Sam Jewett, Independence, Mo., 600 registered; L. L. Seiler, Osborn, Mo., 60; A. A. Wood, Saline, Mich., 300 registered; F. A. Bates, Ellsworth, 2000; H. B. Morse, Carneiro, 1000; E. F. Tuttle, Carneiro, 500; O. Voightlander, Ellsworth, 500; T. Lord, Supt. Old Wether Co., Bennington, 2500; C. G. Webb, Ellsworth, 750; A. R. Evans, Ellsworth, 100; T. A. Kirkpatrick, Fairport, 1400; F. Holmes, Russell, 900; L. C. Walbridge, Russell, 1600; H. O. Gifford, Russell, 3000; Hutchinson Bros., Ellis, 2200;

D. V. Marr, Russell, 2500; M. N. Towers, Millard, 700; C. H. Gibbs, WaKeeny, 2150; J. M. Ostrander, WaKeeny, 2600; F. O. Fox, Ellsworth, 1700; H. C. Adams, Ellsworth, 3300; H. F. Doane, 250; C. F. Hardick, Louisville, 806; J. W. Arnold, Louisville, 1100; W. C. Hobbs, Abilene, 1500; T. B. Siers, Churchill, 800; Dickinson Bros., Fairport, 1000; J. B. McGonigal, Abilene, 800; H. W. Sievers, Ellsworth, 500; E. Brunson, Abilene, 1150; J. S. Horst, Cala, Iowa; Dr. G. A. Cogshall, A. M. Clark, G. W. A. Bouland, E. P. Stevens, Geo. Huyck, Ellsworth Reporter, A. Larkins, S. M. Riddle, F. Ackerman, Ellsworth, Kas.; also D. M. Rollins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Temple

Brown, Boston; B. McAllister, Land Commissioner, Union Pacific Railway, Kansas City; and representatives of the KANSAS FARMER, Texas Wool-Grower, Live Stock Record, and Kansas City Indicator. Besides these there were a large number of citizens of the county and the following ladies: Mrs. Ambrose and E. W. Wellington, Mrs. A. F. Wilmarth, Mrs. G. H. Gibson, Mrs. H. C. Adams, Mrs. H. F. Holman, Mrs. G. H. Ludde, Mrs. D. H. Fraker, Mrs. W. E. Shuriff, Mrs. J. McIntyre, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. J. R. Doig, Mrs. N. R. McLean, Mrs. M. Tompkins, and Mrs. H. Howard, also Misses Mary, Kate and Agnes Clark, and Etta Coll.

RESULT OF THE SHEARING.

Table with columns: OWNER, No. in register, Sex, Age, Gross weight, Age of fleece in days, Weight of fleece in lbs. oz., Length of staple (Shoulder, Hips, Pally), BREEDER. Lists various owners and their sheep's performance.

From the above table it will be seen that there was some 60 sheep shorn. Before each fleece was weighed, one ounce or more was taken out for samples, which is not considered in the above weights. The heaviest weight of fleece for ag-d ram was 30 lbs. and 5 oz.; for ram lamb, 21 lbs.; and the heaviest ewe fleece was 18 lbs. 2 oz.--her first fleece. The average gross or live weight of ewes two years old or over was 94 lbs.; of rams, 134 lbs.

SHEARERS--AWARDS.

The following Knights of the Shears piled at their profession upon the wrinkly Merinos and soon piled up 60 fleeces with an average of 17 1/2 pounds: D. F. Grant and E. M. Strath, Carneiro; J. A. Barry, Danby; R. E. Brown, Colorado; C. Johnson, Russell; Wm. and M. Conklin, Lurd; W. H. Henderson, Winston; W. W. Bamber, Kansas Center; S. L. Morris, Trivola; W. T. Conklin, Lura; L. L. Allen, Golden Belt; and W. Hull, Millard.

The awards of \$50 cash was awarded at once as follows: 1st prize, \$15, D. F. Grant; 2d prize, \$12, W. T. Conklin; 3d prize, \$10, Chas. Johnson; 4th prize, \$8, R. E. Brown; 5th prize, \$5, Samuel Norris.

SHEARINGS.

The sheep men present represented over 71000 good sheep. E. O. Church, Russell, Kas., says that sheep never wintered better. There are no more "bare bellied" sheep in that section. The improvement made in the sheep during the past two years has been simply wonderful.

W. T. Way, Carneiro, Kas., is the youngest member of the Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association. He is 22 years old and has been in the business two years.

A. A. Wood, a leading breeder of Michigan, says that the Michigan State Shearing takes place at Lansing April 16 and 17. He bred the ram "Diamond," now owned by A. T. Short, Coldwater, Mich. "Diamond" clipped 41 lbs. 3 oz., the heaviest fleece

shorn in America last year. He will be shorn again at Lansing.

M. N. Powers, Millard, Barton county, has a flock of 700; the original flock was brought from Wisconsin. His sheep are in fine condition. He fed during the winter an average of one bushel of corn each. Sheep wintered well.

A. F. Wilmarth, Russell, sold his half interest in a 3600-acre ranch and 1100 sheep to his former partner, L. C. Walbridge. He will secure another sheep ranch soon.

J. M. Ostrander reports that sheep wintered quite well and the dreaded "scab" is getting to be a thing of the past. The sheep are being rapidly improved.

The Hutchinson Bros., of Ellis county, purchased the flock of C. P. Allison, Topeka; the flock now numbers 3200. The scab is fast disappearing from the flocks of Ellis county and they are rapidly improving.

A. A. Wood, Saline, Michigan, has his entire flock registered in the Vermont and Michigan registers.

Geo. McDonald is superintendent of Monte Carneiro Ranch of E. W. Wellington & Co. He was formerly manager of Grant's celebrated herd at Victoria, also manager of C. Owen's large sheep ranch in Colorado. His brothers in England are noted agricultural and live stock writers. He always has held very important positions and is very faithful and competent.

H. B. Clark's flock of 8200 sheep has come through the winter in fine condition. The registered flock are straight Atwood sheep.

The entire flock will clip an average of 10 to 11 pounds.

E. D. Lehan states that there are 100,000 sheep in Russell and Osborne counties, an increase of 40,000 over last year. The sheep generally are in better condition than a year ago. A number of new flocks started.

J. W. Arnold, of Pottawatomie county, says that the sales have reduced the number of sheep so that there is no increase in numbers of last year. Sheep wintered well and are in better condition than last year.

Sorghum is now the great feed for sheep. The amber and orange varieties are mostly used.

Russell, Ellsworth, Ellis, Trego, Osborne, Dickinson, Barton, Lincoln, Ottawa and Reno counties were represented at the shearing.

Most of the flock-masters present subscribed for the KANSAS FARMER. Remember any one can get the paper on probation until January next for only 75 cents. Try it. HEATH.

P. Rocks and W. F. B. Spanish eggs, \$3.00 for 13. GEORGE H. HUGHES, North Topeka, Kas.

A woman has been elected President of the Indiana Bee Keepers' Association.

Thousands saved from death by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

WASHBURN COLLEGE



TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS. WINTER TERM--Opened January 24, 1884 SPRING TERM--Opens April 21, 1884

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES. Four Courses of Study--Classical, Scientific, Academic Business. Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable. PETER McVICAR, Pres. Board.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. To Consumptives--Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value.

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, Controls Perspiration, Sharpens the Appetite, Promotes Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, and Cleanses the Kidneys.

The KANSAS Mutual Life Association. OF HIAWATHA, KAS. The only Co-operative Life Association offering Absolute Protection in Old Age. Agents wanted. Send for Journal and Leaflet, giving full information, to J. E. MOON, Sec'y.

PHENOL SODIQUÉ THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY. Proprietors: HANCH BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS. For description of the uses, see next week's paper.

Out of 475,000 horned animals imported by Great Britain last year, only about 100,000 were shipped from this country.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

Professor Arnold states that sudden and extreme changes of temperature in milk or cream injure the keeping qualities of butter.

"Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

A Kansas City paper claims that that city is the home or headquarters of ranchmen who have \$21,830,000 in cattle and land.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury declares that one ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in one pint of boiling water, drunk cold at short intervals, is a sure prophylactic and cure of smallpox.

Prof. L. W. Spring, of the Kansas State University, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Lawrence, certifies that he has used Lels Dandelion Tonic to overcome malarial disorders with highly satisfactory results. He adds: "If I may judge from my own experience, it is a very effective remedy."

HELP WANTED. 1 Agent wanted in every place to sell our new goods. Big Pay. 40 samples only 10c. None free. Cut this out. ACME NOVELTY Co., Clintonville, Conn.

Russian Mulberry Trees.

Wholesale and Retail. Send for price list of all kinds of Trees. E. L. MEYER, Agent for the Mennonite Colony, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

SWEET CORN WANTED!

Any person having such, if they will mail me average sample that would represent the shipment, stating quantity, variety, number of lbs. per bushel, and price on track there, I will be pleased to make offer. Address J. C. SUFFERN, Bement, Ill.

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.

Black Walnuts & Peach Pits

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. BAILEY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

Young Ladies Send us at once the names and P. O. address of ten mothers of families in your town or county, and we will mail to you promptly a piece of POPULAR MUSIC which would cost you from 35c. to 75c. in any Music store. POLK DIPHTHERIA CURE CO., 108 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.



We will send you a watch of a chain by MAIL OR EXPRESS, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. Every Watch Warranted. Address: STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

GOSSAMER GARMENTS FREE.

To any reader of this paper who will agree to show our goods and try to influence sales among friends we will send postpaid two full-size Ladies' Gossamer Rubber Waterproof Garments as samples, provided you cut this out and return with 2 cts., to pay cost, postage, etc. EMPIRE MFG. CO., Williamsburg, N. Y.

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. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

S. P. Strawberry Plants.

Note these low prices per 1,000! Crescent, \$2.50; Wilson, \$2.50; Chas. Downing, \$2.75; Miner's Prolific, \$1.50; Old Iron Clad, \$1.00; Cumberland, \$5.00; Mt. Vernon, \$4.00. Plants all fine, well-rooted and true to name. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas.

Jacks & Jersey Cattle

MASLIN S. DOWDEN, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., Breeder and Importer. Only the best Stock handled. Inspection and comparison of prices invited. Sale stable near Stock Yards Exchange. City address, Cor. Main and Third Sts.

The Cold Water Dip!

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

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.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

Alfalfa Clover, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Timothy, Clover, and all other kinds of Lawn and Pasture Grass Seeds. Garden Seeds of all kinds and of the latest varieties, gathered from all the responsible seed growers, from Massachusetts to California. Our Seeds are fresh and selected with the utmost care. We have grown for us in California some classes of seed which we have known to do well in this climate. We have also a choice selection of home-grown Seed Corn, Seed Oats; Cane Seed; Seed Potatoes, Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat, and all other really useful seeds, to supply the needs of customers from other States. To Farmers and Gardeners who have not yet dealt with us, and who contemplate sending away for seed, we give an earnest invitation to visit our Seed House, and we think we can show you as great a variety of good, pure seed, and as low in price as can be furnished by any seed house, East or West. Send for catalogue, then send in your order or call at our Seed House, 75 Kansas Avenue. Address: DOWNS & MEFFORD, Topeka, Kansas.

FRANK CRANE,

Formerly of the firm of A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill. COMMISSION AGENT

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

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES FOR ROSES alone. We GIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$11; 12 for \$21; 19 for \$31; 26 for \$41; 35 for \$51; 45 for \$61; 100 for \$113. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated, FREE. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

SEEDS

FOR THE GARDEN.—All new and choice varieties, fresh and tested. For the FARM.—Best list of Seed Corn, Oats, and Potatoes ever offered by any house; new and standard varieties. Our Plant, Small Fruit, and Implement Lists are complete. Send for new Catalogue, free to all; it will prove valuable to you. Address, plainly, EDWARD P. CLOUD, Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa.

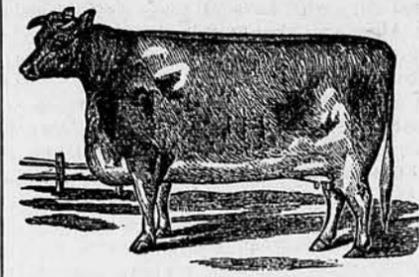
WM. H. SMITH SEEDSMAN

(Late of the firm of HENRY A. BREEB, WAREHOUSE PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1919 Market St.) Smith's Seed Catalogue for 1884, containing all the best leading varieties of fresh and reliable FLOWER, VEGETABLE and FIELD SEEDS; also Implements and Garden Requisites, sent FREE to all applicants.

YORK NURSERY COMPANY (Established 1870). Nurseries and Green Houses at FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. Largest Stock of Nursery and Green House Plants in the West. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE for 1883, now ready. Mailed to applicants free.

