

# KANSAS FARMER

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## Western Kansas.

### Kansas Farmer:

Hail, mighty day! A newspaper that will allow light to be turned upon the dark side of our State as well as on the light side, and that paper is the KANSAS FARMER. That is right; let the truth be known, so those who come to our State may be prepared to meet failures should success be denied them.

I have been solicited to answer, through the FARMER, how things grow in western Kansas. In brief, I would say, hit or miss, according to the amount of rain. I have been in Kansas eight years; have seen half a dozen cyclones, and had my house knocked into kindling wood by lightning; but I never saw too much rain for good crops. On the 25th of June, 1881, I saw hail that made too much water (when melted) for crops. The water did no damage to crops, for in falling the hail ground every green thing to powder. The soil is nearly all good, and the sun is just splendid; and when the time is right for things to grow, I never saw such rapid growth elsewhere. But when the time is not right, the help of man is inadequate to the emergency. It is true, there has been an effort to irrigate in the western portion of the State. But then, in order to irrigate, there must be a water supply, which is wanting. One might easily suppose that the big Arkansas river would be reliable for that purpose; but it is not, for more than once I have seen it as dry as a powder-horn as far down as Hutchinson, a thing which a man not acquainted would stare at to see the dry white sand drifting like snow out of a river bed 400 or 500 miles from her head.

When I was a school-boy, my geography set down the western portion of Kansas as a part of the Great American Desert. That was right, and never would have been changed if it had not been for railroad companies, land agents, and the like. If you were to go into a railroad land office in western Kansas, you would see some of the finest samples of grains and grasses that can be produced anywhere, with label to each stating the year in which each grew, with township, section and farm on which each grew. That is all right; but you will never feed your family nor pay your debts with now and then a chance sample. What is more desirable is a fair crop one year with another. I have seen oats a total failure for four years in succession, and on the fifth make eighty bushels per acre. Corn is as sure a crop as any staple grain. During five years in which I lived in Reno county, corn was always very light and sometimes nearly nothing; likewise everything else the same year. Wheat is the most uncertain crop that a man could plant, partly from the fact that it has to remain so long exposed to fate. It is planted in the fall; sometimes the weather is so dry it cannot sprout, and if it does sprout, it may be too late to get much of a start before winter. Sometimes it will freeze out, sometimes blow out. But if it gets through the winter in good order, it will do well, if it is wet and cool until grown. White beans, cabbage, buckwheat and Irish potatoes are hard to raise. While it seems to be the home of sorghum, rice corn and broom corn, millet does well if there is any rain, but it must have some. Blue grass, timothy and red clover are not a success. The native blue-stem sometimes grows six feet high, on a very wet year or where the ground has been broke. Again it may not get more than six inches high and not throw

up a seed stalk. I have seen it so for four years in succession. Some years it is a difficult task to get wild hay, though you may have a section or more to mow.

The geographical center of the State is said to be in Ellsworth county. And if you should go west of there it is my opinion that farming will be poor business, that stock-raising will pay far better, and that sorghum and millet are the best winter feed, all considered.

One gentleman asked me in regard to sheep. I know but little about sheep, though they are reported to do well, but are hard to manage in winter. There are two reasons why it is a great task to winter stock right in western Kansas. First, feed; sec-

county was 20,204. Number of acres of land in cultivation, 268,471; value of farms, including improvements, \$7,325,345, (and this is not more than one-third of the real value); wheat raised in 1885, 288,711 bushels; corn, 3,366,315 bushels; oats, 919,275 bushels; Irish potatoes, 112,400 bushels; broom corn, 1,221,600 pounds; millet and Hungarian, 29,373 tons; tons of tame hay cut, 17,334; acres in timothy, 8,068; old corn on hand March 1, 1884, was 463,655 bushels; on same date, 1885, the amount was 631,280 bushels. On March 1, 1885, the number of horses in the county was 6,952; mules and asses, 1,716; milch cows, 9,316; other cattle, 31,089; sheep, 24,364; swine, 38,672. Number fruit trees in bearing—apple, 20,952; peach, 238,924; plum,

the driver free to the management of the team.

In all points that are essential to a perfect and durable planter the Barlow will be found to excel.

The new Barlow Check-Rower is a new departure from the old methods in use, from the fact that it consists of two separate powers, which operate alternately, avoiding the bar across the planter, and, when bolted in holes prepared, is adjusted to proper work. It can be thrown in or out of gear by the driver at any time in the field without moving the wire, and the wire can be thrown off without the driver leaving the planter. It is adapted to any Barlow, Vandiver-Barlow or Gem planter now in use.

The new Barlow Check Anchor, used in connection with the Barlow check-power, supplies a need long felt among check-power users. By its use the tension on the wire is held correct throughout the field, and the planter allowed to plant up to end of the wire as it is paid out from the check-rower. This style of anchor is entirely new, and will be found a feature of importance to farmers using check-rowers.

Those of our readers who may contemplate purchasing a corn-planter and check-rower, will consult their own interests by writing the manufacturers of the Barlow Planter and Check-Rower for further information, or calling on local dealers.

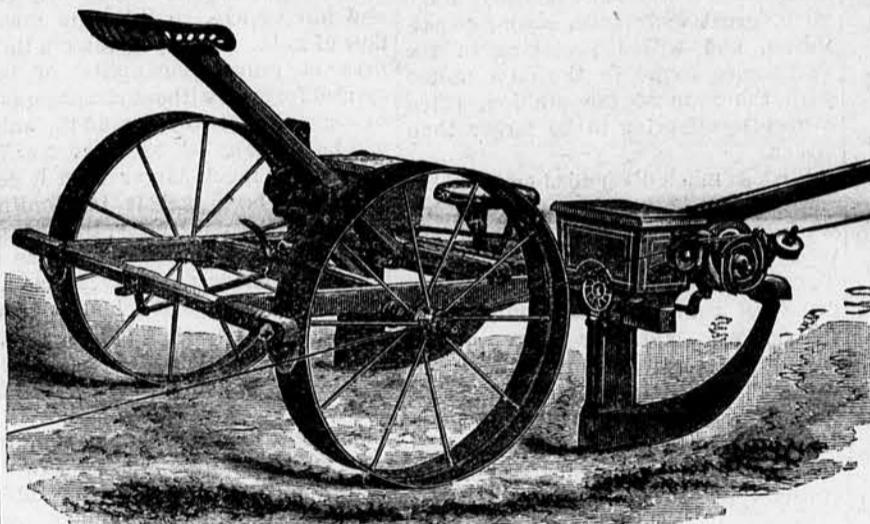
### New Catalogue.

B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, Kansas, advertises his new catalogue, of 32 pages, in this issue of the FARMER. It is a handsomely illustrated pamphlet and price list combined, with valuable hints on small fruit culture. His description of varieties is in a style that is interesting, and we believe precisely as the different kinds come to maturity on his grounds.

A new feature in his catalogue are his letters on strawberry culture, for the young people with cash prizes offered to the young folks for three of the best essays on small fruits. In these several letters may be found, glances at the strawberry of ancient times, then at the native strawberries found by the early settlers in Virginia. He lays out a small fruit garden, giving full directions in every detail—setting plants, culture, winter protection, kind words for the birds, etc., in all eleven pages written in a style that is pleasing and instructive. To all who have bought plants of Mr. Smith his catalogue is sent free, otherwise 10 cents is required—half its cost.

The Lamar Nurseries, advertised in this issue, are of the best in the West. The writer can speak thus after a careful personal examination of their stock and an acquaintance with the proprietors. They are thoroughly reliable gentlemen and may be commended to all who want trees. They have pioneered the nursery business in the West and have spared no pains to ascertain what is most desirable to put out in the way of trees.

The advertisement of the Daisy Churn will be found in this issue. Mr. Sullivan, the inventor and manufacturer is a successful and enterprising business man, and has large interests besides this in the city of Lamar. A glance through his shop and store room, and the number of shipments made, convinced us that his business is thoroughly established.



THE BARLOW CORN-PLANTER WITH BARLOW CHECK-ROWER ATTACHED.  
Manuf'd by the VANDIVER CORN-PLANTER Co., Quincy, Ill.

ond, shelter; both are hard to get; I had rather winter stock in northern Illinois.

A timber claim is the least desirable of all land claims that I know of. My reason for it is: It is not adapted to trees. If it had been, our Creator would have known it and had an example there long ago. In the Eastern States the land was once all covered with heavy timber. In Ohio there is plenty of timber and but little natural prairie land; and as you go westward from there the timber diminishes, while the prairie land increases until you get past the central portion of Kansas, when you will find you have got past the last little scrubby native tree struggling hard for an encroachment on the plains.

Now, Mr. Immigrant, you may be able to raise polar bears in western Kansas, but they will require a great deal of nursing. And it will be just the same with trees, fruit trees and fruit vines. Thorough cultivation will aid in raising trees far west. But then trees whose vitality is so nearly all spent to support life cannot be expected to fruit well. A well-timbered country is the place for fruit; no timber, no fruit. While living in the West I often heard this remark, "this country will stand more drouth than any other." That is all right; the country will, but the crops won't. EVERETT FOLGER, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

[Remarks by the Editor.—It may be interesting to our readers, and to Mr. Folger, perhaps, to know the condition of Reno county as shown by facts returned by the assessors last spring. The population of the

10,951; cherry, 9,325, besides three times as many apple trees not in bearing and more than an equal number of the other kinds. The county was organized in 1872. Reno has done well, we think, quite as well as any other territory of the same size in any part of the country during the first twelve years of its municipal life.]

### The Barlow Corn-Planter and Barlow Check-Rower.

In this issue we publish a cut of the Barlow Corn-Planter and Barlow Check-Rower, which are manufactured by the Vandiver Corn Planter Company, of Quincy, Illinois, one of the oldest manufacturers in the West.

The Barlow planter is well known to the farmers of the West, having been sold for many years, and by reason of the important features it contains has maintained the supremacy in the market.

The Barlow planter, as made for present season, embrace some new features which adds to the merits which have heretofore distinguished it.

Showing the corn five hills in advance when dropping in the field, enables the driver to detect any stoppage of the grain in its passage into the ground, a feature of great value to every farmer, and one that can be used only on the Barlow planter.

The new style frame makes the planter very light of draft, yet it is strong and durable. By means of the new foot-lock lever the action of raising the front part, in forcing the runners into the ground, is performed entirely by the feet, leaving the hands of



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 4—Leavenworth County Short-horn Breeders, Leavenworth, Kas.  
 May 4—W. P. Higinbotham, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.  
 May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.  
 May 26—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.  
 June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.  
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

### BREEDING AND RAISING HORSES.

A paper prepared by H. P. Clay, of Prescott, Kas., and read before the Farmers' Institute at Pleasanton, Kas., February 4, 1886.

Diversity of opinion as to what type, or family, of the horse is the best, depends very much upon what use is contemplated or what market is at hand.

It would seem that the right horse for the farmer to raise would be that type which commands the best price—the thoroughbred racer, the standard-bred trotter, or draft, all of which may be, and are raised and sold by practical breeders at good and remunerative figures.

The three classes mentioned represent but a small per cent. of the horse creatures of the United States. We have a large class of pedigreed horses which have been imported from time to time into the United States, Canada and Mexico, whose pedigrees run back to all of the known and acknowledged superior types of the horse. We also have a vast number of horses of no special breeding that are traceable to the "woods" for a pedigree.

Now we come to the question of how to breed the horse for best results. In answer to which we would say, "breed the best" in every respect, if you desire to obtain and maintain symmetry and perfection in the object sought after. If you want a first-class race horse, use that kind of sire and dam which can trace back through a long line of first-class steppers. If you desire a number one draft horse, select from those that have been successful in competition with the class they represent. It is a fundamental truth, universally accepted, that "like begets like," still this is not always exactly true on being applied to both ancestors, but it approximates more nearly to that point when long lines of breeding are least dissimilar. The produce of two distinct and well-bred types crossed one upon the other will generally be inferior to the parent stock of either, unless in the two are combined strong characteristics, in which each excels the other in the object sought after in breeding.

Union, or "nicking" of good qualities is the triumph of successful breeding. The breeder must be guided by pedigree in aiding an individual selection if he would hope to produce with any degree of certainty the ideal result, or accomplish any material and abiding improvement. The longer the line of breeding of any type the more potent will be that blood in controlling said type when crossed with mongrels or mixed breeds, evidence of which is often shown by the prevailing color of the progeny following that of some well-bred remote ancestor down to the third or fourth generation.

The farmer will very naturally select, on the side of the stallion used, such a one that when bred to the mare will produce an animal having the requirements essential to, and suited for, his use as a farm horse. This farm horse in Kansas should be one adapted to all work—the plow, wagon, carriage, and the saddle. He should weigh from

eleven to twelve hundred pounds, be of good lineage, with breeding qualities, form, action, color and disposition in perfect unison therewith. Furthermore, it should be remembered that fine-looking, symmetrical horses, though a little lighter than a coarse and large rough horse, will readily sell for the most money. The latter kind are often the result of using large draft stallions to small mares, the offspring of which are frequently disproportioned in form, with generally small internal organs—in proportion to their frames, weak in constitution, lacking in endurance, hard to keep in respectable condition, inclined to be slender at the girth, slack at the coupling, with large head, small eyes, short neck, big joints, sluggish in movement and unsuited for any purpose whatever.

With a view of improving the horse the farmers throughout the country are at this time trying the experiment of breeding small mares to heavy draft stallions, with the expectation of producing a good, useful and salable horse; they will be found to belong to no class, save that of its own. The veriest mongrel is of but little value, only useful as a reminder of folly of its breeder and the cupidity of the horse peddler.

Large mares when bred to stallions rather smaller than themselves, who are smooth, spirited, fine in quality, nice appearance, and of a long line of breeding, usually foal or produce horses with compact and smooth body, large girth, great endurance, strong constitution, and without partaking of the exuberance found in the dam united with the form of the stallion, often causes the offspring to be larger than either.

With so much diversified material before us out of which to manifest our workmanship, how shall we begin to profit thereby? Our answer would be: Take a type that engages or meets the desire of your fancy and build upon foundations laid down by others, noticing, too, as you progress with the work, whether it is a consummation of the ideal perfection conceived by your antecedent breeders, of which you may learn by history and the careful study of each type now so well established.

### RAISING HORSES.

The mare intended to be bred for roadsters, thoroughbred coursers, or for draft purposes, should have work, and exercise, pertaining to and suited for the respective object for which they are bred at the time, and after being bred, thus preparing the dam so that she can transmit more strongly her natural and acquired qualities.

This procedure may be maintained, with judgment and care, for five or even six months with good results, after which the mare should be turned out unshod to pasture and given some grain—oats being the best, and if latter in season, timothy hay, early-cut corn fodder, but no millet unless same is cut while green and before seed matures; neither should mare have flax straw, as it causes abortion. A vigorous, healthful condition should be maintained, yet, not such as would cause said mare to put on much fat, for surplus fat tends to fill the mare up inside, thereby leaving less room for the growing foetus. Foals from very fat dams are usually poor, crooked, and smaller than they would otherwise be.

Dams that are intended to produce every year should have the colts taken from them, and weaned earlier. When thus done they should have chopped oats and other good nutritious food for two or three months prior to being weaned; the proper time to wean a colt cannot be arbitrarily fixed, as much de-

pends upon the time when foaled and the condition thereof; but if it be an early foal, full of vigor, in fine condition, and having been fed oats or some other nutritious food for at least ten weeks before the 1st of October, it may then do to wean from the dam, if the latter is to produce the coming spring, which fact can be pretty surely known at this period should it be desired. If she is not to produce, then the foal may be allowed to suckle until near the time of breeding the dam. This would be a favorable condition for the colt and meet that popular idea of some who only wish to produce but one colt each alternate year.

Horses should have water more frequently than they generally get it, and especially a foal, when weaned should have access to plenty of good wholesome water at all times, for it will drink a little about as often as it would suckle when alongside of the dam. At foaling the dam should be provided with a large box-stall, lot, or field, in which no other animal, for the time being, is permitted to abide. A little carelessness in this matter may lose the object of your enterprise and choice. The foal should come early in the spring if intended for the course; the nearer to January 1st the better, as age is reckoned from that date in entries for contest of speed. A few months gained over a late colt is a great advantage in a two-year-old contest, which remain at any subsequent period of maturity; also the early foal is on foot to take the early grass, and having age, to take the greatest flow of milk, thereby gaining a thriftiness of growth susceptible of being carried forward without retarding same, so that when two years old the animal will be about as tall as it ever will be, and, also, much larger than it could ever have been had it but ordinary keeping. Early maturity, through generous keeping, increases the size and improves the form. Early foals, also, have the advantage of a longer growth in coat of hair, thus protecting it in fly-time, and enabling the second coat to become better grown for the first winter.

