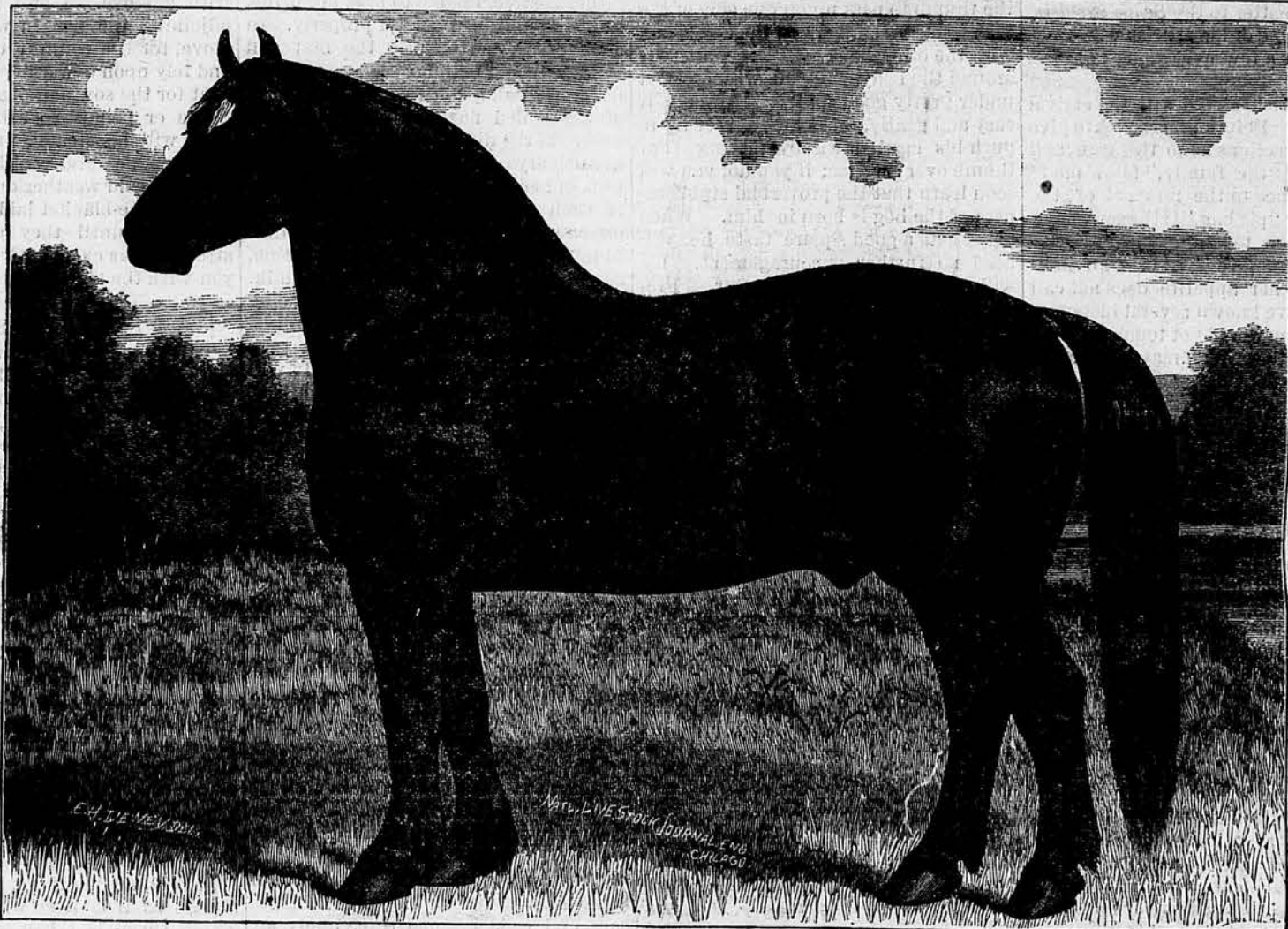


# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
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TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 16, 1884.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.  
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.



**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—O. M. Gifford & Sons, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.  
 April 24 and 25—Saline Co. (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders, 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 Follis, 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—Case Co. Short-horn Breeders, Pleasant Hill, Mo.  
 May 21—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.  
 May 23—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 pig's 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 watermelon 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-











# THE KANSAS FARMER

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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 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, Coffey, 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.