NINTH ANNUAL SALE

180 Short-Horn Cattle,

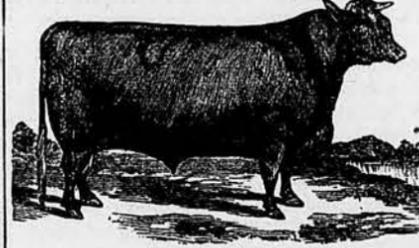


BY THE JACKSON CO., MO., BREEDERS, FAIRVIEW PARK,

Kansas City, Mo., May 6, 7 and 8, 1884,

Consisting of 100 choice Cows and Heifers and 80 young Bulls ready for service. This is strictly a Breeders' Sale, and the offerings are drafts from the most prominent herds in the county, and will compare favorably both in breeding and individual merit with any that have ever been offered in the West. If desired, cattle will be kept till the close of sale without expense to purchaser. For catalogues address either of Committee at Independence, Mo. C. C. CHILES, G. L. CHRISMAN, JOHN T. SMITH. Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

Public Sale of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle



THE CASS CO. BREEDERS' Association Will Sell on FRIDAY, MAY 16th, 1884, At the Fair Grounds, PLEASANT HILL, MISSOURI,

About Seventy-five head of Short-horns of the following well-known and popular families: Young Mary, Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Pearllette, Arabella, etc. About half will be Bulls ready for service. All Females old enough will be bred or have calves by their sides. Catalogues ready by April 20th. Apply to Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer. J. F. NEAL, Sec'y., Pleasant Hill, 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 KIRKLEINGTONS, CRAGGS, VELLUMS, BRACELETS, MISS WILEYS, YARIOOS, 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. All recorded, and all guaranteed in all respects. 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.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO. SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE JERSEY CATTLE,

Consigned by Prominent Breeders, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 7 to 10, 1884, at—

The American Horse Exchange, Limit'd, Broadway and Fiftieth St., New York, (Office, 107 John Street.)

The unrivaled attractions of this great annual sale has made it a nucleus around which other sales have been dated, making an aggregate of about 500 JERSEYS TO BE SOLD

In New York within the space of a week. It will be preceded on Tuesday by the sale of the increase during 1883 of Mr. T. A. Havemeyer's herd.

Intending buyers of Registered Jersey Cattle in large or small numbers will find the fifth annual Special Combination Sale the most valuable opportunity of the year for securing them, with large numbers to select from, and every animal pledged to absolute sale, without limit or protection.

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BRED BY J. WRIGHT ELK CITY, KAS. My stock was selected from the best herds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-class Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices. JOHN WRIGHT, Elk City, Kas.

BEEES FOR SALE.—I have a few colonies of Italian and Hybrid bees for sale—all in good condition. Also, will have choice Italian Queens for sale at \$1.00 each during the season. J. B. KLINE, 314 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

The Home Circle.

The Churchyard By The Sea.

Across the waste of years I see
 One spot forever soft and green,
 Which, shrined within my memory,
 In evening glow or morning sheen,
 Tells of the golden, vanished years,
 When smiles came oftener far than tears.

A churchyard by the restless sea,
 Where, in deep calm and dreamless sleep,
 The dead lay resting peacefully,
 Unheeding the tempestuous deep;
 Careless alike of sun and breeze,
 Or ebbing of those changeful seas.

And oft when shipwreck and despair
 Came to the little sea-bent town,
 Pale women with dishevelled hair,
 To the wild shore went hurrying down,
 And tenderly dead eyes would close,
 And smooth dead limbs for long repose.

Full many a weary, storm-tossed wight,
 Year after year, in quiet was laid,
 Safe from the blustering storms of night,
 In this green spot, and undismayed
 Slept close beside the breakers' roar,
 Whose wrath should mar his rest no more.

And over each low-sleeping head,
 Where thymy turf grew green and soft,
 The wild bee hummed, and rosy-red
 The brier flower bloomed, and up aloft
 The fleecy clouds went drifting by
 Like shades, across the summer sky.

And ever as the years go by,
 And one by one old memories creep
 From out the sweet past solemnly;
 I seem to see, beside the deep,
 That little, lonely, silent spot,
 With many a childish dream enwrought.

—J. H.

ROMANS IN NORTH AFRICA.

The War With Jugurtha and a Modern War.

I am glad to learn from the newspapers which we picked up at Port Said that my friends, the Malagassy envoys, whose autographs I still cherish as unpronounceable treasures, are not only not strangled, but (as Paddy would say) "very much the reverse." Apparently the Hova rulers of Madagascar are not yet civilized enough to punish men for being unsuccessful. But if some strangling were really necessary to make things pleasant for every one, the Hovas might have done good service to mankind by strangling an equal number of Frenchmen. At the same time any one who has ever undergone the horrors of a public welcome may reasonably doubt whether the ill-starred envoys have gained much by being feted instead of being throttled. Such a change is at best a "communication" of the kind suggested by Fergus O'Connor when George IV. offered to make him a Baronet. "If your Majesty thinks my poor services deserving of any reward," said the grand old Irishman, in whose eyes the House of Hanover itself was but a thing of yesterday compared with his own race, "I would implore you not to inflict a stigma upon my unborn posterity, but commute the sentence to knighthood, that at least the disgrace may die with me."

Considering how unanimously the civilized world has long since resigned to France the glory of being the worst colonizer in the world, it seems curious that she should be at such pains to prove her title anew. "Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark," says a book which France now remembers only as having once been illustrated by Gustave Dore. But were the curse a blessing of the most emphatic kind, the French could hardly be more eager to deserve it. In every part of the earth, from Tonquin to Senegal, landmarks of every kind are being removed in a very unneighborly fashion. But it is in Algeria that one sees most fully the results of that pipe-clayed despotism which treats its colonies like a conquered town, and the lesson that they teach is one not to be slighted. Thirty-six years have elapsed since Abdel Kader gave himself up to Marshal Lamoriciere under pledge of fair treatment, and was rewarded for his trust in French honor by a close imprisonment of five years. A shorter period transformed the Scottish Highlands from a second Montenegro into an orderly

and well-traveled region. A shorter period sufficed to cover with all the appliances of modern civilization the once dreary and perilous coast of Australia. A shorter period has in our own day carried railways and telegraphs through the boundless prairies and gloomy forests of Russia from the sands of the Baltic to the slopes of the Ural mountains. But what have all these years done for Algeria? Simply this, that they have left her in a worse condition than she was in before.

Nor can these be called sins of ignorance. France has already won and lost a mighty colonial empire. She has possessed and still possesses many daring and indefatigable explorers in every part of the world. Her missionaries were traversing the interior of China in days when it was less accessible than the interior of Africa is now. Report says that two French travelers have just returned from a journey through eastern Siberia and the great Central Asia plain south of the Dyr-Daria, where poor MacGahan and I, as well as Mr. Schuyler and the late Ashton Dilke, met with various queer adventures during the Khiva campaign of 1873. But neither his own experience nor that of other nations can teach the Frenchman that to develop a colony by judicious encouragement is more profitable as well as more humane than to treat it as the Norman treated the Saxon, and as the Boer still treats the Kafir. Where the shortsighted cruelty of the conquerors destroyed the date-palms which were the life of the people the denuded soil has been slowly parched into a waste. The failure of several harvests in succession, forcing thousands of natives to support life for months on the small Algerian fig, is nothing unusual. The grape culture, from which so much is hoped in a region still unvisited by the dreaded phylloxera, is yet in its infancy. The Algerian Arab himself—still bitterly hostile to his foreign masters, as was shown by the outbreaks of 1880—is the same man as ever, proud, turbulent, restless, childishly superstitious, accounting the desert his true home, looking to spear and matchlock to supply all his wants, rating his horse as high as his brother and indefinitely higher than his wife.

But he is not singular in this respect, for ungallantry is the leading characteristic of every Moslem from Java to Morocco. This is a very wide departure, it may be observed, from the example of Mohammed himself, who always spoke of his first wife, Kadijah, (though his elder by 15 years) with the deepest affection and even reverence. But Mohammed's followers seem to hold the creed of a plain spoken Circassian song, which I picked up in southern Russia, supposed to be addressed to a young Circassian warrior, who, having announced his intention of buying a wife, is advised by his father to buy a horse instead, as the more profitable investment of the two. The Mohammedans whose acquaintance I have just been making in the Malay Archipelago, if less openly uncomplimentary to the sex than their western brethren, take an essentially practical view of love and matrimony, as may be seen by the Malay song, "Jikalau anakku handuk beristri," which, literally translated, runs thus:

"My son, if you think about taking a wife,
 You should look for these qualities four,
 That your friends may be fond of frequenting
 your house,
 And your family thrive evermore.

"In the first place be sure she's a girl of
 good birth,
 Let her have, too, some thousands in hand,
 Be comely in person and sweet in her face,
 Well mannered, and quick t' understand.

"But if she be lacking in any of these,
 Take not such a woman to wife!
 If you do you'll be shunned by your friends,
 and you will

Sit and mope like a ghost all your life."

It is worthy of remark, however, that with all the Arab's innate pride, and his Mussulman hatred of the "unbelievers," he is nothing without European officers. "They would never obey one of themselves," said a veteran French officer to me in the Sahara Desert some years ago. They would say, "why should we obey you? You and we are 'kif-kif,' (meaning 'just the same.')" The Frenchman is stronger than we, for he has conquered us in war; we will obey him, not you." But even to his French leaders

the Mauritanian Arab yields a very modified and capricious obedience at best. No threats of punishment can deter him from carrying out to the utmost the unwritten law of "Thar," or blood for blood, handed down to him from the days of Moses. Even in the heat of battle, any order of his commander, however reasonable and necessary in itself, which happens to clash with his own peculiar traditions, will meet an unhesitating refusal. In one of the battles of the Franco-German war a number of Turcos (Arab foot-soldiers) were ordered to lie down, as a protection against the German fire. "That is not our custom," answered the haughty warriors, standing proudly erect to face the deadly cannonade that was mowing them down by scores. What effect France's ordinary methods of colonial government would be likely to produce upon such men may be easily guessed.

But, however backward in all the essentials of political and commercial greatness, the conquest of the last of the Bourbons has been too nobly gifted by nature to be wholly marred by any misrule. On the wide tableland surmounting the vast red cliffs that stretch from Cran to Mers-El-Kebir—not by any means the most fruitful tract of the Algerian sea-board—I have more than once actually lost my way among the forest-like stems of the "dhaura" corn, which rose full six feet above my head. Algiers, outspread in endless white terraces along a wide crescent of sloping green hills overlooking the blue sparkling sea, may vie with Naples itself. The choicest scenery of Calabria and the Oberland is rivaled by the ranges of the Lower Atlas, with their gloomy gorges and towering peaks, their masses of wood-crowned rock glittering with tiny waterfalls, their sunny uplands crested with feathery date-palms, and their dainty little toy towns nestling in the shadow of precipices which Salvator Rosa himself would have loved to copy.

In those relics of the past without which the finest natural landscape is incomplete, Algeria is as rich as might be expected of a region upon which the Phœnician, the Greek, the Roman, the Vandal, the Moor, and the Christian have successively left their mark. Most of these have been celebrated as they deserve. But of all the thousands whom the quest of health or the pursuit of pleasure brings every year to the African sea-board, few are probably aware that within easy reach of their holiday resort on the southern shore of the Mediterranean stands the almost uninjured monument of an exploit achieved a century before the Christian era, the details of which (as Macaulay would have said) every school boy knows by heart, thanks to that most brilliant and fascinating of the war correspondents of antiquity, the Roman Proconsul Sallust.

Nearly 2,000 years ago, when the Roman Republic was already beginning to crumble down into that mass of gilded rottenness which we call the Roman Empire, the great mountain wall up which a French railway now climbs in countless zig-zags from the Algerian port of Phillipeville was held by a wild guerrilla tribe known to history as the Numidians, whose capital, Cirta, was perched like an eagle's nest on that lonely crag—girt by a frightful chasm on all sides but one—which is crowned to-day by the trim white houses, and clustering trees, and dark gray ramparts of Constantine. The reigning king had brought up with his two legitimate sons their natural half-brother, Jugurtha, a man destined to anticipate with terrible exactness the strange career run in our own age by Chaka, the first Zulu king. On the death of his father, Jugurtha at once seized the crown, murdered the younger of the two Princes, besieged and took the capital, and, having destroyed his remaining brother by slow and horrible tortures, massacred the latter's adherents to the last man.

These proceedings, when known, proved too strong even for the lax morality of the age. The few who abhorred Jugurtha's crimes and the many who coveted Jugurtha's kingdom made common cause against him. But the usurper had talents for war as well as murder, and made good his African Montenegro for six years against the best troops of Rome. At length a master spirit entered the field against him. Harsh in features and clownish in bearing, as regardless of personal cleanliness as the Duke de Vendome or Lady Mary Wortley Montague, sneered at by the dandies of the Roman

Forum as the son of a small provincial farmer, Caius Marius had nevertheless proved himself as great in the field as his fellow-townsmen Cicero in the assembly. The masterly strategy that had crushed the warlike Germans of Central Europe was equally successful against the fierce guerrillas of Northern Africa. The Numidians and their allies the Moors were swept away like morning mist, and Jugurtha himself, after gracing his conqueror's triumph, was left to die by the slow agony of cold and hunger in the foul black dungeons of the Tullianum.

To-day all these things which were once "the latest news from the seat of war," are but a dim fragment of half-forgotten history. A neat railway bridge of stone and iron spans the gulf across which the Numidian archers once showered their fire-tipped arrows upon the doomed city. A snug little hotel stands on the spot where Jugurtha gloated over his brother's dying agonies. A stage coach runs daily upon a broad, well-made highroad along the rocky hillsides where Romna and Numidian once grappled to the death down to the wide plain on which the quaint little French town of Batna lies beneath the shadow of the purple hills that divide the "land of dates" from the mighty desolation of the Sahara.

