

KANSAS FARMER

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TEXT OF OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

Manufacturers and Dealers Must Pay Special Taxes and the Product Also Taxed and to be Sold Only in Stamped Packages, Whether at Wholesale or Retail—Heavy Penalties for Violation or Evasion of the Law.

The following is the full text of the act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine, approved by the President, August 2, 1886, and which goes into effect October 31:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of this act the word "butter" shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of this act certain manufactured substances, certain extracts, and certain mixtures and compounds, including such mixtures and compounds with butter, shall be known and designated as "oleomargarine," namely: All substances heretofore known as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, annatto and other coloring matter, intestinal fat, and offal fat made in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter.

SEC. 3. The special taxes are imposed as follows:

Manufacturers of oleomargarine shall pay six hundred dollars. Every person who manufactures oleomargarine for sale shall be deemed a manufacturer of oleomargarine.

Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall pay four hundred and eighty dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale oleomargarine in the original manufacturer's packages shall be deemed a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine. But any manufacturer of oleomargarine who has given the required bond and paid the required special tax, and who sells only oleomargarine of his own production, at the place of manufacture, in the original packages to which the tax-paid stamps are affixed, shall not be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine on account of such sale.

Retail dealers in oleomargarine shall pay forty-eight dollars. Every person who sells oleomargarine in less quantities than ten pounds at one time shall be regarded as a retail dealer in oleomargarine. And sections 3,232, 3,233, 3,234, 3,235, 3,236, 3,237, 3,238, 3,239, 3,240, 3,241 and 3,243 of the revised statutes of the United States are, so far as applicable, made to extend to and include and apply to the special taxes imposed by this section, and to the persons upon whom they are imposed: Provided, That in case any manufacturer of oleomargarine commences business subsequent to the 30th day of June in any year, the special tax shall be reckoned from the 1st day of July in any year, and shall be \$500.

SEC. 4. That every person who carries on the business of a manufacturer of oleomargarine without having paid the special tax

therefor, as required by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be fined not more than \$5,000; and every person who carries on the business of a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine, without having paid the special tax therefor, as required by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be fined not more than \$2,000; and every person who carries on the business of a retail dealer in oleomargarine without having paid the special tax therefor, as required by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be fined not more than \$500 for each and every offense.

SEC. 5. That every manufacturer of oleomargarine shall file with the Collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventories and bonds, shall keep such books and render such returns of materials and products, shall put up such signs and affix such number to his factory, and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, by regulation, require. But the bond required of such manufacturer shall be with sureties satisfactory to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and in a penal sum of not less than \$5,000; and the sum of said bond may be increased from time to time, and additional sureties required at the discretion of the Collector, or under instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 6. That all oleomargarine shall be packed by manufacturer thereof in firkins, tubs, or other wooden packages not before used for that purpose, each containing not less than ten pounds, and marked, stamped and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and all sales made by manufacturers of oleomargarine and wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall be in original stamped packages. Retail dealers in oleomargarine must sell only from original stamped packages, in quantities not exceeding ten pounds, and shall pack the oleomargarine sold by them in suitable wooden or paper packages, which shall be marked and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe. Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any oleomargarine in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages as above described, or who packs in any package any oleomargarine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 7. That every manufacturer of oleomargarine shall securely affix, by pasting, on each package containing oleomargarine manufactured by him, a label on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory and the district and State in which it is situated, these words: "Notice—The manufacturer of the oleomargarine herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned not to use either this package again or the stamp thereon again, nor to remove the contents of this package without destroying said stamp, under the penalty provided by law in such

cases." Every manufacturer of oleomargarine who neglects to affix such label to any package containing oleomargarine made by him, or sold or offered for sale by or for him, and every person who removes any such label so affixed from any such package, shall be fined \$50 for each package in respect to which such offense is committed.

SEC. 8. That upon oleomargarine which shall be manufactured or sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of 2 cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof; and any fractional part of a pound in a package shall be taxed as a pound. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps; and the provisions of existing laws governing the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to stamps provided for by this section.

SEC. 9. That whenever any manufacturer of oleomargarine sells, or removes for sale or consumption, any oleomargarine upon which the tax is required to be paid by stamps, without the use of the proper stamps, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within a period of not more than two years after such sale or removal, upon satisfactory proof, to estimate the amount of tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor and certify the same to the collector. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal.

SEC. 10. That all oleomargarine imported from foreign countries shall, in addition to any import duty imposed on the same, pay an internal revenue tax of 15 cents per pound, such tax to be represented by coupon stamps as in the case of oleomargarine manufactured in the United States. The stamps shall be affixed and canceled by the owner or importer of the oleomargarine while it is in the custody of the proper custom house officers; and the oleomargarine shall not pass out of the custody of said officers until the stamps have been so affixed and canceled, but shall be put up in wooden packages, each containing not less than ten pounds, as prescribed in this act for oleomargarine manufactured in the United States, before the stamps are affixed; and the owner or porter of such oleomargarine shall be liable to all the penal provisions of this act prescribed for manufacturers of oleomargarine so imported to any place other than the public stores of the United States for the purpose of affixing and canceling such stamps, the Collector of Customs of the port where such oleomargarine is entered shall designate a bonded warehouse to which it shall be taken, under the control of such customs officer as such Collector may direct; and every officer of customs who knowingly permits any such oleomargarine to pass out of his custody or control without compliance by the owner or importer thereof with the provisions of this section relating thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale any imported oleomargarine or oleomargarine purporting or claimed to have been imported, not put up in packages and stamped as provided by this act, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 and be

imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 11. That every person who knowingly purchases or receives for sale any oleomargarine which has not been branded or stamped according to law shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each such offense.

SEC. 12. That every person who knowingly purchases or receives for sale any oleomargarine from any manufacturer who has not paid the special tax shall be liable for each offense to a penalty of \$100 and to a forfeiture of all articles so purchased or received, or the full value thereof.

SEC. 13. That whenever any stamped package containing oleomargarine is emptied, it shall be the duty of the person in whose hands the same is to destroy utterly the stamps thereon; and any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to do so shall for each offense be fined not exceeding \$50 and imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months. And any person who fraudulently gives away or accepts from another, or who sells, buys, or uses for packing oleomargarine, any such stamped package, shall for each such offense be fined not exceeding \$100 and be imprisoned not more than one year. Any revenue officer may destroy any emptied oleomargarine package upon which the tax paid stamp is found.

SEC. 14. That there shall be in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue an analytical chemist and a microscopist, who shall each be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall each receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, whenever in his judgment the necessities of the service so require, employ chemists and microscopists, to be paid such compensation as he may deem proper, not exceeding in the aggregate any appropriation made for that purpose. And such Commissioner is authorized to decide what substances, extracts, mixtures or compounds which may be submitted for his inspection in contested cases are to be taxed under this act; and his decision in matters of taxation under this act shall be final. The Commissioner may also decide whether any substance made in imitation or semblance of butter, and intended for human consumption, contains ingredients deleterious to the public health; but in case of doubt or contest his decisions in this class of cases may be appealed from to a board hereby constituted for the purpose, and composed of the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy and the Commissioner of Agriculture; and the decisions of this board shall be final in the premises.

SEC. 15. That all packages of oleomargarine subject to tax under this act that shall be found without stamps or marks as herein provided, and all oleomargarine intended for human consumption which contains ingredients adjudged, as hereinbefore provided, to be deleterious to the public health, shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person who shall wilfully remove or deface the stamps, marks or brands on package containing oleomargarine taxed as provided herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$2,000, and by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

SEC. 16. That oleomargarine may be removed from the place of manufacture for export to a foreign country without payment

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.
 Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the
 KANSAS FARMER.
 August 24 - T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington,
 Kas.
 September 23 - A. M. Strade, Short-horns, Parsons,
 Kas.
 October 14 - A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Pea-
 body, Kas.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat
 Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-
 horns.

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER

This farm is situated near Colony, Anderson county, Kansas, and consists of about 2,000 acres of excellent land, adapted to grazing, farming, etc., and upon the same are \$25,000 in houses, barns, sheds, mills, etc. The improvements are in keeping with those to be found in the East, and conduce to adding much wealth to the community and county in which the property is located. The lands comprising this tract are partly in wild and partly in tame grasses. The tame grasses are indeed doing remarkably fine, and considering the mode used in seeding a greater portion of same, it is quite astonishing to witness so large and well-established pasturage, when so many of our farmers claim that it is a difficult matter to get a stand of tame grass. Mr. Hawes, the proprietor of Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, begins in the spring by burning the prairie grass off, then taking a sufficiently heavy enough harrow, goes over the freshly-burnt sod, cutting same into streaks as much as possible, after which the tame grass seeds are sown freely upon the land thus prepared and then left to grow, which it will do, and that very rapidly, causing in a year or two at most the annihilation of the wild grass, and instead thereof a beautiful, permanent sward of tame grasses. Upon this choice farm is to be seen the leading herd of Hereford cattle of America, for Mr. Hawes breeds only the best, having four of the best stock bulls to be found in the world, namely: Fortune 2080, Sir Evelyn 9650, Grove 4th 18733, and Dewsbury 2d 18977, all of which are perfection in pedigree as sires, and as individuals. His cattle are in excellent condition, are not pampered in the least, but sufficient food and protection are given them to keep health and growth doing their office work from birth to maturity, and this is nothing more than what should be done by all who essay to keep cattle, or any other stock, no matter where located.

Mr. Hawes makes a specialty of selecting young herds for those beginning, at very favorable prices, and will ship upon orders to any part of the universe, but he much prefers that those desiring to purchase should come and make a personal examination of the herd, so that they can be better able to compare animals and prices with other breeders. Whether you wish to purchase or not, it makes no difference, you are always welcome and will be shown the cattle with greatest of pleasure, and mayhap in so doing be the instrument whereby a neighbor or an acquaintance secures one or more of the noble white-faced beauties, from which any industrious man can in a few years amass unto himself a decided fortune. Mr. Hawes has about 300 head of Hereford cattle, both male and female, and all of them are just as pretty as it is possible for an animal to be, and as he himself says, they have come to stay, having clearly demonstrated their adaptability to every clime and soil of our country. From present indications the Hereford cattle are destined to take the lead, hence the man who has the foresight to invest in Herefords can ever after hold the front in his own immediate community. To those not knowing the

history of the Hereford cattle I would say that the home of this so popular breed of cattle is Herefordshire, England. They were the very first breed of English cattle to be improved, and for more than a century have been bred as a beef-producing animal. History and record will show that by intelligent and natural management they have been developed in to one of the best beef types now in existence.

The Herefords are noted for their early maturity. Most of the animals at two years of age are as fully developed as common cattle at four years of age; and as a race they show remarkable vigor of constitution. They were reared in a grazing country, without grains, and have never, as heretofore stated, been pampered or bred for fancy, but from the first for the wonderful quantity and quality of meat displayed on the block of the butcher.

They possess very strong prepotent powers, and transmit to their offspring almost exact duplicates of themselves. When crossed with other breeds they invariably "stamp" the white face on the progeny, which no amount of re-crossing will "wipe out." The breed is noted for its purity of blood, its uniformity of character, and docile disposition. They are good travelers, and can "rough it" with any breed, and take on fat even on ordinary pasture.

They excel as grazers, and on grasses fatten wonderfully fast, which especially commends them for the ranchman as well as the farmer. In color the Hereford is uniformly red, with white face, and in make-up low down on the legs, with heavy hind quarters, thick loins, great depth at the fore quarters, beautiful coat, and an attractive, level figure which cannot fail to "fill the eye" of the most critical.

As a milker, the Hereford cow is neither better nor worse than all strictly beef cattle. Some families show milk qualities, and need only to be cultivated to make good dairy cows. Beef is the prime object, and the cow will do all that is required of her—make her calf, and make herself beef at the same time; and it is not unfrequent when the calf is twelve months old, that it will reach its dam's own weight. The cow will weigh from 1,200 to 1,900 pounds, and bulls from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds, at three years of age.