**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.]

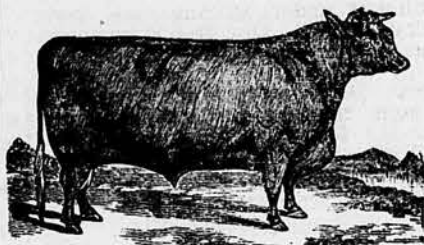
**ENLARGED KNEE.**—I have a mare eight years old, that has sprained her left knee jumping fences, so that she will not let me bend it to make her hoof touch her elbow, but will let me pull it perfectly straight in front. She still jumps high fences with all ease, whenever she is turned out of the stable, 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!**

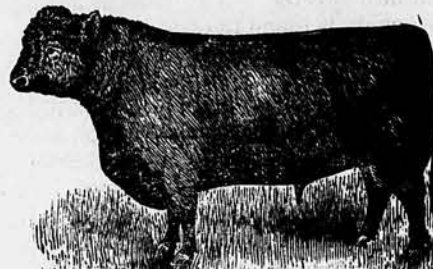


**MARSHALL, MO.,**

—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 presented 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**

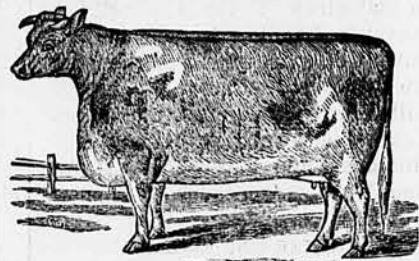
In the Southwest,  
**HUNTON & SOTHAM,**  
Abilene, . . . Kansas.

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."

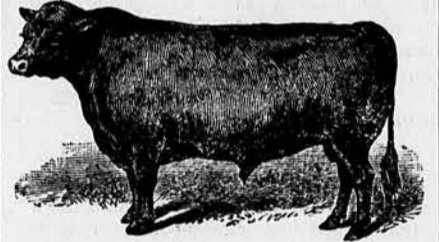
The largest cattle ranch in the world is said to be that of Charles Goodnight, at the head of Red river, Texas. He has 700,000 acres and 40,000 cattle.



"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. Telephone 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 thirty 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.

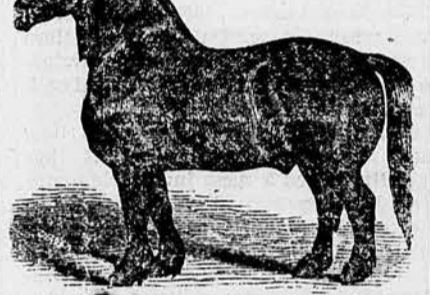
### PROSPECT FARM.



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.



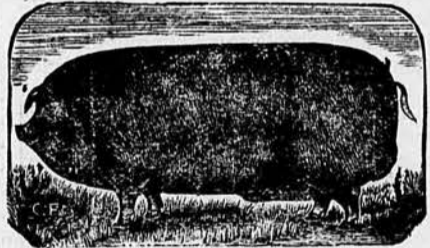
### NORMAN & ENGLISH

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 Panio, 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.



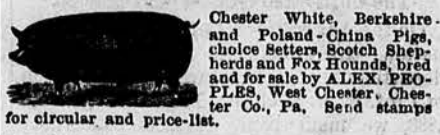
**ROME PARK STOCK FARM,** located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and 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.



### WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



The Wellington Herd of well-bred and imported Berkshires is headed by HOPEFUL JON 4889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire 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.



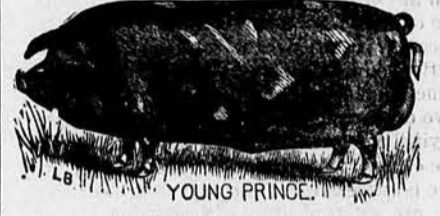
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for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

### 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.

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.

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, whatever may be the character of the soil, prepare it as well and thoroughly, by plowing and harrowing, as for any grain crop.

Seeding with grain crops.—Oats, wheat and rye are often recommended as excellent crops with which to sow grass seed.