But the "Jugurthine war" has left one memorial of itself which even modern civilization has not succeeded in destroying. The traveler who can spare time to extend his morning walk beyond the trim boulevard just outside the western gate of Batna, and is bold enough to face the six miles of hot, sandy, desolate flats lying between it and Lambessa, will be rewarded with a very unlooked for spectacle. Close to the spot where the queer little fort of Lambessa stands amid its attendant cluster of small, white houses, like a snug, motherly teapot presiding over a family of cups and saucers, you see in the distance the vast, gray, shadowy outline of a massive arch. On a nearer approach this outline shapes itself into a magnificent Roman gateway, strong and stately as if built but yesterday, instead of dating back to a time before the birth of Julius Cæsar, when wolves were prowling over the site of Paris and painted savages hunting the wild boar upon that of London.

Of the fortified camp that once lay behind this famous portal little or nothing is left. The storms and battles of 2,000 years have done their work, and the encampment which was proof against the bravest warriors of the desert is now a shapeless chaos of crumbling mounds, shattered pillars, and half-destroyed foundations. But in the gateway itself, though the brush wood grows thick and rank all around it, the actual details are still as perfect as ever. There is the great centre arch beneath which the Roman chariots rolled years ago. There are the two smaller arches to right and left, with their sculptured moldings and capitals. There are the massive stones above, smooth and square as if ruled with a plumb-line, the very embodiment of that cold and rigid discipline which made Rome the mistress of the world. There is all the classic symmetry that still distinguishes the later Roman work in the citadel of Carthage from the rough, disjointed Punic masonry around it. And there, almost in a line with the gate, lies the sacred "Prætorium" itself, still marked by a low altar adorned with tiny statues of the Roman gods. Here the grim General once sat in his tent planning the campaign that was to blot Numidia from the roll of nations, while his soldiers fought their battles over again by the fires kindled to scare the lion and the hyena, little thinking that on that very plain the Numidians of the nineteenth century would grapple to the death with warriors from the sunny hills of Gaul, armed with fire-breathing weapons of which Marius himself never dreamed.

The details of that great struggle are now matter of history, and those who will can read how, barely 40 years ago, Christian Generals were destroying at one blow the food of a whole nation, or stifling men, women, and children by hundreds in a cave. But these grim memories were yet to be crowned with one sadder and darker than all. When that black December night which is still the by-word of Europe gave a crown to the imperial garrater who had throttled France in her sleep, those who were found guilty of defending their liberties—such of them, at least, as had survived the cogent Bonaparte logic of cannon and musketry—were hurried away to the death-breathing swamps of Cayenne or the dreary wastes of Lambessa. The African hills which had seen so many brave men die in battle now looked down upon the slow agony of men braver still. How many gallant lives were hidden beneath that hungry sand none but God can tell. But the vengeance for that innocent blood, though long delayed, came at last in full measure on that great day of retribution, when the carnage of Gravelotte and the shame of Sedan avenged upon France the countless crimes of the Second Empire.—D. K., in N. Y. Times,

The Young Folks.

The Baby's Bed-Time.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

This is the baby's bed-time;
Dimplechin climbs on my knee,
With "Mamma, I's dest as s'cepy
An' tired as I tan be."
So I take up the little darling,
And undress the weary feet
That have been making since daylight
A music busy and sweet.

"Tell me a pitty 'tory,"
She pleads, in a sleepy way.
And I ask, as I cuddle and kiss her,
"What shall I tell you, pray?"
"Tell me"—and then she pauses
To rub each sleepy eye—
"How ze big pid does to martet,
An' ze 'tittle pids all c'y."

Then I tell, as I smooth the tangles
Ever at war with the comb,
How the big pig went to market,
And the wee ones staid at home;
And I count on the rosy fingers
Each little pig once more,
And she laughs at the "pity 'tory,"
As if unheard before.

Then I fold her hands together
Upon her breast, and she,
In her hisping, sleepy fashion
Repeats her prayer with me.
Before it is ended, the blossoms
Of her eyes in slumber close,
But the words that are left unuttered
He who loves the children knows.

Then I lay the bright head on the pillow,
With a lingering good-night kiss,
Thinking how much God loved me
To give me a child like this.
And I pray, as I turn from the bedside,
He will help me guide aright
The feet of the little darling
I leave in His care to-night.

—Harpers' Young People.

LISBON.

Letter From the Historic City of Portugal.

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 4.—Joaquim Antonio de Macedo, in his historical sketch of Lisbon, goes back to the legends of fable. It is related that Ulysses, after the destruction of Troy, in his wanderings stopped here to repair his ships and for repose, after contending with tempestuous weather, and while here founded the city and called it Ulyssippi, and built in it a temple to Minerva. Bacchus, too, in his travels, accompanied by Lusus, "the loved companion of the god," lingered here to revel in its elysium. Hence the name Lusitaniun—its ancient name at the time of the Roman occupation. But leaving fiction aside, and entering upon more reliable history, the same writer tells us that Lisbon was reduced by the Carthaginians, under Hannibal, and after passing under the control of the Romans, plundered by the vandals, Sucri, Goths and Moors, and after expelling the Moors, assisted by a body of English and Flemish Crusaders, on their way to Palestine, Lisbon entered upon a more stable future. To-day, all that can be seen in Lisbon is modern. The earthquake and fire in 1755 destroyed all its ancient structures and souvenirs of its history, and buried in its ruins 40,000 of its citizens, leaving as the only relic after that fearful visitation that can be seen to-day the ruins of a church of Gothic architecture, founded in 1389 and completed in 1422. The harbor is one of the best in Europe. The city is built on a group of steep hills and deep valleys, and, strange enough, the modern tramway traverses the principal streets, notwithstanding the unfavorable surface for such construction, requiring four stout mules for a car of twenty seats. Indeed, there are no vehicles here with less than two mules or horses, and sometimes they have six. The streets are exceedingly well paved and clean. The footways or sidewalks in many places are paved very artistically with different colored stones, resembling somewhat the ancient Roman mosaic seen in the ruins of its temples and baths. The appearance of the men does not impress one favorably, and the soldiers do not suggest the hardy followers of Prince Alonzo Enrique of Castile, one of the early kings of Portugal and famed for his prowess against the Moors, and, if I may be pardoned for want of gallantry, the

women are not good looking. The houses, many of them, are veneered with tiles, up to the second story, of varied colors and fanciful designs, producing certainly a novel appearance if without merit in other respects. The tourist finds little to enjoy in Lisbon, but much in its surroundings. Cintra, fifteen miles distant, is regarded as an earthly paradise. The well-to-do citizen hastens to enjoy its delightful shades when the heat of summer invites him from his city home. A more lovely retreat cannot be imagined. High above the city, and in its valleys teeming with fruits and flowers of every clime are villas of tasteful design, nestling in fairy-like places, embowered in flowers of sweet perfume and resplendent in colors, and shaded by stately trees from distant lands. The trees of tropical Brazil and Australia are the most noted. They are rich and abundant in foliage, with spreading branches, which, with sparkling fountains, complete a picture of surpassing beauty, and not uncommon in this charming summer retreat. Near by is Castle Pena, a strange compound of Moorish and Christian architecture, famed in history. It is perched on a pinnacle of a high mountain overlooking country and sea for many miles. It was once the stronghold of the Moor, who doubtless dreamed when there of the paradise promised in the Koran to the faithful followers of the prophet.

Returning, the traveller gives his weary donkey rest, and looks at the beautiful grounds of Monserette. When at the lodge he records his name in a register for that purpose, and of course fails not to see the greedy hand always open, except when it closes on whatever fee the visitor may give. I recall this place with much pleasure, when turning over the leaves of the register, faintly hoping that I might see a familiar name. Imagine my delight when three well known names in St. Louis greeted my eyes, bearing the date "20th of June, 1883." It recalled home with its endearing memories, and for the moment Monserette, with its enchanting beauty, gave place to other and more treasured thoughts. We are indebted to our able consul-general here, Mr. Francis, formerly minister to Greece, for the first trustworthy report ever made to our government of the trade and commerce of Portugal. The report required much patient labor and investigation, for it is said that it is more difficult to obtain reliable statistics in Portugal than in any other country in Europe. According to this report the exports of Portugal are \$26,726,102, consisting principally of wine and cork. Its imports are \$39,297,000, in which the United States shares to the extent of about \$5,000,000, and imports about \$1,000,000, showing a balance in our favor of \$4,000,000. Great Britain controls most of the commerce of Portugal. Our meats are excluded, but find their way into Portugal by English methods. The same may be said, if I am correctly informed, in regard to Germany and France, with whom England is doing a large business in that line. I see that congress is discussing the subject of German and French prohibition of our meats in a spirit that will lead, it is to be hoped, to a more just consideration of our great staples by those governments. To exclude our beef and pork on the ground of their being unhealthy food, when fifty millions of our people are daily consumers of it, is absurd. Senator Vest's proposition to establish government inspection seems to me to be wise. If, after that, our meats are excluded on the grounds alleged, then I hope Logan's remedy of retaliation will be resorted to.

Adieu, Lisbon! I leave to-morrow for the land of the Cid, where within the gloomy walls of the Escorial I may contemplate the founder, Philip the Second, called by the monks "the holy founder" and by history a character imbued with intense bigotry, cruel and merciless. When in Toledo I may see, in imagination, from the Alcazar the Christian and infidel hosts in battle on the plains beneath, and where under the stout blows of the battle-axe of the bishops' militant and the mailed Christian warriors, the crescent sinks under the banner of the cross to rise no more in this land of romance and chivalry.—C. T., in *Republican*.

A Springfield firm which advertised for a bookkeeper, received a beautifully-written answer from a young man who averred that he was "yous" to bookkeeping, and thought that he would prove "sattice factory."

The Seal Preserves of Alaska.

When we started for Alaska we thought that we should find out all about the great seal fisheries at Sitka, but at that ancient capital less was known, and the seal islands of the Pribyloff group seemed even farther off than at San Francisco. Although these rocky islets lie to the north and west of the Aleutian chain, a matter of 800 miles distant from Sitka, the capital of Alaska only has communication with them via San Francisco, and knows but little of what may happen in these small principalities leased for a term of twenty years to the Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco.

The offices of this fur company here are in a substantial building on Sansome street, and on the second floor a large room has been devoted to a museum, in which there is a most valuable collection, illustrating the resources and industries of Alaska. On the upper floors of the building are vast store rooms, with the skins of some 40,000 foxes hanging tails downward from the rafters, and the pelts of countless marten, mink, beaver, bear, and deer are heaped against the walls. The sealskins are not brought to the storerooms, but shipped at once to London, which is the great fur market of the world, and where the Alaska Commercial Company has taken the precedence which the Hudson Bay Company held for decades in that great mart.

Early in June the desolate shores of the Pribyloff Islands become vocal with the hoarse voices of the seals that have made this their gathering place during the breeding season for unnumbered years. It is estimated that 3,000,000 seals congregated on the rookeries of St. Paul's Island this summer, and those who have looked down upon these rookeries, at the height of the season, report it as a most astounding spectacle. Acres of the rocky shore are alive with seals of all sizes and kinds, and the very ground seems to be writhing and squirming as the ungainly creatures drag themselves over the rocks, or pause to fan themselves with their flippers. Great battles are waged between the heads of seal families from June to August, and the harsh chorus of their voices is heard at sea above the roar of the breakers, and is the sailors' guide in making the islands during the heavy summer fogs. Only the male seals from two to four years of age are killed, and the skins of the three-year-olds have the finest and closest fur. The method of killing them has nothing heroic or huntsmanlike about it. The natives start out before dawn, and, running down the shore, get between the sleeping seals and the water, and then drive them, as they would so many sheep, to the killing ground, a half mile inland. They drive them slowly, giving them frequent rests for cooling, and gradually turning aside and leaving behind all seals that are not up to the requisite age and condition. When the poor tame things have reached their death ground, the natives go round with heavy clubs and kill them with one blow on the head. The skins are quickly stripped from them and taken to the salting house, where they are covered with salt and laid in great piles. The natives receive forty cents for each skin taken in this way. After a few weeks in the salting house the company's steamer brings them down to San Francisco, and the special agent of the United States Treasury at the islands counts the skins before they are shipped, and, accompanying them to San Francisco, they are again counted in his presence by the Collector of that port. The tax of \$2 is then paid on each skin; they are treated to more salt, rolled into bundles, and packed in tight barrels ready to ship to London. Two weeks ago the St. Paul brought down 68,000 sealskins valued at \$1,800,000, and the tax paid to the government amounted to some \$136,000.

By the wise action of the government in reserving the seal islands and leasing them to a responsible company, the seal fisheries have become more and more valuable. The seals are increasing in numbers yearly, and more than the regular 100,000 could be killed each season without diminishing them to any extent. Alaska seal is the only seal-skin in the market, since the rookeries of the Antarctic Sea have been so persistently hunted that the seals have become extinct. The Shetland seals found on the islands of that name off Cape Horn for a long time furnished the finest skins in the market, and commanded almost double the price of the Alaska sealskins. Not being protected by

any government, the islands were free hunting-grounds for every ship that went "round the Horn," and no skipper could resist a venture at such costly pelts. From the island of South Georgia and the island of Desolation 2,400,000 sealskins were taken annually from the time of their discovery, in 1771, until within the last twenty years, when the seals gradually became extinct. A San Francisco furrier sent a schooner down to those Antarctic islands a few years ago, and sixty skins were all that were obtained. All along the northwest coast, from Vancouver Island to Onalaska, where the authority and monopoly of the Alaska Commercial Company begins, a general warfare is waged on the fur seal by independent hunters and traders, but their catch has seemingly no effect upon the millions of seal that annually gather on the Pribyloff shores, and the pelt grows coarser and poorer the further south of those islands it is obtained. The sealskin is in its best condition during the summer months, when the animals frequent the Pribyloff rookeries; and by wise protection the government has an inexhaustible source of wealth in these two small islands, that have already paid into the treasury in rent and taxes nearly the whole amount that was paid to Russia for the immense territory of Alaska.—*Globe-Democrat*.