At the organization of the Smithfield Fat Stock Club in London, eighty-five years ago, the Herefords at once took first position as beef-producers. From 1799 to 1851 prizes were won as follows: Herefords 185, Short-Horns 82, Devons 44, Scotch 43.

The Herefords, almost yearly, have stood at the front of English exhibitions. At the Oxford show in 1878 the Herefords had the distinction of being the champion animals, best bul and cow of all breeds in the yard.

The Elkington cup, value 100 guineas, was won by Mr. John Price at Birmingham Fat Stock Show, for the best dressed carcass, the two last years in succession. To further show the high esteem placed upon these noted cattle, I would say that Mr. J. S. Hawes has received premiums on his Herefords, as follows: New England Fair, 1877, three first; New England Fair, 1878, eight first and two sweepstakes; New England Fair, 1879, eight first and two sweepstakes; New England Fair, 1880, four first, three second, and one sweepstakes; Kansas State Fair, 1882, four first, two second, and one sweepstakes; Western National Fair, Lawrence, Kas., 1882, one first, three second, and sweepstakes over all kinds competing; Kansas State Fair, 1883, two first and two second; Western National Fair, 1883, seven first and two sweepstakes; Kansas City Inter-State Fair, 1883,

three first and one second; Kansas City Fat Stock Show, 1883, sweepstakes; Great St. Louis Fair, 1883, one first and four second; Platte City Stock Association, Mo., 1884, seven first, one second, and sweepstakes; Western National Fair, 1884, five first, two second, and two sweepstakes; Kansas City Fair, 1884, four first and four second; Nebraska State Fair, 1885, four first, one second, and one sweepstakes; the State Fair of Kansas at Peabody, 1885, six first, one second, and one sweepstakes; Arkansas Valley Fair, 1885, seven first and two second; St. Joseph Fair, 1885, six first and sweepstakes; Bismarck Fair, 1885, three first and two second; Kansas City Inter State Fair, 1885, three first, one second, and sweepstakes; Ottawa (Kas.) Fair, 1885, six first, four second, and sweepstakes; Great St. Louis Fair, 1885, four first and one second; and at Kansas City Fat Stock Show, 1885, one first, and sweepstakes for the best dressed carcass in the show, any age or breed.

Write to J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kansas, for catalogue giving further points concerning the Herefords, and in so doing mention the KANSAS FARMER. See his ad. in this and succeeding issues of our paper.

HORACE.

Stock Notes.

In the nine months ending September 30th, 1884, 487,922 carcasses of frozen mutton were imported from Australia and the River Plate into London. In the same part of 1885 the total reached 633,904 carcasses.

Always keep in mind the fact that there is more real profit in keeping one good sheep than two, or a dozen, poor ones, and that the flocks should be culled out to a profitable basis if it requires a half of the sheep to be turned over to the butcher.

A horse's own taste for salt is considered the best guide as to the quantity he needs, hence the benefit of having it within his reach at all times. The most convenient way, and perhaps the cheapest, is to have a piece of rock salt in the manger or box.

The breeding flock should be culled very closely this fall, and all ewes which are deficient in any important particular should be thrown out. The rams used should be of the very highest merit and of superior size. A greater effort than ever should be made to grow an extra fine lot of lambs next season.

If it can be made profitable to keep mares for breeding purposes alone, as some claim it can, there should be no question about there being a profit in breeding mares when they can be worked for nine or ten months out of the year. If horse-breeding on the farm is not made remunerative it is for lack of judicious management.

The too common practice of using oil and blacking on show flocks of sheep cannot be too severely condemned, and yet fair managers and the committees of awards often wink at the crime (for it can be called by no other name) and give to the greased and blackened sheep the ribbon. Such sheep should be ruled out, and the fraud be made public, so that the honest breeder and the innocent purchaser may be protected.

It is often desired to wean the calf and retain it, but the milk is sometimes considered too valuable for the calf. Now, we will state that if skim milk can be had, use it; but if not, the best substitute is as follows: Take twelve gallons of water, and add to it, when boiling, four quarts bean meal, one pound rice, one quart linseed meal, three quarts corn meal, and four quarts ground oats. Let it boil until the ingredients are well cooked, and if the

water evaporates too rapidly, add more, so that when the food is thoroughly cooked it will be of the consistency of thin gruel. Just before it is taken off the fire add salt enough to season it, and add a tablespoonful of bread soda when cooking. Do not cook more than a day's rations, as it should not be fed in a sour or decomposed condition, but should be warm and palatable.

Yolk is simply the insensible perspiration which diffuses itself over the wool. It is even more, but how much more is not accurately known. By some unknown process the secretion in part forms the fibre or filament. There is most yolk about the neck and breast, and there is the best wool. Softness of pile and yolk go together. Physiologically considered, the chief object of yolk is simply to keep the skin soft and pliable, and incidentally to keep the hair or wool in an elastic condition.

Many cellar stables are so damp and musty as to be entirely unsuitable for the housing of stock. This often comes from water draining in through the wall from the eaves on the upper side, or surface water that is allowed to collect and run through the wall. This can be easily remedied by drawing away the surface water and placing spouting on the barn to carry off the drip. If this does not stop the water from running through the wall or under it, it may be found necessary to cement the outside surface of the walls to prevent the water running through. Try this plan, and if no other way will answer cement the whole surface of the cellar, both floor and walls. In this way often a useless stable may be rendered quite dry and comfortable.

Fast Pork-Making.

In order to have very large and very fat hogs it is necessary to carry them over one winter, or the larger portion of it, and experienced breeders doubt whether under any circumstances it pays to do that. It is doubtful, too, whether very large hogs and very fat ones are the best in any sense. While a very hard-working man will eat and relish the meat of the overgrown animals, the average pork-eater wants the meat of the smaller ones, because it is sweeter, more juicy, and more palatable in every respect. There would be a great deal more pork eaten by persons of light work if it were not so fat. Quick, healthy growth is the best, and if that is true spring pigs are better than those that come so late as to require their keeping over winter.

And then, as an exchange remarks, having the pigs to come in during the fall, subjects them to the rigors of winter at an age when they cannot endure it, and if they come in too early in the spring the same misfortune is liable to occur. Even March is too early for the pigs, and unless the quarters are made very secure against drafts and cold, at some period during the cold days they will suffer from cold. Of course the advantage of a pig entering the winter with three or four months' growth in his favor cannot be denied; but such pigs cost more for their keep, in proportion to the pork they furnish, than those farrowed in spring. It is not the large hog that pays, but the one that makes the larger quantity of pork in the shortest time and on the smallest amount of food. If a pig comes in during April, he has nine months during which to grow by the end of the year. If he is well bred and from a good stock of hogs, he should easily be made to weigh 250 pounds during the nine months of his life, and the 250 pounds will have cost less than those 400 pounds that were carried through the latter part of the fall, the winter and early

spring. The heaviest production of pork is made by hogs during the warmer season, for then there is less expenditure for bodily heat. A knowledge of this fact should at once make it apparent that nothing is saved by growing hogs through the winter in order to produce large carcasses.

Large Horses.

Larger horses are getting more popular every day. They outlast the lighter ones. It is almost impossible to find a 1,000-pound team sound, as they have nearly all been loaded too heavy and are strained. They cannot haul a carriage equal to a horse that weighs about 1,200 pounds. The smaller horses are all the time pulling on constitution and nerve, while the larger ones pull on flesh and bone-weight. This makes a mighty difference in the long run, and it really means in a short time a good horse or a kind of "plug." Animals should be adapted to the use required. The nimble little horses are all right for light carriage or very light work, but the farmer who requires a general-purpose team can't make the little fellows fill a big place without injuring them; but it is easy to make the larger animal fill the lesser place and pull the light wagon or the small load.

The man who owns a small team must not be too ambitious. He must be content to go twice or leave part at home. He cannot expect to go to market as soon as his neighbor with the same load and a difference of 200 or 300 pounds in the weight of the motive power—the team. The half-bred French horses are the best for road and farm work, while the Clyde and Shire horses will fill a want for trucking in the cities. These half French are the horses best suited for foreign use in the armies as artillery horses and for cavalry. There is a constant demand for them for exportation, and there also is for city work. Horses are the only stock which have kept up in price, and they are way above all other kinds.

Horses wear out now-a-days in half of the time they used to. Our grandfathers kept their horses till they died of old age, but fast driving and high feeding and big loads kill off the horses in these days of excitement and "progression" in less than a dozen years. It is the exceptional horse that is good for anything when twenty.—Live Stock Monthly.

As to the difference between hair and wool, it may be said that hair is almost cylindrical, with a smooth surface, whereas wool and fur are covered with scales, and some kinds have a waved and otherwise varied outline. The scales are of the utmost importance, and upon their number in a given space depends in a great measure the quality of the material. These structural peculiarities of wool are said to be so permanent that hardly any amount of wear will injure them, hence it is found that woollen clothing reduced to the veriest rags may be torn up and its fibres separated into the state of wool again, then recarded and spun into yarns for the weaving of cloths of fair quality.

Two Hundred Thousand Farmers in the United States know from practical observation what the "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler is—how efficiently and cheaply it does the work—and how its use increases the wheat crop by thoroughly pulverizing the soil. The remaining farmers should post themselves in reference to this valuable implement. See advertisement on page 15.

Any one whose abode is in the neighborhood of a stream and a common could not possibly fix on any live stock more profitable than geese.

How About the Listed Corn?

The discussion as to the merits of the lister as a farm implement ought to be aided some by experiences this year. As our reports showed in the spring, a great many more listers were used by our farmers this year than in any previous season, so that its work extends over a much larger area this year than ever before, and a great many farmers have had experience in 1886 that never handled one until this year. In addition to the increased number of persons that have used the implement, the unusually dry and warm weather in July ought to be of use in determining the merits of the lister at least in a dry season.

It is an important matter, this listing corn, every farmer in Kansas is interested in it. We are anxious to obtain all the information we can on the subject for the benefit of our readers. Our September 1st reports will contain some interesting facts on the subject. They will, however, be very brief, necessarily. In addition to them we would be pleased to have letters on the subject from correspondents who are prepared to give details—a history of the season's use of the lister, time of planting, nature of ground, after cultivation, depth of listing, mode of cultivation, time of rains, etc., so that the reader as well as the writer may have specific facts to reason upon and to guide him in making up his judgment. We have here a letter, brief but pointed, from Farmer's Wife, a lady whose home is a few miles only from Topeka. We hope other correspondents will be moved to follow the example she has given in the writing of this letter. She says: "As there has been some controversy among your readers in regard to the merits of listed corn, I will just mention the fact that listed corn is about all the corn there is in this vicinity, though some pieces put in with planter have had the best of care, being thoroughly cultivated and hoed, but the roots were not deep enough to withstand the drouth, and the yield will not be fifteen bushels per acre. Another piece which was planted very early nearly got ahead of the dry weather and is pretty good. This is a good time to take observations."

In the United States there is not a sheep apiece for each person.

Never set a hen that has scaly legs. She will give the disease to her chicks.

COLONIES—Families or persons wanting to start "on ground floor" with new town and live colony, are invited to come to Tribune, Greeley county, Kas. Free rich farms near. Don't wait a day. Address H. C. Finch.

Keep the garden free from weeds. You can not grow a paying crop of vegetables and a crop of weeds at the same time.

"The Farmer will find that thorough cultivation of wheat ground is manure, and that each of his teams earns \$10.00 each day they are thus employed." If this is true, how important it is that the farmer should use proper implements for the purpose of pulverizing the soil. See advertisement of the "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler on page 15.

There are over 100 wholesale poultry dealers in New York. Some firms in the trade handle daily 100 barrels, each containing 175 pounds.

COCAINE, IODOFORM OR MERCURIALS—In any form in the treatment of catarrh or hay fever should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to day is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of acute and chronic cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50 cents of druggists.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of this size 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.