Pasture for horses should contain a great variety of grasses, and sown on undulating grounds in varied combinations best suited to the productiveness of soil used, so as to afford early and late pasturage as well as tender mid-summer grazing. The pasture field should contain the highest, lowest and roughest lands of the farm, for each affords its peculiar advantages. The highest shaded by trees affords a suitable protection from the heat, and a stamping-ground in fly-time during the hot days; while the lowest lands afford a protection at other seasons of the year, and both conducive to the growth of a greater variety of grass than either alone could produce. Undulating fields afford further advantage, in that they bring into use all the muscles of the colt in its juvenile plays and races, which undoubtedly tend toward developing the same into a strong, muscular and symmetrical animal, filled with agility and self-reliance in action, thus making it stronger, steadier and more useful in the harness or under the saddle.

The usefulness of the horse very largely depends on how well he can and will perform in whatever capacity he may be called upon to fill. The horse being more readily and easily taught at a very early age, and decidedly easier to handle when young, should encourage the commencement of his education at as early an age as possible, the younger the better, and by careful handling and judicious training he may know as much or more, and act as well, if not far better, when performing at two

years old, as the colt that is allowed to run till four can possibly acquire and accomplish at the age of six years. To educate a horse properly one should begin before his powers fully develop and carry his education along with the development of said powers, so that when age advances he is then a satisfactory performer, a credit to his trainer, and will do the owner good service or command a remunerative price if placed upon the market.

## In the Dairy.

### A Large Combination for Cheese.

Mr. D. M. McPherson, Lancaster, Ontario, sometimes called the Canadian cheese king, who owns or controls sixty-six factories, manufactured last season 4,500,000 pounds of cheese, which sold at an average of 8 cents, bringing into his hands \$360,000, and to his patrons \$292,500, and the large enterprise has proved profitable to all concerned. One very important item is the perfect immunity the patrons who supply milk enjoy from poor or badly manufactured cheese. There are makers in Canada who, I think, exceed Mr. McP. in fancy product, but nobody has ever beaten him in management or in turning out a uniform and staple article of a high order.

The factories which he himself has constructed are built and equipped with the least expense consistent with convenience and efficiency. The bandages, which are all of a size, are made at headquarters by machinery and distributed from the central office, all ready to put on, thus saving much time and trouble to the makers. Likewise rennet extract is distributed. There is not a rennet jar in use in any of the factories, to befoul the air or perplex the makers, or warp the quality of cheese by faulty preparation or varying strength.

Neither is there a curd-sink; that common article, which occasions a great deal of dipping and spilling and spattering and labor to wash and scrub and scald to keep it in order, is dispensed with, to the great relief of the workmen. There is a good boiler in each factory, but no steam engine. That expensive piece of apparatus is rendered unnecessary by a curd mill of his own invention, in which the curd is easily and rapidly ground by hand. The little apparatus required, besides make-vats and presses, is mostly of his own invention and very convenient. This simplicity and uniformity contribute to uniformity of product, as well as to saving of labor. The superintendence is effective in the same direction.

The makers are required to see that the milk is good and that it is delivered in season and in order, and direct the work and take care of the cheese in the factory. Over the makers are set three competent superintendents, each having about twenty factories to look after, whose whole time is devoted to seeing that the makers under his charge do their duty, are furnished with supplies, etc., each superintendent being required to see each factory under his charge once a week, while the "King" keeps a watchful eye over the whole concern, making himself all purchases of supplies and all sales of product. So large a combination could not possibly succeed without such clock-work regularity.

As this is probably the largest and most successful combination of factories in the world, dairy readers of the *Tribune* will naturally feel interested in the mode of manufacture. By dry steam the milk is warmed from 80 deg. to deg. for receiving rennet extract,



which enough is added to cause curdling to begin in about fifteen minutes and be ready to cut half an hour later. If the curd comes soft and the whey is inclined to separate slowly, its separation is assisted by cutting the curd fine. If it comes hard and the whey separates too rapidly, its separation is retarded by cutting coarser, regulating in this way the separation of the exact quantity of moisture desired, which is considered very important.

In the usual way the whole is stirred and raised to 98 deg., at which temperature it stands till the whey is drawn off. The whey is not drawn till the curd will stick to a hot iron and spin out in fine threads one-fourth of an inch long. This hot-iron test is the unvarying rule for drawing off the whey whether the curd works fast or slow. By tipping the vat it runs off quickly and the curd is left in the vat and hauled up to its sides and toward its elevated end. This done, the curd is stirred by hand for ten to fifteen minutes to get the whey thoroughly out of it, and then allowed to pack for an hour or so till the hot iron will show threads one-half inch long, being cut into pieces convenient to handle and turned frequently during the time.

It is then finely sliced by running through a curd mill, and an hour later is salted, and a half hour after that is put to press after being cooled down to 80 deg., pressing moderately at first, but finally heavy. If the curd appears gassy, it is run through the slicer a second time and aired longer. He makes a special point in regard to the temperature of the curd after it is out of the whey and before it goes into the press, insisting that it should be kept at 95 deg. as nearly as possible, and to secure this degree of warmth he uses covers upon vats and stoves in the make-rooms whenever needed. He seems to be even more tenacious about the temperature of the curd while maturing for the press than after it gets into the curing room.

Taken as a whole this process is excellent. There is but a single serious defect, and that one relates to the time of drawing the whey. His rule for drawing the whey when the hot iron will develop threads one-fourth inch long works well and makes a safe, clean-flavored and fine solid cheese when the milk is just right, though it would be a little finer if the whey was drawn a little sooner, and followed with his subsequent treatment. From one cause or another quite a large per cent. of the milk received at cheese factories is stronger-smelling than is natural or agreeable, and not infrequently it is inclined to be gassy. When in obedience to his rule he holds the curd from such milk in the whey a longer time than usual, as he must to make it indicate acidity, he does exactly the reverse of what he ought to do for the good of the future cheese.

The curd from such milk should be got out of the whey sooner, instead of later, than usual, or certainly before any acidity appears. By drawing the whey while sweet the curd will require to be kept warm, either packed or aired, longer before it will give the required half-inch threads upon the hot iron, but the objectionable odor and its deleterious effects will in the meantime disappear and leave silky, solid, fine-flavored and durable cheese, whereas if left in the whey till souring is apparent, another and different set of changes intervene, rendering it impossible to fully clean out the odor or obviate its ill consequences. The facts concerning this point have long been well known and practiced by all the Canadian cheese instructors and by many cheese-

makers in Canada and in this country as well.—Prof. L. B. Arnold, in New York Tribune.

The combination, proportion, and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla, are peculiar to this medicine, and unknown to others

If turnips are fed to cows immediately after milking they will give no unpleasant flavor to the milk. The food is eaten, digested and passed off before the bulk of the milk is secreted in the bag. Even onions may be fed to cows without flavoring the milk if given long enough before milking.

Those who have used the BOSS ZINC and LEATHER COLLAR PADS and ANKLE BOOTS say they are the best and cheapest, because most durable. They will last a lifetime. Sold by Harness-makers on sixty days' trial. DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.

Burned oyster shells are often recommended as fertilizers. Analysis shows, however, that they are composed mainly of lime, with scarcely a trace of phosphoric acid. Common lime and salt will furnish on any soil all the manurial elements that burned oyster shells will, and at less expense.

A great many horses can work as well or better without shoes than they can with them. Before shoeing a young horse he should be tested awhile to see if shoeing is necessary. It is never certain that an unshod horse will not kick, and, if unshod, his kicking will be much less dangerous to his attendant.

"A cool soil is what oats delight in; and this grain may be put in on corn stubble without plowing by using the 'Acme' Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler. Its use will enable the farmer to sow oats from ten days to two weeks earlier than if he waits until the soil is dry enough to plow, and ten days saved may easily double the crop of oats or spring wheat."

Smith's cider apple originated in Bucks county, Pa. It is so prolific that it often bears in the nursery rows. Though called a cider apple, it is good enough for home use in years when other varieties are scarce. As other apples are very uncertain, it is well to have a few trees of this variety to make sure of a home supply.

Raw potatoes are not readily eaten by any stock excepting cattle. They are not good for milch cows, making a thin milk and butter with little grain to it. This effect is, however, much moderated by feeding some corn meal with the roots. Cooked potatoes are eaten greedily by hogs, and unsalable potatoes are best disposed of in this way.

It is not so generally known as it should be that unfermented manure is not food for plants. A very little fermentation will make its fertility available and this usually occurs when it is applied to the soil in warm weather. But for winter application a load of finely-rotted manure is worth for the first crop more than three in its unfermented state.

I was a non-believer in patent medicines, but having experienced marked relief from Nasal Catarrh and hoarseness by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, I can recommend it to those suffering from this loathsome complaint and to those afflicted with hoarseness or stoppage of the throat so annoying to singers and clergymen.—LOUIS E. PHILLIPS, 1428 N. Y. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. Price 50 cents.

In some experiments made last season gypsum or land plaster applied to potatoes at the rate of 600 or 700 pounds per acre greatly increased the crop. A lighter application did not bring so good results. We have found great benefit from using plaster on potatoes, but prefer light applications, repeated two or three times during the growing seasons.

**Nervous Debilitated Men**

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

**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.

**HORSES.**

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

TWO IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS For sale on good terms. Both noted prize-takers in Kansas and Iowa. Address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

THE CEDARS.—Trotting stock. Speed, substance, L size, color and style, a specialty. Stallions by Rydyk's Hambletonian, Victor-von-Bismarck, out of dam of Gazelle, 2:21, and Twilight, out of dam of Charley Camplin, 2:21 1/2, in use. Stock at private sale till February 1st. Annual public sale, March 3, 1886. Catalogues on application. T. E. Moore, Shawhan, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas., importer and J. breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Twelve imported and grade Stallions for sale.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., for fifteen years a breeder and importer of Percherons. Stud Book and High-grade acclimated animals, all ages and both sexes, for sale.

**CATTLE.**

WALNUT PARK HERD—Pittsburg, Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited. F. Playter, Prop'r.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of RED POLED CATTLE. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Young stock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Kas.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r's, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

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

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

**CATTLE AND SWINE.**

PLATE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 79, Fremont, Neb.

H. H. & R. L. MCCORMICK, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine of the finest strains. Young stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Poland-Chinas & Berkshire Swine.

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

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Potawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

**SWINE.**

Registered POLAND-CHINA and LARGE BERKSHIRE. Breeding stock from eleven States. Write F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

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

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

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. My breeders are second to none. Write for what you want.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of F. Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R. Combination 4989 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**POULTRY.**

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for hatching: P. Rocks, Langshans, Houdans, S. C. B. Leghorns, L. Brahmas and Wyandottes—\$1.50 per 15, \$2.75 per 25, and \$4.00 per 40 eggs. Birds for sale. No circulars. Write your wants. Postals noticed. Mrs. G. Taggart, Lock box 754, Parsons, Kas.

**POULTRY.**

HALSTEAD POULTRY YARDS.—Choice Light Brahmas and Brown Leghorn Chickens and one Pekin Duck. Address A. & W. C. Petrie, Halstead, Kas.

EGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to furnish a few eggs of the following varieties. The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Rose-comb Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13. Also eggs of the "Kentucky Blues", birds of the finest egg-producing qualities, at \$1 per 13. J. W. Hile P. O. box 237, Valley Falls, Kas.

KAW VALLEY APIARY AND POULTRY YARDS.—Hughes & Tatman, Proprietors, North Topeka, Kas.

BRONZE TURKEYS—\$7.00 per pair, \$10.00 per trio. Bred for size and beauty. Alex. Robinson, Tyner, Ohio.

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLETS—\$3.00 each, \$4.00 per pair. Bred for March 1st. Mrs. E. C. Warren, Eudora Douglas Co., Kas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—From extra large stock, at \$3 each, \$8 per trio. Pekin Ducks, \$3 per pair, \$4 per trio. Plymouth Rock Chickens, \$2 each. Address H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.

T. S. HAWLEY, Box 153, Topeka, Kas., breeder of PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BROWN LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Send for Circular.

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

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

**MISCELLANEOUS**

BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers, Junction City, Kas., have large lists of thoroughbred Cattle, Horses and Hogs. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

S. S. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

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

DETLOR & GUSTIN, Veterinary Surgeons, 161 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary college. Special attention paid to the treatment of all Diseased Horses and Cattle. Also examined for soundness. Horses boarded while under treatment if required. Horses boarded by the week or month. Victorious, kicking and runaway horses broken and handled to drive single or double. Horses bought and sold. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to.

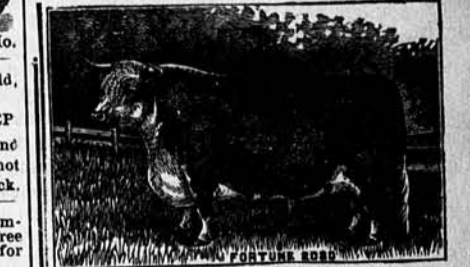
**THE ELMWOOD HERD**

—OF—  
**A. H. Lackey & Son,**  
PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,

BREEDERS OF  
**SHORT-HORN CATTLE**  
AND  
**BERKSHIRE SWINE.**

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharon, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull **BARRETON'S PRIDE 49854** and the Bates bull **ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792** serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale. Premium Berkshires very cheap.

**MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM,**  
J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
**HEREFORD CATTLE.**

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Greene, B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans, T. J. Carwarline and others. The bulls in service are: **FORTUNE**, sweepstake bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fair of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull **SIE EVELYN**; and **GROVE 4th**, by Grove 3d. To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. My Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 98 miles south of Kansas City. —Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.



## Correspondence.

### The Money Question.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Your correspondents have some very queer ideas on finances, as far as the value of metals is concerned, but the amount that is represented in a dollar cuts no figure at all. C. Bishir, in issue of FARMER, January 20th, asserts the war greenback was not honest money, and he states it was considered good enough for the soldiers. He fails to give any reason why the greenback was not an honest dollar. Now, I maintain the greenback was just as honest a dollar at the time it had its origin as it is at the present time. It is power that makes money, if I understand the matter. Was not the power that made the greenback as honest when the greenback came into existence as it is at the present time? Every man will admit this to be a fact. The opposing factor of this government will tell you to-day that the power that made the greenback was an honest power, when said money was made, than any time since. This is shown by the majority of votes that has placed the President of the opposing factor where he now is. Why is the greenback par with gold to-day? Has the government placed honest and more valuable material in the construction of it? Not a bit of it. Then we have got to look somewhere else for it. There never was an effect without a cause, and if the cause did not once exist, then this dishonest effect could not have existed that my friend Bishir pleases to call not honest money. My friend does not claim, if I understand him, that the greenback is not an honest money to-day; neither will any man, be he a Republican, Democrat or Greenbacker. When the greenback was brought into existence, it was the only money in circulation to amount to anything, and the people of the United States were in the midst of a bloody war, and it was feared the government could not maintain itself. The first two years of the war, the Confederate troops were more victorious than the United States troops were, and the greenback depreciated and continued to depreciate till the government was compelled to pay the gold Shylocks \$2.85 in greenbacks for \$1 in gold, and why any man could call the greenback a dishonest money then, any more than it is now, is beyond my comprehension. The greenback at the time it was born would, and did have, as great a purchasing power as the gold dollar with the purchasing classes and the soldiers that fought its battles, for all know that if you were compelled to buy a dollar's worth of sugar, coffee, a yard of cloth, that the merchant gave you the same number of pounds, yards of cloth for a Greenback dollar as he would or did give for the gold dollar. On the other hand, if my friend was a millionaire, had his millions in gold, lent it to the government to aid in the prosecution of the war, received \$2.85 for each gold dollar he lent the government, I cannot see how he has lost anything, and consequently why does he cry out dishonest greenback. It is also true, when this greenback money was being paid to the soldiers that saved this nation, also the producer of the farm and the manufacturers and their employes, at that time the government paid the gold Shylock \$2.85 for gold. That is the kind of interest the government has paid for gold. The government was helpless financially, and the extortioners took the advantage, as moneyed men invariably do. But that surely did not make the Greenback a dishonest money, as he terms it. If the Southern Confederacy had gained their independence, to-day we, as a nation, would be handling that money and it would be recognized as good money. But they were subdued. The government maintained itself, and is recognized the world over; consequently the greenback to-day stands par with gold. I agree with my friend, on what he calls cheap material for producing money. If paper is cheaper than gold or silver, give the people the greatest circulating medium in paper money. The government ought to issue all the paper money this nation wants, the same as she did when she issued the greenbacks. Not call in three hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks, as she has been doing, put the match to them and burn them up. What did she do that for? This was the people's money. What right had she to do it? None

whatever. What was the object? The answer is, to inaugurate National banks. The people cry out, give us plenty of money, and they always have, and they always will as long as the laboring classes are at loggerheads, as they are. The people are to blame for those troubles in our financial system. The people generally attend the elections, and vote for a set of men whose interests are not identical with the sons of toil. We allow a few and only a few to make the selections for us, the nominees for the different offices. Do they nominate men whose interests are ours? Not much. It is lawyers, doctors, merchants and theologians that you suffer to make your nominations, and they nominate men of the same professions. Do any of you suppose the class of men represented here are going to be instrumental in making any laws that will be of any benefit to the laborers? These are the class of men that have from time immemorial done our business as law-makers, and to-day you all see where the American people are drifting. Correspondents see the situation, I know from their cries. Now, swear by the eternal powers that be, that you never will support a lawyer, doctor, merchant, theologian, for any office as long as you live on this green earth; and if you will do that, I believe you will nominate men of your calling—farmers. They have brains developed in your calling (tillers of the soil). They will be more likely to represent your interests as farmers than the classes named, as they have ever been tried and found wanting.