Written for the "Home Circle."]

Error Corrected—Lace Edge.

Accept my sincere regrets for the error in lace edge. It was sent me with several yards of the lace; so, thinking it must be correct to make such beautiful lace, I copied and sent direct to the H. C.

I correct it with but little trouble. Every alternate row that read knit plain, should read "throw thread over needle, knit the rest plain." In the 11th row when you get to "k 1, slip 8 over," you will have 11 stitches on left needle; k 1, put the 1 knit back on left needle and slip 8 over it one at a time; take the stitch back on right needle, narrow, knit back plain, observing to throw thread over for first stitch.

A poor pattern is very annoying, something like patching a garment before you make it, but just cut this patch out and pin to the lace edge as found in the H. C. of March 12 and give it a trial; of fine thread it is lovely.

One of the sisters thinks we ought to banish all fancy work and tend to self improvement. I believe heartily in self improvement, but much of the time after my necessary work is done, children tended, etc., I am really too tired to apply my mind to study—no study is profitable to me when my body is tired. I cannot confine my mind to it. One could have works of travel, etc., to read had they the means to buy just what they liked; but if they cannot, must read the papers, and what they can get.

I can often employ my fingers while resting or watching the baby, but really Chet, have you a large family, little ones to attend, and do you study much with it all?

CLARIBEL.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

Any person interested in premiums offered for horticultural displays at the World's Fair, New Orleans, next winter, may obtain all desired information by writing to Parker Earle, President Mississippi Horticultural Association, New Orleans, La.

The report of E. M. Shelton, Professor of Agriculture at the State college, is a very interesting little book. It is a plain statement of ascertained facts—what farmers need. This week we make an extract, and more will follow as we have room.

Sheep and Wool Record is the title of a new monthly publication started at Kansas City. As the name shows, it is devoted to sheep and wool. It is published by a company and edited by John H. Wooden, a former correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER. Whether the venture will prove successful, time alone will tell.

When planting rose bushes use plenty of fine rotten manure. It is better mixed with the soil dry. Mix thoroughly, and when the plant is set and roots well covered, give the mixed soil and manure a good application of water; then cover with dry earth, and pile up the soil around the bush for mulching, and keep down weeds and grass.

In setting out shrubbery and trees, after they are well set, a pile of earth ought to be thrown about the trunk extending out a distance proportioned to the size of the plant. Let the earth be brought from some other place. It serves for mulching nearly as well as manure, and it does not harbor mice and insects.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City, implement and seed dealers, have universally beaten everything in that line that ever came along except Cole's circus. It will be observed that the large advertisement of Messrs. T., R. & A., does not appear in the FARMER this week. They have not closed business nor stopped the most profitable part of their business—advertising, but have merely given way one week to other advertisers. Their ad will appear as usual next week.

Sheep-Raising Profitable.

There is nothing new to be reported in the wool market. Since our last reference to the subject wool has continued in the same commonplace way that has characterized the trade since since the beginning of the year.

The FARMER has said several times within the last six months that all indications point toward a lower range of prices for American wools. More recent experience confirms our opinion on the subject. Wool-growers may as well accept the gloomy prospect as a fixed fact and brighten it up with renewed energy and more economical methods.

It will hardly be found true that American farmers cannot produce wool cheaper than they now do. It may be that if sheep are raised for nothing but their wool, the price of that must be high in order to insure profits. But that kind of policy is like raising flax for the seed only, when the fibre is really the most valuable part of the plant if it can be utilized. Our wool-growers must prepare for the future which is coming toward them very fast.

We do not believe any judicious sheep-raiser need lose a dollar in the long run by reason of lower prices of wool. This reduction is a necessity; it comes from a combination of existing facts all working together in that direction. It cannot be avoided. It is a sullen, stubborn fact. But other influences will greatly mitigate the severity of the pressure. This year must pass in a hum-drum kind of way until the next Presidential and Congressional election has passed, and then people will prepare for what is coming. Men owning large flocks of inferior sheep will begin to decrease the number and improve the quality of them. They will begin to study how to best utilize the carcasses of old wethers. Mutton will occupy part of their thoughts and how to make the most money out of it.

In connection with lessening the size of flocks and improving the blood of the remainder so as to raise better wool and larger and better mutton, the matter of feed will be a subject for much graver consideration than it has heretofore received from Kansas wool-growers. What kind of feed, and how best to raise and save and feed it will be studied with profit. And in connection with these things, handling and care in general of the sheep will be carefully examined with a view to improvement and economy. In short, everything connected with the business will be overhauled for the purpose of reducing expenses and at the same time of increasing the quantity and value of both wool and carcass.

We say these things will take root after this political year has passed. But wise men will start out at once in the crusade of reform. We would not advise the sale or sacrifice of a single animal except where it is necessary in preparation for a more economical and successful business of wool and sheep-raising. We believe that farmers of Kansas can and will do better in future than in the past in this very business of raising sheep. Look at the reports we publish to-day, and see what is being done by our Western sheep men. Every farmer ought to have a few—twenty-five to a hundred sheep, and as many more as he can keep well. It will not be long before there will be better facilities for handling, storing and selling wool here in Kansas. Let every one be of good cheer. Study how to make the most out of your sheep, not how to get rid of them.

That three-cornered reading on the 16th page of the FARMER this week may need a little explanation. If any of our

readers fail to "catch on," it may help them some to be informed that the agent was in this office in his own proper person, and he was interviewed right and left an hour or more, and he declared on honor that "Cole's circus is the grandest show on earth." That ought to be satisfactory. What more could be said? It is a purely agricultural concern; that is, it has horses, elephants, wagons and boys, and great plows and sledge hammers, and mules and horns, and—that is is enough to show that the KANSAS FARMER ought to take it in. We don't care, however, to make out any special report of it, so that our readers will have to come and see it for themselves.

Amend, Not Repeal.

On suggestion of Mr. G. C. Brackett, Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, the FARMER again publishes the resolution concerning the Timber Culture law, adopted by the Society at its last meeting.

"Resolved, That we, members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, in annual meeting assembled, viewing with feelings of deep concern and alarm the present efforts of members of our National Congress to secure a repeal of the Timber Culture act, do hereby express our most earnest protest to a repeal of said act, and do most earnestly and respectfully request the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from Kansas, to use their utmost endeavors to defeat any and all such measures; and, furthermore, to direct their influence to secure a rigid enforcement of the provisions of said act, and the penalties therein fixed for the offences of fraudulent entries and false holdings of the 'Public Domain.' And if necessary to put a stop to the abuses of said act, to secure further legislation, providing severer penalties and making it the special duty of some officer or officers to detect and vigorously prosecute all violations of the provisions of the act, to a conviction of the offender. Furthermore, we do most earnestly ask that said act be so amended that land once claimed under its provisions, shall be forever withdrawn from public disposition, under the provisions of the Homestead, Pre-emption, or any other act, but shall be rigidly held for the encouragement and promotion of the forestry interests of these United States."

We quote, also from another part of the Society's report, as follows:

"For the purpose of testing the sense of the people on this question, a circular was sent from the office of the Secretary of the Society, to the representative men in the following counties, to which the following response was received:

"Opposed to the repeal of the act:—Allen, Atchison, Barton, Bourbon, Butler, Cherokee, Crawford, Cloud, Coffee, Cowley, Davis, Dickinson, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Graham, Gove, Harvey, Jackson, Jewell, Johnson, Labette, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, McPherson, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Osage, Pawnee, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Saline, Sedgwick, Stafford, St. John, Sumner, Trego, Wabaunsee, Washington, Wilson, Woodson, and Wyandotte.

"The Ness county reporter took a decided stand in favor of a repeal; Ottawa county reporter favored a modification; and nearly every reporter recommended a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the act.

"Such other counties as are not given in this summary, are those supplied with native forests, coal, and easy railroad facilities for shipping in lumber, etc., from timber regions, and by them the question of timber culture has not been considered.

"By reference to the list of counties above given, it will be seen that nearly every organized county located in the section of our State commonly called the 'plains' or 'treeless prairies,' and where exist the greatest obstacles to a successful forest tree culture, and where its necessity is the most fully re-

alized, is decidedly opposed to a repeal. "These reports were made by men representing the element of actual settlers and home-seekers, and who are in no way connected with or interested in land speculations, and whose faith, practical work, and extended observations, have convinced them of the ultimate success of forest tree culture in their respective counties."

Trees and Grass in Rooks.

Mr. Burrows, a Rooks county, (Kas.), farmer, is doing a good work not only for himself, but for the State. He is demonstrating that an enterprising farmer can live and make money in that part of the State as well as in any other. He is growing a twenty-acre grove of walnut trees, besides a great many trees of other kinds in other places. And he is raising clover and timothy successfully. He has succeeded with these grasses, in one instance at least, by scattering the seeds over the wild prairie, and then cutting up the surface with a harrow.

Mr. Burrows was in Topeka last week and favored us by calling. He promised to give our readers the benefit of his experience with trees and grasses. We hope he will not forget it. Some people imagine that as far west as Rooks tame grasses will not do well. We do not share in that opinion. Nature has produced grass there every year that grass grew anywhere else, and we see no good reason why the cultivated grasses will not do well after we learn what is the best way to manage them.

Inquiries Answered.

W. H. writes: "I have a three-year-old colt which has a swelling on his face. It came there about six weeks ago, and seems to be increasing. It is on both sides, just above the nostrils. Some say it is big head. Would like your opinion through the FARMER."

REPLY.—It may be only a cold, and it may be the same as in cattle is called "swell-head." Feed little or no corn. Use oats if you can get it, and wheat bran. Oil cake mixed with the bran is good. The object is to cool the blood and get all the secretions into good working condition. Sprinkling the hay or fodder with water will be good. Keep him well sheltered. If he does not improve, write us again, giving all the symptoms.

A correspondent of the Toledo Blade says he has a remedy for the cabbage worm trouble. It is simply a tea made from tansy (an herb that grows around most farmers' premises) and applied to the cabbage with a sprinkler, or otherwise, when the dew is on in the morning. If put on when the cabbage is dry it will not adhere to the leaves, and therefore does no good. He says this will effectually destroy the worms. In a few hours after the first application not a worm was to be seen. He repeated the dose once only that year, and last year but one application was required.

J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent of the K. C., F. S. & G. and K. C., S. & M. railroad companies, informs the public by circular that all trains on this line, between Kansas City and Memphis, are now running regularly, with no detention, whatever, from any source. The road-bed and track of the new line will be so improved during the present year as to make another interruption to our business, on account of high water, almost an impossibility.

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.

How to Raise Sorghum for Feed.

The sorghum plant is fast coming into favor as a forage plant, and our farmers are experimenting in methods of raising it. What is needed is a plan that will produce the most and best feed with the least labor and expense.

A knowledge of the plant's nature will aid a thoughtful farmer a great deal in deciding upon methods of culture. It is a sugar-producing plant. So is corn; but it is much inferior in that respect. The juice of the sorghum is not only much more abundant in sorghum than it is in corn, but it is, also, a great deal sweeter. And this saccharine quality is found to exist in greater or less degree in all parts of the plant. That is to say—the controlling element in the plant—sugar, is in every part, and in much greater proportion than in any other plant in the country grown north of the Gulf regions.

Every farmer knows that sugar, when moistened and exposed will ferment and become sour. That ought to teach us that if we raise sorghum plants and cut the stalks, they must be thoroughly cured, or we shall have sour feed and sick animals.

Another thing: With this plant, like all others, unless it is mature, it is not perfect, and therefore does not contain its natural elements in their proper relations and state. Hence, if we would produce the sorghum plant in perfection we must mature it, grow large, solid, high stalks with ripe and pure seed. When that is done, we have the blades and seed for feed, but the stalks do not amount to much in that respect, but little more than so many corn stalks and only because they are sweeter. But they are rich in sugar sap; and if one is prepared to work up or have worked up the stalks, then it pays best to raise the plants in that way. In such case the seed is planted just as we do corn, in hills or drilled in rows far enough apart to render good cultivation easy. The condition of the ground as to fertility will determine the number of plants to be left in a hill, or the distance apart if drilled. In no case should there be more than five stalks in a hill, and, if drilled, stalks should not be closer than six or eight inches. And the seed ought not to be planted until the ground is warm, and it ought to be soaked in water (not cold) twenty-four hours before planting.

Like corn, sorghum seed may be sown so thick that it will grow up more like millet than like its natural self, and it will be less rich in nutriment. Corn sown broadcast and grown like grass, makes very light and dry fodder. It is not nearly as good as the blades and husks of the matured corn-stalk. It is the same with sorghum.