THOROUGHBRED AND TROTTER HORSES and Poland Chinas, Hogs bred and for sale. Write for pedigrees O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

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

C. W. GULP, Scotts Hill, Kas., Importer and breeder of Norman and Clyde-dale Steeds. Prices and terms to suit buyers. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

CATTLE.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of ALTAHAM HERD and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. O. C. Jersey Cattle, of the best families. Family cows and young stock of both sexes for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

GUERNSEYS—Elm Park Place, Lawrence, Kas. L. Bull, e. dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

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

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choice blood and quality.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling short horn Bulls and Heifers, of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-bred Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

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

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bunches of 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.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., makes a specialty of breeding Holstein-Friesian and Jersey Cattle, Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Poultry. Eggs for sale. All stock recorded. Cattle and swine of both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited.

PLATTE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

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, Douglas county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

D. R. A. M. EDISON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Catt. 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.

SWINE.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Poland-China Hogs (O. P.-C. R.), American Merino Sheep, Wyandotte and Langshan Poultry. Young stock for sale. Write for terms.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS V. B. Howe, Prop'r, box 703 Topeka Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 675 at the head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

150 Pedigreed POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS, at \$10 and upward. F. M. R. JOKS & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Bonville, Mo.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA Swine, Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Has on hand pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. Write for a you want or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Also Light Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of POLAND-CHINA HOGS and PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winseld, Kas., breeders of large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains none but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

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.

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP.



Berkshire Hogs, Short-horn Cattle, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for wants and prices. HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.

R. HOFFMAN, lock box 808, Wichita, Kas., successor to Fox & Askew, breeder and importer of PURE SPANISH OR AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP. Baby Lord Wool and Young Lord Wool at head of flock. Fine rams and ewes for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

SHROPSHIRE-DOWNS.—Ed. Jones, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder and importer of Shropshire-Downs. A number of rams and ewes for sale, at low prices, according to quality.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, Poland-China Hogs, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains bred and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo.

H. V. PUGSLEY Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep. Kwas average nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 40 lbs. to 35 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also a fine Cattle.

POULTRY.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, Kas., has for sale for this season's trade, Pure-bred of the best and leading varieties. Red for consisting of the select and regular. Satisfaction guaranteed. New and important.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS. Dons, Eureka, Kas. Plymouth Rocks.—W. E. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, Topeka, Kas., breeds the Hawkwing, Conger and other strains of Plymouth R. Cks. Young stock for sale.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS—L. E. Pitzer, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. Cocks, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and other varieties. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

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 Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13 Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hille, Prop'r.

HIGH-SCOPING WYANDOTTES AND B. LEGHORN. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Chickens for sale this fall. Address Geo. R. Cratt, Blue Rapids, Kas.

N. R. NYR, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMA a specialty. Send for Circular.

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—Pure blood and fine stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 39 for \$3.50. A few P. R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50—very choice stock. J. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

I have a fine yard of pure-bred Langshans. Can spare a few settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 13. Warrant eggs to be fresh. Chickens for sale this fall. J. A. BUELL, BLUE RAPIDS, KAS.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN—For Eggs from my choice Pl. mouth Ro. k Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

FIRST-PRIZE HEREFORD HERD

At the Great St. Louis Fair, 1885.



HERD COMPRISES

300 HEAD OF CHOICE HEREFORDS

Headed by the following first-prize and sweepstakes Bulls:

The Celebrated FORTUNE 2030. SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.

GROVE 4th 13733, by the noted Grove 3d.

DEWEsbury 2d, by the famous Dollie, Grades Bought and Sold.

Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibition at stables, 1616 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo. Address

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kansas.

(Continued from page 1.)

of tax or affixing stamps thereto, under such regulations and the filing of such bonds and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. Every person who shall export oleomargarine shall brand upon every tub, firkin or other package containing such article the word "oleomargarine" in plain Roman letters not less than one-half inch square.

SEC. 17. That whenever any person engaged in carrying on the business of manufacturing oleomargarine defrauds, or attempts to defraud, the United States of the tax on the oleomargarine produced by him, or any part thereof, he shall forfeit the factory and manufacturing apparatus used by him, and all oleomargarine and all raw material for the production of oleomargarine found in the factory and on the factory premises, and shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 18. That if any manufacturer of oleomargarine, any dealer therein, or any importer or exporter thereof shall knowingly or wilfully omit, neglect, or refuse to do, or cause to be done, any of the things required by law in the carrying on or conducting of his business, or shall do anything by this act prohibited, if there be no specific penalty or punishment imposed by any other section of this act for the neglecting, omitting or refusing to do, or for the doing or causing to be done, the thing required or prohibited, he shall pay a penalty of \$1,000; and if the person so offending be the manufacturer of or a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine, all the oleomargarine owned by him, or in which he has any interest as owner, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 19. That all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 20. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may make all needful regulations for the carrying into effect of this act.

SEC. 21. That this act shall go into effect on the ninetieth day after its passage; and all wooden packages containing ten or more pounds of oleomargarine found on the premises of any dealer on or after the ninetieth day succeeding the date of the passage of this act shall be deemed to be taxable under section 8 of this act, and shall be taxed, and shall have affixed thereto the stamps, marks and brands required by this act or by regulations made pursuant to this act; and for the purposes of securing the affixing of the stamps, marks and brands required by this act, the oleomargarine shall be regarded as having been manufactured and sold, or removed from the manufactory for consumption or use, on or after the day this act takes effect; and such stock on hand at the time of the taking effect of this act may be stamped, marked and branded under special regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may authorize the holders of such packages to mark and brand the same and to affix thereto the proper tax-paid stamps.

Sale and Show of Fine Stock.

On August 24th, Hon. T. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, Kas., will make a grand public sale of fine stock at his farm at Rome, seven miles south of Wellington. The offerings at the sale will comprise about 200 high-grade and thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, also about 100 head of strictly first-class Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine, including all or a portion of his grand show herd. A few grade Norman horses will also be offered. The terms of the sale are exceedingly liberal—one year's time at 6 per cent., or 5 per cent. off for cash. The sale will be preceded by a grand barbecue and free dinner. The sale will present one of the very best and most favorable opportunities to secure fine stock ever presented in southern Kansas. Remember the date, and coin wealth by attending the sale.

Send for a sample copy of *Orchard Vineyard and Berry Garden*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the fruit-growers in the West. Subscription price only 50 cents per annum. J. R. Hendricks, editor, Cawker City, Kas.

Nemaha County Nuggets.

Kansas Farmer:

While in Taylor Rapids on business recently, I visited the coal mines situated at that place, and although they experienced quite a boom last season they are not being extensively worked at present, owing in part to the light demand for coal at this time of year, as our county is well supplied with timber and a large portion of our people burn wood during the summer months; also to the light vein and their lack of shipping facilities. I inquired of the man in charge of one of the banks how thick the vein was. He replied: "Twelve inches."

"Then," said I, "in order to have room to work you must take up considerable bottom."

"No sir. The vein lies between two layers of solid rock, and taking out the slate gives us a space of fourteen inches. When digging, we lie on one side, and the other shoulder rests against the roof."

"How do you get the coal out?"

"We blast a road for the car."

"What is the price of coal?"

"Fourteen cents."

"How about the shaft which was being sunk near here last spring?"

"The railroad bonds failed to carry and it was abandoned."

These mines are situated in the northern part of the county, twelve miles north of Seneca, and were only developed last season. A town was situated there which now contains about twenty-five houses, including store, postoffice and a new school building. The coal trade will doubtless revive with the approach of winter.

The patch of tame sod which I plowed up last spring is "panning out" first-rate. It stands the drouth better and raises better Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, etc., than either old land or second sod. The sod and clover roots keep the ground porous and mellow, so that it retains moisture, while old land is very dry and hard, and second sod is thoroughly dried out. I think, also, that deep plowing has been a great advantage to it. I notice that those corn fields which were plowed deep last spring, and the crop thoroughly worked to a good depth, are not suffering near as badly as those which were merely scratched over, as so many of our spread-eagle farmers are in the habit of doing. On the contrary, the crop under such treatment seems to stand the dry weather equally as well as where planted with the greatly-lauded lister. But at best the corn crop in this section will be slim. We have had no rain to benefit the crop to any extent since the 7th ult. That which was planted early will make considerable corn. The late-planted, with a continuance of cool nights, may not be a complete failure as anticipated by some.

I have recently been across our county, from northwest to southeast, by private conveyance; have not traveled much outside, but allow me to remark that your correspondent must certainly have passed through this section of the State after night, or he would hardly murmur of copious rains, and enormous yields in all sections of the State. Let us not cut off our own noses by representing the crop to be better than it really is. Speculators will attend to that. I am going to write facts as they are, at the risk of being called a "chronic grumbler." I have heard of old corn selling for 40 cents lately.

If it has not already been attended to, this is a good time to cut those bushes and weeds. It indicates enterprise and thrift to see the roadside and odd corners of the farm mowed. Moreover, weeds are in one scale, crops in the other; when one goes up the other comes down. We never see a crop of weeds and a good crop of corn occupying the same ground at the same time.

Oats are a good crop and threshing is progressing finely, only it is too hot for both men and horses. Threshing is hard work, even in cool weather, and where grain is well stacked nothing would be lost by putting it off a few weeks. Threshers tell me that it is not turning out as well as was expected at harvest time, but the quality is excellent.

Prairie hay is being made earlier than usual this year, as it is drying up, and is not improving any now. It is a fair crop. Tame hay was a right good. Some farmers are already cutting up their corn. Feed will be

in good demand here if it continues dry, as pastures are suffering.

As I write the thermometer registers 104 in the shade, the hottest of the season, thus far.

Oneida, Kas., August 11.

Prairie Dogs--Sorghum.

Kansas Farmer:

Several weeks ago, in answer to an inquiry in your paper about killing prairie dogs, I gave my experience with them, and said then that I would try to put water and dirt down their holes. Now, after harvesting, when we could not, on account of the drouth, plow or do anything else, I put four barrels on a wagon, filled them with water from the wind-mill tank, and commenced the attack. The dogs have spread over more than one-fourth a section. We commenced in one corner, filled a hole up with fine dry dirt, then dashed in a few pailfuls of water, to wash the dirt down; then dirt again; then water again, and so on till the hole was completely filled up. In some cases where the dogs were not visiting, we had no trouble in filling the hole; in some cases the dogs would come out of the hole entirely drenched and worn out to be quickly killed by a blow of the spade; in some cases we could hear the dirt and water roll down quite a distance, and all at once the hole would seem to be filled up; evidently the crafty animals had found some means to stop the dirt and water; such holes we would find dug open again the next day; we tried to fill them up again but they would seem to be stopped up, till one morning I put a hose on the barrel and let the water run in without any dirt; that fetched the dog out and we killed it. Drowning out is very good if water is handy and the soil is not underlaid with sand, but in my case I find sand anywhere at twelve to twenty feet from the surface. I tried drowning out without the use of filling-in dirt, but the water would soak away as quick as poured into the holes. I have gone over about twenty acres with very good success, and this is the only way I have found out to get rid of the dogs; but a man should go at it when he has plenty of time to devote to it, and then make a clean sweep of it. When the rains came in the latter part of July I had so much else to do that I had to leave the dogs alone, and I now see that a good many holes next to the places still inhabited by the dogs are being dug up again; so if a man sets to work to exterminate them he ought to "go the whole hog" at once, or none. It takes time, though.