HENRY BUTLER.

### Feeding Sorghum.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Having recently received several letters propounding various questions relating to handling and feeding sorghum fodder, I have concluded to again ask the favor of a small space in your useful journal, since my reply to those questions may possibly interest others. I feed sorghum fodder to my stock (horses, cattle and sheep,) freely, once, twice or three times a day, depending upon its abundance relative to other feed. Last winter sorghum composed the great bulk of my rough feed, as I had only some ten tons of hay, four tons of millet and a little wheat straw in addition to my sorghum; there was over eighty tons of that. With this feed, and a small amount of grain, I carried through the winter eleven head of horses, seventy-two head of cattle and forty-two Cotswold sheep. These animals were not nearly starved through the winter, coming out "by the skin of their teeth;" they were in a thrifty and growing condition. I should perhaps add here that my horses, and a large portion of my cattle, had the use of a warm stable, which should count for something in solving the feed problem. I usually feed my sorghum in bulk. When I feed meal or millstuff, I pass a portion of the sorghum through my straw-cutter and mix it with the provender; in this condition my stock relish it, and it is most excellent for them. To be brief, feed your sorghum fodder as you would timothy or clover hay. I think it is equally as nourishing, and I have never used any dry fodder that will keep the bowels of my stock in so natural condition as sorghum does. Fed freely with our prairie hay, it will counteract its binding tendency.

In the dairy, sorghum is a most excellent food, and in connection with more concentrated food, as millstuff, corn or oatmeal, it will develop the best possible results your cow is capable of reaching. In conclusion, I will say that this wonderful forage plant for Kansas is as well or better adapted for horses and sheep than it is for cattle, and, if it is properly cured, they will eat it clean and thrive upon it.

If any apology, further than I have given, is necessary to explain the appearance of this article, I desire to say, in further justification, that I am profoundly impressed with the belief that the value of the sorghum plant to us has scarcely begun to be realized, and that there is a bright future for Kansas through its development. H. A. ENSIGN. Newton, Kas., Jan. 30.

[Sorghum is an interesting subject, and Mr. Ensign need make no apologies for talking and writing about it. Although there are two hundred thousand farmers in Kansas, only a small proportion of them ever raised a stalk of sorghum.—Ed.] K. F.]

### Farm Hints--Query About Apple Trees.

*Kansas Farmer:*

To-day (February 2d) is Candlemas, or ground-hog day. The old legend is that on this day the ground-hog wakes up and comes forth from his den, and if it is cloudy, so he cannot see his shadow, he stays out; but if he sees his shadow, he goes back and stays six weeks longer. So, as the sun shone some to-day, I suppose, according to his hogship, we may look out for some more winter. But be that as it may, I have no faith in him. In the Buckeye State, where economy in feeding is generally necessary as well as profitable, this day is considered about the middle of winter, on an average, and a good old Quaker family used to say that "on Candlemas day you should have half of your corn, and half of your hay," and a farmer who had, could generally consider himself pretty safe. I don't know as it will apply to Kansas; but if it does, we are, as far as I know, safe this winter in the matter of hog at least. I have heard within a short time of good prairie hay selling at \$2.25 per ton in stack.

I see a great deal of corn and fodder still standing in the shock where the farmer must go each day for his feed and dig it out of the snow, carrying a handspike along to pry it loose from the ground. This is a very slavish operation, and I have often wondered why a good lot of the corn could not be hauled up near the corral in the fall and on nice days during the winter. It would certainly save much exposure during the extreme cold and stormy weather, such as we have had this winter. If not husked it could be hauled and set up in large shocks, and if needful, tied with straw or prairie hay bands. I tried hay this fall to tie some fodder in bundles, and found that by dampening it with water it made very good bands. I just tied up a big bundle of it and would take hold of a small bunch and twist, pulling it out as I twisted, and could make a strong band, and a long one. Rye straw is the best material for this purpose. We have cut when green, before it was far enough advanced for the grain to grow. This makes very pliable straw, and prevents the ground becoming seeded when using it, which is an advantage especially if wheat is to follow the corn. When the corn has been husked, it makes good feeding, to stack the fodder near the buildings, in large stacks, like hay. We did not get ours all tied this fall, but stacked it all to good advantage, although it is much easier handled when tied.

These cold stormy days are a good time to get the broken and worn-out parts of the harness in by the stove, and repair them. A good many dimes can be saved in this way and the harness made to last much longer. My father's first set of harness was one which had been in use about twenty-five years when he got it. He fixed it up and by occasional repairing used it continually for twenty-five years more, and they were very decent looking harness too. True, they were of better material than we often get nowadays, and he had another set part of the time for "better ones," but the main part of the farm work fell on the old ones. Almost any one can, by a little practice, sew a strap together. The wax end is hard for a beginner to make, but I suppose they could be got of the shoemaker for a trifle. We commenced overhauling ours to-day. We want to get them fixed up and well oiled before they get muddy.

Mr. Editor, we would like some of the fruitmen of the FARMER to give us a list of fifty apple trees for a small family orchard in northern Kansas, Nemaha county. Would like good hardy varieties, and good-sized fruit; no small fruit unless it has special advantages in other respects. Also, will want the greater part of it winter varieties. If some one will give a reliable list with some of the characteristics of the different varieties named, it will be appreciated, as we want to plant the coming spring.

PLowboy.

Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

[The following list will be good: Summer apples—2 each of Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, and Red Astrachan, and 1 each of Cooper's Early White and Duchess of Oldenburg—8. Autumn apples—3 each of Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell and Fameuse—12. Winter apples—5 each of Wine-sap, Rawle's Genet, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin; 3 each of Willow Twig, White Winter Pearmain; 2 each of Ben Davis and Rome Beauty—30. If any of our readers in

Nemaha or the region round about who have had experience will give "Plowboy" a lift in this matter, it will be appreciated by him and by—Ed. K. F.]

### Gossip About Stock.

The outlook for the sheep business for 1886 is bright. Experienced flock-masters may now hope to realize something for "sticking" by their little flocks.

Mr. M. B. Keagy, the English Berkshire breeder of Wellington, Kas., writes us of recent date that his Berkshires are all right and that during the month of January he sold eight choice pigs.

William Moffatt & Bro., of Paw Paw, Ills., write that they will be at the Kansas City stock yard sale stables on February 19, with a car load of first-class imported Clydesdale stallions, which they will offer at private sale on terms to suit purchasers. The horses are not grades from Canada, but imported horses from Scotland.

The sale of Shorthorns to be held at Peabody, Marion county, Kas., March 9, by A. H. Lackey & Son, will be a golden opportunity to the farmers and stock men of central and western Kansas to stock up with some very valuable blood. As will be seen by their catalogue a large number of very well bred animals are to be sold on easy terms.

W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, reports the following sales for the last month: Herd to S. H. Cramer, of Ottawa, Kas.; a pair to A. C. Shum, ex-president of Franklin County Fair; a \$25 pig to A. R. Ice, of Clements, Chase county, Kas., to head a herd of B. F. Dersey sows. This makes the thirteenth herd headed by boars from Black Rosa Corwin within three months.

Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College writes: A joint sale of Shorthorns, Aberdeen, Angus and Jersey cattle from the College herd, and Shorthorns from the herd of Messrs. Bill & Burnham, of Manhattan, at the College farm, June 8th. Commencement week. The offerings will embrace a very choice lot of breeding stock—some sixty head all told—from the two oldest herds in Kansas. Announcements of this sale will appear in due time in the advertising columns of the FARMER. This sale will give to Kansas farmers and stockmen a rare opportunity to attend a great sale of improved stock, and at the same time take in the holiday events of the Commencement of the State Agricultural College.

W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., writes as follows: "Notwithstanding the fact that we are passing through a remarkably severe winter, stock that is well fed and otherwise properly cared for is doing well. My own herd is thriving, under good treatment. I have had over eighty calves come since November 1885, and have saved 95 per cent. of them, and a winter calf, properly cared for, looks valuable the July following. My imported bull, "Double Gloster" is sire of some thirty of the best calves I have ever seen. The oldest, not quite 11 months old, weighs 1150 pounds. In my sale May 4, 1886, I shall offer a "daisy lot" of cattle, an extended notice of which will soon appear in your columns. I am now receiving many inquiries for good horses and cattle from parties who say they learn of me through the FARMER."

### The Kansas Home Nursery

Comes out this week with a new card. The proprietor, A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, writes: I want your readers to know that they can buy trees here by mail, and sent to their nearest Express office, with the charges prepaid, well packed and fresh as at the nursery; giving the advantages of the nursery at your door to all. My trees are well grown, good roots, good varieties by actual tests on my trial grounds, and resort to no lies or fraud to sell; the apple trees are not grown on three-year-old Crabs to make them hardy; the peach are not seedlings that reproduce themselves and bear enough the second year to pay for themselves at 50 cents each; nor is the pie plant a sweet variety that needs no sugar in cooking, yet every man will get value received in the trees I sell them, and they will not cost one-half as much as those trees sold under such representation, which are only barefaced frauds.

For cuts from barbed wire fences, sore shoulders, ticks and open sores on animals, use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cts. a box.



## LANE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Lane, Franklin county, Kansas, is one of the most noted of the historic places of the State. Here is where John Brown and his followers did execution that will ever remain as an important part of our United States history, for in this vicinity is where the Doyles and the Wilkersons were so ruthlessly taken from their homes, under a supposed call for aid, and relentlessly murdered. Also, at this place in the bed of the Pottawatomie creek, is where Henry Sherman, better known as Dutch Henry, was shot down, and the ford at said point is recorded in history as Dutch Henry's crossing a fact which can never be obliterated.

The early inhabitants of this now thriving village experienced severe trials in what is known as "border ruffian" days, and recall the many thrilling incidents which transpired then with a perceptive shudder. This town was named in honor of the immortal "Jim" Lane and of whom I will here relate an incident. While he was in congress some one questioned the integrity of a Kansas gentleman then upon the floor, when the inevitable "Jim" Lane arose and in thundering tones said: "G-r-e-a-t G-o-o-d! a Kansas man lie! It can't be possible." He evidently had more faith in the veracity of Kansas men than the average people of to-day. Be it said, however, that the wonderful beauty of country, fertility of soil and productiveness of the same has had a great deal to do with bringing such an unlimited amount of exaggeration to abide with certain classes doing business in our commonwealth.

At this place is located the Coralline marble quarries of Hanway Bros., the like of which are not found any where else in the West. The marble being susceptible to a high state of polish makes it of great value for numerous purposes. The best buildings of the town and community are built of this excellent material and present a very neat and attractive appearance to the passers by.

Lincoln park is located on the north bank of the Potawatomie creek adjoining Lane, and is one of the handsomest natural park resorts to be found anywhere. Here are annually held "Old Settler's Re-unions," the next series of which will be held on the last Thursday in August of this year.

Last Thursday evening and the following day a Farmers' Institute was held at the M. E. Church in Lane. Four meetings were held in all, each of which proved beneficial and profitable in every respect, and the attendance throughout was exceedingly large, showing that the people of this vicinity are deeply interested in all that might be said or done.

The papers and addresses delivered before the Institute were: "Applied Botany," by Prof. W. A. Kellerman, of the State Agricultural College; "Tree Planting and Lakes," by Hon. Johnson Clark, of Lane; "Feeding for Pleasure and Profit," by Prof. E. M. Shelton, of State Agricultural College; "German Carp," by John S. Hanway, of Lane; "Hygiene in the Farmer's Home," by Dr. Delos Walker, of Greeley; "Grasses," by Capt. J. G. Reese, of Greeley; "Deep and Shallow Plowing," by J. Dana Needham, of Lane; "Science on the Farm," by Prof. J. D. Graham, of the State Agricultural College; "Wheat Raising in Eastern Kansas," by W. H. McClure, of Greeley. The foregoing excellent array of leading themes were listened unto with marked attention, and at close of each many questions were propounded resulting in bringing out more clearly the thoughts pertaining to certain particular points in the address or paper then before the house.

A part of the State Agricultural College faculty were present—their names appearing above—and through their efforts mainly, was the Farmers' Institute held at this place, ably assisted by each one present and especially those taking an active part.

Music appropriate to the occasion was furnished by the Lane choir, which went far toward making the Institute so successful. The weather was all that could have been desired, hence the overcrowded house during most of the meetings. Another grand feature of this Institute was the interest manifested in the work by the ladies who attended each meeting in decided numbers.

Hon. Johnson Clark, president of this Institute, occupied a seat in the State Senate

at the time our general government passed an act granting lands to aid in the founding and establishing of State Agricultural Colleges, and was chairman of a committee, consisting of himself and two others appointed by the Legislature, upon whom devolved the laborious task of selecting and locating the 90,000 acres of land set apart for Agricultural College use by an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, which granted a certain number of acres of land unto each State according to the number of representatives therefrom. Kansas having only three representatives at that time entitled her to but a small portion of the public grant, however, from the sale of which the College now derives an annual income of over \$41,000.

There is still due the State Agricultural College as shown by the reports of Hon. S. J. Crawford, State agent at Washington, 7,682 acres of land in order to make up the quota of 90,000 acres granted by act of Congress, and which were located by the committee appointed as above mentioned; but owing to change in the location of the Kansas Pacific Railway, a portion of the College lands came under the head of double minimum rates, and was so ruled by the Secretary of the Interior, hence causing the deficiency of 7,682 acres. An effort is being made by our State agent to get other lands in lieu of the above, which it is hoped will prove successful.

To the sagacity and experience of Hon. Johnson Clark is due the selection of such a choice body of lands, every quarter of which being subject to tillation, and has no doubt made the purchasers thereof fine farms.

The President of the Institute, in his talk on "Tree Planting, etc.," stated among other things that he had taken, years ago, a basket of walnuts, and walking along his fence-rows and by-ways, dropped a walnut here and there in rows, then tramped them into the ground with the heel of his boot. To-day large trees are the result, from which are now annually gathered an abundant supply of nuts. The walnut is certainly a rapid-growing tree, very prolific for nuts, and valuable when placed upon the market for lumber. This being true, no other tree can meet the requirements of those seeking to plant and cultivate a forest so well as that of the black walnut.

The German carp exhibited before the Institute by John S. Hanway was indeed a surprise to all. In December, 1881, it was placed in his artificial lake, being at that time about three inches in length, while to-day it measures thirty-one inches in length, girths twenty-two inches, and weighs sixteen pounds. Mr. H. stated that this species of fish could be grown as cheap as pork or any other class of meats.

Capt. Reese was of the opinion that prairie hay is superior to all other when cut in its proper time and cured as it should be, therefore he would advise to not have all prairie sod broken up, for when you do away with prairie sod you do away with wild grass, thus destroying the best hay foods. The President recommended mixed grasses in forming tame pastures.

Prof. Graham, in his paper on "Science on the Farm," among other interesting thoughts, said: That in order to keep canned fruits so that they will not spoil nor lose their flavor, prepare the fruits in the usual way, place boiler part full of tepid water over the fire, put jars therein so they can become warm, fill same with fruit, then let the fruit get thoroughly heated so as to destroy all fungus or parasitic plants that may affect the keeping of the fruit after being put away; remove from boiler and cover mouth of each jar with cotton batting (roll batting) and tie over-lapping edges of same tightly around top of each, so that no air can get into the fruit. Fruit put up in this way will keep for years and never spoil, nor will green mold or scum come over top of same. It surely will pay for the experiment, and, if effective, which I have no reason to doubt, will be the means of much valuable time and labor saved.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of Hon. Johnson Clark for President, H. B. Smith for Vice President, and J. Dana Needham for Secretary. The permanent officers were also constituted an Executive committee. Appropriate resolutions were unanimously passed, after which the Institute adjourned, subject to call of the President.

HORACE.

## Percherons Best for City Use.

A. M. Stein & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., handle 2,000 horses annually, mostly heavy draft. They say of the grade Percherons: "We handle more of the Percherons than of any other breed. There is more demand for them. They give the best satisfaction, no matter how little of the blood there is in them. Generally they have good feet and last better on our pavements than the Clydesdales or other breeds. Tell the farmers of the West to keep their Percheron mares and breed them. Would advise breeding to Percheron horses in preference to any other breed."—Chicago Tribune. During the past two years, 1,000 Percherons have been bought in France, imported and collected at Oaklawn Farm by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., whose purchases are almost exclusively confined to pedigreed animals, recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, as the honest and careful breeders of pure bred stock would no more buy a horse imported from France without a pedigree, than they would buy an imported Shorthorn or Hereford bull that was not recorded in England.