There may be two objections to raising the large, full-grown stalks; 1, that we have no means of extracting the sugar and sirup; 2, that the stalks are too heavy to handle. In such cases it becomes necessary for us to choose between two other methods: 1, growing in drilled rows, stalks close together and cultivate like corn; 2, sow broadcast in midsummer, and harvest like millet. Wilson Keys, a successful farmer of Rice county, gave his method in the KANSAS FARMER last January 30. He used his lister, removing the subsoiler, and run his furrows three feet apart, early in the spring. Let the ground lie till "near the first of June when the weeds are well started, then split the ridges with lister and drill in seed about seven or eight pounds to the acre." Then, he says: "When the cane was up nicely, harrowed the ground, then cultivated twice." Mr. Keys thinks the "double listing of great advantage in cleaning the land." He cut his crop

in September, and put in large shocks—"near a ton" he says in each, and tied well. He weighed a shock in September before setting up, and then again in January, and found that it lost one-half in weight by drying. The weight green was 2,000 pounds, and dry, 1,000. Basing his estimate on this one weighing, he had "about eight tons of excellent cured feed per acre." He fed it to his cattle and as to its value he says: "I have never found anything equal to it as an exclusive feed, it being well loaded with seed, and sweet as when cut. Horses, mules, hogs, and, in fact, everything about the farm relish the stalk and seed."

Mr. Keys used his fodder for the larger animals—cattle chiefly. He says nothing about the use of this fodder for sheep.

Broadcast or drill sowing has more advocates every year. It produces finer stalks, and on that account is easier cut and handled afterwards, but the feed is not as rich. Perhaps it is all the better on that account. Practical tests will settle that matter. We do not remember any better statement of the broadcast method than that of R. F. Russell in the KANSAS FARMER, December 5, 1883. He says: "I plowed the ground deep and harrowed once and then took my wheat drill and set it to sow one and one-half bushels to the acre, just as I would have done for wheat; got it in about the 25th of May; cut it on the 10th of September and let it lie on the gavel to cure. Three or four days are enough but I was compelled to let it lie longer for the want of help to stack it. It is not necessary to stack but can be shocked up and hauled in through winter as it is wanted. This next season I propose to put it in about the 1st of May or earlier if the weather will permit and then cutting it about the 1st of July and removing and cutting a second time the last of September. I think in this way I can cut it with a self-binder. I cut this year's crop with a Wood's mower; it grew too rank to handle in any other way. As to its value as a food I cannot say what its full value is, but this I do know, that at this writing everything eats it readily, horses, cows and hogs."

For sheep on the range we suppose that sowing is better because it would leave the stalks small enough for the sheep to eat them all up. But if the owner has a mill to grind the seed, it would pay to plant thin enough to obtain ripe seed even though the stalk be not very heavy. There is a great deal of rich food in sorghum seed but it ought to be ground in order to get out of it all there is in it.

W. J. Colvin, a sheep grower, of Pawnee county, says: "My experience of four years is, that the fine sorghum, such as does not make either stalk or head, is not as good for any kind of stock as that which is grown thinner and makes good stalks and heads."

Mr. Colvin prefers throwing the cut cane on piles, heads and butts alternating. He does not shock at all and says he has not lost any that he knows of on that account. He says—"All my stock, horses, hogs and sheep, will neglect the blades and choose the stalk, but first of all the seed or head."

It would pay every farmer to test these two methods for himself. A lister is not needed, though it may be a help. Plant in the same way, only prepare the ground as for corn and drop the seed as you please. Experiments will show which is the better way.

A machine has been invented for cutting and handling cane, and it is expected that it will be ready for use in taking care of next fall's crop. The model of this machine was exhibited before the Kansas Cane Growers' Asso-

ciation in Topeka last winter, and the general opinion of those persons who examined it was, that it would do good work. But, until a machine is made, we must handle this crop the best way we can. It is worth enough more than prairie hay to pay for greater labor of securing it.

Sorghum may be raised in the first plowing of the wild prairie sod. In KANSAS FARMER Feb. 27, 1884, we have a letter from Mr. I. F. Snediker on the subject, in which he says: "I tested it in 1882, and found that both cane and corn would come through the sod all right. In 1883, having about twenty-five acres of sod to break, we sowed broadcast one bushel of cane seed to the acre, sowing around on the sod and then turning it under, making each day's work complete. Our crop is immense. It made a very cheap and valuable crop for us. We consider it a good feed for sheep. Don't sow less than a bushel to the acre; more rather than less, as the finer the feed, the better and easier handled. Stock will eat small canes, but not large ones."

Gossip About Stock.

Capt. Wm. Ford, Neodesha, Wilson county, Kas., wants to know who has pure-blood Black Hamburg hens for sale.

J. S. Hawes, Colony, Anderson county, this State, sold four Hereford heifers to W. C. McGavock, Franklin, Mo., for \$2,000.

Prather & Bennett, who postponed their Short-horn sale, write us to claim June 11th and 12th as the date for their sale at Safford, Kas.

May 16th is the time set by the Cass County, Mo., Short-horn breeders for their first annual sale, to be held at Pleasant Hill Mo. Send for their catalogues.

Donald McKay, Rose Bank, Kas., advertises a valuable cold-water sheep dip this week. He is sheep inspector for Dickinson county, and has used the dip with success.

M. W. James, Topeka, bought the Hereford bull "Royalty," sired by the famous bull "Illinois 920," of Frank P. Crane, of Kansas City, last week, for \$700.

The well-known and reliable Short-horn breeders of Jackson county, Mo., announce in our columns their eighth annual public sale, at Kansas City, May 6, 7 and 8. Send for their catalogue.

We have two very important Short-horn sales advertised for next week. April 23, the Giffords sell a very fine lot of cattle at Manhattan, Kas. Every breeder of Short-horns in the State should send for one of their catalogues and try to be present. April 24 and 25, the Saline and LaFayette county (Mo.) series of sales begin, and a superior lot will be sold.

To breeders interested in Herefords and Short-horns, we call their attention to the catalogue just received of the Abilene Herds, the headquarters in the great Southwest of Hereford cattle, and the celebrated Whitfield Short-horns. Send for their catalogue. This establishment, owned by Hunton & Sotham, Abilene, Kas., is a credit to the State.

Frank R. Shaw, Mentor, Saline county, arrived last week with a carload of pure-bred Clydesdale stallions and mares. He has a three-year-old Clydesdale stallion purchased of the Clydesdale Horse Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, that he thinks is one of the best horses in America. The horse was always a winner of sweepstakes prizes in Scotland, also at our leading fairs in this country last fall. He weighs 2,200 pounds and probably cost \$400. Frank is the leading breeder and importer of Clydesdales in Kansas.

At the blooded sales at Kansas City last week, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Canada, sold about 60 head of Galloway cattle at an average of \$282; 32 Galloway heifers at an average of a trifle over \$300, and 27 bulls at an average of \$241. Also five Short-horn bulls at an average of \$279, and four Jersey bulls at an average of \$87.50. The Leonards also sold a number, but on account of low prices they withdrew their cattle, not, however, until 13 Galloways sold at an average of \$300. The heifers averaged \$291. Col. Muir was the auctioneer.

F. P. Crane opened an establishment last December at the stock yards, Kansas City, for convenience in handling thoroughbred stock of various breeds. Up to the present time he has sold over \$15,000 worth. He now has on hand 38 thoroughbred Hereford bulls and heifers, 10 Aberdeen-Angus and several Short-horns. He sold last week, Herefords, as follows: "Paragon 7345," to Cole & Walker, Platte City, Mo., for \$600; the bull "Curly," to Frank Satchem, Zulu, Texas; imp. "Escape," to E. W. Barker, Burlington, Kas., for \$550, and the imported bull "Sir Evelyn" (7263), an own brother to

"Sir Bartle Frere" (6682)—which cost \$3,150, was sold to J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas., for \$1,500. Look up Mr. Crane's advertisement, and when you write him state where you saw it.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 14, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,764 head. The market to-day was weak and slow, particularly shipping grades which were 10a15c lower than Saturday. Stockers and feeders were quiet. Sales ranged from 4 70 for Indian steers to 5 85 for native shipping steers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,345 head. The market weak and dull with values 15c lower, closing weak with an additional decline of 5c. Sales ranged 5 40a6 25; bulk at 5 90a6 05.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 2,427 head. Market slow. Sales were 1 29 natives, av. 103 lbs. at 5 00; 114 do. av. 85 lbs. 5 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 3,500, shipments 3,800. Market weak and 10c lower. Rough packing 5 75a6 10, heavy 6 15a6 45, fancy light 6 60, light 5 60a6 20, skips 4 75a5 50.

CATTLE Receipts 9,500, shipments 1,000. Market fairly active at 10a20c lower on shipping. Exports 6 25a6 60, good to choice shipping steers 5 80 a6 30, corn fed Texas steers 5 70.

SHEEP Receipts 3,500, shipments 1,000. Market fair demand and unchanged. Inferior to fair 3 75a4 75, medium to good 4 80a5 60, choice to extra 5 75a6 35.

The Journal's Liverpool cable says there is no change in the cattle market.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 6,200. Market opened dull, closing lower. Heavy few, choice and extra steers 7 50, but 7 35 was the actual top figure for strictly prime steers, common to good native steers 5 80a7 00, few Texas Cherokees 5 60a6 00.

SHEEP Receipts 9,000. Market slow and easier; 6 00a7 03 sheep, 6 75a8 25 for yearlings.

HOGS Receipts 8,000. Market dull at 6 25 for fair.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 2,700, shipments 1,100. Market 10c lower; butchers unchanged, exports 6 20a6 65, common to choice shipping 5 75a6 20, common to medium 5 00a5 60, corn fed Texas 5 00 a5 75.

SHEEP Receipts 1,600, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Inferior to fair 3 50a4 25, medium to good 4 50a5 25, choice to extra 5 50a6 00, spring lambs 2 50a4 00 per head.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 3,293 bus, withdrawn 2,625, in store 303,352. The lower grades were nominal. No. 2 red was nominal and 1/2c lower all along the line. No. 2 soft was nominal, but with some demand bids advanced 1/2c over Saturday's sales.

No. 2 Red Winter, cash, 81c bid, 81 1/2c asked, April 81c bid, 81 1/2c asked. May 81 1/2c bid, 82 1/2c asked. June 81 1/2c bid, 82 1/2c asked. July 77c bid, 78c asked.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 29,652 bus, withdrawn 15,559 bus, in store 193,358. No. 2 mixed, cash, 3 cars at 38 1/2c in special elevator; 6 cars at 38 1/2c do. April 3 cars at 38 1/2c in special elevator. May 10,000 bus at 39 1/2c. June 40 1/2c bid, 40 1/2c asked. July 10,000 bus at 42c.

OATS No. 2 cash, 1 car at 29 1/2c. April 29 1/2c bid, no offerings. May no bids. 31 1/2c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash, no bids, 50 1/2c asked. April no bids, 50 1/2c asked.

CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure, 1 00a1 65 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 35a1 38 per bus.

BUTTER Supply of country butter is light whether roll, dairy or storepacked. Prices firm with, however, a light demand. Fancy creamery goods are in strong request and prices rule firm.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy..... 29a31 Creamery, choice..... 27a28 Choice dairy..... 26a27 Fair to good dairy..... 20a24 Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 20a22 Medium to good..... 15a18

We quote roll butter: Choice, fresh..... 20a22 Fair to good..... 15a18 Medium..... 10a

EGGS Receipts moderate, city demand very light, shippers quite indifferent, and market weak at 11c.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 33a58c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 37a41c for Early Rose; Peach-blooms 37a41c; White Neshannock 37a41c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 4a5c; hurl 6a7c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Quiet, trading only moderate. April 78 1/2a79 1/2c, May 82 1/2a83 1/2c.

CORN Fair business; cash 45 1/2a47 1/2c.

OATS Quiet. Market firm; cash 28 1/2a31c.

RYE Steady at 52 1/2c.

BARLEY Strong at 68a70c.

FLAXSEED Quiet at 1 64.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Market inactive, opened lower, advanced and closed a shade above yesterday. No. 2 red 1 09a1 09 1/2 cash.

CORN Market slow; 45 1/2a46c cash.

RYE Lower at 56 1/2c.

BARLEY Unchanged at 70a85c.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 137,000 bus, exports 129,000. No. 2 red 98 1/2a1 00 1/2. May sales 1,128,000 bus at 98 1/2a1 00.

CORN Receipts 10,000 bushels, exports 102,000. No. 2 56a57 1/2c.

The Veterinarian.

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

LICE ON CATTLE.—Please give me a remedy for lice on cattle. [Poverty of condition and filth are the usual causes of lice on domestic animals. It is therefore important that these causes should be removed in order to exterminate these pests, which are apt to increase with such rapidity that whole herds are liable to become infected in a short time, and sometimes before the owner is aware of any trouble. It is not only necessary that the animals should have attention, but the stables should also be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and the posts and other rubbing places should be painted with crude petroleum or gas tar. An efficient remedy is to sprinkle hard wood ashes on the animals. A weak solution of tobacco is also used with success.]

INJURY TO EYE.—One of my oxen has an eye-ball badly marred, said to have been caused by a blow with a whip three weeks previous. The eye looks as if the outer surface was ruptured about the size of a small penny, and in the center about as deep as the cent is thick. He keeps it open all the time; water trickles from it; corrupt matter forms over it at night, and a thinnish mucous oozes from the inside corner. Does such a case ever get well? [Bathe the eyelids frequently, and three times daily paint the eyeball (using a camel's hair pencil), with fluid extract of belladonna, and of opium, of each 1 dr.; sulphate of zinc, 1/2 dr.; powdered alum, 2 dr., and soft water, 1 pint; mix. The eye may be badly injured and recover, with the exception of a cicatrix, and perhaps more or less opacity.]