We are aware that, on favorable seasons, considerable success is obtained by seeding the grass with another 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.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne, (Medicago Sativa). For Kansas, but particularly for western Kansas, alfalfa is probably the most valuable of the clovers.

A soil overlying a tenacious, impermeable subsoil should be avoided in the cultivation of the plant. Prepare the ground thoroughly, by plowing and harrowing.

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.

(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.” Lodi, Cal. J. M. MUNDELL.

“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.” Winsted, Conn. J. B. WOODRUFF.

“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.” Chicago, Feb. 26. MRS. CHRISTIAHN, 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.

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.

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.

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.

FREE. A lady’s fancy box with 26 articles and 60-page book illustrating games, tricks, &c. Send 10 cents to help pay postage. E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York.

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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, 25c. 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. MAGNIFY 1,000 times NORTHFORD CARD CO., Northford, Conn.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

STEER--Taken up by Joseph Lamont, in Pototai 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.

COV 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 on left ear, branded on left hip with C or O; valued at \$30. Also one white heifer calf; valued at \$12.

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

COV--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, SHELLERS BRASS CYLINDERS



MARSEILLES MFG. CO., La Salle Co., Illinois.

Culls and Wind-fall Apples WORTH 50 CENTS PER BUSHEL NET.



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PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO., No. 118 Delaware St., Leavenworth, Kansas.

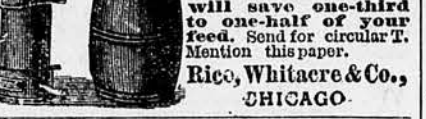
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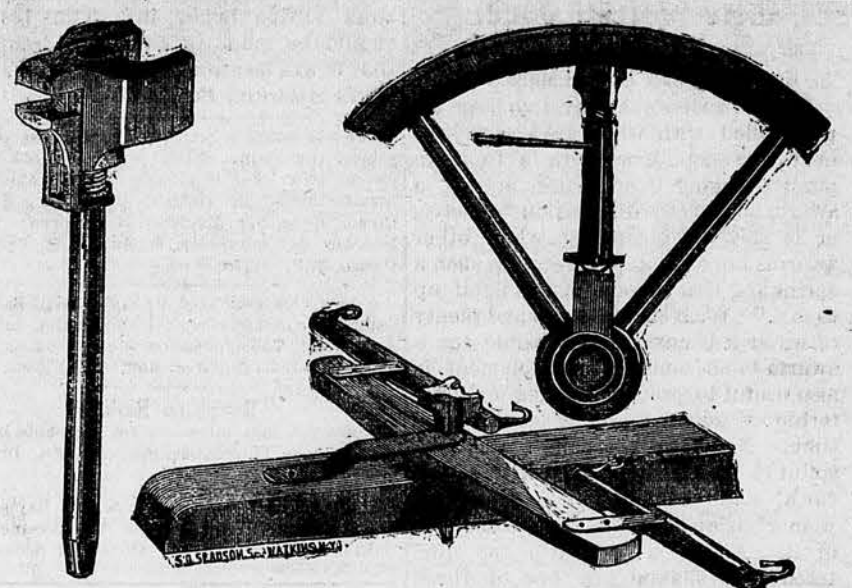


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\$100 GIVEN AWAY!

In order to increase the circulation and more thoroughly introduce our large and beautiful 48-column publication, THE FARM JOURNAL AND LIVE STOCK REVIEW, having in each issue portraits of prominent men of the hour, and much valuable and interesting reading matter for every Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic, professional man, citizen boy or girl in the country, we make this liberal offer to the person telling us before May 10 the correct answer to the shortest chapter in the Bible stating the Book in which it is found and the number of the chapter. The first will receive \$10, the second \$5, the third \$3 and the fourth \$2. If there be more than four correct answers, the balance (\$80) will be equally divided, unless there be more than 84 correct answers, in which case the 5th to the 84th inclusive will receive \$1 each.



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

Consisting of a Jack Screw, Tire Tightener, Adjustable Wrench and Bolt to hold on the doubletrees. As a Jack Screw Tire Tightener, it is the most complete implement ever invented. The principle of tightening tires by swelling the fellos and putting washers on the shoulder of the spokes is recommended by the "Scientific American," "American Agriculturist," and also by the largest wagon manufacturers in the United States.