I wish to say a few words about handling sorghum. Last year I had about forty acres of it; it stood very good, and when the seed was not quite ripe I commenced cutting it up for feed. I found this exceedingly hard work, and after cutting up a few acres I stopped and preferred to let the cattle eat it standing; by that time the seed matured fully and a great deal was shelled on the ground; this spring there was a nice stand of volunteer sorghum, rather thick, though; the drouth retarded the growth some, and there were in some places many weeds starting. I planned to get more benefit out of it than last year, especially as pretty near all my mill-t was eaten up by chinch bugs. So, several days ago I started the self-binder to cut and bind the sorghum in bundles. The sorghum is about five feet high now and I cut it pretty high from the ground—about a foot or so; it works and binds first-rate, although it may be rather hard on the binder. I raised the reel as high as possible, and cut most of it except where the sunflowers are thick; the only damage done to the binder is that it broke a great many sticks of the canvasses; but I shall get a large amount of feed from it. I let it lie on the ground a few days to partially cure, and what I cut first we are hauling off now and shocking close to the corrals handy to feed. I put about eight bundles in one shock so as to let the air get between and cure better. It remains to be seen how it will keep. I do not intend to stack it, but just let it stand in shocks. I have not heard of anybody trying this before; it is certainly the easiest way of handling sorghum that I know. As soon as all is hauled off I shall let the cattle in the field and they will find excellent pasture till frost.

I was greatly interested about Mr. Mohler's "Weather Problems" of last week. As usual, he hits the nail square on the head.

OSCAR VOIGTLANDER.
Ellsworth, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis., report that they have received their fifth shipment of Clydesdales and English Shire horses for this season. They expect their sixth shipment this week.

Breeders who desire premium lists of the fair to be held at Topeka in a few weeks should address the Secretary, J. A. Troutman, Topeka. The accommodations for stock at the State Fair grounds are not excelled anywhere.

I. L. Whipple, the well-known breeder of Poland-China and Duroc swine, at Ottawa, has favored this office with a new catalogue of his stock, which makes an excellent showing of a creditable herd. Interested readers can secure a catalogue on application.

Breeders generally are requested to forward any matter of general interest for this column regarding sales, purchases, condition of stock, business prospect, hints and suggestions to breeders and farmers, experiences in breeding, feeding, etc. Send such information from your locality as you would like to have from other parts of the State.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Strimple & Garvey, of McCune, Kas., which appears in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER. They have choice stallions and will do well by those desiring to invest in paying stock. It certainly adds wealth to every farmer and stockman that engages in the propagation of that which brings the greatest returns.

It is gratifying to notice an improvement in the sales of good stock in southeastern Kansas by creditable breeders who are making every effort as missionaries to improve the stock of the country. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas., says that since August 1 he has made sales of Poland-Chinas through the FARMER of a boar and five sows to Chas. V. Holden, Bloomington, Ill.; a sale of boars to J. A. Bromfield and David Zantmire and sows to E. W. Alberty and W. Stoker, all of Kansas.

Crop Bulletin for July 31st.

Major Sims' last crop report, dated August 6th, giving condition July 31st, is as follows:

Winter wheat.—Official statistical returns for 1886 have now been received from all of the counties except Bourbon, Butler, Chase, Finney, Harper, Montgomery, Riley, Shawnee and Wilson. The returns reduce the area sown to wheat last fall 63,103 acres below the estimated acreage upon which all former calculations of the Board have been based, and will, to a large extent, account for the falling-off in the product of this cereal, shown in this report.

Estimating the area sown for the nine counties from which no official figures have as yet been received, we find the area seeded to this cereal last fall to be 1,690,178 acres. Of this area, according to the reports of correspondents, 987,140 acres have been harvested.

Estimated average yield per acre 12.48 bushels, and a total product for the State of 12,328,758 bushels.

Area, product, condition, etc., of the following crops, as determined by official returns and a careful compilation of the estimates of correspondents:

Spring wheat.—Area, 83,500 bushels; probable product, 925,833 bushels.

Oats.—Area, 1,145,164 acres. Estimated product 32,193,980 bushels.

Corn.—As will appear from the following table, the area for this year will exceed that of 1885, 519,836 acres. Condition July 31st, as compared with the average for five years, 60 per cent., which would indicate a product of 120,000,000 bushels against 177,000,000 bushels last year.

Broomcorn.—Area for 1885, 28,492 acres; for 1886, 66,824 acres. General condition for the State compared as above, 72 per cent.

Flax.—Area sown, 94,442 acres—a falling off of about 23 per cent. as compared with last year. Condition for the State, compared as above, 80 per cent.

Castor beans.—Area planted, 30,237 acres, which is 7,000 acres in excess of the crop for last year. Condition for the State compared with the average for five years, 75 per cent.

Potatoes.—Condition of the early, 75 per cent; late, unknown.

Millet, Hungarian and tame and prairie grasses.—Very short. Estimated product for the State, 75 per cent. of an average annual crop.

Inquiries Answered.

[NOTE—Our friends will favor us by not requesting answers to their questions by letter. Our time is so much occupied with the work of the paper that we cannot attend to these individual requests. We want to answer every proper question asked, but it will be done in the FARMER, and then all our readers get the benefit of it.—EDITOR]

THE PARDONS.—It has not been practicable for us to get a list of the pardons issued by Governor Glick in time for this week's issue of the FARMER, but feel quite confident they will be ready by next week. The Governor's clerks have been too much engaged with the work of the office to give us the necessary assistance.

Will you please let me know, in your next issue, if the timber and pre-emption act has been repealed or not?

—The laws referred to are not repealed.

DESCRIPTION OF SOME APPLES.—Last week we received an inquiry from Mr. H. H. Young, of Rice, Cloud county, this State, requesting descriptions of certain varieties of apples which he named. His letter was referred to Hon. G. C. Brackett, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, so as to be certain there would be no mistake about the answer. Below is Mr. Brackett's report:

LAWRENCE, KAS., August 11, 1886.

MY DEAR EDITOR: In answer to the communication of Mr. H. H. Young, of Rice, Kas., referred to this office, I submit the following descriptions of the varieties of apples which he mentions, fully sensible of the difficulty of giving a clearly minute description which would enable him to accurately identify the varieties. The terms which pomologists are compelled to use are not readily understood by the inexperienced. The term "eye" signifies the blossom end, "basin" the space around the eye, "cavity" space around the stem. There are many features in the general appearance of the fruit, and which often lead to an identification of the variety, which it would be very difficult to present understandingly to the reader. Hence I wish to say to Mr. Young and all your patrons, that the most satisfactory method is in submitting specimens of varieties in doubt to some well-posted pomologist for determining the name. The varieties which are mentioned in your referred letter, are old, familiar sorts, and most any experienced orchardist should be able to recognize them readily, excepting the Lawyer, which has not a general distribution and hence not commonly known, yet is of such marked peculiarities that once seen can be easily recognized thereafter:

Fameuse.—Tree vigorous, healthy and productive; spreading habit. Fruit medium to small, round and generally well-formed, surface smooth, whitish-yellow, covered with stripes and splashes of deep red where not shaded by leaves. The eye (blossom end) very small and closed; the basin around the eye is regular. Stem short, cavity around it wide and often green. Flesh snowy white, fine grained, juicy and tender. Flavor mildly sub-acid, almost sweet. It is good for dessert and kitchen uses, but too small for a profitable sort in the market. Season, October and November.

Jonathan.—Tree of rather slender growth and spreading, drooping habit, and productive. Fruit medium oblong, slightly conic, skin very smooth, light yellow when ripe and generally covered with a brilliant dark red, sometimes striped. The space around the eye deep, regular, and in some specimens Russet-veined. The eye is invariably closed and green. Stem long and slender, space around it deep and often redish-brown or coated with russet. Flesh firm but tender, whitish-yellow, very juicy. Flesh sub-acid and similar to the Spitzenberg. Quality very good, a favorite for dessert and cooking. Season, November and through January; with good handling can be kept until March. The fruit has the fault of prematurely dropping, especially in dry spells during August and September.

White Winter Pearmain.—Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. Fruit medium to large, quite handsome when free from scab, which often ruins the crop. Surface smooth, and specimens frequently put on a light red cheek on the sunny side. Eye medium, closed. The basin around it regular and folded. Stem medium to long, often knobby; cavity around the stem acute, wavy and brown. Flesh yellow, fine-grained, and when well-grown and properly handled, tender, crisp and juicy. Flavor mild sub-acid, nearly sweet; quality rich; the best uses dessert and cooking. Season, Decem-

ber till March. Fruit should be allowed to hang on the tree late and then packed in closed barrels or boxes, or it will wilt and become tough and worthless. Is not profitable for market purposes.

Lawver.—Tree vigorous, upright while young, spreading with age, not productive. A beautiful and long-keeping variety. Like its parent—McAffee's Nonsuch—it suffers severely some years with blight. Fruit large, roundish, oblate; color dark crimson, covered with small whitish dots. Stem medium, cavity around it deep and regular. Eye small and closed, space around the eye medium and furrowed. Flesh white, firm, crisp, sprightly, mild, acid. Season, January till June. The fruit seldom becomes mellow and is liable to scab. Experience in Kansas is against it.

Yours very truly,
G. C. BRACKETT.

Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (Memphis Short Route South). The only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in eastern and southern Kansas, southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the Missouri and Kansas Farmer, an 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

Address J. E. LOCKWOOD,
G. P. & T. A., Kansas City, Mo.

MONEY--ATTENTION.

In any Amounts From \$200 to \$100,000. To Farmers and Ranchmen—in Eastern and Central Kansas:

If you want to borrow money or refund present incumbrances on your farm, at reasonable rates of interest, with or without commission, write direct to us. No delay, when security and title are satisfactory. We make a specialty of placing large loans—from \$2,000 to \$100,000—at lower rates and less commission than any agency in the State. Money ready when papers are executed. We want nothing but first class improved or partially improved farms and stock ranches. Address A. D. ROBBINS & Co., 179 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Experiments in the waters of Long Island Sound have developed the fact that several varieties of native sponges of ordinary quality may be grown there at a profit.

A French Anti-Tobacco Society offers a prize of \$200 for an essay on the effect of smoking on the health of literary men and its probable ultimate results upon French literature.

Paper is now used as material for picture frames. The pulp, mixed with glue, oil and whiting, is run into molds and hardened, after which it may be gilded or bronzed in the usual way.

Remains of wheat seeds are found in the ruins of the houses of the lake dwellers. The Chinese have records of its culture as early as 2,700 B. C. Compared with wheat, rye is a modern plant.

Measurements of the speed of the swallow have recently been made at Pavia, and two birds flew to that town from Milan at the rate of eighty-even miles an hour.

Send your order in early for the Advance Stock Hydrant. Price \$40 here, and no money to be paid until it is in practical operation on your farm. C. A. BOOTH, office at Inter Ocean Stables, North Topeka, Kas.

The price (\$4) last week should have read \$40.

Kansas Fairs for 1886.

- Kansas Fair Association, Topeka, September 28 to October 1.
- Western National Fair Association, (Blair), Lawrence, September 6-11.
- Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, August 24-27.
- Bourbon County Fair Association, Fort Scott, October 5-8.
- Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawatha, September 14-17.
- Osage County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood Falls, September 29 to October 1.
- Oberokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, September 7-10.
- Crawford County Fair, Girard, September 28 to October 1.
- Coffey County Fair Association, Burlington, September 13-17.
- Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, Winfield, August 30 to September 3.
- Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, September 28 to October 1.
- Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City, September 21-23.
- Decatur County Exposition Society, Oberlin, October 12-14.
- Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, August 31 to September 3.
- Edwards County Agricultural Association, Kinsley, October 12-15.
- Elk County Agricultural Association, Howard, September 9-11.
- We tern Kansas Agricultural Fair Association, Hays City, October 5-8.
- Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 27 to October 1.
- Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, September 28 to October 1.
- Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 28-30.
- Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, Edgerton, September 20-23.
- Pleasanton Fair Association, Pleasanton, September 14-17.
- LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, September 6-10.
- Emporia Fair and Driving Association, Emporia, July 5-7 and September 20-25.
- Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, September 14-17.
- Mystic Driving Club, horse fair, Marion, September 29 to October 1.
- McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson, September 14-17.
- Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, September 21-24.
- Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, September 21-24.
- Montgomery county, Independence, September 14-18.
- Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, September 7-10.
- Nemaha Fair Association, Seneca, September 14-17.
- Neosho Valley District Fair, Neosho Falls, September 28 to October 1.
- Northwestern District Fair Association, Cawker City, October 5-8.
- Norton County Agricultural Association, Norton, September 28 to October 1.
- Northwestern District Fair, Cawker City, October 5-8.
- Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, September 21-24.
- Parsons Fair and Driving Park Exhibition, Parsons, September 28 to October 1.
- Kaw Valley Fair Association, St. Marys, September 15-18.
- Rice County Fair Association, Lyons, October 5-8.
- The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society, Manhattan, August 21-27.
- Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Salina, September 7-10.
- Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, September 20-24.
- Smith County Agricultural Society, Smith Center, September 15-17.
- Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Wellington, September 7-11.
- Sabetha District Fair, Sabetha, August 31 to September 4.
- Washington County Exposition Association, Washington, September 21-24.
- Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Greenleaf, September 23-30.
- Kansas City (Mo.) Fat Stock Show, Kansas City, October 25-30.