ENLARGED KNEE.—I have a mare eight years old, that has sprained her left knee jumping fences, so that she will not let me bend it to make her hoof touch her elbow, but will let me pull it perfectly straight in front. She still jumps high fences with all ease, whenever she is turned out of the stable, where I have been compelled to keep her on account of her jumping, either with a yoke on, or a chain tied to her hind foot. In running or galloping she does not limp, but in slow gaits—dog-trotting and pacing—seems to have no control over the knee, and comes near falling on the left side about every one-fourth of a mile. [The mare cannot get well if allowed to jump, run, or strike the knee. Keep her in the stable or a box stall; clip the hair off; wash clean; then use sweet oil. She will recover, unless there is injury to the bones and consequent ossific growth.]

STIFLE OUT OF JOINT.—About four weeks ago, when my horse was put in the stable after working through the day, he seemed to be all right, but the next morning his stifle had slipped out. Since then we cannot keep it in; when he steps his foot back, it slips out. I had a veterinary surgeon look at him. He told me to put a rope above the hoof, and every time he went to move his foot back, to pull on the rope. He left some medicine to rub on, and said it must be kept so until the cords had contracted. That does not help it. [Get the limb in natural position, with patella (stifle bone) in place. Put a strap around the foot with a ring on it; tie a rope in the ring, and draw the foot a little ahead of its fellow, then tie the rope around the horse's neck, so that he cannot get the foot back. Then apply golden blister to the stifle. If you can sling this animal, it is advisable; just high enough to support the weight when he wishes to recline a little. He should not be loosened or lie down for a month. The blister will need repetition, and the horse requires two months' rest.]

Saline and LaFayette Series of PUBLIC SALES

—OF— Thoroughbred Cattle.

SHORT-HORNS, POLLED ANGUS AND GALLOWAYS!

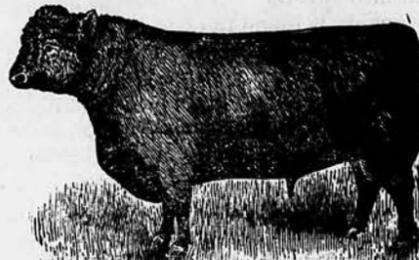


MARSHALL, MO.,

—ON—
April 24 and 25,

—AND AT—
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. Rainey, 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. COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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



Tell the children to cut out and save the comic silhouette pictures as they appear from issue to issue. They will be pleased with the collection.



This space is owned by **BLACKWELL'S BULL.**

Of course we mean the famous animal appearing on the label of every genuine package of Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. Every dealer keeps this, the best Smoking Tobacco made. None genuine without trade-mark of the Bull.



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, Head-ache and Deafness**, or any kind of mucous membranal 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.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

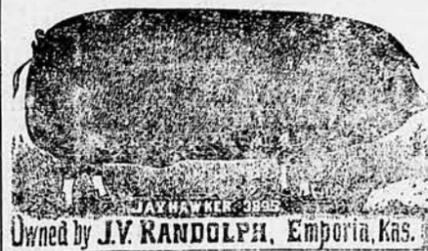
A PUBLIC SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SHORT-HORNS

— Will be held —
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 E. 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. COL. THAD. HICKMAN, Ashland, Mo. J. G. COWAN & SON, New Point, Mo. R. L. McDONALD, St. Joseph, Mo.



River Side Herds —OF— POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 24, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, 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. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

Established in 1868. Stock for sale at all times.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HEREFORDS

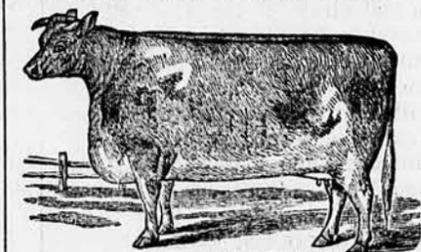
In the Southwest,
HUNTON & SOTHAM,
Abilene, . . . Kansas.

Imported and Home-bred Hereford Cattle of both sexes constantly on hand. Also choice Cross-bred and Grades, both sexes. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WHITFIELD & SOTHAM, ABILENE, : : KANSAS,
Headquarters in the Southwest for **WHITFIELD SHORT-HORNS.**

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

SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 148, Leavenworth, Kansas, —Breeder of—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals. FOR SALE—Forty Thoroughbred Pure Short-horn Bulls—Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Princess, from 9 months to 2 years old; also, 60 High-grade Bu'ls, all Red and in fine condition, from three-quarters grade cows and pedigree bulls. Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

FARMS On James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated circular free J. F. MANOHA, Claremont, Virginia.

The Poultry Yard.

Feeding Corn to Fowls.

In feeding for winter laying, the first rule is that fowls will not lay when fed on corn alone. The next thing is to know what, when and how to feed them. I think W. C. P., who asks, on page 985, which is the proper method, has not read my articles intelligently as rules laid down on paper, which is necessary when one is acting without experience. The "feeding of whole corn, and nothing else," does make weak fowls in the spring. The fowls stop just short of producing eggs, while feeding corn with other food brings better results. At the same time fowls cannot, or will not, lay without the corn. As stated before, corn is the staple grain, and when kept within their reach, they will consume a less quantity than when it is thrown daily to them with no other feed. There is a difference between feeding fowls for laying and for fattening. Yet a certain amount of fat is a necessity, and they will regulate this matter themselves if allowed the privilege.

Nature in this case is the better teacher. Where the first feed is given with regularity in the morning, fowls that are in health and well fed will not fill the crops to repletion on whole corn; but one that is half starved, or only sees corn once or twice a day, will do it as often as the occasion offers. Vegetable food, animal diet, and milk when it can be afforded, are appreciated and required by laying fowls. If these varied diets are given, and corn is kept within reach, they will take it as nature or the appetite prompts. If the corn is kept from them, they are apt to overload when it is given. For this reason poultry keepers should give in winter both animal and vegetable food, allowing only a scant ration of corn once a day. My meaning is to feed sufficient other diets, so that the fowl will not partake too freely of corn. I feed corn once a day, and that at night, in cold weather, when they will consume more than in warm weather. If fed other grains, which also are necessary for egg production, or buckwheat, the consumption of corn is much less; still they require some corn.

The object in feeding laying hens is to produce strength, without making at the same time an excess of fat. There is also a difference in breeds. A rule which would apply to one class of fowls would not do for another. To non-sitters (which are the continuous layers) there is little danger of an over-feeding of corn, if other food is given in sufficient quantity and with regularity. Fowls should never be neglected, when confined; neither should they be stinted in quantity of drink. To the Asiatics the rule of only a scant ration of corn once a day might be applied, while the opposite rule would apply to the smaller breeds. The "scant ration of corn once a day," is intended to apply to egg-production. In "winter feeding of fowls," the keeping of corn within their reach is advocated.—C. B., *Duchess county, N. Y., in Prairie Farmer.*

Poultry Statistics.

In an address before the Indiana Poultry Association, Mr. A. M. Halstead made the following statement: "In the State of New York, according to the last census—1875—the value of the poultry owned in the State was in round numbers \$3,000,000; value of poultry sold in 1875, \$1,800,000; value of eggs sold in 1875, \$2,500,000. New York City alone now consumes over 20,000 car loads of live and dressed poultry yearly. The capacity of a freight car is about ten tons; to be within bounds,

allow only half that amount to a car load—five tons—and we have a total of 100,000 tons, which at ten cents per pound (another low estimate) gives us \$20,000,000 as the valuation of the poultry consumed every year in New York City alone. It also consumes over 300,000,000 eggs, the value of the latter at average New York prices being \$8,000,000. The number of eggs produced yearly in the whole of the United States is upward of 9,000,000,000, valued at \$240,000,000. The value of the poultry consumed in the United States is estimated at \$300,000,000 per year. The total of the two items is \$540,000,000 per year, representing the value of the poultry and eggs consumed yearly by the people of the United States."

The largest cattle ranch in the world is said to be that of Charles Goodnight, at the head of Red river, Texas. He has 700,000 acres and 40,000 cattle.



"See What Cuticura Does for Me!"

INFANTILE and Birth Humors, Milk Crust, Scalded Head, Eczemas, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Inherited Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, cured by the CUTICURA REMEDY. Absolutely pure and safe. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50 cts.; Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and only Medicinal Baby Soap, 25 cts., and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, \$1, are sold by druggists, Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.
Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo.



BREEDERS of and Dealers in Short-horn, Hereford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three hundred and fifty calves in calf by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.
THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of CLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows,
and raise for sale each year
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

J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;
H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.
or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

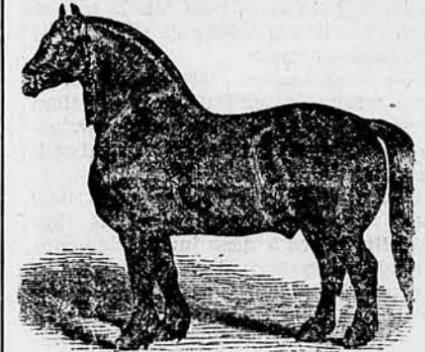
PROSPECT FARM.



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.

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



Importers and breeders of
NORMAN & ENGLISH
Draft Stallions.

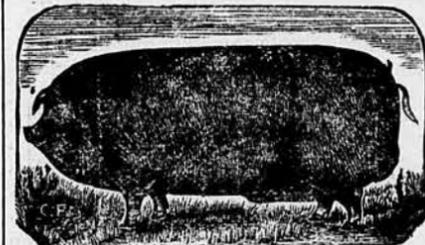
We keep on hand a choice lot of imported and high-grade stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required.

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

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

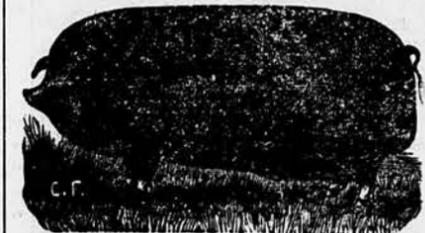
Stands at GLENVIEW FARM, 8 miles southwest of Humboldt, at \$20 to insure. Free pasture for mares. Sired by Glendower, (son of Evergreen and Imp. Knight of St. George); 1st dam by Panlo, 2d by Dubloon, 3d by Sir Richard, 4th by Whip, 5th by Costeese, 6th by Imp. Dare Devil.

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.



ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Cornshell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice,—sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address
T. HUBBARD, Wellington, Kansas.

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.**

DIG EXTRACTOR, to aid animals in giving birth. Send for free circular to **WM. DULIN, Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.**

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

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by **HOPEFUL JON 4888.** The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. 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 2319, 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.**

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. 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 405) 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-packer's 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.

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

The Cultivated Grasses and Clovers.

On the Agricultural College farm at Manhattan, experiments are made in different departments of agriculture under direction of Prof. E. M. Shelton. From his report for 1888, we make some extracts concerning some of the grasses that have been subject to experiment.

The best kinds.—I do not wish to be understood as saying that there are not peculiar difficulties in the cultivation of the tame grasses in this section of Kansas. Every soil and climate compels certain agricultural conditions and practices in farming, and when, as has been the case in Kansas, these conditions are unknown, we encounter "difficulties." No grass or clover can be permanently successful in Kansas which has not the ability to withstand, without injury, long continued high temperatures and occasional severe drouths, and in addition it must be a perennial or self-seeding sort. The grasses and clovers which in our experience have shown themselves to possess these qualities in the highest degree are, taking them in the order of their value, alfalfa, orchard-grass, red clover and tall meadow oat-grass and English blue-grass. For the use of those living in the eastern portion of the State, we should add to this list Kentucky blue-grass, English blue-grass (*Festuca elatior*) and timothy.

The soil and its preparation.—In our experience, the best results have been obtained with most sorts of tame grasses upon a fertile clay loam, resting on a permeable clay subsoil. But, let it be remembered, land can hardly be too rich or too highly manured for grasses. Indeed, we have found that not only are the largest yields obtained upon such fertile lands, but the effect of insect depredations is greatly lessened. Of course, comparatively poor lands, in Kansas as elsewhere, will grow grass; but poor lands produce poor crops everywhere. Better far, commence the growth of the tame species of grass before the land has become impoverished by injudicious cropping.

But, whatever may be the character of the soil, prepare it as well and thoroughly, by plowing and harrowing, as for any grain crop. This is a rule with scarcely any exception; and its violation in many ways explains a large proportion of the failures that have attended the attempted cultivation of tame grasses in Kansas. The question is asked us many times a year, why may I not scatter the seed upon wild sod as is often done in the east? This is often done; but the practice, so far as our experience and observation have gone, has resulted in almost uniform failure. Where the prairie sod has been largely destroyed by the tramping of cattle, we have known blue-grass to succeed partially; but, even in this case, a better sod would have been obtained in less time by thoroughly subduing the land, by two or three years of cropping, before applying the grass seed. As before stated, in the eastern counties of the state, this practice is successfully followed; but even here we are satisfied it would pay the farmer much better, and he would obtain a better sod nearly as quick, if he would take the "wildness" out of the land with two or three grain crops before seeding.