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PRICE 10 CENTS. The most complete and brilliantly embellished Seed Catalogue ever published, costing fifteen cents. The article on Market Gardening under Glass is worth twenty times the price. This being OUR ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR, we publish this Ornate Guide for Garden and Farm. To all sending us TEN CENTS in stamps, we mail a copy, and on orders for Seed will give credit for that amount. Address LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, Look Box, Phila., Pa.

FAY Currant CRAPES ALL BEST NEW AND OLD.

SMALL FRUITS AND TREES. LOW TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS. Stock First-Class. Free Catalogues. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

Stewart's STOCK REMEDY.



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DANA'S WHITE METALLIC EAR MARKING LABEL



C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

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O. K. CREAMERY



JOHN S. CARTER SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

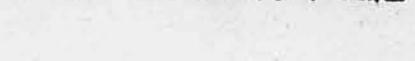
By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean.

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'gr, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO.



### 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."

USE  
**LEIS' DANDELION TONIC**  
 THE GREAT  
**BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER**  
 A SURE CURE FOR  
 Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
 Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-  
 work or excess of any kind,  
 —AND FOR—  
**Female Weaknesses.**  
 —IT PREVENTS—  
 Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,  
 And is a Specific for Obstinate  
**CONSTIPATION.**  
 PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00  
 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

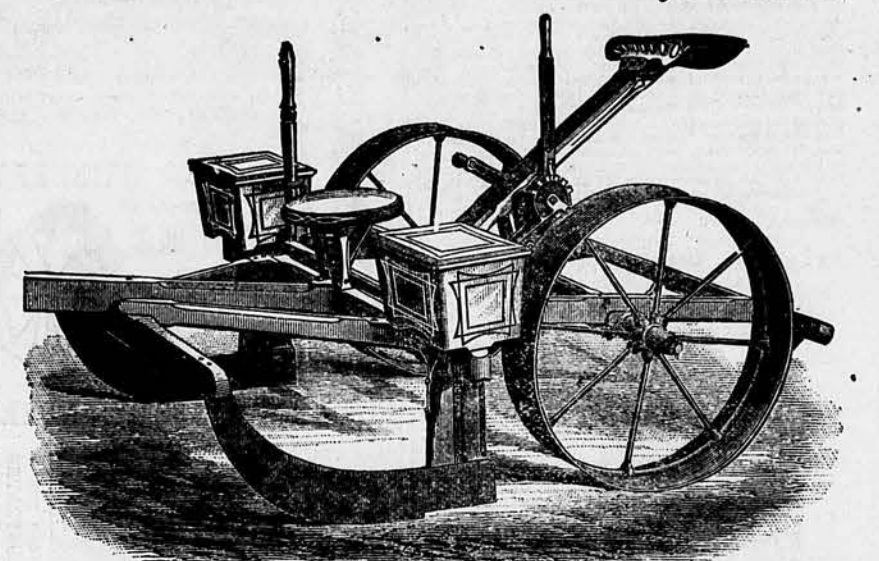


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**HOPS & MALT BITTERS**  
 TRADE MARK  
**THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER**  
 Liver and Kidney Remedy,  
 Compounded from the well known  
 Curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Man-  
 drake, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Cas-  
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 THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION,  
 Act upon the Liver and Kidneys,  
 —AND—  
**REGULATE THE BOWELS,**  
 They cure Rheumatism, and all Uri-  
 nary troubles. They invigorate,  
 nourish, strengthen and quiet  
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 As a Tonic they have no Equal.  
 Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters.  
 —FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.—  
**Hops and Malt Bitters Co.**  
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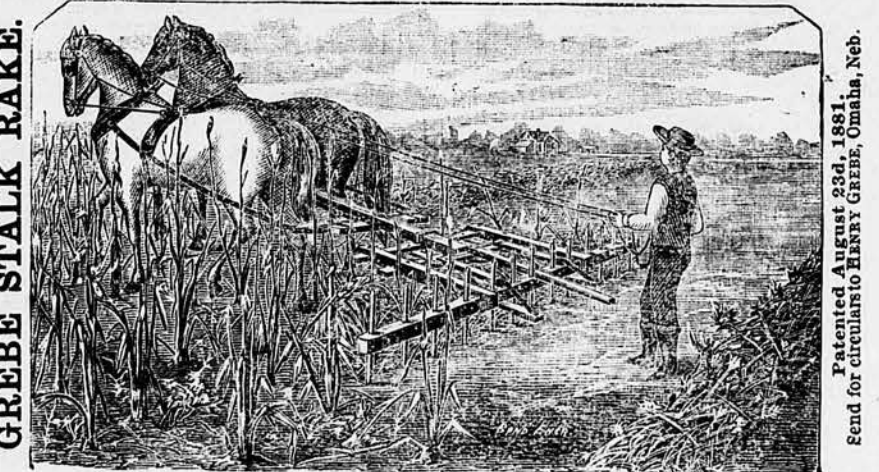
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## THE BARLOW GEM CORN PLANTER