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.

A tramp has confided to an Omaha reporter that in order that his hands may be calloused like those of a workingman he carries a hickory stick which he grasps and twists as he walks, thus keeping his hands in a condition to deceive any justice before whom he may be arranged as a vagrant.

A girl from Bath, Me., had scarlet fever while at boarding school. She recovered and went home, and a trunk containing clothing worn while she was ill was put away in the garret. Six months afterwards two little children playing in the garret opened the trunk and took out some of the

clothing. In a week both were taken very sick with scarlet fever, and one died. No other persons in the neighborhood were ill.

A Japanese inventor has succeeded in making paper from sea weed. It is thick in texture, and so translucent that it can be substituted for glass in windows. When colored it makes an excellent imitation of stained glass.

Mrs. Catherine Marx, who died at Reading, N. Y., recently, at the age of 93 was the mother of 13 children. Her surviving descendants are 6 children, 88 grandchildren, 118 great-grandchildren and 4 great-great-grandchildren. A total of 216.

In a money-counting contest at Jennings' Business College in Nashville, the best time in counting \$500 was made by W. B. Ward, of Jefferson, Tex. Time, 11 1/2 seconds. The package contained thirty eight bills made up of \$100 in fives, \$100 in tens, \$100 in twenties, \$100 in fifties and a \$100 bill.

In the Supreme court at Columbus, O., N. B. Lutes, a lawyer from Tiffin, who is deaf, made an able argument in reply to his adversary, whose speech had been repeated to him by his wife. He was able to understand by the motion of her lips every word said by the court or the lawyers. His wife is also a lawyer, having secured admission to the bar in order to aid her husband. Judge West, the blind orator, was also associated in the case.

It is powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE!

I offer to sell my 80 acre Poultry and Stock Farm, known as the Saline Valley Poultry Farm, containing 60 acres in cultivation and growing crops, 300 young Apple Trees, 200 Peach Trees, over 10,000 Forest Trees in small groups and nursery shape, 100 bearing Grape Vines, and other small fruit. Cultivated ground in excellent condition. Dwelling House—34x28, one-story, six rooms, cellar under entire house, water in kitchen—cistern and drive-well. Barn 32x32, 2 feet up for horse stable, corn crib, feed-cocking, bins, loft, etc. Twelve-foot windmill, with pump and feed grinder. A small pasture, supplied with water, and shed for milch cows. Two Hatching and Rearing Houses for Poultry, each 14x20 feet, gable front, covered with fitted up. Nine new Poultry Houses 8x6 feet each; 35 coops for young chicks, water and feed troughs for all coops and houses. Farm Implements, Wagons—in fact everything necessary to run a farm and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale and a well-established poultry trade. Thirty-five head of Grade Cattle, one Durham Bull—2 years old, five fine Brood Mares. Price for the entire place, everything included except my household goods, \$7,800. Or all the above, except cattle and horses, \$6,200. This farm is 5 miles from Salina, a town of 5,000 inhabitants and 3 miles from nearest railroad station. The farm is beautifully situated on a south slope, viewing the valley of the Saline river as far as the eye reaches, and in the productive wheat belt of Kansas. To any one desiring a peaceful life on a farm, together with an occupation not too burdensome, in a climate second to none for health, in a country far advanced in improvement, with choice society, schools and churches, this is a chance rarely found. A limited number of cattle and horses can be kept at a small expense, as choice pasture can be had near by. This small farm produces large. Any further information cheerfully given; also reason for selling and terms if desired. Address GEORGE KRUEGER, Salina, Kas. or SALINE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Crown Point P. O., Kas.

THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets. THE STOCKMEN'S HOME. Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day. Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass House for all parts of the City. W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

The Home Circle.

Out of Sight of Land.

I.
We are at sea, at sea, at sea,
Still floating onward dreamily.
The isles and capes fall far behind,
Blown backward by the salty wind.
The sky her sapphire chalice turns
Upon the deep, which gleams and burns
With sunlight; in the midst we ride,
A fleck upon the sheney tide.
Millions of sparkles leap and dance
Above the blinding, blue expanse;
And on the round horizon rim
The ghosts of vessels dawn and dim.
Beneath our banded glances break
The splendors of the restless wake.
We watch the iris-shedding wheel;
We hear the swift melodious keel,
And wonder, when with placid eye
Some strange sea-monarch plunges by
Between his marshaled waves, that smile,
And doff their white-plumed caps the while.

II.
We are at sea, at sea, at sea,
Still floating onward dreamily.
What is this marvel that is wrought
Within our silent haunts of thought?
We hail no ships of roseate shells;
We catch no mermaid's bridal bells;
No sirens' song with yearning stirs
The souls of drifting mariners.
The world, alas! hath waxed too wise
To trust her cradle lullabies,
And nevermore her feet may stand
In moonlight glades of fairyland.
Yet on the main whose gray heart beat
Beneath the westward-sailing fleet
That bore Columbus, 'neath the sun
That shone on builded B-bylon,
Ourselves unto ourselves grow strange,
Made conscious of our mortal change.
We are the dream, and only we,
'Twixt the enduring sky and sea.

—Katharine Lee Bates.

In Three Counties.

A trip across the country by rail affords small opportunity for becoming acquainted with the different phases of landscape, the farming improvements, the growing crops, and the farmers and their families. A swift, passing glance of hills, valleys and "waving grain," fences and trees hurrying past with our own rapidity of motion, cease to interest us, and as a last resort we study the statue-like passengers in our car. A physiognomist might gain knowledge from the faces around him. There is something interesting in such a study of the human face for everybody, even if we fall short of making the correct conclusion regarding it. But when we arrive at our journey's end, the time spent between it and our leaving home becomes a blank, or at most a dream of noise and hurry, a panorama of strange faces and rushing landscapes.

A ride of forty or fifty miles "overland," if more tiresome, has its compensations. Such a ride is of so recent a date that the "tiredness" is uppermost at present; but hope for the compensating part is strong, rather I hope or expect that when the "tiredness" is forgotten, the change of scene and contact with new people and old friends may remain for a long time a pleasant memory.

The forty miles or more was nearly doubled by going one way and coming home another. There were forty miles of rough prairie roads through a grand grazing country, with here and there a farm-house and attendant cultivated ground and orchard. Here would be a diminutive building labeled "postoffice," possibly attended by a farm-house or a mill, and sometimes by a blacksmith shop. There would be a harvest field, with its yellow stubble and phalanx of oat stacks. Away up, high and dry, out of its sphere, a cornfield might be seen occasionally, having wandered from its native soil to the natural home of Short-horns and cattle without horns. By far the greater part of the scenery was the vast rolling prairie of Kansas, broken at long intervals by the cruel, necessary wire fence, and skirted at longer intervals by brush and timber, telling of cool streams—unless drunk by the relentless drought. The drives through the timber down to the fords or bridges were pleasant way-marks, with their little surprises of cabin and corrals, overhanging rocks and vines, and nooks that made me long for an artist's time and talent to take back with me a substantial memory of the whole. The drive along the north bank of the big river was practically interesting, though one wouldn't wish always to ride through the smothering cornfields for the sake of the scenery. The smooth level roads well sprinkled by the rains which made havoc of the drought were

in part a compensation for the lack of the picturesque. I believe we were glad to give up the beautiful for the thoroughly comfortable roads we enjoyed. The ache left our backs and tired overstrained muscles. Why our muscles were tired or overtaxed may form a natural query. It may have been from the sympathy we felt for the muscles of our horses which had pulled us up-hill and down so many long miles before. If you ride far enough along the road on the north bank of the river, coming toward the east from the big city, which keeps growing and creeping out into the brush, and shaking hands with the houses which used to be away out in the country, till we lose ourselves on the old familiar ground, you will come to a bit of Rocky mountain scenery—on a small scale, of course. Never having been to the Rocky mountains, my imagination has found the resemblance by the help of descriptions heard and read. When you come to a piece of road that has been graded down from the side of a rough rocky hill, and is bounded on one side by the steep sides and overhanging branches of the bluff and on the other seemingly by the river, you will know what I mean.

"Seemingly" means there is the U. P. railroad really between us and the river, made manifest by the tops of the telegraph poles which point up to us from among the trees which seem to reach straight from the river bank to us. We take it for granted that there is room enough for a railroad down below us somewhere, and that it is probably safe, and so we drive on.

From the general lay of the land to the products of the soil is but a step. Evolution passes from the inorganic to the lower forms of organic life, so from rocks and rivers I pass to corn, mentioned briefly before, but the mainstay of the farmers and the cynosure upon which their worldly hopes depend. We had almost held our breath, before the rain, in view of the wilting, curling leaves and "firing" stalks, wishing, hoping, praying for a cessation of the drought. A few fields somewhat advanced toward maturity, even, had given up the struggle and had become white and dead even to the tassels, with the exception of a few isolated green stalks that strangely stood sentinel over their dead comrades. Late corn had ceased to inspire any hope for the harvest unless rain should come immediately. And it did come soon enough to replace despair with thankfulness. The first rain came just after we had started on our journey, and as we went on it rained more, the inhabitants of the land began to assume more and more cheerfulness of demeanor as much-watched grain began to look up. The cattle, in their future well-being nearly related to corn, deserve mention next. Their range seemed to be limitless the farther west we went, and although the herds increased in size and number, their pasturage remained full and fresh, showing how many more thousands can still be accommodated on these grassy prairies. My knowledge of cattle had been limited to Short-horns, excepting the few pampered specimens exhibited at fairs, and it was with much interest that I looked at the black herds of hornless cattle, as much at home here as they would be, or perhaps were, some of them, in their Scottish or Irish homes. The calves have a strange, foreign aspect which they may outgrow as they become naturalized, but which their owners probably hope they will retain even in a degraded condition. If anybody has imagined that nature did not provide hornless cattle with means of defence, he might better ask the opinion of a sadly-bruised boy in Wabash county, who could testify that such cattle use their feet for defence, when necessary, and sometimes when unnecessary.

After all, the people in the three counties interest me more than all the cattle or corn can possibly do. My husband supposes, possibly, that the interest taken in human beings we chanced to meet, the wonderings as to the class or condition of people in cabin or mansion, arise from mere idle curiosity. I say emphatically that I am genuinely interested in people as human beings. I am always glad to see a new house building to take the place of the old one, showing prosperity. I always hope with the hurrying hay-makers, strangers though they may be, that the stack will be finished before it rains. I hope for the dejected-looking housewife, that peace and cheer may speedily be hers. For the little black boy going after

walnuts, I wish a sackful, if obtained lawfully; if not, I wish he might be taught the error of his ways.

Travelers across the prairie sometimes need a resting place for their teams and a place to dine for themselves. In the entire lack of hotel privileges we are sometimes forced to make the acquaintance of stranger farmers and their families and homes along the way. The hospitable manners and generous entertainment usually received from such people lead us to believe that our interest in the human race is reciprocal, and that all men are brothers, even in our highly-civilized land. On this particular journey a Connecticut Yankee, by his whole-hearted hospitality, taught us that the story of the wooden nutmegs might be, and probably is, a myth. But be our host Yankee or Southern or Western, we forever after remember him as one with whom we would gladly shake hands again on his own threshold or ours.