Seeding with grain crops.—Oats, wheat and rye are often recommended as excellent crops with which to sow grass seed. The argument is, that the tall grain will shade and protect the young grass. But grass does not need shade when sown in proper season; it needs the sun; and, especially, it needs moisture, and this the vigorous grain is continually taking from the soil, thus robbing the young grass from the start. Every farmer knows how spindling, sickly, and how lacking in strength of root and stem, is a grass or clover plant growing in a dense mass of grain. When this grain is harvested in June or July, just when the summer heats are greatest, the delicate, starved grass plants are certain to perish, unless long continued, cool and cloudy weather prevents.

We are aware that, on favorable seasons, considerable success is obtained by seeding the grass with another crop. But, even during these favorable seasons, a better and more vigorous stand may be obtained without the rivalry of vigorous grains; and, upon dry seasons, a failure of the grass is almost certain, when seeded with a grain crop.

When to sow.—The time to sow grass seed is, without exception, in the spring; and re-

cent experience shows that this work should not be undertaken too early in the season. In the spring of 1880, a field seeded early in April came to nothing, the violent dry winds that followed the sowing completely sweeping the seed away. Seed sowed after the spring rains have fairly set in has never failed since 1874 to give a good stand of grass. In a few instances, and where the winter following has been warm and open, we have had good success with timothy and clover sown in fall; but the result of sowing orchard grass, alfalfa and blue-grass in the fall, has been almost certainly disastrous. My experience with grass seed sown in the fall has been this: they germinate readily, even more quickly than in spring, but, as the native vegetation falls from the action of frosts, the young grasshoppers collect upon the young grass, doing it serious damage; what remains suffers seriously, and is often quite destroyed by the action of the frosts and violent winds of early spring. On the other hand, when the seeding is done too late in the spring, the young and tender plants are consumed by the sun as fast as they appear above the ground. Seed sown any time during the month of April will rarely fail to germinate and make a vigorous growth. However, I cannot advise seeding, as before said, until the warm spring rains set in. I have sown both alfalfa and orchard-grass during the early part of May with excellent results.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne, (Medicago Sativa). For Kansas, but particularly for western Kansas, alfalfa is probably the most valuable of the clovers. In the central and eastern portions of the State—and in the southwestern portion along the Arkansas river, where irrigation is practiced,—it has generally proved a most invaluable forage crop. It will prove valuable only in warm climates. North of the parallel 40 degrees north latitude I should expect it certainly to fail. Alfalfa demands an old rich soil containing some moisture; a climate, which during the summer, blazing suns and an atmosphere heated to the point of suffocation are the rule. Nevertheless, a large portion of those who undertake to grow alfalfa will fail, at the first attempt. More accounts come to me of failures with alfalfa than any other clover or grass that we have had any experience with. Let me emphasize two or three of the matters about which most of these failures cluster. Inquiry into the cause of these has satisfied me that the character of the subsoil has much, perhaps most, to do with success or failure with alfalfa. A soil overlying a tenacious, impermeable subsoil should be avoided in the cultivation of the plant. Prepare the ground thoroughly, by plowing and harrowing. Sow not less than twenty pounds of seed per acre, and sow this about the middle of April; harrow in lightly, following with a roller if possible. Do not be discouraged if the plants make a feeble growth during the first season, as they usually do. Alfalfa should not be pastured or mowed during this first and critical season. The mower should occasionally be run over the ground high enough to miss the alfalfa and cut off the tops of the weeds. After this season, the alfalfa will take care of itself and all the weeds within its reach. Alfalfa is perennial, perhaps eternal; at all events, it will outlive the "oldest inhabitant," if it gets good treatment. The danger which threatens it most is the pocket-gopher, which, by burrowing among and cutting the roots of alfalfa, has destroyed several acres of valuable meadow upon the College Farm. Severe cropping by cattle and swine during the summer and late in the fall ought also to be avoided. Alfalfa makes good pastures for stock of all kinds, and is quite unequalled among forage crops for "hog pastures."

It yields enormously of hay, of an inferior quality, I am bound to add. We have cut four crops, of a ton and a half of hay per acre, from the same ground the past year. Nevertheless, in a country which gets its moisture directly from the clouds, it will not pay to raise alfalfa for its hay. Alfalfa should have much field room after cutting. If dried hastily, the valuable portions of the plant, the leaves, will break off in handling and be lost, and only woody, inedible stalks remain. It should be cured slowly in the winrow and "cock," at best a slow operation; and if, meanwhile, a considerable shower falls, the hay is almost certainly ruined beyond recovery.

(Continued next week.)

NOTICE.

The Following Statements are Published for the Benefit of the Public—Read and Reflect.

"I consider that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. F. B. RANDOLPH, Jersey City, N. J. 203 Jewett Ave.

"I have used eight bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, and honestly believe it saved my life. A. F. CARLISLE, Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 2. Editor Clarion.

"I was given up by my physicians to die with dropsy, but Warner's Safe Cure restored me." D. E. MCCARTHY, Virginia, Nev. Chronicle.

"Three bottles of Warner's Safe Cure cured me of severe burning pain in the kidneys, especially at night." J. M. MUNDELL, Lodi, Cal.

"Five bottles of Warner's Safe Cure cured me of a very severe case of kidney complaint." F. B. SEMPLE, Denver, Col. Clerk American House.

"Warner's Safe Cure saved my wife's life when the best doctors and mineral springs of the country did her no good." J. B. WOODRUFF, Winsted, Conn.

"I had enlargement of the heart, which was pronounced incurable, and I was often thought to be dying, but Warner's Safe Cure and Safe Pills restored me to health." LAFAYETTE WALLINGFORD, East Rochester, N. H.

"Owing to the high temperature of the room in which I worked I contracted a terrible cold that produced serious kidney disorder. Warner's Safe Cure restored me to health." JAMES BRUCE, Exeter, N. H.

"Warner's Safe Cure has saved my boy's life. Doctors pronounced his the worst case of Bright's Disease they ever saw." E. B. BUCK,

Editor Macoupin County Enquirer, Carlinville, Ills. March 1.

"I was treated by Doctors Agnew and Webster, of New York, who pronounced me afflicted with Bright's Disease. I was bloated exceedingly, but Warner's Safe Cure, I verily believe, saved my life." GEO. C. STEVENS, South Norwalk, Conn.

"I had kidney disorders, indigestion, rheumatism and lumbago for three years. I grew worse and felt as though a hundred pound weight was dragging down my liver and kidneys. Warner's Safe Cure has fully restored me." C. B. DeNOYELLES, Albany, N. Y. 640 Broadway.

"Previous to a year ago I was severely afflicted with kidney difficulty. My back ached, my urine was "sudsy," and I was in a bad way. I had tried various remedies, but only with temporary relief, until I began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, three bottles of which, with the Safe Pills, effectually cured me, and I have not had an attack since." HENRY HOEHM, Cleveland, O. Captain of Police.

"For years I have had excruciating pains in the small of my back and was not able to raise from bed or be in a sitting posture. The doctor claimed that I was suffering from spinal disease, and I never expected to leave my bed again. Though having no hope of recovery, Warner's Safe Cure was recommended to me, which I commenced taking, and eight bottles have made a permanent cure." MRS. CHRISTIAHN, Chicago, Feb. 26. No. 23 Thirteenth street.

"About two years ago I resorted to the use of Warner's Safe Cure, taking in all thirty-two bottles for kidney and urinary affections, and it has proved a complete success, and radically cured the pain in my back. A lady of this county, a confirmed invalid for three years past, with what the doctors here said was internal cancer, beyond all skill and hope, in the doctor's opinion, has been raised almost from the dead by the use of nine bottles of this excellent medicine." J. H. HUDSON, Altoona, Pa., Feb. 27.

Book Notices.

AMERICAN MONTHLY is a new magazine published in Chicago under editorial management of J. Thompson Gill, 178 Fifth Avenue. The spirit of the venture is commendable. It is intended to afford a medium for discussion of all important subjects of public concern, the object being attainment of truth through decent discussion. It is to be an independent magazine where current thought will range. The first number we like. It opens with an article on—"The New Theology," and the rest of the matter indicates a broad field of logic, poetry, history, fiction, etc. The mechanical appearance is very good. The book looks as if it is in good hands—clean, neat and fresh looking. There is room for just such a periodical, and we wish it success. Single copies 35 cents; subscription \$4 a year.

KANSAS RAILROADS.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company, some time ago employed Mr. Norris L. Gage, of Topeka, to examine the company's books and take such other evidence as he desired, without suggestion from the company, and then, after he had come to a conclusion, to write out opinions concerning the reasonableness of the rates charged by that company for Kansas freight hauled over its lines in the State. As a result of Mr. Gage's researches, we have a little pamphlet of 27 pages entitled—"The Relations of Kansas Railroads to the State of Kansas," in which he presents arguments to show that the company is not charging unreasonable rates. We do not know whether the book is for free distribution, but suppose it is, and that a letter addressed to Mr. Gage would secure a copy.

Kidney Affections.

Diseases of the kidneys are more common than was formerly generally supposed. The liver was held responsible when the kidneys were really at fault. For this class of ills, Leis' Dandelion Tonic is a sovereign remedy. A trial will convince any one of the truth of this assertion.

The weekly export of agricultural products is falling considerably below the average of the same time last year.

What a comfort to the humane, and satisfaction to the owner of stock, is afforded by the introduction into this country by Hance Brothers and White, manufacturing chemists, Philadelphia, of the wonderful remedy, Phenol Sodique.

Many farmers feed roots without first freeing them from dirt. This is an injurious practice and harmful to cattle.

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions,—Well's May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. 10c. and 25c.

RACCOON, SKUNK, MINK, MUSKRATS bought for cash at highest prices. Send for circular which gives full particulars. E. C. BOUGHTON, 5 Howard St., New York.

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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta Maine.

THE NOYES READING MACHINE. Ask your bookseller for it. L. W. Noyes, the maker of all kinds of Dictionary and Book Holders, 99 and 101 W. Monroe St., Chicago, can supply you with everything worth having in the shape of a Book-Holder. Send for illustrated circular.

FLORAL GIFTS! 50 CARDS SOUVENIRS OF FRIENDSHIP. Beautiful designs, name neatly printed, 10c. 11 PACKS, this Elegant Ring, Microscope Charm and Fancy Card Case, \$1. Get ten of your friends to send with you, and you will obtain these THREE PREMIUMS and your pack FREE. Agent's Album of Samples, 25c.   NORTHFORD CARD CO., Northford, Conn. 1,000 times

ROCKFORD PLANTER and DRILL.

This is not a Drill-attachment to a Planter, but is a perfect Planter and a perfect Drill, putting one grain of corn at such distance apart as desired, and planting in hills just the number of grains of corn wanted in each hill, without the possibility of missing a single hill. It will plant Peas, Beans, Broom Corn, Cane Seed, Beet Seed, Hedge Seed. It is entirely different in the principle and method of planting from any other Planter in the market. We have one hundred of them in use in Shawnee and adjoining counties. Call and see it and satisfy yourselves, at TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, 76 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas. DOWNS & MEFFORD.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. 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 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 stray, 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 appraisement.

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 April 2, '84.

Brown county--G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by Henry Isely, in Walnut tp, March 15, 1884, one dark red heifer, about 3 years old this spring, all red except tail, the end of which has some white hairs, horns stand forward, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

HEIFER--By same, one red and white heifer, about 2 years old this spring, large white spot in forehead, partly line back, white extending down both shoulders, more white on left shoulder than on right, some white on all legs, both sides of body mostly red, white strip under neck extending back, white under belly, tail mostly white, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER--Taken up by J E Winterscheid, in Mission tp, Feb 1, 1884, one steer, coming 2 years old, branded with letter M on right hip.

THREE HEIFERS--Taken up by Richard Barker, of Powhattan tp, Jan 1, 1884, three 1-year-old heifers, red and white spotted, no marks or brands visible.

Harper county--E. S. Rice, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by J W Ellis, in Lake tp, Jan 3, 1884, one dun steer, running brand of 8 A on right hip and both ears cropped; valued at \$30.

Greenwood county--A. W. Hart, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by Wm Ott, in Janesville tp, Nov 1, 1883, one red and white spotted yearling steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

SOY--Taken up by Fred Ott, of Janesville tp, March 11, 1884, one black and white spotted soy, weight about 175 pounds, crop off right ear and slit in left, no other marks; valued at \$10.

Strays for week ending April 9, '84.

Miami County--J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Milo Baxter, in Sugar Creek tp, March 4th, 1884, one dark bay mare, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible, about 7 years old, about 14 high, pony built; valued at \$45.

FILLEY--By same, one bay filley, supposed to be 2 years old, sway back, no brands; valued at \$25.

Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by Joseph Lamont, in Potost tp, March 24, 1884, one red and white mottled faced 2-year-old steer, under slope in left ear; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county--A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Michael Mehan, in Sedan tp, Feb 14, 1884, one roan pony mare, 4 or 5 years old, blaze in face; valued at \$25.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW AND CALF--Taken up by E E Watkins, in Elmendorf tp, Nov 3, 1883, one red cow, right horn drooped, white on belly, white stripe on ribs of left side, slit under right ear, light crop off left ear, branded on left hip with C or O; valued at \$30. Also one white heifer calf; valued at \$12.

HEIFER--Taken up by Nancy Carey, of Bending tp, March 3, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, hole in right ear, indistinct brand on back; valued at \$15.

Hodgeman county--J. P. Atkin, clerk.