Has Lock-Lever Attachment. New Style Frame.



**THE BARLOW GEM.**  
**A LIGHT, DURABLE, PERFECT-WORKING PLANTER.**  
 The Barlow Gem is offered the trade to meet the demand for a light and perfect rotary. It has been thoroughly tried, and bears our hearty endorsement.  
**The Lock-Lever Attachment**  
 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.  
 The Barlow Gem is perfectly adapted to the Check Rowers.  
**ASK DEALERS FOR THE**  
**Barlow Gem and the Barlow Rotary Planters.**  
**THE VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO.**  
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**GREBE STALK RAKE.**  
**The GREBE**  
 —IRON TEETH—  
**REVOLVING STALK RAKE**  
 Is extensively used in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa for PULLING and RAKING CORNSTALKS and Weeds of every description into win rows, for the purpose of burning them, and thereby destroying the seeds of weeds and eggs of all insects; also, to clear fields where listers are to be used.  
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**FARMERS,**  
 Remember the Best is Cheap-  
 est!  
 We are manufacturing the best  
 Farm, Garden and Ornamental Fence  
 in the market. It will turn all kinds  
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 made especially for Sheep and Hogs,  
 and is the Cheapest, Strongest and  
 Most Durable Fence that can be  
 built.  
 For circulars giving description of  
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**DEMING & RENCH,**  
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For Garden and Farm Fresh, pure  
cheap. Plants by 100,000 and  
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**LANC'S LIVE SEEDS.** NORTHERN GROWN, THOROUGHLY TESTED. Flower Vegetable and Field. 20,000 Catalogues free. Send names of your friends. FRED. N. LANC, Baraboo, Wis.

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ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS,  
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99,999 PEACH TREES All best varieties of new and old Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Raspberries, etc.  
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New Blackberry, early, hardy, good. Single hill yielded 1 3/4 quarts at one picking. Send for Free Catalogue.  
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We make from the best material, superior articles of Dairy Goods that are models of strength and simplicity. Rectangular Churns, Lever Butter Workers, Factory Churns and Power Workers. 2 gold and 14 silver medals awarded for superiority. One Churn at wholesale where we have no agent. Write for prices. All goods warranted.  
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BARREL CHURN - The Cheapest and best. No iron rim in the top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter Workers. Also all sizes Box Churns for Creameries. All goods warranted as represented. Dairy Churn at wholesale price where we have no agent. Send for circular. H. F. Batcheller & Son, Rock Falls, Ill.

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**PARTRIDGE COCHINS**-Cock-1st, 2d, 4th and 5th. Hens-1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Cockerels-1st, 3d, 4th and 5th. Pullets-1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Breeding Pen-1st, 2d and 3d.  
**BUFF COCHINS**-Cock-1st. Hen-1st; score 95 1/2.  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**-Hen-3d. Pullet-4th. Breeding Pen-3d.