"It didn't use to be so in the good old pioneer times," but now the farmer's homes, as a rule, have become something more than places to "stay" in. Instead of one or two rooms answering for kitchen, dining-room, parlor and bed rooms, many of the more modern houses have their three or four living rooms, and their beds out of sight, upstairs. Organs have become as plentiful as blackbirds and dispense much more agreeable music, as we found to our satisfaction in one of the improvised wayside inns. The young lady in mind entertained us with as correctly-rendered music and as pleasing a touch as if she had been other than a farmer's daughter. In the same neighborhood we met two young misses, neatly dressed, one of them carrying an organ instructor. We surmised they were going to or coming from a music lesson, and afterwards found that our thought had been correct. It is pleasant to think that some of the lighter, more graceful accomplishments are taking their place beside the necessary work, and that the home duties which so easily degenerate to drudgery are becoming sweetened by the rest that comes with music. We are sorry for those girls whose father's say, "My girls can't have music, for then they won't want to work." Perhaps they may not love to work in spite of his wise decisions.

Speaking of work, there is a great deal of it to be done—more than we feel we can do well, even with the help of the girls and sometimes the boys. We scarcely ever see, at home or abroad, a true farmer's boy or girl idle. There may be some disadvantages connected with such incessant work, but when we think of Satan's choice of workers through which he performs his mischief, we are led to believe there are many advantages, also.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Bramblebush--Mother Dead.

DEAR FRIENDS: Since last I wrote you the angel of death has entered our household and taken away my mother. She had been ill for over three months, and when at last she said, "I am tired and want to go home," God heard and called her. Only in her 47th year. I had not thought of losing her, and oh, how I miss her. All of my life we have been together, and she was ever my loving mother, my constant companion and friend. I miss my little children, running to tell me that grandma is coming, and I miss her dear voice and cheerful laugh. Her bird still sings his sweetest songs, but his mistress does not hear him; her work-basket sets on the table with a piece of unfinished work therein, but the hands that took so many stitches are now at rest. There seems something gone from my life that can never be replaced, but I have faith to believe that our parting is not forever.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

He that is forced by bitter proof to try
Those arts through which our troublous human kind
Whirls on its tortuous courses, with a sigh
Turns back to kiss his cradle left behind,
He that hath seen foul deeds, snake-like, unwind
Their length from honeyed words and smooth ways lie,
And bad men o'erbear good, beneath God's sky,
Turns back to kiss his cradle left behind,
Ave! dearly do I love that humble home,
Unhindered by the crowd, where o'er the brain
Visions of childhood's life can freely come;
Nor less than that dear roof whose melodies
Call down sweet rest on baby eyes again,
Love I the home where no more waking
is!

Bereavement.

Few reach middle-life without knowing what it is to have their skies darkened as by total eclipse, and their lives emptied of all joy and delight. Cleft in twain, they move about, one-half of them alive,—quivering, bleeding, dying—the other half sleeping quietly beneath the sod. Questions innumerable find no answer, never a whisper nor an echo comes back from that shore—is it far or near?—whither the beloved one has gone. The cruel fact remains that they are left behind, desolate, bereaved, forsaken. Sympathy of friends is sweet, but does not bring the dead back; the consolations of religion are mighty, but they do not presently reanimate the marble form, and the future is lost in the dreary present. For a time, reason, hope, fear are lost in the consciousness of loss, but time brings healing. Were it not so what a desert world this would be! The pressure of duty demands attention and affords relief. The living are all around us, and with various claims draw us away from lingering over the grave to active exercise; and though at the moment it seems hard not to be permitted to indulge in immeasurable grief, we see, when time has cleared our vision, that it was best that incessant occupation should compel us to temporary oblivion of the past and concentration of our faculties in the present. Unchecked indulgence of grief produces selfishness and morbid conditions of the mind. If we, having suffered, use our experience to find out and relieve other suffering hearts, then indeed will bereavement prove an un-mixed blessing, and enable us to say with David: "It is good for me that I have been afflicted." Instead of closing our houses and shrouding ourselves with gloom after the visitation of the death angel, it is better far when a reasonable interval has elapsed, to throw them open and receive, as we have been accustomed, the visits from friends. Instead of shutting ourselves away from sources of entertainment and rational enjoyment, we need them all the more to divert our minds from unwholesome brooding over our griefs. Unless the elasticity of our mind is entirely crushed and broken by sorrow there will be times when free indulgence in mirth and laughter, as a mere nervous reaction, will be inevitable; this indulgence is wholesome and necessary. Travel, as a means of restoration from the effects of grief, is within the reach of comparatively few. Doubtless one reason of its efficiency is that the bereaved do not feel themselves perpetually under the eyes and exposed to the remarks of neighbors and friends, but are free to gather any stray sunbeams that may chance to cross their path without exciting the attention of those around them. Of late years, the number of those who do not put on mourning habiliments for friends they have lost has largely increased, and one can act in this respect as she chooses without being eccentric. As an outward expression of inward grief crape may be grateful to the feelings, but the thoughtful mind will sooner or later grow into the conviction that death is but a transition; that to the good it is better to depart; and that, though for a time we are left alone, the hour of reunion hastens apace.

'Tis wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait than struggle in
the snare. —Dryden.

In the long, sleepless watches of the night,
A gentle face—the face of one long dead—
Looks at me from the wall, where round its
head
The night casts a halo of pale light.
Here in this room she died, and soul more
white
Never through martyrdom of fire was led
To its repose, nor can in books be read
The legend of a life more benedict,
There is a mountain in the distant West
That, sun-defying, in its deep ravines
Displays a cross of snow upon its side.
Such is the cross I wear upon my breast
These eighteen years, through all the chang-
ing scenes
And seasons, changeless since the day she
died. —Longfellow.

Why Is It

That the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla continues at such a rapidly-increasing rate? It is—
1st—Because of the positive curative value of Hood's Sarsaparilla itself.
2d—Because of the conclusive evidence of remarkable cures effected by it, unsurpassed and seldom equaled by any other medicine. Send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for book containing many statements of cures.

The Young Folks.

The Childless Home.

Ah! he was bonnie, and brave, and sweet,—
My only darling,—my little Jim!
With a wealth of love in his loyal heart
For the world all new to him.

But he scarcely entered its open door,
He nothing knew of its gain or loss,
He never had battled with toil or sin,
Or lifted a heavy cross.

But straight from his innocent joyous play,
With never a shadow or thought of fear,
The angels took him to live with them,
And I—I am lonely here!

I fondle his stockings and pretty kilts,
And the curls once shorn from his restless
head;

For mothers grow strange and fanciful
When their little boys are dead.

And so I listen with bated breath,
As a child's feet foot-taps patter near,
Or a shout rings out on the summer air,
And dream my boy is here.

But never at morning, noon, or dusk,
By night or day does the dream come true;
No path leads back from the portals fair
His feet have pattered through.

Only to rock him at twilight hour,
And fold him safe in his downy bed;
To linger the oft-told stories o'er,
And hear his night-prayer said.

Only to look at his hazel eyes,
Peeping from under the battered brim
Of his misused hat, or to hear his laugh;
But the house is still and prim.

Never a trample of muddy boots,
Or whittlings scattered over the floor;
No litter of toys on the kitchen shelf,
Or raid on the pantry's store.

But only a desolate, darkened house,
That mourns in silence for little Jim.
He will never, never return to me,
But I—I shall go to him!

—*Lillian Grey, in Good Housekeeping.*

A Lightning Trip Down a Nevada Mountain Side.

Whenever a Vanderbilt takes a railway ride it seems to be the stock in trade of some reporters to tell how fast he traveled. When old William H. was alive the public used to read with great interest how he would harness up the fleetest engine at his command and reel off a mile a minute and all that, but fast railway traveling is now given to the common multitude. There are several trains that go out of Chicago daily that between stations and on level places go a mile in sixty seconds. "There is nothing novel in the sensation," said an old newspaper man the other night at the Press club. "If you want to feel that you are going fast over the ground you want to ride on a Nevada lumber flume. I picked up a paper the other day and caught this item: 'The residents along a lumber flume in the mountains above Chico, Cal., have a novel way of getting their mail. It is started on a raft at the head of the flume at regular dates and the people below watch for it, take out what belongs to them, and then send the raft with its precious charge on its way.'"

"That isn't quite true, but it illustrates the general use of those flumes. Lumber flumes in the Sierra Nevada are all the way from five to forty miles long. They are built on a regular engineer's grade. The bed of the flume is made of two inch plank in the form of a V, being from eighteen to twenty-six inches high. They are built on a grade of about sixteen feet drop to the thousand. They carry eight inches of water in the acute angle, and discharge it at the rate of 400 miner's inches a minute. In other words, turn in your water at the head of the flume, and it will carry a log weighing 400 pounds with a velocity greater than the fastest engine that was ever made. The logs displace just above fills the V, without any more friction than necessary to keep it in place.

"About nine years ago I was up at Lake Tahoe," said the velocity sharp, "with E. W. Smalley, of the New York Tribune, and W. H. Patton, of the Mackey & Fair Lumber Company. Patton was showing us the sights. We had come up from Carson City, sixteen miles by stage, and it was a hot and tedious ride. About sundown Patton said, 'Boys we'll go home by the flume, and we'll get there a little quicker I think.'"

GOING HOME BY THE FLUME.

"He directed a man to bring out the 'yacht,' as he called it. This was a V

shaped canoe about fourteen feet long, very shallow, and made to fit the flume and just about fill it with the displacement of 600 pounds. The yacht had a 'brake'—two rubber pads on either side, worked with a lever, and so applied against the sides of the V flume that on pressure it would lift the yacht gradually and allow the lightning current to pass under her. She also had two small rubber wheels, one on either bow, to keep her nose from 'grinding' the side of the flume as she went by curves. 'Now, boys,' said Mr. Patton, 'button up your coats, tie down your hats, and hold on. Don't get scared. Trust your lives to me for the next half hour. I've sailed in this yacht before, and I know she's stanch.' There were three seats. Patton took the front one, to handle the brake. Smalley took the next one, and I took the rear and worked the 'tiller.' That was rigged just like a ship's rudder, with a rubber wheel to ease off her stern against the side of the flume if she got to 'yawing.' Patton told his men to put on two inches more of water, and then, with a wave of his hat, we 'weighed anchor.' Great Scott! How that thing jumped. Smalley got sea sick. I jammed my helm hard down, but Patton yelled through the air, 'Let her go. I've got her!' and with one hand on his brake, his hat crushed down on his head, and his teeth set, he looked the incarnation of courage.

"We plunged down the mountain with a speed that no steam could give. Trees flew like speeters; looking ahead down the narrow thread-like flume it seemed like a plunge to destruction. Several times the flume carried us over a high trestle. It seemed like leaping over a precipice. Smalley held his breath, but the little yacht jumped it through the air apparently with a swish. Curves would show themselves ahead. The rudder wheel would squeak on either side, and the good ship would round that curve like a flash. Sometimes an unevenness in the flume would occur, and then, as the craft sped over it, the spray would rise fifty feet in the air. 'Keep on your hats!' shouted Patton; then, as we struck a straight five mile stretch. 'Now hold on to your teeth.' I don't exactly know what the next sensation was, but I tried to peep out from under the rim of my hat, and my soul, it was all a blur—trees, rocks, landscapes, were all mingled in an indistinguishable mass. It was as if one was blown through the air from a catapult.

"Well, from the time we 'weighed anchor' up at Lake Tahoe until Patton put on his brakes just outside the lumber field at Carson City it seemed like a minute or two. We looked at our watches. We had made just sixteen miles in eight minutes and forty seconds. I never in all my life had such an illustration of the force of water."

"I have always recognized it," said a third party, who had listened to the tale, "and never much believed it. Let us go and get something else."—*Chicago Herald "Walks and Talks."*

Chicago Newsboys' Sunday School.