## Compound Oxygen.

The latest Topeka enterprise in a manufacturing way is that of the Western Compound Oxygen Co., who propose to supply the new and wonderful remedy known as "Compound Oxygen." It is believed to be one of the best and most powerful natural remedies for chronic diseases, and cures lowered vitality. The writer had the pleasure of a trial test of the remedy and has no hesitancy in saying that it is "good medicine," for the reason that it is harmless and don't distort one's face or endanger the system by gulping down some drug. This "medicine" consisting of pure air or oxygen, is simply inhaled, coming in contact with the blood, which it purifies and thus restores vitality, enabling the system to resist as well as overcome disease. Now that a company of responsible men are manufacturing this wonderful remedy here, as a Kansas institution, it should receive the patronage it merits. Let every reader investigate the merits of this remedy by addressing WESTERN COMPOUND OXYGEN CO., 247 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

About ten car loads of cattle are being fattened in the vicinity of Lane this winter and all are reported doing well. Plenty of old corn on hand, yet none for market, save to supply home demand. Wheat is a blank as far as this section of the State is concerned. Farmers here are devoting their attention more exclusively to growing grasses than to any other branch of farm husbandry.

## Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission where title is perfect and security satisfactory. No person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & CO., Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

Mrs. G. Taggart, Parsons, changes her poultry ad in this week's issue, reducing the price to suit customers who need good poultry and have but little money.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis R. R., Kansas City, Springfield & Clinton Ry. Commencing January 1st, 1886, round trip tickets will be sold to and from all stations on these lines at TEN PER CENT. reduction from Tariff Rates.

These tickets will be unlimited as to time, and good until used.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,  
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

## FARMS AND RANCHES--INVESTMENTS and IMMIGRATION!

We have for sale or exchange Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, in tracts from one to one million acres. Wild Lands, \$1 to \$10 per acre on one to eleven years' time. Improved Farms, \$10 to \$50 per acre, owing to location; terms reasonable. We are agents for Union Pacific Railway Lands, and locate colonies; buy and sell city, county, township, bridge and school bonds; make loans on first-class improved lands (personal examination) at 7 to 8 per cent., 2 to 5 years' time. Correspondence and capital solicited. References and information given free. Special rates to excursionists. Address or call on, Farm, Ranch & Investment Co., Room 32, Cor. 7th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

## HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

Thousands of cases of sick and nervous headache are cured every year by the use of Turner's Treatment. Mrs. Gen. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas., who was appointed by the Governor and State of Kansas lady commissioner to the World's Fair at New Orleans, says: "Turner's Treatment completely cured me, and I think it has no equal for curing all symptoms arising from a disordered stomach or from nervous debility. For female complaints there is nothing like it."

## To the Women!

Young or old, if you are suffering from general debility of the system, headache, backache, pain in one or both sides, general lassitude, bearing-down pains in the abdomen, flashes of heat, palpitation of the heart, smothering in the breast, fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing, neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, memory and appetite or weakness of a private nature. We will guarantee to cure you with from one to three packages of the treatment. As a uterine tonic it has no equal.

## Nervousness!

Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and middle aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing dimness of sight, aversion to society, want of ambition, etc. For

## Dyspepsia!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, in private and hospital practice. Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk. Address E. L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

## COMPOUND OXYGEN

Advanced medical science now recognizes "Compound Oxygen" as the most potent and wonderful of all nature's curative agencies. It is the greatest of all vitalizers. It purifies the blood and restores its normal circulation; it reaches every nerve, every part of the body, and imparts to all the vital forces of the system a new and healthy activity, enabling it to resist and overcome disease. It has cured Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Bright's Disease (and other Diseases of Kidneys), Scrofula, and all "Blood" Diseases. It is also the most effective remedy for the effects of Overwork, for Nervousness, Lowered Vitality and Semi-Invalidism.

This great Remedy is now manufactured by the Western Compound Oxygen Co. For further information call upon or address, stating the symptoms of the disease,

WESTERN COMPOUND OXYGEN CO.,  
247 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

CAMPBELL  
Normal University,  
HOLTON, KANSAS.

Spring Term Opens March 30.  
SUMMER TERM . . . . . Opens June 8.

New Classes organized every Term in all the Common Branches, and Rhetoric, Algebra, German, Latin, Book-keeping, Physiology, Vocal Music, Drawing, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and Phonography. \$48 in advance will pay for Board, Room and Tuition for Spring and Summer Terms. THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Is superior to any other in the West. Students may enter at any time. Address PRESIDENT J. H. MILLER.

BLACKBOARD PROBLEM SOLV'D  
BY MURRAY'S IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL STONE SLATING!  
Best, Most Durable, Cheapest.

It is a powder, to which is added a liquid. This applied with a trowel. Makes a perfectly smooth stone slate surface. Agents wanted. Samples and Circular. All School Supplies at Lowest Prices. CENTRAL SCHOOL SUPPLY AGENCY, 298 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

OUR BERRY BASKETS AND CLIMAX berry crate are the best made. Endorsed by all leading berry growers. Illustrated Catalogue free. DISBROW MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y.



## The Home Circle.

### Our Boy is at Home by the Fireside.

While homes are oft clouded in sorrow  
Because a dear boy is astray;  
Because bad companions allured him  
To drinking, and gambling away  
His money and honor and virtue,  
And are dragging him still deeper down,  
We're happy to-night at our fireside,  
For our boy is with us at home.

CHORUS.

Our boy is at home by the fireside,  
Enjoying its cheer and its light,  
Away from the snares and temptations,  
That's where our dear boy is to-night.

From his childhood we've faithfully studied  
To foster each noble desire.  
Not always example and precept  
Would manly ambition inspire  
As sometimes a gift, which has shown him  
Our love, and gave him delight.  
And perhaps this is one of the reasons  
Why our boy is with us to-night.

And we have endeavored to lead him  
In the way his young footsteps should go,  
And have shown him the awful condition  
The sorrow, and ruin, and woe  
Of those who will yield to temptation  
And drink from the glass sparkling bright,  
And perhaps this is one of the reasons  
Why our boy is with us to-night.

We have made him our partner in business  
And asked for his counsel to plan  
And talked over matters together  
Which made him feel more like a man.  
And we think that no place in the wide  
world

To him is so cheery and bright  
As the home where with all of the dear  
ones

Our boy is so happy to-night.

—L. B. Mitchell, in *Farmers' Review*.

Mortal, if thou art beloved,  
Life's offenses are removed;  
And the fateful things that checked thee  
Hallow, hearten and protect thee.  
Grow'st thou mellow? What is age?  
Tinct on life's illumined page,  
Where the purple letters glow  
Deeper, painted long ago.  
What is sorrow? Comfort's prime,  
Love's choice Indian Summer clime.  
Sickness? thou wilt pray it worse  
For such blessed balmy nurse,  
And for death! when thou art dying  
'Twill be Love beside thee lying.  
Death is lonesome? Oh, how brave  
Shows the foot-frequented grave!  
Heaven itself is but the casket  
For Love's treasure, ere he ask it—  
Ere with burning heart he follow,  
Piercing through corruption's hollow.  
If thou art beloved, oh, then,  
Fear no grief of mortal men.

—*Contemporary Review*.

### A Talk on Theology, Woman Suffrage, Etc.

Some time ago a letter of mine appeared in the *FARMER* which referred to a letter signed "Englishwoman," which appeared in the same paper a short time before. It has called forth several replies, among which was one from "Englishwoman" herself. I certainly am glad she did reply, for I like to have my errors (if I have committed any) pointed out. To be sure, a radius of twenty miles will enclose "many aching hearts," but I didn't say that all in this vicinity had their wants abundantly supplied. I said that *well-to-do* farmers had everything handily arranged about the place. I fancy I have traveled in Kansas myself, both in carriage and by rail, and have also used my eyes and ears to great advantage.

But I will pass from this subject to others more important, for every one has a right to their opinions. Those denying others this right, make slaves of themselves to the opinion they entertained at the time, because they preclude themselves the right of changing it.

The views of the several correspondents seem to incline towards Woman Suffrage. What rights does woman need beyond what she already possesses? She is queen of the household. Was their ever a happier ruler? No armed guards to protect her person; no fearful subjects crouching at her feet; no fear of injury from rebellious spirits; ah, no, hers is a far more peaceful kingdom. Her government is the rule of the household, and the "public work" is the daily routine of duties of each member of the household. Indeed, I do not see where any complaint can be based. Again, what respectable woman would wish to be seen at the polls? The blear-eyed drunkards; the noisy disputes and angry quarrels, would be a fine sight. I presume the upholders of woman suffrage would listen to and see all of the above if they could only obtain the right to vote, but I doubt if any other respectable

woman would. As for myself, I hope for the day when the very thought of the above-named suffrage may become entirely extinct. Our nation has now enough voters and does not need a surplus.

In regard to theology, there are so many thousand different opinions extant in the world, that it would be a useless argument to compare any two or several of them. However, I say with "Griselda" that if a person enjoys no hope of Heaven they certainly are not tortured with an awful dread of an endless hell. That there is such a place in existence as Heaven is doubtful; but it always astonished me that there are people who think they could enjoy such a place as Heaven with the moans of tortured dear ones ringing in their ears with the notes of the "golden harp." I do not wish to entertain hopes of a Heaven that shuts its gates upon the dearest of my friends. Think you, would a loving God place a mother in Heaven and cast her child in hell? What we want is reason in these matters; not to take a minister's sermon as a mass of truth, without giving a second thought in regard to its authenticity or its common sense; but to employ reason in matters that come before the mind for a decision, and believe what is probable and pleasant to believe, but what shocks the heart to throw away. I cannot claim the appellation thrust upon me of "infidel mother," for I am neither a mother nor a true infidel. I am just a person who thinks and reasons before believing.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS.

### Women Who Sleep with Masks on Their Faces.

A thousand women sleep masked every night in this city. That is an estimate, but it is based on facts that make it entirely trustworthy. In one of the streets given over to retail trade in women's decoration, from the harmless necessary calico to the vain superfluous satin, from essential coverings of feet with shoes to overlayings of faces with cosmetics, there hangs a sign board which tells that toilet masks are sold up stairs.

On entering I found that a traffic was actually going on. The article of humbug was a pliable mask, made seemingly of cloth impregnated with an oily onguent, and meant to be worn on the face during bedtimes, with the expectation that it would improve the complexion. The false visage was in a great variety of features and sizes, so that any woman could get a snug fit, the idea being that the skin of the entire face should come in close contact with the supposed medicant. The probability is that such a sweating of the skin really produces softness and smoothness, though exposure to the cold might easily chap the tender surface and thereby more than spoil the gain. I learned to a certainty that about two thousand masks had been sold within a week, and it is fair to believe that with so many distributed, at least a thousand women are nightly using them. I was describing all this to a friend this morning, and he rather vehemently remarked that the information would have been of value three days before.

"It was just this way," he exclaimed. "I went home late at night and stole in softly so as not to awaken my wife. The gas was burning dimly. I glanced at the bed to see if she was asleep. There I saw a face that wasn't my wife's. The figure was hers, though, but she had on one of those infernal complexion masks. They're painted rosy and pretty, you know, and how was I to discern on sight that it wasn't a real face? My wife said, in pretended fright, while the mask made her voice unrecognizably muffled: 'Go away, sir, if you please—you are in the wrong room.' That was her little joke. See?"

"And very funny, too," I remarked.  
"No, it wasn't, either," said my friend.  
"It seems that I didn't retire with that apologetic alacrity which she thinks ought to have characterized a stranger, and for the life of me I can't make her believe I discovered the truth before I tried to soothe her alarm jocosely. Bless me if I don't fear a suit for divorce."—*Philadelphia News*.

### An Inquiry.

Will some lady reader of the *FARMER* please give a nice pattern for a rug and how to make it?  
MARTHA FOSTER.

### Health and Comfort in Bedclothing.

When I went to housekeeping, it was with a great many erroneous ideas, one of them being that my beds, to be comfortable, must each be supplied with two or three thick, heavy comfortables for winter use. This idea had been carried out, and when the heavy, soggy things had grown shabby, they had been washed (which process rendered them still more soggy in course of time) and covered again and again, until it was scarcely possible for air to pass through to perform the cleansing process as it should be allowed to do daily, and also nightly. In short, I felt certain that my nice, heavy comfortables were excluding all pure air from and confining the impure air inside the bedclothing, which tended to prevent the healthy condition which I felt so anxious to promote; also they were far too heavy to be "comfortables" in reality, though that misnomer had been given them. No wonder (I thought, as I lifted them daily in making the beds) that I feel as if held down by a weight, and therefore worn and weary, when I rise, instead of rested and refreshed. This, then, must be the remedy,—a new and different covering must be supplied to each bed, and what should it be? The beautiful, soft woolen blankets, costing from \$5.00 to \$15.00 and upward, per pair, which my wealthy neighbors might easily procure, were far beyond my reach. I was anxious to introduce an improvement which would be more conducive to comfort and health, and also economical. After careful consideration I came to a conclusion to do as follows:

I purchased one hundred yards of sea-foam suiting, or "cheese cloth," as it is commonly called (paying for it four cents per yard), and thirty pounds of the best quality of cotton batting, and with this I commenced operations. I put the two ends of the whole piece together and used the machine to sew it into one strip fifty yards long, which I cut into ten pieces, each five yards long, and two yards wide (twice the width of the cloth), and out of each of these I made a comfortable in the following manner: I laid the piece out upon the floor, smoothing one-half very carefully, laying a stick to mark the exact center, or sticking pins. Along even with this center mark I laid the ends of the batting, laying on about three pounds to each comfortable, and, when this was done, drawing the loose half of the cloth carefully and lightly over that covered by the cotton, seeing that the edges meet evenly all around the three open sides. This forms a coverlid two and one-half yards long and two yards wide. As it lay upon the floor I rolled it up, first a little way at the closed end and then at one side, till it was brought into a convenient form and size for lifting to a table, which, with its leaves spread, served my purpose admirably. I then unrolled the comfortable till it covered the table, when I commenced and tied the corner thus extended, gradually unrolling and tying till all done. Some of them I tied with bright worsted and fastened the edge by a row of chain-stitch of the same material. Those tied with white cotton, and with the edges simply run up with thread, are very nice, though not quite so pretty and bright.

One realizes, after sleeping under covering made in the above manner, that *weight* is not indispensable to secure warmth, and that one's health and comfort is promoted by its use. At least such has been my experience. They are light and open, which makes them easy to wash, and (what is a very important item with many) they do not cost, at most, above one dollar apiece.—*Mrs. C. H. Potter, in Good Housekeeping*.

### Chilblains.

The treatment of chilblains is both general and local. The health must be most carefully attended to. Tonics may be freely administered—cod-liver oil, iron and quinine are all very beneficial—combined with a liberal diet. The parts which are the seat of chilblains must be kept thoroughly warm, and the child should also be encouraged to take as much exercise as possible. The stockings must be woolen, and the boots or gloves warm and roomy, so as not to compress the hands or feet. The parts may be further stimulated by rubbing, and it is often advisable to use some mild stimulating liniment, such as soap liniment, or ammonia liniment. Spirit of any kind, such as

brandy or gin, may be employed for rubbing the part. When the chilblains become broken, the parts must be kept at rest, and it may be necessary to apply poultices or warm water dressing for a time until the discharge has ceased. The best dressing for them after this period is any mild stimulating ointment spread upon a soft rag. Resin ointment or ointment of the oxide of zinc are both very useful.

### Wives as Companions.

It has become the fashion to talk of girls, as at present brought up, as more ornamental than useful. Old bachelors occasionally indulge in tirades against woman's ignorance of housekeeping. If these lay sermons are correct, the only mission of a wife is to bake and sweep and sew. Now we do not understand the importance of such requirements. A girl has no right to marry a poor man if she is entirely ignorant of household matters, and most young men in this country are comparatively poor, and have their fortune to make for themselves. But to be ignorant of household affairs is one thing—to be a drudge, or upper servant, is another. We have too often seen a lively, pretty girl, after a few years of marriage, sink into a listless, careworn matron. A wife should be something above a mere menial. She ought to be a "helpmate," and no wife can be that, in the higher sense of the term, unless she is a companion. Many an otherwise excellent woman, perfect in the ordering of her household, and capable, when necessary, of working heartily herself, drives her husband to the company of pot-house companions because she is no companion for him. We do not say that a doctor's wife should study medicine, or a lawyer's wife study law, or a mechanic's wife should learn his trade, in order to become a companion to her husband. This is not what we mean. But every man, even the most illiterate, has his peculiar tastes and sympathies; and it should be the business of a wife to discover them, to interest herself in them, and to be able to talk appreciatively about them.