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Chicago, September 24, 1883, Winning on every Pair of Fowls shown.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS**-1st and 2d on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.  
**PARTRIDGE COCHINS**-1st and 2d on Fowls; 1st on Chicks.  
**BUFF COCHINS**-1st and 2d on Fowls.  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**-1st on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.  
St. Louis Great Fair, October 2, 1883,-B. N. Pierce, Judge.  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS**-1st on Pair; 1st on Breeding Pen.  
**PARTRIDGE COCHINS**-1st on Pair; 1st on Breeding Pen.  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**-2d on Pair.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS, PARTRIDGE and BUFF COCHINS and P. ROCKS MY SPECIALTY.**  
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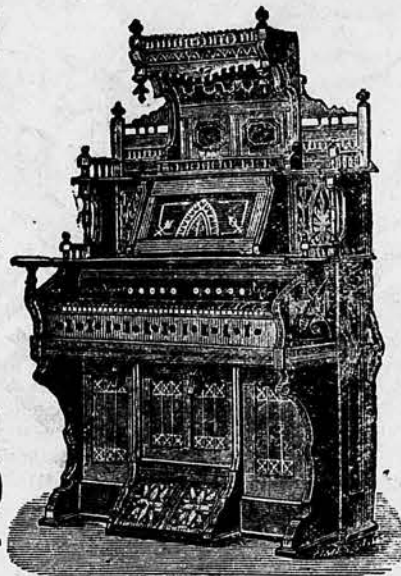
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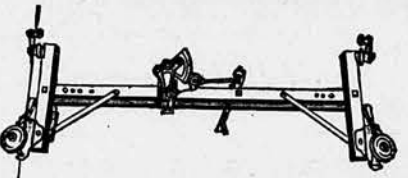
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**Barnes' Wire Check Rower.**  
Eleven Years Practical Use in the Field.  
**WORKS ON ALL PLANTERS.**



Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate.

It has the lead with the Dealers and the Farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.

The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

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CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. Only Double Ring Invented.

**Champion Hog Ringer**  
RINGS AND HOLDER.

The only ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

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Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore.

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embraces every desirable Novelty of the season, as well as all standard kinds. A special feature for 1884 is, that you can for \$5.00 select Seeds or Plants to that value from their Catalogue, and have included, without charge, a copy of Peter Henderson's New Book, "Garden and Farm Topics," a work of 250 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, and containing a steel portrait of the author. The price of the book alone is \$1.50. Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," giving details, free on application.

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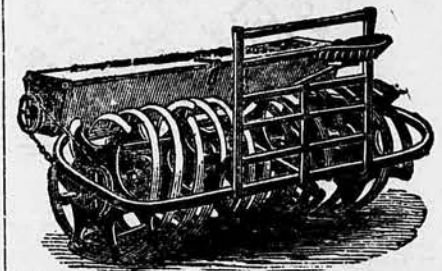
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**LOADER AND RAKES.**

Protected by the only Original Patents. This machine is guaranteed to put up more hay in less time, and at less than half the cost by any other known method. One Ricker and two Rakes operated by five employees, will in one day take from 20 to 30 acres of hay perfectly clean from the swath as left by the mower, and pitch the same on the stack or wagon, in better condition than twice the force can windrow and cock the same. It seldom gets out of repair, but if it should any farmer can repair it. No Farmer can afford to do without it. Write for price lists terms and circular giving full information.  
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 3 CIRCUSES in 3 RINGS.  
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**Tues., April 29.**  
 A GALLERY OF WAX STATUARY,  
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**THE SACRED WHITE-FACED ELEPHANT,**  
 SECURED AT AN EXPENSE OF \$100,000.  
**Aerial Bicycle Rides,**  
 AND THE MOST SENSATIONAL ACTS EVER SEEN.  
**CHEAP EXCURSIONS**  
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**40 CAGES**  
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**ADMISSION, 50 Cents; CHILDREN, Under 9 Years, 25 Cents.**

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**A SOLITARY STALWART**  
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 45 ACTS AT EVERY PERFORMANCE,  
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**A HERD OF PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,**  
 AND A WHOLE  
**HERD OF SUPERB THOROUGHBREDS.**  
**THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.**  
**7 SISTERS WITH HAIR 7 FT. LONG**  
**SAMSON,**  
 THE LARGEST  
 ELEPHANT  
 ALIVE.

**THREE-RING CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, ELEVATED STAGE AND PERFORMING ARABS, FRESH FROM THE SOUDAN.**  
**HOSE FAIR OF SUPERB THOROUGHBREDS.**  
**THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.**  
**7 SISTERS WITH HAIR 7 FT. LONG**  
**SAMSON,**  
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**7 SISTERS WITH HAIR 7 FT. LONG**  
**SAMSON,**  
 THE LARGEST  
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**ON HAND, APRIL 1st, 1884,**  
**AT OAKLAWN FARM,**  
**50 Imported Stallions,**  
 Weight 1,500 to 2,300 lbs., well acclimated and ready for service. Also  
**100 YOUNGER STALLIONS**  
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**125 IMPORTED MARES.**  
 Nearly all the above registered in the  
**PERCHERON STUD BOOK**  
**OF FRANCE,**  
 which is the only draft horse record of that country.