A few Sundays since several different biblical characters were being discussed in one of the classes. Samson had been duly examined and his powers unanimously commended. Without a dissenting voice he was pronounced a "good one." Samson having been passed upon, the teacher led up a discussion of Solomon by inquiring "Who was the wisest man that ever lived?"

"Robinson Crusoe," promptly responded a sturdy youngster, whose Sunday cleanness made him an uneasy likeness of his ordinary grim self.

"Naw!" exclaimed a somewhat larger boy, with the derisiveness common to small superior technical knowledge, "Solomon was the wisest man as ever lived."

"Solomon!" exclaimed the first boy in a tone of utter scorn. "He wasn't nothin' but an old sheeney. I tell you Robinson Crusoe was the wisest man. He made a livin' on a desert island, all alone he did. I tell you it takes wisdom to do that. Solomon never did it; he didn't know enough." And this advocate of practical wisdom squared himself with a decision which seemed to indicate that he was not only ready to stand for his opinion, but if opportunity offered, to strike out from the shoulder in support of his hero's claims to superiority in wisdom.—*Chicago Times.*

FAST TIME

From Kansas City to New York Via the Wabash Route.

The following telegram explains:

ST. LOUIS, May 20, 1886.

H. N. Garland, Western Passenger Agent, Wabash Route, Kansas City, Mo.:

Under new arrangement taking effect Sunday, May 30, the Wabash New York Limited train will leave Kansas City at 7 a. m., St. Louis 6:30 p. m., Toledo at 7:50 a. m., Buffalo at 5:10 p. m., arriving at Grand Central Depot, New York City, 7:30 a. m., second morning from Kansas City. This shortens the time between Kansas City and New York four hours. The finest through car service in the world is on this train.

F. CHANDLER, G. P. & T. A.

Wabash Ticket Offices, 531 Main street, 1040 Union avenue and Union Depot.

50 Chromo or 25 Hidden-name Cards, name on 10c stamp, & terms, 4c. Crown & Co., Northford, Ct.

Beautiful Cards. Agents' sample book and full outfit for 2c. stamp. EAGLE CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

AGENTS COIN MONEY WHO SELL DR. Cass's Family Physician and Receipt Book. New and Improved Edition. Large 160 pages and 100 illustrations. Price, \$2.00. For particulars, address A. W. HAMILTON & CO., 4th and Arden, Michigan.

when business is dull and prices are low is the time to **BUY YOUR GUNS** for the outfit for the Great bargain. Send for new FREE catalogue of Watch's Rifles Sporting Goods and Ammunition. Price, \$2.00. For particulars, address G. W. CLADIN & CO., 54-56 Duane St., New York.

FREE! New Book of Fancy Work with 100 illustrations, 150 New patterns, 10 Special Orders, 300 Picture puzzles, 48 cut story papers, all for 4c postage. NATIONAL BAZAR, 7 W. Broadway, N. Y.

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

Warm as the weather was Monday, we received two clubs of subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER. The "Old Reliable" has become a necessity in every well-regulated Kansas farmer's house.

We are in receipt of a copy of "Guide for Humphreys' Veterinary Homeopathic Specifics," a little pamphlet describing diseases of horses, cattle and dogs, and directing what one or more of the remedies to use. Holmes, druggist, Topeka, has them.

The receipts of the government since July 1st have been nearly \$4,000,000 in excess of the receipts during the same period of last year. The increase was about \$2,000,000 from customs, and about \$1,800,000 from internal revenue. These figures are said to be indicative of a good state of progress throughout the country.

100,000 Copies of the Kansas Farmer.

We wish to send out 100,000 sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER to persons in Kansas and the adjoining States who are not now subscribers and who desire a first-class and representative farm journal, adapted to and prepared for Western farmers and their families. We shall be obliged to every reader that will send us a list of names and addresses of friends and acquaintances who are not taking the FARMER, and we will forward to them sample copies.

We want agents in every neighborhood in Kansas, and specially at the county fairs this fall. We cordially invite the co-operation of every friend and reader of the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER to assist us to extend our circulation, increase the usefulness of the paper and make it more and more the foremost farm journal of the West. From this time on let every reader do something toward extending our circulation and influence, and we will do our part to deserve the support of our patrons and give to every one value received.

We are exceedingly grateful to our friends who are constantly doing so much for the KANSAS FARMER in various parts of the State, and trust that other and new friends will co-operate with us. Please send us names for sample copies, and send us subscriptions as you have opportunity.

If you can't send a full club at once, send what you can and make up the rest later.

AN IDEA WORTH A DOLLAR.

The American Bankers' Association, at their annual convention in Boston last week, listened to an address by a Mr. Horton, and upon his motion appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the relations existing between silver and gold as money metals. The address of Mr. Horton was not of the usual tenor of bankers' speeches. He said in substance that the only thing needed to make silver as good as gold for money is simply to declare the fact and then stand by the declaration. He said that if the leading nations would treat the two metals alike, and not, as England is doing, set a fixed value on gold, leaving the value of silver subject to the changes of market, there would be no further trouble about the depreciation of silver. The use of the two metals for money, and without discrimination, would settle the question of relation. Both metals would be good for the purpose intended and equally good.

The natural intelligence of men, their uneducated common sense, will approve that man's reasoning. Learned men, of course, will not agree with him because his doctrine is so very simple and commonplace that none of the old theories of finance will give it standing room. It seems strange, almost unaccountable, that men have been so long learning—failing to learn, rather, that the value of money coin is not in the metal of the coin as much as it is in the law, custom or usage that sustains its use in that way. By law, or by common consent which has the force of law, gold and silver are used as money metals, and where there is no discrimination against either of them, the coins pass from hand to hand without question, no regard being had to the market value of bullion. The reason of fluctuation in the silver market is that all of the silver in the world is not used for making money coins out of. A great deal is said about the steadiness of gold values. How could it be otherwise when all the gold that is produced may be exchanged for gold coins of value fixed in and by the law. A miner may take his gold fresh from the mines and have it exchanged at our mints for gold coins, weight for weight according to the quantity of pure gold in the natural metal and in the coin. The gold dollar weighs 25 8-10 grains, but one-tenth part of that is alloy, mostly copper. The pure gold in a dollar is 23 and 22-100 grains. In exchanging gold coin for gold in the native ore or in assayed bullion, the pure gold only is counted. If a person present a hundred ounces or any other weight of pure gold at the mint and wants gold coin for it, its weight is divided by the weight of pure gold in a dollar, and that shows how many dollars he is to get for his gold. It is simply an exchange of pure gold at a rate and price fixed by law. We do not treat silver that way. Our laws will not permit the coining of more than four million silver dollars in a month, no matter how much silver there may be in the market. That keeps up the value of our silver money, but it does not keep up the value of our silver that is not in coin. In England, where gold only is legal tender, silver coins of other countries are received by weight. Indeed, that is the rule in England as to all coins; but as to gold coins or gold bullion, the value is regulated by law, while the value of silver coin and silver bullion are regulated by the market for silver. Our silver dollars are worth their face value in this country where they are sustained by the law and by the temper of the people, but in England they are worth only what the

quantity of pure silver in them is worth in the open market.

These facts are not disputed by any one, and simply because they are actual facts truthfully stated. For the purposes of this article, let us take the last fact above stated, namely: That in this country where silver coin is sustained by the law and by the temper of the people, they are valued at their face and are as good as gold for all purposes of money; but in England, where gold alone is legal tender, and where our gold coins pass according to the legal gold standard in England, weight for weight, our silver coins pass for only the market value of the silver in them. That proves that the recognized value of a coin is just what the law and custom determine.

Another thought. Every nation has its own unit of value. With us the unit is a dollar, and Congress declared that it should contain 371 1/2 grains of pure silver. Afterwards, when gold dollars were authorized, Congress determined that the gold dollar should contain 23 22-100 pure gold. But those quantities of metal were not dollars; Congress did not determine the value of dollars, but of the coins, only. A dollar is an idea; it is not a tangible entity. It is not at all probable that Congress, or any individual member of it, thought anything about the idea underlying the value of the coins authorized by that body to be made; in was enacted simply that "There shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint, coins of gold, silver and copper, of the following denominations, values and descriptions, viz.:" etc. Then the law goes on to give the denominations, as eagles, half-eagles, quarter-eagles, dollars, half-dollars, quarter-dollars dimes, half-dimes, and cents, describing them all and prescribing how much more metal and how much alloy shall be in every coin, fixing the value thereof and providing that the dollar shall be the unit of value. But what was the value of a dollar? That was not determined by Congress nor by any other body of men anywhere; it was assumed, or rather recognized, just as a legislature recognizes legal terms and uses them as having a meaning already understood and fixed by usage, but does not pretend to define them.

Trace this subject back to the very beginning of the use of money; trace it out into any of its many ramifications; study it in all its phases, and it will be found that coins and other things which are used and which have been used as and for money only represented values; they were not the values themselves. The value understood when the word dollar is used is something altogether different from a coin or a piece of paper. We say a thing which we have to sell is worth a dollar, and we receive for it a silver dollar, a paper dollar, or, maybe, a due bill or note simply, no matter what, it represents the value of the thing sold—a dollar. We say a day's work is worth a dollar, but we care nothing about the kind of coin or paper we are paid with if it only represents a dollar.

So, we find that after all, though we are properly in the habit of calling gold and silver coins real money, they are such only because the laws of nations have so determined. But under the law and behind it, is the idea of value. It may be represented by anything, but that thing, no matter what it is, is not the value. We see the proposition demonstrated in our own practice every day. We use gold, silver, nickel copper, and paper of several different kinds, all representing value, but none of them being value itself. Hence the title to this article—"An Idea Worth a Dollar."

The Oleomargarine Bill.

In this number of the FARMER we print the oleomargarine bill. All our readers will be interested in it. There was more excitement in Congress over that bill than about any other, notwithstanding there were measures pending that would seem to merit more attention. The inter-state commerce bill that passed the Senate after a long and labored discussion was not acted on by the House at all except to set it aside and substitute for it a House bill, and neither became a law. Generally people would be inclined to say that bill was of greater importance than the oleomargarine bill, though it created no excitement.

The reason of the greater apparent interest in one than in the other is that friends of the oleomargarine bill drew it, put it into the parliamentary road and followed it right along, never leaving it a single day. They went to Washington and talked oleomargarine to Congressmen and Senators and made them listen. That kind of work always makes an impression. When a lot of earnest and resolute men take hold of a proposition they give it a powerful leverage.

The bill passed in about the form we anticipated. We had no faith in the passage of the original bill fixing the tax at ten cents a pound. It did not appear to be statesmanlike or reasonable. All that legitimate dairymen ought to ask and all they do ask, as far as our information extends, is protection against fraud, and that they have a clear right to. But there is no authority anywhere to crush the life out of a lawful and honest business by special taxation. And if there were such power it would amount to a despotism. But the imitation butter men put their products on the market under false colors and thus deceived the people and cheated honest dairymen. They sold for butter an article that was not butter and did not cost more than one-half as much to make as butter does, and it was that that hurt. Honesty can never compete successfully with fraud as long as the fraud is not discovered. The only proper object of the oleomargarine bill was and is, to prevent this fraud, so that substitutes for butter cannot lawfully be put on the market in competition with genuine butter. The bill proposes to place government surveillance over the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and all other substitutes for butter, to the end that they shall be handled honestly, and that people shall not be cheated into purchasing what they do not want, and that good butter shall not longer be subjected to a ruinous competition with a compound that is sold for butter when it is not butter and when most persons do not know of the cheat.

The bill is an experiment, but it is a very proper one, and as fast as defects appear they will be remedied. The object will be accomplished quite as well by a two-cent tax as by a ten-cent tax, and for that reason we believe the reduction was proper.