The poorer a couple are, unless in the case of actual day-laborers, the more they are thrown together, and the more need there is of this companionship. With the very rich, society occupies much of the time of the wife, if not of the husband, and there is, perhaps, less absolute need of this companionship. But even with the very rich, a capacity for companionship would add greatly to the mutual happiness of husband and wife, and often prevents sad family tragedies. Wives, neglect not your household duties, but be something more than mere housekeepers—be intelligent companions to your husbands.

There are smiles in the morning and tears at night,  
The wide world over;  
There are hopes in the morning and prayers at night,  
For many a rover.

There are tears unwept and songs unsung,  
And human anguish keen,  
And hopes and fears and smiles and tears—  
But the blessings fall between!  
—Louis Andrews.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

This successful medicine is a carefully-prepared extract of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as Alteratives, Blood Purifiers, Diuretics, and Tonics, such as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Wild Cherry Bark and other selected roots, barks and herbs. A medicine, like anything else, can be fairly judged only by its results. We point with satisfaction to the glorious record Hood's Sarsaparilla has entered for itself upon the hearts of thousands of people who have personally or indirectly been relieved of terrible suffering which all other remedies failed to reach. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.



## The Young Folks.

### The Sons of Labor.

There's a grand majestic army  
Sweeping onward evermore,  
From Atlantic's rugged borders  
To Pacific's golden shore.  
Not with crash of martial music,  
Roll of drums or cannon's roar,  
Want nor woe nor devastation  
Mark their march from shore to shore.

On from State to State advancing,  
Laying mighty forests low,  
Lighting up the mountain gorges  
With the locomotive's glow.  
Spanning many a rushing torrent  
With its mystic ribs of steel,  
Crushing nature's desolation  
With its mighty iron heel.

Do we bow to wealth and station,  
And ignore the sons of toil?  
Are they not a nation's builders,  
They who labor, delve and toil?  
Thread-bare coat and uncouth manners  
May beclothe a wealth untold,  
As in nature's rudest caverns  
Lies enshrined the purest gold.

For the heritage of nature  
Is the generous yielding soil,  
And the sovereigns of creation  
Are the swart brown sons of toil.  
Princes guide the shining plow-share,  
Brawny hands and sturdy muscle  
Are the birthright of the lie.

Master minds are ever delving  
In invention's boundless mines,  
Tolling hands with matchless patience  
Rears the edifice sublime.  
And down through countless ages  
Far and wide the anthem rings,  
Honor to the Sons of Labor,  
They are Princes, they are Kings.  
—Lizzie Clark Hardy, in *Western Rural*.

### Early Experiments of a Great Engineer.

When about ten years old, his father fitted for him a small workshop, and there he constructed models of saw-mills, fire-engines, steamboats, steam-engines, electrical and other machines. One of the pastimes of his childhood was to take in pieces and put together again the family clock, and at twelve years he was able to do the same with a patent-lever watch, with no tools but his pocket-knife. When thirteen, misfortune overtook his father, and he had to withdraw from school and work his own way. His parents went to St. Louis in 1833 and he went with them. The steamer was burned in the night on the way there, and he landed barefooted and coatless, on the very spot now covered by the abutment of the great steel bridge which he designed and built. The only opening in the way of business that offered was to sell apples on the street, and by this means, for a few months, he sustained himself and assisted in supporting his mother and sisters. In time he obtained a position with a mercantile firm, where he remained for five years. One of the heads of the house having an excellent library, gave him access to it, and he used his opportunity well to study subjects bearing upon mechanics, machinery, civil engineering, and physical science. In 1839 he obtained employment as a clerk or purser on a Mississippi river steamer. He again made the best use of his opportunity to acquire that complete knowledge of the great river which he was afterward able to turn to such good account in the noble enterprises he so fortunately carried into effect. In 1842 he constructed a diving-bell boat to recover the cargoes of sunken steamers. This was followed with a boat of larger tonnage, provided with machinery for pumping out the sand and water and lifting the entire hull and cargo of the vessel. A company was formed to operate this device, and it soon had a business that covered the entire Mississippi river, from Balize to Galena, and even branched into some of its tributaries. By his methods, a great many valuable steamers were set afloat and restored to usefulness which it would not previously have been possible to save, as they would have been buried very soon beneath the river-sands. It was while engaged in this business that he gained a thorough knowledge of the laws which control the flow of silt-bearing rivers, and of the Mississippi he was able to say years afterward that there was not a stretch in its bed fifty miles long, between St. Louis and New Orleans, in which he had not stood upon the bottom of the stream beneath the shelter of the diving-bell.—From a "Sketch of James B. Eads," in *Popular Science Monthly*.

### Famous War Horses.

Several horses became famous in the war of the rebellion from their association with famous commanders. Probably the only survivor of them all is "Old Sorrel," Stonewall Jackson's charger. Gen. Jackson rode him in all the battles in which he took part, and was on his back when he received the wound from which he died. After passing through various hands, Old Sorrel was sent to Mrs. Jackson, who afterward gave him to the Military Institute at Lexington, Va. He is about 30 years old, and his mane, tail and fetlocks have nearly all disappeared, one hair at a time, through the persistence of relic-hunters. The horse is still spirited, although stiff in his joints. He is a general favorite, and is greatly petted at the Military Institute.

In the Ordnance Museum on Governor's island is the stuffed and mounted skin of the celebrated charger that bore Gen. Sheridan to Winchester—"twenty miles away." He foaled in the fall of 1859 at Grand Rapids, Mich., and died on Oct. 2, 1878. Gen. Sheridan was on his back in nearly every battle which he fought from the beginning to the end of the war. He was never wounded, and had no superiors as a field horse. Among other color marks he had three white feet, which are supposed by superstitious people to bring ill-luck to the rider. This superstition will have to be changed slightly in view of the fortunes of Sheridan's horse; three white feet must now be construed to mean ill-luck to the enemy. Sheridan's horse was dark, and in the heat of battle his hair turned to a brilliant black, doubtless owing to the perspiration.

### A FAVORITE AT THE FRONT.

"Dick," a favorite war horse, died in Oswego, N. Y., January, 1885. He was born in 1852 in Mexico, that little village whose old academy has sent many noted men out into the world—Governors, scholars, statesmen, poets and scientists. Dick was as carefully trained as the child of a fond parent. When in 1861 the war broke out, and the gallant Twenty-fourth New York was organized, Oswego county citizens looked around for a horse to send with Adj. Robert Oliver, Jr., to the front. Col. James Doyle and William B. Phelps selected Dick. Dick went to the front with the boys, who petted him as they might a favorite dog. The horse speedily acquired an understanding of the dangerous and important work assigned to him. He showed himself an intelligent, well-disposed animal, sharing the rations and almost drinking out of the same canteens with the soldiers. When his human friends suffered he seemed to know it and to sympathize with them. Great battles came on in their turn. The fields of carnage found Dick and his master at the fore. The streams of blood, the flight of shells, the rain of balls had no terrors for him. With flashing eyes and skin covered with foam he dashed through the horrors of battle, fearless of the roar of artillery and of all the terrible sights and sounds around him. He fought, figuratively speaking, at the second Bull Run, Chancellorville, South Mountain, Falmouth, Antietam, Rappahannock Crossing and Fredericksburg.

Although Dick was wounded at times, he never flinched. Robert Oliver, Jr., returned to Oswego a Lieutenant Colonel. He died in 1871, and Dick was left as a legacy to Robert Oliver, his father. Every comfort that a horse might enjoy has been gratefully tendered to Dick. On every Fourth of July following the war he was brought out and mounted by Mr. Oliver as marshal of the day to receive the plaudits and cheers of thousands. On such occasions the old horse seemed to regain all his former fire. The martial music, the war flags, and the gleam of arms seemed to bring back the past to him. He was a war horse to the last, and died suddenly and as pleasantly as if he had been stricken down by a bullet through the heart.—*New York Tribune*.

### The Coopers' Dance.

A curious custom, known as the "coopers' dance," is observed in Munich from the second week in January until Ash-Wednesday periodically. The custom dates from early in the sixteenth century, and originated as follows: During the plague of 1517 Munich gave way to the most abject terror. In order to buoy up the spirits of the inhabitants some followers of the art of coopering adopted the very original course of perform-

ing dances in the open spaces and streets of the town. Thus a less melancholy feeling was created, and the courage of the people was revived. Since that time, it has been customary to commemorate the dance of coopers every seventh year, and the present year the time-honored observance came round again. A number of journeymen coopers—the most amiable and attractive fellows to be found—are chosen to dance to an old melody in public places and before the dwellings of leading citizens. The dance is a sort of ballet, and the dancers have in their hands hoops with green foliage. As nearly as possible the old costume is imitated, and everything is done to reproduce the quaint spectacle which the good folks of Munich laughed at in the midst of their terror over 300 years ago. Two buffoons accompany the dancers, and their duty is to harangue the public. This year's celebration of the "coopers' dance" promises to be one of unusual interest, as the town has presented the coopers with a costly banner, and in return the descendants of the "Botcher-gesellen" of 1517 intend to do more than customary honor to the observance.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### A Hot Day in Dakota.

It was 23 deg. below zero yesterday, and the wind was in good working order. A slender tenderfoot was coming down the street on a sort of crippled "dog-trot," his blue and suppurating proboscis protruding like a forerunner of frozen misery. Just as he reached the corner he was stopped by Ed Sloan, the rustler and assistant banner-winner. Sloan saw the stranger long in advance of the meeting, and decided to make an impression on him. He doffed his buffalo coat and cap, threw off his under coat, and at his confluence with the shivering tenderfoot, he appeared in his shirt sleeves, wiping his brow with a handkerchief. The tenderfoot was startled. Just as he was about to pass, the sweltering Sloan exclaimed:

"Good morning, stranger; you look sort a feeble. Not sick, I hope?"

"Good morning, sir," falteringly replied the dumbfounded stranger, his teeth chattering like a trip-hammer. "No, sir, I am not sick; I never enjoyed better health in my life."

He edged in close to the building to escape the wind, and looked at Sloan with a half-pitying glance of inquiry, and it was plain to be seen that he had met a lunatic or crank of the most virulent type.

"But you look cold!" ejaculated the honest Sloan, as he rubbed some more Cayenne pepper and kerosene on his face to give it the appearance of heat and perspiration. "Here, take some of this medicine; it will help you. You've got the goldardest case of chills I ever saw."

The stranger looked wild. The wind whistled round the corner with a vicious howl, and the stranger rubbed the end of his nose to keep up the circulation.

"Well, I must say that you are the most wonderful character I ever met," said the tenderfoot. "Don't you think you will freeze out here a day like this in your shirt sleeves?"

"Freeze? Freeze?" yelled Sloan. "Why man, I tell you you're sick! Why this is a mild, balmy atmosphere. This is just the kind of a day to plant your pumpkin seeds. I've just been out hoeing my Early Rose potatoes, and I find that the blasted bugs have got onto the vines. Whew! Let's go in and take a lemonade to cool off on."

"No, excuse me; I guess I'll go back to the hotel," replied the tourist; but just as he was about to leave Farmer Wallace approached puffing and perspiring, carrying his coat on one arm and a sheaf of wheat on the other.

"Well, Sloan," said the farmer, "little warm to-day."

"Yes. How are you getting along with your work?"

"Very well, indeed. I left the boys plowing on the northwest quarter, and the neighbors' girls have come over to a plumping on the creek."

By this time the stranger looked faint and weak.

"Say, farmer," said Sloan, pointing at the bewildered stranger, "don't you think that this gentleman is in a pretty bad shape? I tell you he ought to see a doctor."

"Why, my friend, what's the matter with you?" asked the farmer in a voice that went

echoing in the frosty air like the gust of a brass band. "You look cold and kind er blue! Come out for your health, I suppose?"

As the stranger was about to speak, Captain Call came upon the scene, dressed in a tidy base ball uniform, and swinging a bat in his hands. "Come on! come on! All aboard for the ball grounds!" shouted the Captain, as he dashed by with a gleeful expression in his sparkling eyes and a ruddy glow on his cheeks.

"Will you go out to see the game of ball, stranger?" mildly asked Mr. Sloan. "You can walk down with—"

But he was gone. He rushed back to the hotel, went to his room, thawed out over a steam radiator, and remained inside gazing out upon the first real, rollicking blizzard of the season until the east-bound train arrived. He paid his bill by the bell-boy route, refusing to speak to any one until he was safely seated in the Pullman sleeper. As the train moved out he asked the conductor if he would put on a little extra speed, as he wanted to see his wife and children once more before he died.—*Bismarck Tribune*.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

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H. A. HEATH, - - - - - Business Manager.  
W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - Editor-in-Chief.

The KANSAS FARMER, the State Agricultural paper of Kansas, is also the official State paper for publishing all the Stray Notices of the State, and is kept on file in every County Clerk's office.

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Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**  
Topeka, Kas.

Rains and floods are reported in the Eastern States.

Reports from the wheat fields are good generally.

It is now quite generally believed that the stock losses occasioned by the cold weather of January were not as heavy as reported.

The membership of the Kansas State Senate is composed of five farmers, four bankers, four physicians, one newspaper editor, nineteen lawyers, and seven business men—almost one-half lawyers.

A Farmers' Institute is to be held at Sabetha, Nemaha county, on the 23d and 24th days of this month. Mr. W. S. White writes us that he expects a good time. Preparations are under way now, and in due time a good programme will be announced.

An experienced farmer was in this office a few days ago, and said that he could not account for the loss of stock in Kansas this winter on any other ground than want of shelter. His stock is in good condition, and he had not lost any. He has good shelter.

A Shawnee county farmer who has had a great deal of experience says: "About sowing grass for either pasture or hay, I think one-half clover and one-half timothy the best. A good time to sow is in February or March with fall grain when snow is on the ground, or with oats in spring, only sowing three-fourths to one bushel of oats per acre. I have been trying it for the past twenty years in Kansas, and never failed to get a good stand."

The Johnson county Democrat says the Kaw Life Association has not yet paid the widow Brundage the \$5,000 policy which she held on her husband's life at the time of his demise, and still holds, and the policy holders in this county, generally, are becoming no little alarmed for their widows in the future in consequence of the Association failing to liquidate her claim. The Democrat further says: "It is reported that a few days after Mr. Brundage's death and upon furnishing proofs of his death, the Association or some one of its officers joined with Geo. M. Reed, their former soliciting agent in this county, to purchase of the widow the \$5,000 policy for \$50, and that Reed procured her assignment or transfer of the policy.

## Lawyers and Farmers.

Some days ago, when looking over the report of legislative proceedings as printed in the *Daily Capital*, the following paragraph appeared to have special significance:

Mr. Smith, of McPherson, said that the House committee on State affairs was composed of four farmers and one merchant, while on the Senate committee there were four lawyers and one banker, so that the Senate committee would have the advantage; therefore he moved that two lawyers be added to the House committee.

That is worth studying. Mr. Smith took it for granted that a lawyer is worth more, that is, has more influence, in the Legislature than a farmer. Everybody believes the same way, because, usually, the truth is that way. But why is it so? And is it in the natural and reasonable order of things?

We have called attention to this subject frequently and now we do it again. There is only one reason why a lawyer has more influence than a farmer or a man of any other calling—his education. By education we do not mean learning, simply; but all that goes to make up the man as we find him, study, experience and professional training. A lawyer learns to express his thoughts in the presence of his fellow men in large numbers; he learns to think on his feet; he learns how to control himself and others; he learns by observation a great deal about the sources of human action; he studies human nature; and besides all this, his business brings him in constant communication with the people, so that he learns what they want and why they want it, and he becomes familiar with the ways of public bodies.

A farmer may be well read on many subjects besides that of agriculture, but, unless he has some training and experience in the conduct of public business, and unless he has some knowledge of the methods of transacting business in deliberative assemblies, he is at great disadvantage in any body composed in large part of experienced and cultivated men. A farmer feels this weakness sorely, and it operates as a weight on him. He sometimes finds fault with his lawyer friend on the next seat because of his greater ability to perform work in the body of which they are both equal members.

What the farmer needs, then, is a better education, a training that will arm him for duty as a commander as well as a private soldier. How is he to get this? We know of but one way that can be used in general practice. Farmers may combine in their neighborhoods and organize lyceums and associations for mutual instruction. They can obtain the services of practical workers in the professions without charge, except only a meal or two and probably a night's lodging. Such associations can be worked into schools that will fit the participants for service in public bodies. A few resolute men in a township can, by means of facilities afforded in such schools, help themselves and their neighbors to enlarged influence. They learn to read, to compose in writing and to think aloud; they learn to study, they learn the sources of information so as to know how to go about an investigation, how to organize and conduct a public meeting, how to transact public business, how to speak in public; indeed, there is no limit to the progress of such an undertaking except the strength and nerve of the workers.