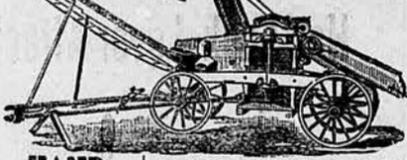
COW--Taken up by W F Roth, in Roscoe tp, Feb 22, 1884, one yellowish-red muley cow, medium size, indescrutable brand on left thigh; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending April 16, '84.

Franklin county--L. Altman, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by C B Higdon, of Richmond tp, March 24, 1884, one dark bay mare, both hind feet white, small star in forehead, 1 1/2 hands high, 7 or 8 years old; valued at \$65.

MARSEILLES ADAMS POWER CORN SHELLERS.



HAND ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE BELT OR GEARED FEED GRINDERS.



CORN WIND MILLS, IRON PUMPS, IRON PIPES, SHELLERS BRASS CYLINDERS.



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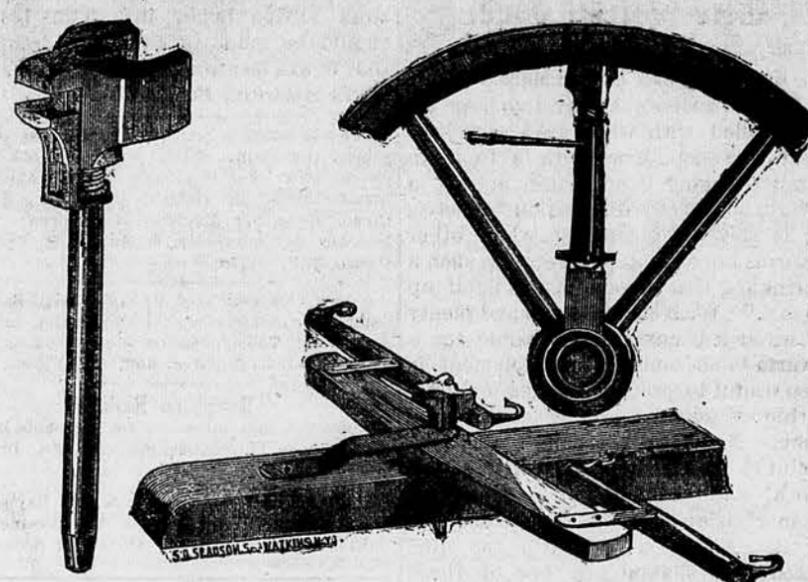
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Has the largest cooling surface, takes less cooling material, takes less labor in operating it, and GIVES THE BEST RESULTS. Has a glass the whole depth of can that shows outside the condition of the milk without touching the Creamery, and can see the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

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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of most comfortable and beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Finest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

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The Busy Bee.

Swarming, and How to Manage It.
 In the writer's apiary two large tin pails filled with water are always kept near the shop door, with a fountain pump hanging over them; and if a swarm shows any disposition to leave, or is slow in clustering when other swarms are expected, it receives such a sprinkling that it soon "hangs itself up to dry." With such a pump and plenty of water it is next to impossible for a swarm to abscond. The implement is also useful to prevent uniting or clustering of swarms issuing at the same time. Near the tin pails stand two splint clothes baskets, lined with cotton cloth, and each basket is furnished with a burlap cover stitched to one side of it. As soon as a swarm has clustered it is shaken into one of these baskets, the cover flopped over, and if another swarm or something else demands immediate attention the basket and its contents can be set one side, to be disposed of at leisure.

After seeing the ease with which bees can be managed when allowed to swarm naturally, the energy with which they work, and the excellent results obtained, the writer is decidedly opposed to artificial swarming—and also to queens with clipped wings. In the first place, when the bees swarm, the queen has to be found and caged. The bees roam around a long time, and sometimes finally cluster. If another swarm comes out they are certain to unite with it. When the bees do return they often go piling into the wrong hive, perhaps hives; and if they do catch on to the proper one, instead of going in they often cluster all over its outside. Sometimes, after the queen has been allowed to run in she comes out again, then of course the bees will follow her. In my experience, a swarm having an unclipped queen can be hived and be at work in that "whooping," "zipping," go-ahead style, in just about the same time that it takes a swarm with a clipped queen to make up its mind, sullenly and doggedly, to go back home.—*W. Z. Hutchinson, in American Agriculturist for April.*

Getting Candied Honey Out of Combs.

I have been experimenting for several years, to find out the best way to get candied honey out of the frames. In fact, I have experimented away many dollars, for I wanted to get it out in a hurry, and I have made several things for the purpose, which it is useless to describe, and wasted more than a few combs. About a year ago I thought I would try once more, and I was successful. I had a boiler made one-half longer than my longest frame, one-half inch wider than my shortest frame, and five or six inches deeper than the deepest frame. This will just let the longest frame in, lengthwise, and the shortest frame in crosswise. If you have an intermediate frame, you can lay a stick across the boiler; inside the boiler put a piece of tin, doubled in the shape of an eaves-trough, and solder the edges to the boiler, just low enough to let the frames down below the top of the boiler. Then place the boiler on the stove and put in about two inches of water; make a hot fire and commence to uncap the honey; as fast as uncapped, set the frames into the boiler. When it is full the first frames will be ready for extracting. If the honey should be very cold or frozen, or is very hard, it may need to be set into the boiler the second time. With this boiler I can extract nearly as fast as when the honey is liquid. I use the boiler to carry the frames in; in the summer, to store frames in; also, in

case of emergency, it comes handy to store unripe honey in. The boiler should be made of galvanized iron, so that it will be strong to handle.—*W. H. B., in American Bee Journal.*

The restoration to health of our child we considered uncertain. When two weeks old she caught cold. For 18 months was not able to breathe through her nostrils. Upon using Ely's Cream Balm her difficulty is removed; she breathes naturally.—*Mr. & Mrs. J. M. SMITH, Owego, N. Y. (Price 50 cts)*

A new idea embraced in Ely's Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by cleansing and healing, not by drying up. The application is easy and agreeable. It is not a liquid or snuff. Price 50 cts.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

The American *Dairyman* says: "A hay seed in a cow's eye will turn it white. It will come all right in a day or two if left alone. If doctored we don't know when it will get well."

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LEIS' DANDELION TONIC
 THE GREAT
BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER
 A SURE CURE FOR
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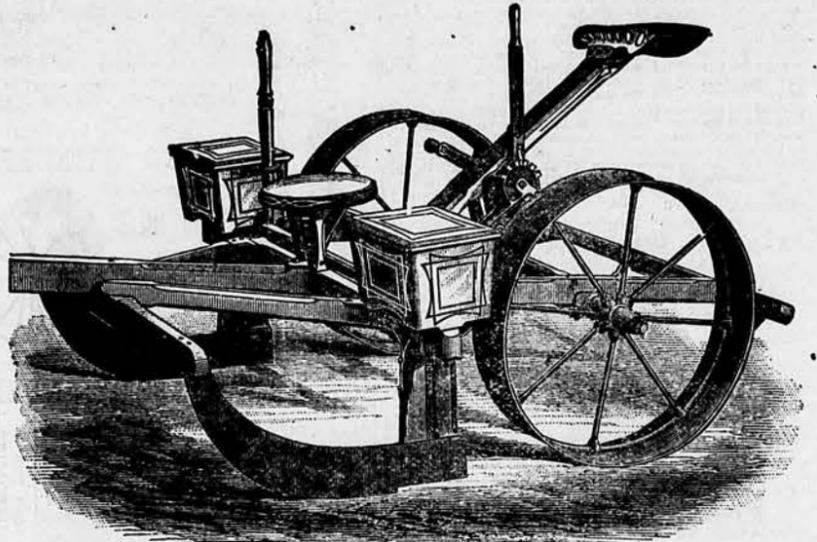


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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
 Liver and Kidney Remedy,
 Compounded from the well known
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 THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION,
 Act upon the Liver and Kidneys,
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REGULATE THE BOWELS,
 They cure Rheumatism, and all Uri-
 nary troubles. They invigorate,
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 As a Tonic they have no Equal.
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Is automatic in its action, and can be used or not, as the driver may desire. It will force the runners into the ground to different depths, or will raise the front part, locking to either position automatically, without making a strictly rigid frame.

The Rotary Dropping Device introduces a new feature. By a back and forward motion of the drop plates

The Corn is Kept Stirred Continually when Dropping,

Causing the chambers of the drop plates to fill accurately, thereby insuring a perfect drop.

The new style of frame will commend itself on sight. The new method of scraping the wheels will meet favor with the trade.

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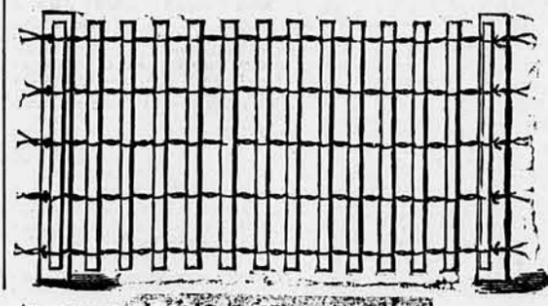
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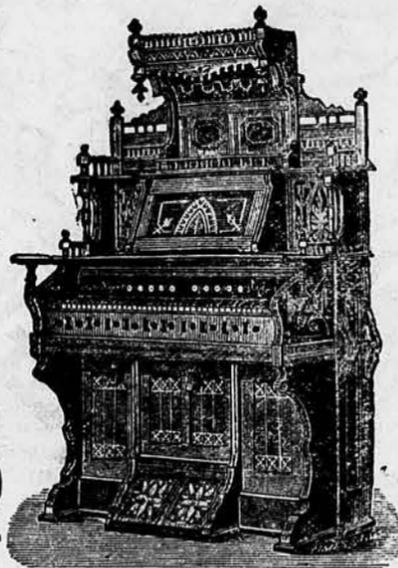
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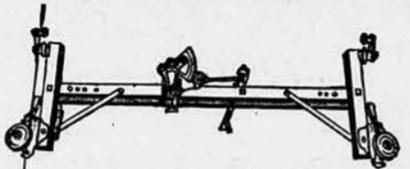
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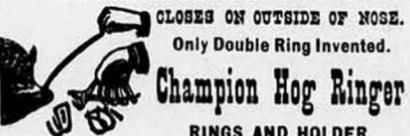


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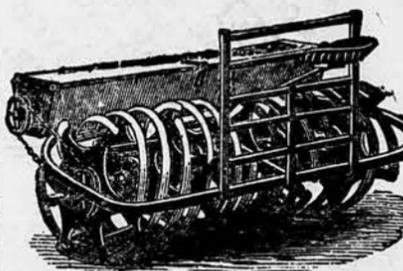
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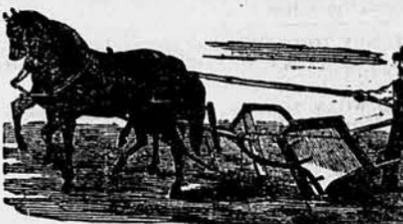
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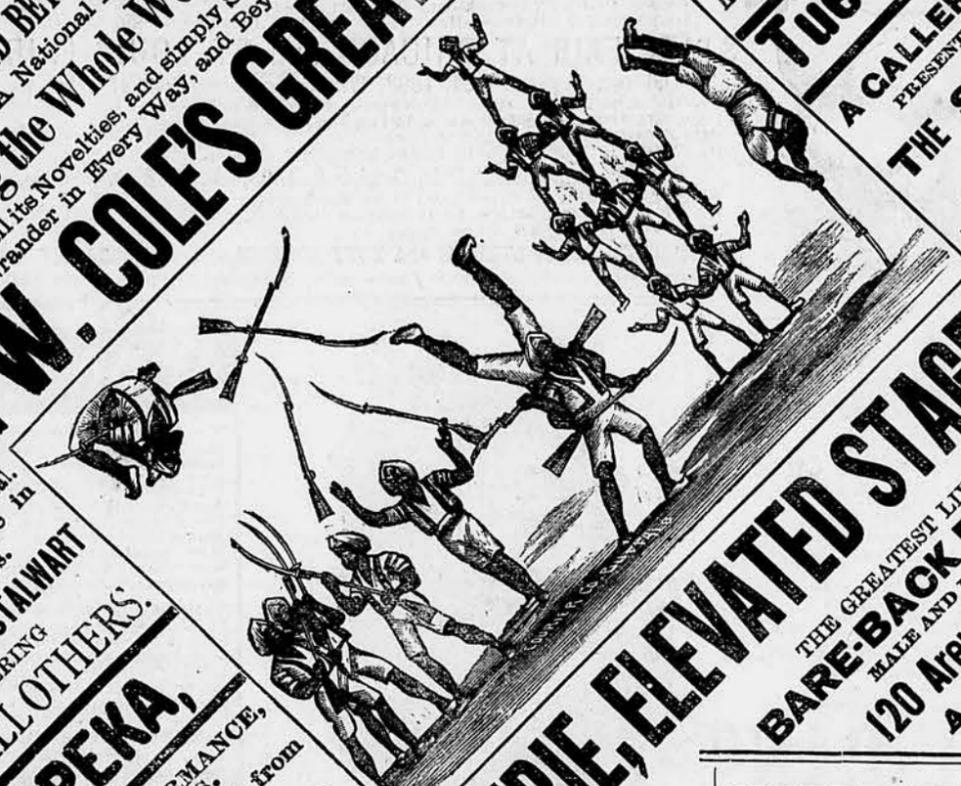
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Aerial Bicycle Rides,
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CHEAP EXCURSIONS
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