Notwithstanding this immense stock, my importations for 1884 have already begun. The first installment of  
**20 FINE LARGE STALLIONS**  
 will be shipped from France the first week in April, to be followed by  
**HUNDREDS OF OTHERS**  
 during the season.  
**ALL STALLIONS GUARANTEED BREEDERS.**  
 Catalogue free. Address  
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**TOPEKA RENDERING ESTABLISHMENT.**—Near Shunganunga creek, one-half mile south of the city. Tallow in the rough bought; also fat dead hogs,—must be in good condition and be delivered on the grounds. OSCAR BISHOFF, Office, 66 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

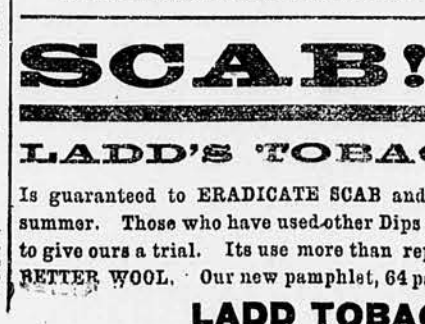
**INVINCIBLE RIDING Cultivator**  
 Is made with 4, 5, 6 and 7 Shovels. Universally acknowledged to be the leading Riding Cultivator on the market. Unsurpassed in finish, durability, light draft, ease of management and good working qualities. **TRIUMPH AND GEN WALKING CULTIVATORS** fitted in the following styles: Double and single Tongues, Iron Beams, Wood Beams with Iron and wood Standards, Double Acting Spring Attachments. When we placed the Triumph and Gen first on the market, we were convinced they possessed certain points of merit that would command the attention of those interested in that line of goods, and each year have added such improvements,—shown by field experience to be the most desirable, until now we can truthfully say we have Walking Cultivators unequalled at the present time in all the nice points wanted in them. Catalogue and Price-List free.  
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**THIRD ANNUAL SALE**  
 OF  
**THOROUGHBRED Short-Horn CATTLE,**  
 By C. M. GIFFORD & SONS,  
 AT THE  
 Fair Grounds, Manhattan, Kansas, Wednesday, April 23, '84.

We will sell at the above time and place a draft of about **45 Head**, from the Elmwood Herd, consisting of 25 head of Cows and Heifers and 20 extra good Young Bulls ready for service. All red in color except two rich roans,—representing such noted families as **FLAT CREEK YOUNG MARYS, JOSEPHINE, ROSE OF SHARON, GOODNESS, WHITE ROSE, HARRIETT,** and other well-bred Families.  
 The Cows and Heifers will all be bred to our Renick Rose of Sharon Bulls, "CORDELLA'S DUKE 38048" or "SHARON AIRDRIE DUKE," Vol. 26, or have calves at foot, or both.  
 The entire offering cannot be excelled for first-class individual merit and high breeding, and are undoubtedly  
**The Best Lot of Short-Horn Cattle Ever Offered for Sale in the State.**  
 All recorded in the American Short-horn Herd Book.  
 No postponement on account of weather, as the sale will be held under cover.  
**TERMS:**—Cash, or four months' time on bankable paper, bearing 10 per cent. interest.  
 Sale will commence promptly at 1 o'clock. Catalogues will be sent on application after April 1st.  
 Col. J. W. JUDY, } Auctioneers. **C. M. Gifford & Sons,**  
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 Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents.  
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**KNABE**  
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 UNEQUALLED IN  
**Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.**  
**WILLIAM KNABE & CO.**  
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**For Sale.**  
 500 bushels Early Amber Cane Seed; also a few bushels of Texas Honey and Early Orange Cane Seed.  
**H. C. ST. CLAIR,**  
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**SCAB! WOOL GROWERS**  
 Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that  
**LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP**  
 Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as in mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an INCREASED GROWTH OF BETTER WOOL. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.  
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