But what of the boys and girls? Must they wait and go through the same process? We would have our schools so ordered that the rudiments of public business should be taught as well as the rudiments of private business. Every boy and girl of eighteen years that leaves school ought to know how to call a public gathering to order,

organize the meeting and proceed to business. Our young men and women ought to be active members of such lyceums and associations as are referred to above. Every college, and every other institution of learning has one or more societies which hold regular meetings for the purpose of cultivating the art of speech and of studying the principles of parliamentary law. The same thing in miniature ought to be done in and about our common schools.

## The Legislature.

Since our last report some bills have been passed and published as laws—in all 19. Most of them, as usual, are of a local nature, relating to school districts, townships, cities, counties or judicial districts. One among them appears to be of a general nature, though it will and must necessarily be of local application—the consolidation bill. It provides in the first section: "Whenever two or more cities, neither of which is a city of the first class, lying adjacent to each other, and not more than three-fourths of one mile apart, have attained, or shall hereafter attain an aggregate population of fifteen thousand or upwards, such cities shall be consolidated and become one city, and be governed and regulated by the laws relating to cities of the first class, except as to matters provided for in this act."

The State Normal School Endowment bill sets apart certain salt lands for the use of the Emporia State Normal school. The St. Vincent Orphan Asylum bill donates money to a private orphan school in Leavenworth, an appropriation wholly without warrant in the constitution.

A good deal of time has been spent on the bill proposing to authorize women to vote at city elections. A bill is proposed to punish pickpockets. It will probably pass, as it ought to. An important amendment is proposed to our life insurance law requiring a 10 per cent. deposit on assessments to be held as a reserve fund for the benefit of members. But no move is made to send to the penitentiary the robbers and thieves who cheat people out of their money on fraudulent insurance policies. A man that takes his fellow man's money or substance under any sham proceeding is a public enemy, no better than the highwayman who waits and steals upon his victim to despoil him.

The county line bill has a hard time of it. It has been choked off several times, but it will not stay choked. The bill may as well be passed now as at any other time, and we believe better, because these people will work understandingly in the future settlement of the county. If the new counties are established, or, rather, the old counties re-established, every person interested, either as a present citizen or future settler, will know how to calculate as to towns and trade routes. Many a time have uncertainties about these things delayed settlement. If the change is made now it will correspond with an agreement made by men who have thought out the situation, and the plans now laid will remain. If it works to the advantage of these men, that is nothing against it; they are not supposed to be engaged in a mere work of philanthropy. But the fact that they have gone and looked over the field and have set their stakes, shows that their judgment is entitled to consideration and respect. Men do not set out in such enterprises unless they think the policy they advocate is best for them and for all concerned in the end. Some day, and that not far distant, just what these men now ask, or something very nearly like it, will be done. If it is done now,

things will work much more smoothly in the territory interested.

A heated discussion arose on the bill proposing to cut off the probate judges' five cent fees on liquor statements. A very important measure is pending providing for the settlement of disputes between employers and employes by arbitration. Another bill proposes to authorize the boring for coal and artesian water. This will be the last week of the session, we suppose. The apportionment bill is nearly completed.

## Wool Scouring in Kansas.

The KANSAS FARMER has often urged the establishment of wool scouring works in Kansas. We tried to show that they would not only be a great convenience to our farmers, but that they would save many thousands of dollars to be distributed among our own people. We have several times gone into details and pointed out specific benefits that would follow the scouring of our wool at home. We thought that there were good reasons for at least one such an establishment in Topeka, and suggested the location of others in other parts of the State.

Having taken so much interest in the matter, it affords us pleasure to announce that wool scouring works are to be erected the coming spring at Winfield in time to handle the clip of this year. We hope the farmers of southern Kansas will patronize the new works, assuming, of course, that it will be to their advantage to do so. Messrs. Gale & Wilber, the proprietors, are experienced men, as we understand, and it will be their aim, as it will be to their interest, to demonstrate that scouring and sorting wool at home will effect large savings for our people. The FARMER wishes the enterprise the largest measure of success, and indulges a hope that it will stimulate other men to undertake similar ventures in other parts of the State. Topeka would be a very good point.

## Short-Horn Herd Book.

We are in receipt of Vol. 29 American Herd Book, containing pedigrees received in December, 1884. The bulls recorded are from No. 64,948 to No. 68,050 inclusive. The book contains over 1,100 pages, 300 of which are occupied with bull pedigrees and nearly 800 with those of cows—all animals calved before January 1, 1885. An interesting statement is made in a notice at the beginning of the book that in one well attested case a cow carried her calf 350 days, and in some cases calves were dropped inside of nine months. Price of the volume, \$5. Address J. H. Pickrell, Secretary, Room 18, Montauk Block, 115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ills.

Mr. D. Doran, Clyde, Cloud county Kansas, writes for the benefit of a friend as follows: In a former number of your paper a gentleman spoke of a mare of his having lost several colts and wished some information to avoid further loss. If he has nothing better tell him to feed the mare twice a week from one pint to a quart of wheat at a feed, beginning several weeks before her time of abortion arrives, and report results through KANSAS FARMER.

## A Correction.

In our caption to the report of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, last week a mistake occurred. It was stated the meeting was held in the office of Blair & Kaufman, proprietors of the Lee's Summit Nursery. Messrs. Blair & Kaufman are proprietors of the Kansas City Nurseries. They are the same gentlemen who have been advertising with us for some time.



KANSAS IN 1885.

Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1885.

Through courtesy of Major Sims, Secretary, we have a copy of his recent report. It is a very complete and a very important document of nearly two hundred pages, containing a compendium of the census of the State for the decennial period ending March 1st, 1885, so far as it relates to the enumeration of inhabitants and agricultural statistics, together with a summary of the reports of correspondents as to the product for 1885, the area and condition of winter wheat, and contributed papers from the officers of the board by appointment, Dr. A. A. Holcombe, State Veterinary Surgeon, and others, on various subjects relating to the farm, the management of live stock, etc.

The leading facts of the report have been given to our readers heretofore in a general way, but here the details are given. The State contains a population of 1,268,562, and the report gives the population by counties, and classifies the people, showing male 679,316, female 589,246, of whom 1,135,887 are natives of the United States; the colored population amounts to 48,034, or a little over 3 per cent. of the total. There are 22,214 widows and 14,246 widowers.

The number of acres of land under cultivation, including prairie under fence, is 14,252,815; under fence 11,506,814; not under fence 11,527,010; total number of acres in farms 23,033,824. Cash value of farms, including improvements, \$408,073,454; value of farm implements and machinery, \$9,604,117. [This is the valuation put on the property by assessors for purposes of taxation, and is not more than 30 per cent. of its real value.—Ed. K. F.] Acres of wheat sown in 1884 was 1,999,723, in 1885 the acreage was 1,801,151. Of the acreage of 1884, there was harvested in 1885 only 1,050,302, showing a waste of nearly 50 per cent. The acreage of spring wheat in 1885 was 90,826, and the yield was 987,786. Total crop of winter and spring for the year 1885, estimated at 10,772,181 bushels, an average of a little less than ten bushels to the acre of the crop that was harvested. This is a bad showing for Kansas, but it will be better in 1886, we hope. Corn crop of 1885 was 177,350,703.

As to live stock, the number of horses (March 1, 1885,) was 14,560; of mules and asses 1,383; milch cows 15,708; other cattle 50,311; sheep 95,025; swine 236,207; number of sheep killed by dogs during a year, 5,572; number of dogs 141,742. The wool clip of 1884 was 5,000,095 pounds; pounds of family-made butter, 25,968,054; family-made cheese, 565,723 pounds; value of milk sold other than that sold for butter and cheese, \$403,087; value of poultry and eggs sold, \$1,559,238; value of animals fattened and slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$30,465,212. In the items which are not particularly dated, we suppose the year ending March 1, 1885, is meant.

These are aggregates or totals, only. The report gives the figures by counties just as they were returned by the assessors. The report contains a great deal of other interesting matter, but we have not room for more now. The report may be had until the edition is exhausted by addressing the Secretary; but the best way to obtain one is to get it through the Senators and Representatives.

A correspondent writing from McPherson county says: "The outlook for a wheat crop was never better than the present year, and I have lived here since the fall of 1871. The heavy snow

fall this winter has protected the wheat splendidly; the snow has been melted off some wheat and it looks nice and green as in the spring. There is quite a variety of wheat sown in this county, viz.: Turkey, Fultz, Oregon, Blue Stem, Rocky Mountain, Odessa, and other varieties; not much rye, however. There will be a large acreage of corn put out this spring also. The hard winter has destroyed some stock, of course, and the hog cholera has taken off thousands of hogs, but the farmers are not all discouraged yet, and stock, especially cattle, are in fine condition, owing to splendid crop of corn raised last season, which enabled the farmers to feed their stock liberally."

Inquiries Answered.

[Some of this matter was prepared two weeks ago, but was set aside by mistake. We are sorry, because some of the questions demanded immediate answer.—EDITOR.]

KANSAS FARMER.—I write to inquire the exact date of the establishment of the KANSAS FARMER. I want it more definite than 1863.

—The first issue of the KANSAS FARMER was dated Topeka, May 1, 1863.

FERRETS.—Can you instruct me where I can get a male ferret, or who has them?

—Write to Major E. A. Osborne, Coffeyville, Kas. We do not know that the Major has any ferrets to sell, but if he has not, he can tell you who has them.

CROP REPORTS.—Will you please tell me how newspaper men find out about the condition of the crops?

—Direct from the farmers, usually; sometimes from persons whose information is from reliable sources, as county officers, Sheriffs, Clerks, etc.

DRIED BEEF.—I would like to ask how long beef intended to dry should remain in the brine?

—It depends very much on the temperature. If the weather is warm, ten days is long enough, and from that on to four weeks in cold weather. Two weeks is a fair average.

BLUE GRASS.—Which of the blue grasses would be the best to seed for a pasture, the Kentucky or English, and if early spring is the best time to sow, whether alone or with some grain or flax?

—Kentucky blue grass. Sow as early as the ground is fit. Sow alone. Experiment with a few rods, sowing on one little spot some flax seed, and on another oats with the blue grass seed. You will learn from the experiments.

SCALY SKIN.—Will some of your readers tell me what is the matter with my cattle? A number of them, 1 and 2 years' old, around their eyes the hair comes off, leaving the skin rough, of a light color and scaly; these scales sometimes project a short distance from the outer edge of the eye-lid. What remedy shall I use, if any?

—This, if correctly described, is a blood disease, and can be cured by a loosening and nutritious diet, as carrots and turnips, with a little carbonate of potassa. And if the scales do not disappear in reasonable time, it may be necessary to use mercurial ointment on the scaly spots. This is a remedy we do not like to use, however; it requires care.

ROUGH SKIN ON CATTLE.—In your paper I have seen different cures for cattle that have lice, but have never noticed any cure for cattle that have a scruffy skin. Do you know of any cure?

—Feed wheat bran, flax seed or oil cake, oats, turnips, carrots, cabbage, something to get the bowels loose and blood in good condition. That is all the cattle need. It is common in the latter part of winter with cattle that have been fed on straw, poor hay or other light rough feed. Get the animals in good condition and the skin will begin to "peel off." A good currying or brushing and rubbing with a wisp of hay or straw or a corn-cob would help a great deal.

SICK COW.—What ails my neighbor's cow? When she is standing still or lying down one can't see anything wrong with her, only she breathes a little louder than natural. But let her walk ten rods, slow as she likes, she will be obliged to lie down or she will fall down. Any one looking at her would think she was choking to death. I could hear her breathe forty rods. She roared just like a horse with thick wind, only a great deal louder. After lying down fifteen minutes, she will appear to be all right. Eats good; chews her cud good.

—There must be more about the symptoms than the roaring. The case has a history, and it is too important to pass upon without

full information. Consult a professional veterinarian, is there is one near; if not, describe the case to your family physician, and take his advice.

FREIGHT RATES.—As our Legislature is now in session, I want to ask, is there not room for a further cutting down in rates of freight on our railroads?

—The Legislature, in 1883, put the general supervision of the railroads of the State in the hands of three Commissioners. There will not, therefore, be any legislation at the present session affecting freight charges. The Commissioners have effected adjustment of a good many cases of individual hardship. The Board listens attentively to every application, and does what to the members seems to be fair. They have no power to enforce their judgment, as we have often pointed out; still they have done a great deal of good. They believe the general rate of freight charges is about right; but there are individual exceptions, and they take them up as they are presented.

SEED CORN—OATS—LISTER.—It is my belief that one of the quickly-maturing varieties of corn is best for Kansas—this near the 100th meridian. What is your opinion, and what variety would you advise? What oats would you advise? Have you a good opinion of the lister for this section?

—It is not safe to call corn by names far away from home, because there are so many such names. The Leaming corn is well recommended. It is early and prolific. We would advise a trial of it any way. S. H. Downs, of Topeka, has seed of this variety. We would advise our correspondent to travel a day or two among the old farmers of his county and hunt up the earliest good corn he can find that was grown there, and get some of it for seed. Some farmers have advised flint varieties, as King Philip, but we never believed in it. Some of the dent varieties are just as early and much more prolific. The Leaming was grown from the dents.—Welcome oats is as good as you will find.—The lister will be serviceable if your land is not very clayey and flat. It does well in all porous and warm ground.

BIG HEAD.—I have some questions to ask concerning a fine mare that I have. She has an enlargement between the eye and nostril on the cheek-bone; it is hard and about four inches long. The mare is stiff all over. Will big head cause her to be stiff? She eats good, corn or anything that any horse will eat; her urine is somewhat affected, she makes water too often and is a little thick and a coffee color. She is tender on the loins and will draw up her flank when rubbed under the flank. We thought her kidneys were affected. The mare is 6 years old, hair looks well, has a good appetite. I blistered the enlargement with hard-wood ashes in a tin box, and since that have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure on the enlargement. I notice this morning that medicine is affecting her eyes, they are watering and look weak. Is the big head a contagious disease or not?

—It is probably a bad case of big head. That disease is not contagious. Stop the spavin blister. Put the mare on the best possible treatment, which includes shelter, food, drink, and exercise in the sun. Feed her oats and wheat bran; they are better boiled together, more oats than bran. Apples, beets, carrots, turnips, anything in the vegetable or fruit line that she will eat, will be good. Give twice daily in any food that she will eat a dose of the following preparation: 2 ounces chlorate potash; 4 ounces powdered ginger; 3 ounces gentian; 2 ounces podophyllin; 6 ounces poplar bark. Exercise your own judgment as to dose—not so much that the animal will not eat it. And give once a day with the feed 2 ounces phosphate of lime. Rub on the swollen face twice a day of the following mixture: 6 ounces spirits of camphor; 4 ounces cod liver oil; 2 ounces oil of cedar; 1 pint diluted acetic acid. If, after a fair trial of this treatment there is no improvement, report and describe minutely.

PULLING WOOL.—Please publish the simplest and most speedy way of removing wool, the pelts being dry. Also whether each pelt should be divided or sorted, separating skirts and belly from sides, back, neck and shoulders, etc. Please give us such simple instructions as a common Kansas flockmaster can follow successfully.

—The simplest way is that suggested to a man when the work has to be done and he does not know of any "easy" way. There has not yet been anything invented to relieve the hands. The speediest way is to pull immediately after death, before the blood has cooled. And this time has special advantages in the saving of quality in the wool. If there is nothing desired except

speed, by waiting until the locality of the carcass may be found by following one's nose in the direction which it would avoid, the wool will slip off very easily, but that kind of speed does not pay when it can be avoided. The wool is much damaged. It is always better to sort wool, classifying it as well as one can under the circumstances; but that is so little done by Kansas farmers that it hardly pays one man alone to do it unless he has wool enough at the particular time to justify him in shipping direct to his purchaser or commission merchant. When he sells to his grocer at the nearest town who treats his wool like he does his butter—dumps it all into one lot, there is nothing made by being neat and clean.

LOMBARDY POPLAR.—When is the best time to take cuttings from the Lombardy poplar and the way to get a good stand? I want to make a wind-break on the north of my farm with them. Can I take them this spring?

—Make the cuttings of last year's growth; remove the twigs from which the cuttings are made in the spring as soon as the twigs and ground are fit for spring work. The ground where the cuttings are to be sprouted needs to be well prepared. Let it be on an eastern or southern exposure, well drained. Plow or dig a foot deep; mix with fine, dry manure thoroughly rotted, and if you can get some dry leaf mold or rotten wood, chip dirt and the like, mix it in, too. Mix thoroughly, and see that the ground is mellow and soft, so that it can be worked with the fingers like a dry ash-heap. Don't plow or dig up bottom clay. If you can't get top soil deep enough on the natural surface, make a ridge of soil taken from another place. The bed should be rich, loose and mellow as an onion bed, and at least three feet wide for one row of cuttings. The cuttings may be about eight inches long, six inches in the earth and two outside. Draw a furrow in the middle of the bed, deep enough for the purpose; begin at one end; set the cuttings one at a time so that they will be about two and a half inches apart, and pack the earth closely about them at the bottom. When the row is completed, take a hoe and draw in soil on both sides and tramp down firmly along the row, and then draw a little loose soil on top of this. As soon as the buds start nicely, remove all that are above ground except one. If you have fowls or other animals that are likely to pick off the buds or dig or tramp the bed, protect it in some way. After the buds start, if there are indications of drouth, draw a little furrow with the hoe on each side the row and with a watering-can pour water in the furrows; put plenty in, and when it is all absorbed in the soil draw the dry earth back into the furrows again. Do this in the evening. A light mulching is of value in such cases, though we never practiced it with cuttings. Keep the soil loose and very clean. If it is desired to make more than one row, consult your own convenience about the space between the rows. We have grown Lombardies six feet the first season from cuttings. Let them stand till the following spring, and in the meantime get the ground where they are to grow permanently in first-class order. This will be better than to set the cuttings in the grove ground in the first place.

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Comparatively speaking, there are but few cattle being fed for the fat stock market in eastern Kansas along the line of the M. R. F. & G. Ry., better known as the border tier.



## Horticulture.

### Evergreens--No. 1.

Kansas Farmer:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Such a thing to my mind is a red cedar properly handled; for on the handling, or pruning, depends entirely the form which this queen among evergreens is to have. This beautiful tree, *Juniperus Virginiana*—red cedar, grows throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but is more common near the sea coast. It is claimed the further south and nearer the sea it grows, the better is its wood. Its ordinary height, as it grows naturally, seldom exceeds forty feet, with an ordinary diameter of ten or twelve inches, decreasing rapidly from the ground up. The wood is very durable, lasting as long as forty or fifty years for fence posts. The tree varies greatly in form if the knife or shears are not used; at ten or twelve feet high, the lower branches are often as long as the trunk. While out buffalo hunting in 1873, in the canyons west of Medicine Lodge river, I saw cedar trees that I supposed were 75 to 100 feet in height, of the most symmetrical beauty.

Now, as these beautiful trees grow naturally in our State, no farmer's home but should, and can be, surrounded with some of them. In the spring of 1873 I set out four very small trees, ten or twelve inches high. They were taken from one of the canyons out west, and transplanted in my front yard. They have grown right along, with no special care, except to keep them the shape desired—the form of a cone. The largest is six inches in diameter, and over twelve feet high. In the spring of 1875 I planted one pound of red cedar seed that cost fifty cents; they were planted in a peach orchard. The second-year, or the spring of 1877, they came up; they were hoed occasionally each season; in the spring of 1882, with a sharp spade, the roots on each side of the rows were cut off as deep as the spade could be forced in the ground, about eight inches from the plants. The object of this was to cause fibrous roots to grow where the old roots were cut. This put them in good shape for transplanting, which was done the following spring—1883, taking up as much dirt with the roots as possible.

The same plan holds good with all kinds of evergreens. Handled this way, it is very seldom that any will not grow. These trees of mine are all nice shape, with branches from the ground up, from four to six feet high. I am giving them a variety of form. As already indicated, this is done by pruning, commencing when the tree is small. A sharp pruning-knife is used, making a quick, sweeping cut upwards on the out ends of the branches. This must be done during the growing season; it accomplishes two very important objects, viz: keeping the tree dense and causing the wood-growth of the trunk upwards instead of long straggling branches. G. W. BAILEY.  
Wellington, Kas.

### Russian Mulberry.

Kansas Farmer:

I have read Mr. Horner's interesting article on the above fruit, with much pleasure, but there are some facts within my knowledge that I can hardly reconcile with his theory. In the year 1840, as all of us who are old enough know, a silk culture and *Morus Multicaulis* "craze" had a wide run in the United States, and especially in the Western States. At that time a merchant in Galesburg, Ill., received a package of mulberry cuttings from

some friend in or near Boston, and not having use for them he gave them to my father, who lived near there, to plant. We planted them in a row running north and south, about two feet apart, making a row about thirty rods long. The cuttings nearly all grew, and in time formed an almost impenetrable hedge, but were very different from the *Multicaulis*. They began bearing the third year, and the fruit was of various colors—red, white, yellow, black and purple; was long in bearing, lasting from six weeks to two months. The row is still there at this writing, and has been used for a fence for more than thirty years.

When the Mennonites brought the Russian mulberry to this region, I was among the first to examine it, and was unable to discover any difference in tree, leaf, or fruit, between it and the row above referred to. To more thoroughly test the matter, I have caused them to be grown side by side, and no man, however well skilled in botany he may be, has been able to say which is the Russian and which is the native kind.

Now, if this Russian tree is a cross or hybrid of three distinct European or Asiatic varieties, whence comes this native variety that has grown on our own grounds for nearly half a century? In my endeavor to trace the origin of the above trees, I have only been able to learn that they were cut from old trees supposed to be native in Massachusetts about a century ago.

In view of these facts, I am more inclined to the belief that the Russian mulberry is a native of the region from whence the Mennonites came, and indigenous to that part of Russia, than that it is an artificial cross or hybrid. The more so from the fact that if the Russians that have settled here are a fair sample of their countrymen, their knowledge of scientific horticulture must be somewhat limited, and I think I may be pardoned for being skeptical on the theory that cross-fertilization was known and practiced by them years ago.

But, be the origin what it may, the trees make a most excellent wind-break and furnish good food for birds and all kinds of fowls, and I think every farmer in Kansas should avail himself of the cheapness of the plants and the ease with which they may be obtained, and plant a row around his orchard, and in such other places as a good wind-break is needed; but as far as growth for silk-culture is concerned, I would say from the experience of nearly fifty years ago, *go slow*. J. W. BYRAM.  
Cedar Point, Chase county, Kas.

### More About the Russian Mulberry.

Kansas Farmer:

The explanatory article on the Russian mulberry, published in the FARMER, January 20th, has created an interest among your readers who are interested on the mulberry subject, to the extent that it has resulted in a burden (an inquiring mail) too heavy for me to bear at this juncture. I therefore ask that you publish this second letter to cut off the scores of stampless letters that are coming in on account of the former article, as I cannot answer without return stamps.

The inquiries are: "Can you furnish the grafted Tartarica mulberry?" "Where can the genuine grafted Tartarica and Nizer Russian mulberry be obtained?" "What will be the cost of grafted Tartarica and Nizer mulberry trees; and how old and how large can they be furnished?"


I will say to all, that I did not write the article which has originated so many inquiries with a view of advertising grafted Russian mulberry trees.

My purpose was to enlighten the public on the Russian mulberry question. I have no grafted mulberry trees of my own for sale.

Some wish to know if the Tartarica will grow from cuttings. I answer yes, quite well, if taken from the trees when the bud starts and are not exposed by transit. I can furnish no Tartarica cuttings this season, and do not recommend propagating from cuttings where distant transit is necessary.

Cuttings should always be set in a standing position. The cheapest way is to procure the best grafted varieties, which after one year's growth, will furnish all the cuttings desired.

I. HORNER, Silk Culturist,  
Emporia, Kas.



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# The Poultry Yard.

## How to Care for Fowls in Winter.

We propose no particular plan or dimensions for the winter fowl house in this article, but simply have to suggest that it be light, warm and big enough to accommodate the flock comfortably. We are too apt to overcrowd the hen house in early winter time. We get into limited quarters large numbers of birds that we have brought safely through the summer and fall, and which we may not be able (just at the time when it is desirable) to dispose of as we could wish; and many breeders are inclined to think that these can be crowded into any place where they can stand up, side by side, for the time being, or until they can be profitably sold.

This is a mistake. In a very short time this massing of the stock together proves hurtful. Disease is thus quickly engendered among them. They have been bred out of doors, mostly, and this change is a very serious one, in their experience.

They miss the healthful, fresh air. Their bodies come in contact within their contracted quarters, and they pine for their liberty. And they very soon show us how pernicious is this plan of huddling them into these narrow prison houses in excessive numbers.

It is true that the more there are the warmer they are, but its "about six of one and a half dozen of the other," as they might as well die from one cause as the other.

The first touch of really wintry weather which sets the fires blazing in the stoves and furnaces of human habitations, turns the mind of the poultry breeder to the subject of artificial warmth in the poultry house, and very likely suggests the erection of an old stove in the fowls' quarters. This seems, at a glance, the natural course to be pursued to guard against the danger of frost-bitten combs and wattles in the extreme cold weather which may be expected, and also to insure the comfort and satisfactory egg-production of our feathered stock.

If the sole object of the breeder be raising poultry for market and for eggs, it is possibly a good plan to use a method which will undeniably insure rapid fattening and the greatest production of eggs, and that, too, when they bring a high price; but we must recognize at the same time the great danger attendant on the accidental going out of the fire, and the consequent exposure of the sensitive birds to a rapid change of temperature, and also the peril of suffocation from the evolution of coal gas in a close coop.

Subject to such drawbacks this method can hardly be followed, unless some competent person can have constant charge of the work, and vexatious losses will occur even then, spite of our best efforts.

For the much greater class of our readers, who breed for pleasure and exhibition, and must send their stock to the various shows in box cars or by express in the dead of winter, such treatment is of course out of the question. If we wish a temperature nearly 20 deg. higher than that of outside air, we can obtain it by glazing the southern face of our houses thoroughly, and caulking the chinks in the walls. Further than this, in our opinion, there is ordinarily no advantage in going, and we urge all who contemplate artificial heating to look carefully at all the pros and cons before deciding. A stove may be a valuable accessory to a fowl house, but as long as the fowls enjoy good health without it, we should be slow to advocate its introduction.

This subject is one that should be


well considered before decision is made to have a stove in the poultry house.

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Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellow-men his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as large! **James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.**

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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 15, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York. BEEVES—Receipts including 47 carloads for exportation, were 230 head, making 6,800 for the week. The supply was not equal to the demand, and a clearance was quickly made. Common to good steers sold at 4 50a5 80, prime do. 5 90a6 40, extra and fancy do. 6 30a6 50, cows, bulls, etc., 3 50 a4 50. SHEEP—Receipts 9,500, making 25,400 for the week. Market firmer and higher and all sold, including poor to choice sheep at 4 20a5 80, extra do. at 6 00a6 25, and common to best lambs at 6 00 a7 50. HOGS—Receipts 15,700, making 49,900 for the week. Market steady at 4 10a4 40.

St. Louis. CATTLE—Receipts 1,300, shipments 900. Market firm and higher. Good to choice shipping 4 80a5 30, common to medium do. 3 80a4 30, butchers steers 3 65a4 10, cows and heifers 2 25a3 50, stockers and feeders 3 00a4 25. HOGS—Receipts 3,600, shipments 1 000. Market opened active and 10c higher. Butchers' and choice heavy 4 30a4 60, mixed packing 4 00a4 25, light 3 65a4 10. SHEEP—Receipts 438, shipments 200. Market firm and unchanged.

Chicago. The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 5,000, shipments 2,000. Market active and 5a10c higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 60a5 70, stockers and feeders 2 75a 4 75; cows, bulls and mixed cattle 1 00a4 00. HOGS—Receipts 10,000, shipments 6,000. Market fairly active and unchanged. Rough and mixed 3 85a4 20, packing and shipping 4 25a4 50, light 3 80a4 25, skips 2 50a3 50. SHEEP—Receipts 42,000, shipments 1,000. Market firm and about 10c higher. Natives 2 00a4 25, Texans 2 50a3 50, lambs 3 25a5 50.

Kansas City. CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 818. The market to-day was fairly active, with values of light shipping and butchers' stuff a shade higher. Best quality steady and feeders moderately active. Sales ranged 3 75 for feeding steers to 5 00 for shippers. HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 3,646. The market was moderately active with values of choice 5c higher, while other classes were steady. Extreme range of sales 3 65a4 20, bulk at 3 85a4 00. SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 641. Market quiet. Sales: 93 natives av. 88 lbs. at 3 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS. St. Louis. WHEAT—Very dull and lower. No. 2 red, cash, 90a90 1/2c; February, 90c; March, 90 1/2a91c; May, 93 1/2a94 1/2c. CORN—Quiet and lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 84 1/2c. OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, 29 1/2a30c. RYE—Firmer at 59 1/2c. BARLEY—Quiet and steady. American, 60a80c; Canadian, 85a1 00. Chicago. WHEAT—Opened steady and a shade higher. Sales ranged: February, 78 1/2a79c; March, 79a 79 1/2c; May, 84a85 1/2c; June, 85 1/2a86 1/2c; No. 2 spring, 78 1/2a81 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 71 1/2c. CORN—Fairly active and within a narrow range of prices. Cash, 36 1/2a37 1/2c. OATS—Quiet but firm. Cash, 29 1/2a30 1/2c. RYE—Steady. No. 2 at 59c. BARLEY—Dull. No. 2, 60c. FLAXSEED—Steady. No. 1, 1 12 1/2c. Kansas City. WHEAT—There was a weaker market to day on change, and values lower. No. 2 red was nominal except for May, which sold at 78 1/2c, against 78 1/2a79 1/2c before the call and 79 1/2c closing figures Saturday afternoon. No. 3 red and No. 2 and 3 soft were nominal. CORN—The market to day on 'change was rather quiet. No. 2 was nominal except for May, which sold at 31 1/2c against 32c asked Saturday, when 31 1/2c was bid. No. 2 white was nominal except for May, which sold at 34 1/2c against 34 1/2c bid Saturday when 34 1/2c was asked. OATS—No. 2 cash, February and March, no bids nor offerings; May, 30 1/2c bid, 31 1/2c asked. RYE—No bids nor offerings. BUTTER—Receipts of all kinds fair and the market slow. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a12c; common, 4a5c; roll, 8a12c, according to quality. EGGS—Receipts light. Held and limed pretty well worked off. Fresh receipts, 20c per dozen. CHEESE—Full cream 12c, part skim flats 9c, Young America 12c. PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar cured meats (canned or plain): Choice ham, according to size, 9c; breakfast bacon, according to size, 7 1/2c; dried beef, 9c. Dry salt meats: Clear rib sides, 5 50; long clear sides, 5 4c; shoulders, 3 75; short clear sides, 5 70. Smoked meats: Clear rib sides, 5 90; long clear sides 5 90; shoulders,

4 25; short clear sides, 6 20. Barrel meats: Mee's pork, 11 00; mess beef, extra, 8 50. HAY—Receipts 11 cars. Best weak; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 6 50; large baled, 5 50; medium 4 50a5 50; common, 2 50a3 50. FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 00a..... per bus upon the basis of pure. CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50a1 55 per bus. OIL-CAKE—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 1 ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton. POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 65a70c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 5c per bus; yellow, per bus, 1 00a1 25. BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 10c; self working, 8a9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 5 1/2a6c. WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 23a24 1/2c; medium comb, 23a24 1/2c; coarse combing, 19a21; low and carpet, 15a17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 15a17c; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c. Tub washed, choice, 32a34c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 23a26c.



FOR SALE!

40 P. ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 to \$5 each. 100 P. Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs in season. Wyandotte and B. B. Game Eggs, \$2 50 per 13. P. Rock, White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Buff Cochon and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. L. E. PIXLEY, Eureka, : : Kansas.

W. E. DOUD, EUREKA, : : KAS., Breeder of— Plymouth Rock Chickens.



I have the Purest-bred Plymouth Rock Chickens in the State. A limited number of Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Eggs in season—\$1.50 per 13. Address W. E. DOUD, Eureka, Kas.

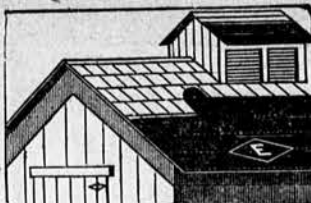
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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, 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.

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 up, 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.

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.

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 appraisers, 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.

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 Feb. 3, 1886. Jackson county—Ed. E. Birkett, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by H. M. Baker, in Franklin tp., December 22, 1885, one white yearling heifer, red ears and ears, a few white hairs on each side of neck, small split in upper part of left ear; valued at \$18.

Phillips county—S. J. Hartman, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Yonts, in Belmont tp., December 21, 1885, one sorrel horse about 12 years old, 16 hands high, blind in right eye, harness and collar marks; valued at \$15.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by C. T. Coleman, of Osage City tp., January 27, 1886, one gray horse, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a little white on right hind foot.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by David Unruh, of Spring Valley tp., December 28, 1885, one sorrel horse, large star on forehead, white on both hind feet, a rope on neck when taken up, 1 year old; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk. STEER—Taken up by F. M. Vanorsdol, of Silver Lake tp., November 26, 1885, one red muley steer, 18 months old, small white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Simpson, of Drywood tp., one white yearling heifer, a very little red on ears, no marks or brands, medium size; valued at \$15.

Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk. COW—Taken up by Martin Bauers, of Grant tp., January 10, 1886, one white cow, roan neck, supposed to be 8 years old; valued at \$20.

Norton county—Jas. L. Wallace, clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. W. Stahlman, of Modell tp., January 4, 1886, one brown mare, collar marks on left shoulder, left hind foot white, some white on forehead and nose; valued at \$50.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Robt. Wiggins, of Bachelor tp., one red yearling steer, small star in forehead, bush off end of tail, indescrutable brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. S. Sison, of Wilmington tp., (P. O. Harveyville), one red heifer, 2 years old, white spots on back and belly; valued at \$12.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by Henry Carver, of Pleasant tp., January 15, 1886, one 2-year-old yellow filley, light mane and tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. C. Sanders, of Center tp., (P. O. Jettmore), one sorrel horse pony, 10 years old, indescrutable brand.

Neosho county—T. B. Limbocker, clerk. 2 STEERS—Taken up by S. E. Beach, of Tioga tp., (P. O. Chanute), February 6, 1886, two white steers, 1 year old, one has red ears, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12 each.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk. 2 PONIES—Taken up by J. E. Gull, of Silver Lake tp., January 18, 1886, two 5-year ponies, one bay, white star in forehead, about 5 years old; the other brown, small white spot in forehead, both hind feet white; valued at \$40 each.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk. COW—Taken up by John Torrence, of Hackberry tp., January 19, 1886, one small red cow, 5 years old; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk. 2 HEIFERS—Taken up by James Conishev, of St. Marys tp., December 3, 1885, two yearling heifers, one red and white, and one white with red neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$8 each.

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SCHOOL LAND. From \$4 to \$7 per acre. One-half cash, balance in twenty years at 6 per cent. interest. We have several choice sections within ten miles of R. R. station.

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### The Veterinarian.

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

**INDIGESTION AND FLATULENCE**—I have a 10-year-old mare that has sick spells. When first taken sick, she often lays down and looks around at her side; she bloats considerably and tries to urinate; she passes a little at times and grunts in doing so; her urine is thick and of a yellowish color. I think she is with foal. Will you tell me what is the matter with my mare and what to do for her and oblige. [Your mare is troubled with indigestion and as a sequence with flatulent colic. Make a complete change in the mare's diet. If corn is fed, discontinue it. Give an easily-digested food having mixed in it one of the following powders: Gentian root, 3 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 4 ounces; ginger, 2½ ounces; nitrate of potash, 3 ounces; vegetable charcoal, 3 ounces. Mix and make 12 powders, give one every night, add a little linseed meal to each meal.]

**SWOLLEN LIMBS.**—We have a fine young roadster mare six years old. She stood in the stable from a yearling till she was between four and five years old, not having much exercise meantime. Ever since being broken, whenever she is driven her legs swell, and the further she is driven the worse the swelling is; swells the same even after being let exercise herself. The swelling goes off when she is driven. She has never been known to refuse feed. Have been giving her glauber salts in small doses in her feed every other day. She has been regularly fed on hay, oats and carrots. Will your veterinary editor kindly prescribe for her and oblige. [The best prescription we could give would be to turn the mare out and let her rough it for three or four months during the early part of the coming summer. The condition is altogether attributable to the confinement to which she was subjected during her early life, and nature now steps in to impose a penalty for infringement of laws. We could suggest the free use of diuretics in conjunction with the continuous use of the cold water or elastic bandage, but their effect would not be so permanent.]

**ARTICULAR SPAVIN.**—Where is my mare lame? I purchased her last May. She is half Norman stock and five years old. She was apparently all right when I bought her, twelve miles from home. On arriving home, however, she appeared to limp on the left hind leg. She acts sometimes better, and then again gets worse. There is nothing visible about the joints to cause lameness. One doctor here says that she is lame in the hip; another locates it in the stifle, and others think that it is the commencement of a bone spavin. Since picking corn she has not been in harness. When working she does not limp so much, only when starting in the morning. [The history and symptoms of the above case are remarkably significant of the probable cause of the lameness. It is stated that no visible signs can be detected to account for the cause of lameness, and that the patient is lame when first starting in the morning. These are some of the prominent characteristic symptoms of lameness arising from "articular spavin," and we have no doubt that some injury to the articulation of the hock-joint was the primary cause. The chances of effecting the so-called cure, viz: the removal of the lameness are, we think, excellent; the patient's youth, the intermittent character of the lameness, is prognostic of a favorable issue—providing the necessary treatment is strictly

carried out. The patient should have entire freedom from work for at least six months, and the hock-joint should be blistered repeatedly with an ointment made of beniodide of mercury one part, mixed with eight parts of lard. An interval of three or four weeks should be allowed between the application of the blisters. After the blister has been applied it is necessary that the patient's head should be tied up short, in order to prevent him from biting the blistered part. One week after the application of the blister some emollient, such as hog's lard, olive oil, etc., should be applied once or twice a day, until the scabs become loose; then a washing with soap and warm water will remove all the scuff. If, however, it fails to do so, lard or oil may be applied again for a few days, and the fomentations of soap and water repeated.]

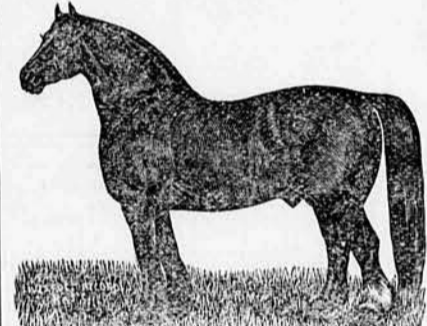
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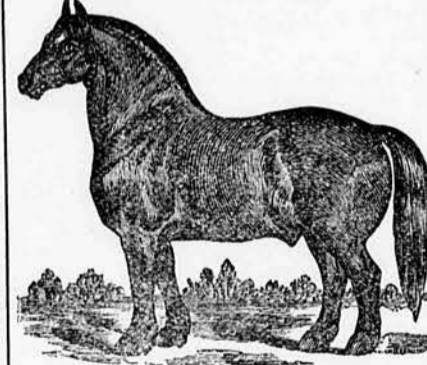
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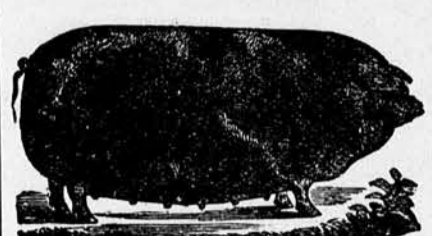
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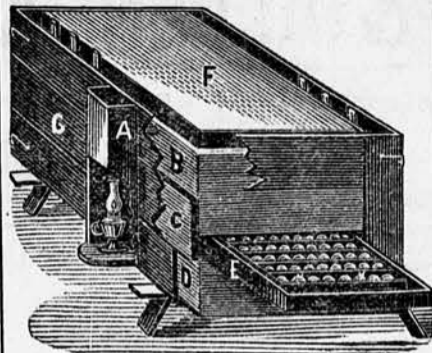
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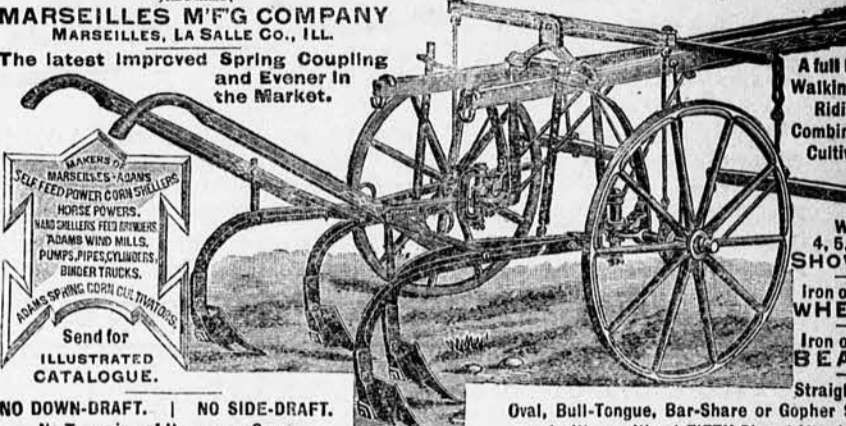
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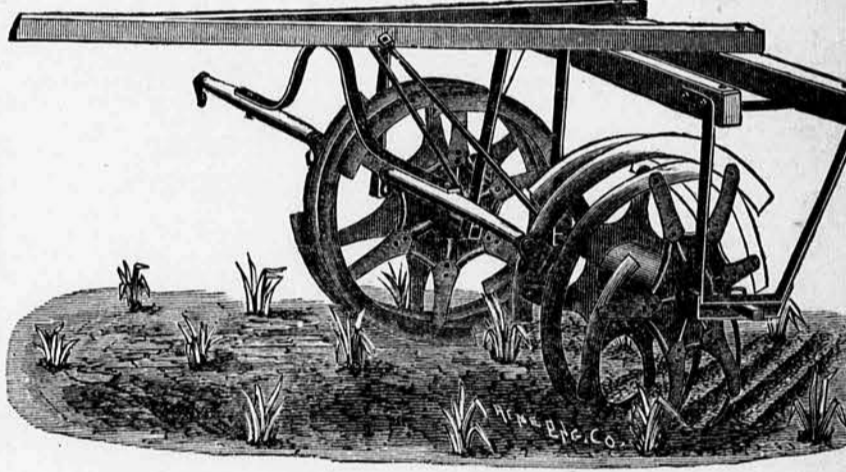
  
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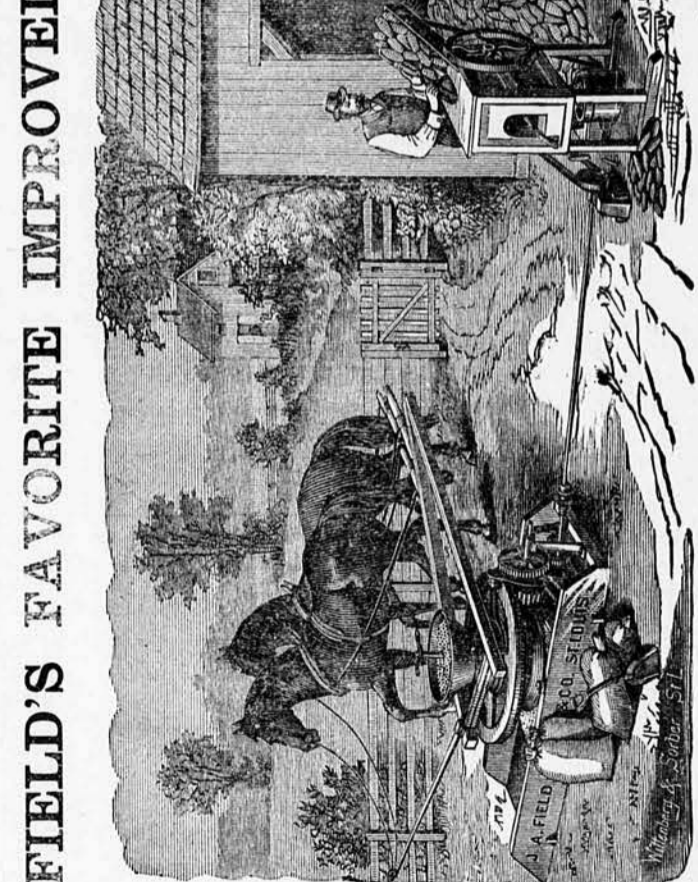
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ESTABLISHED 1871.

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

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A. D. JENCKS, 41 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Ben Hur, Hawkins, Pitkin, Conger and True Blue strains. For sale, a few choice Cockerels and Pullets Eggs for sale now.

### Public Sale Trotting Stock

Annual Public Sale of Trotting Stock. About Forty YOUNG STALLIONS, FILLIES, BROOD MARES, etc., by the Hambletonian Stallions Bismarck and Twilight, will be sold.

MARCH 3, 1886.

The most promising lot I ever offered for sale. Catalogue on application. T. E. MOORE, Shawhan, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

### 100 REGISTERED SHORT-HORN BULLS

For sale by the following Breeders of Jackson Co., Mo.

Good Individuals. Good Pedigrees. Low Prices. Apply to any of the following gentlemen, at Independence, Mo.:

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I offer for sale on long time at low price a pure-bred recorded

PERCHERON-NORMAN STALLION, now kept by Messrs. Miller Bros., near Junction City, Kas. This is a rare opportunity to get a fine, stylish horse at such price and terms as will enable purchaser to pay for horse out of his earnings; or will exchange for Western Unimproved Real Estate. For further information, call on or address

MILLER BROS., Junction City, Kas., or GEO. L. MILES, Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.

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— WELL-BRED —

# SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

A. H. LACKEY & SON

— Will Sell at the —

Fair Grounds, Peabody, Marion County, Kansas.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9th, 1886,

Seventy-five head of Splendid Young

## COWS AND HEIFERS AND A FEW YOUNG BULLS.

The offerings will include Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Cruickshanks, Arabellas, Blossoms, Floras, and the other sorts that are good and useful for the purposes for which Short-horns are bred—beef and milk. All females old enough have calves or are in call to the splendid Cruickshank bull, BARMPTON'S PRIDE 40854, or the elegant Flat Creek Young Mary bull, ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792

We call special attention to the large number of cows and heifers of the Cruickshank and other well-bred and fashionable tribes in this sale.

ALL ARE RECORDED OR ACCEPTED FOR RECORD.

Every animal will be sold receiving a bid. No postponement on account of weather.

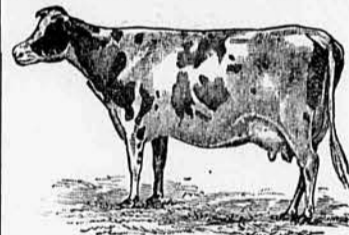
TERMS:—Cash, or nine months credit on good bankable notes drawing 10 per cent. Three per cent. off for cash.

Catalogues on day of sale.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

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ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aaggie Bulls.

The Average Records of a Herd are the True Test of Its Merit.

The Following Milk and Butter Records Have All Been Made by Animals Now in Our Herd:

### MILK RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.

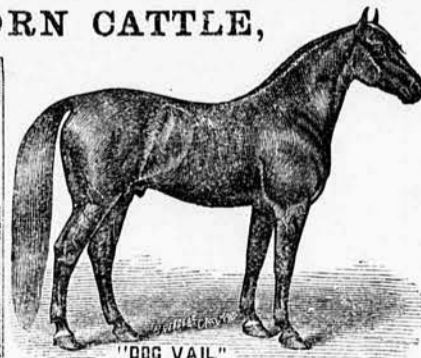
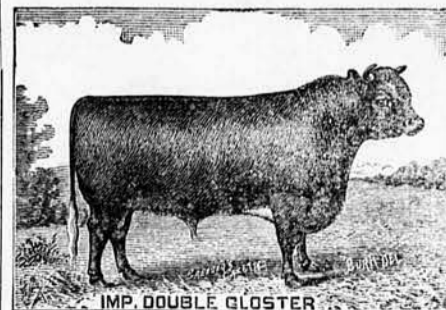
We know of but 23 Cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs.

Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 oz. in a year

### BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 oz. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 oz. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 oz. in a week. Eleven three-year olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 oz. in a week. Six two-year olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 3-10 oz. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to set foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

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The Blue Valley Herd and Stud offers for sale FIFTEEN RECORDED SHORT-HORN BULLS of choice breeding, good colors and splendid individual merit; thirty head of equally good COWS AND HEIFERS; also thirty head of first-class ROAD-STER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES, many of which are well-broken single and double drivers.

My stock is all in fine condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank respectfully solicited. Write for Catalogue.

MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886.]

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.

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500 PURE-BRED MARES & STALLIONS

Of the most popular families, all recorded with

Extended Pedigrees in

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of France and America,

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at Oaklawn Farm.



The Percheron is the only French breed possessing a Stud-Book in both France and America where eligibility to entry is based on authentic pedigree. I have a few imported Stallions of individual excellence (but not eligible to entry in the Percheron Stud-Book) which I will sell at half the price of pedigreed animals of equal appearance. 100-page Catalogue, illustrated with engravings sketched by Rosa Bonheur, sent free. Address, M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

ABIG OFFER, DIAMOND Sheep Shears, and \$1.00 for 1 pair 6 in. 3-1/2 in. Steel, Polished and Bronzed, delivered free to any P.O. in U.S. Address THE SHEAR WORKS, Importers, Norwich, Ct. Agents Wanted. Send Stamp.

## S. J. SULLIVAN'S Daisy Churn.

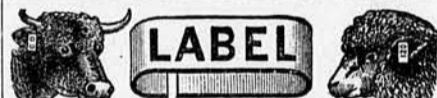
(Pat. August 11, 1885.)

This wonderful Churn will churn Sweet Cream as well as Sour, and produce more butter to the amount of cream than any other churn on earth.

45¢ Territory for sale on liberal terms.

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Reads the WORLD. TILE and BRICK MACHINERY. STONE-SEPARATING CLAY-CRUSHERS. Illustrated Catalogue free. H. BREWER & CO., No. 146 Mill St., TECUMSEH, MICH. Satisfaction Guaranteed.



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

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