The latest crop returns received at the Department of Agriculture were on the 10th inst., and they show that the general average of condition is reduced from 83 to 80. At the time of harvest last year, the average was 86. As the present harvest is already nearly over, with improving meteorological conditions, the final estimate can not be much further reduced. There has been a heavy decline in the condition of corn since July. The average was then 95, now reduced to 81. It indicates the crop as not exceeding 22 bushels per acre, though future conditions may increase or decrease the ultimate yield. The Department telegraphed on that day: "Our agent in London cables today that the European harvest will be 10 per cent less than last year; France, below 100,000,000 hectolitres; Italy, 51; England, 10 per cent. reduction in the rate of yield on reduced acreage."

The Business Situation.

Trade indications show improvement generally. The *American Grocer*, one of the best posted journals in the country, takes a very hopeful view, and it calls attention to specific facts which stand as reasons for its faith. Railroad building has begun to increase again; our steel rail mills are not able to supply the demand for rails, and orders are again beginning to be placed in Europe; general manufacturing and business is improving, as is shown by the improved demand for money from all sections of the country, which has drawn down the surplus of the New York banks over the legal reserve from sixty millions last year to eight millions this year; stocks of manufactured goods are generally small, and prices so low that any change must be for an advance; many items in the grocery line are firm and tending upward, so it looks as if we not only were likely to see a good steady trade, but as if another "boom" was coming. Indeed, this is inevitable every few years, for the ground swell of increasing population is sure to catch up with overproduction. The *Railroad Gazette* of August 6th, shows that by the census of 1880 our population has increased 9,800,000, or nearly 20 per cent, and that on July 1st it amounted to 59,961,000. With the emigration for the next four years no larger than last year, and the same rate of natural increase in our population, it would bring it up to 66,300,000 in 1890, or about sixteen millions increase in ten years. With such a tremendous increase of population a business boom every few years is certain.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* last week record a continuance of the favorable features in trade circles heretofore noted. A moderate increase in east-bound trunk line tonnage, backed by heavy lake shipments and rail around Chicago is significant. Westbound shipments are also increasing, particularly of dry goods from New York and Boston. The movement of general merchandise at over twenty leading distributing centers is reported to be above the August average in late years, with a steady improvement noted in many instances. Stocks of merchandise at interior points are reported moderate.

The total of bank earnings at twenty-nine cities for the current week is \$868,004,556, against \$849,199,465 a week ago. The large decrease in the New York bank surplus caused by the demand for funds at the West has put up the rate of interest for loans to 5 to 6 per cent. This acted as a discouragement to bull speculation in the stock market, which is feverish and weak. Bonds are steady and firm. Foreign exchange is weak, quotations being on the verge of the gold importing point. Commercial paper is scarce, but rates are quoted higher. The stronger money market at New York is reflected at almost all centers, discount rates being higher and firmer in response to the decline in supply and increase in demand for funds.

Staple dry goods at Eastern markets are firm and in good demand. Some cotton brands are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cents higher per yard.

Raw wool shows signs of weakening, after a steady advance during two months past. Some few concessions have been made and wether takings are light.

Wheat in Dakota.

It may interest our readers to read how it is in other parts of the country. A correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* gives some figures about Dakota wheat, naming counties as he goes along, showing that the average yield runs from three to fifteen bushels to the

acre. Then he says: "The North Dakota Elevator Company, which gives me these figures, handled last year 90,000 bushels of wheat at Eldridge Station, six miles west of here. This year they expect they will not exceed 30,000—one-third of last year. Last year Jamestown shipped 400,000 bushels of wheat. This year she will not exceed 100,000—or one-fourth. Some fields which appear to be ripe are in the dough, and are improving under the influence of straggling showers and cooler weather, especially the cool nights, and will yield larger than was expected. But such cases are exceptional. On high lands the gophers have done a great deal of damage, but on low lands they hardly touch anything. Some of the wheat is so short that the reaper does not touch or rather cut it. The mower is dulled by coming in contact with stones and sand."

About the State Fair.

We have frequently announced that the Kansas State Fair Association will not hold a fair this year. Still some persons have not been informed. Some days ago we received the following communication in relation to the matter, and it was overlooked until after our last issue was in press. We give it now:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please announce again that there will be no State Fair at Topeka this year. I ask this to relieve me of the flood of correspondence asking for premium lists and information.

The Kansas State Fair in four years distributed \$172,979.89 in prizes, etc., and when it again opens its gates and invites exhibits the same liberality and kind treatment towards exhibitors and visitors will be its chief characteristics.

I desire to thank our friends throughout the State and elsewhere for their goodwill and liberal patronage in the past, and express the hope to meet them again in the same capacity at some time in the future.

Very respectfully,

GEO. Y. JOHNSON,
Secretary Kansas State Fair Association,
Topeka, Kansas.

Railroad Building in Kansas.

This is a good railroad year in Kansas. As an indication of the work now in progress and to be completed during the year, we submit a few items furnished by a railroad man. Colonel R. W. Sparr, a railroad contractor of Lawrence, Kas., says that fully 1,500 miles of road will be constructed in Kansas during the year 1886. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is building a branch fifty miles in length from Independence to Cedarvale, also a line across Verdigris valley from Chanute to Longton, sixty-five miles in length, and a line twenty miles long from Colony to Neosho Falls, and from Howard to Moline, another link twelve miles in length. From Douglas to Winfield, a span of twenty miles is now being built, and from Burlington southwest another of twenty miles, and from Elenore to El Dorado thirty miles more. Then there is a line thirty-five miles long being built from Mulvane Junction to Norwich, and thirty miles more from Little River, in Rice county, northwest. A branch is also being built from Osage City to Quenemo, eighteen miles in length. Going further west a line seventy-five miles in length is being built from Hutchinson to St. John and Kinsley. A branch called the Denver line, eighty miles long, is now being rapidly constructed, as is also a line thirty miles long from Larned to Hodgeman county, and one from Kingman to Pratt Center, fifty-five miles in length. These several branches, now being built by the Santa Fe management, makes a total of 530 miles. In addition to this the same management is now building two lines of road from the south line of Kansas through the Indian Territory to Texas, which when completed, will be about 330 miles long. The Kansas lines are constructed under

the name of the Chicago, Kansas and Western Company. This year the Missouri Pacific management are building in Kansas the following lines: Meriden to Chetopa, 35 miles; Chetopa to Coffeyville, 30 miles; Blue Mound to Leroy, 25 miles; Leroy to Yates Center and Independence, with a branch to Elk City, 90 miles; Paola to Kansas City, 50 miles; Ottawa to Council Grove, 70 miles; Council Grove to Salina, 70 miles; Salina Southwest Denver lines, 132 miles; Newton to McPherson, 30 miles; Mt. Hope to Hutchinson, 30 miles, making a total of 562 miles. The Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota Railroad Company is building from Fort Scott to Topeka, a line 150 miles in length. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific are building from St. Joseph to Topeka, a line 90 miles in length. The Missouri Pacific is also building from Garrison to Marysville, 40 miles, and from Salina to Lincoln Center, 30 miles. The Parsons & Pacific is building from Parsons to Coffeyville, 30 miles. The above aggregate 1,342 miles of railroad now actually being built in this State, and the total will no doubt reach 1,500.

Defiance of the Laws.

Rumsellers in Atchison have been halting between two opinions. They defied the law openly and boldly more than four years; but they closed their shops and opened them again twice within a year last past. The local authorities did not seem to have nerve to hold a steady grip when they got one. The Attorney General of the State recently appointed an assistant for Atchison county, Mr. J. F. Tufts, and he took hold with effect. Last Sunday morning an attempt was made to blow up his residence. A twenty-five pound can of ordinary black powder, filled with nails and slugs, was placed beneath a bedroom window on the back porch and exploded by a slow fuse. The concussion broke the floor of the porch and loosened the ceiling above, forced open the doors and shattered several windows. If the explosive had been placed inside of a room the house would have been torn to atoms and the inmates killed. There were five persons sleeping in the house, viz.: Mr. and Mrs. Tufts, Mrs. Tufts' father, Mr. Hall and three children. The explosion startled the family from bed, and shook houses within a radius of a quarter of a mile, so that the people ran out into their yards thinking it was an earthquake.

The inmates of the dwelling were not injured beyond their fright, but it was not because the intent of the cowardly wretches who set the explosive there was good. They intended to blow up the entire family if necessary to get at the attorney who has the courage to enforce the law. The Governor offers a "reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who perpetrated this dastardly crime, or \$250 for the arrest and conviction of each of the persons engaged in perpetrating it."

Only a few days ago, a man was murdered in Iowa because he dared to testify against rumsellers who were violating the law. These scoundrels are murderers at heart and in fact; they deserve to be treated as murderers, and every open sympathizer ought to be treated as an accessory if such a thing were possible.

But this attempted murder in Atchison will do good. It required some overt act of outrage to awaken the people of that city to an understanding of the fact that a rumseller in Kansas now is a bad man, a man without conscience, who is ready to commit crimes against the people—murder even—rather than to submit to the law. We may now expect the Atchison whisky shops to stay

closed. The attempt to kill a law officer because of the discharge of his duty will arouse the people, and they will stay awake now.

Kansas History.

Through courtesy of Judge Adams, Secretary of the State Historical Society, the KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of the third volume of the transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society, a book of 519 pages, embracing the matter contained in the two biennial reports of the Society (1883 and 1885), besides a large fund of materials relating to the early history of Kansas; also the proceedings of the Quarter-Centennial Celebration, held at Topeka, January 29th, 1886.

The historical matter includes the earliest official documentary records of Kansas Territory, consisting of the minutes kept in the office of the Territorial Governors during the administrations of Governors Reeder and Shannon, covering the period from October 7th, 1854, to September 7th, 1866. These minutes show in detail the acts of the two Governors in organizing civil government among the incoming early settlers, in districting the State for election and judicial purposes, and for magistrates and other local officers first appointed by the Governor. They contain a record of the issue of commissions to the various Territorial officers appointed by the President, the issue of commissions to justices of the peace, constables, and other officers appointed by Governor Reeder, the appointment of judges of the earlier elections, and of county officers appointed under the acts of the first Territorial Legislature; also proclamations issued by Governors Reeder and Shannon, and acting-Governor Woodson; and much correspondence between the Governors and Colonel Sumner, and other military officers, and the President, relating to affairs arising out of the conflict over the slavery question.

There are brief biographical sketches of Governors Reeder and Shannon; also extracts from Governor Reeder's diary, containing an account of his escape from Kansas through Missouri, in disguise, in May, 1856, and a paper on this subject by Geo. C. Brackett; also the addresses delivered by Governors Stanton and Denver, at Bismarck Grove, in 1884, giving an account of affairs during the period of their official services, in 1857 and 1858. Thus it will be seen that the volume contains a large amount of original historical matter.

The portion of the volume embracing the biennial reports of the Society makes a permanent record of the Society's work during a period of four years, showing the growth of its library, and the character of its accessions of every kind. These reports contain the essential facts of the newspaper history of the State during that period.

An invaluable part of the book is the unusually complete index which it contains. This index consists of forty-nine double column pages of closely-printed matter, in which every fact and name contained in the book is pointed out. Thus the book as a work of historical reference is made remarkably complete.

Mr. F. A. Mitchell, writing from Cimarron, Ford county (his letter dated August 10th), says: "Have been having an abundance of rain. By present outlook the corn crop will be just as sure and abundant here as in the more eastern part of State. Millet and sorghum are more than meeting our expectations. Grass good, cattle fat, school districts organizing, churches and school houses building, people generally happy and contented."

Horticulture.

RELATION OF NATURAL SCIENCE

To Horticulture, and Essential Ingredients in Soils Suitable for Orchards and Gardens.

A paper read before the State Horticultural Society at their semi-annual meeting in Wichita, June 29-30, 1886, by L. A. Simmons, of Wellington.

The relation which the natural sciences have to horticulture is not to such an extent unknown as it is unacknowledged. The facts established by these sciences, and the principles explained by them, have, it is well known, thrown a wonderful light upon the operations of nature, and have revealed the inherent forces and traced out the causes of many of the phenomena which we observe each day of our lives, and is unquestioned; yet, there seems to be a remarkable reluctance on the part of many to give to sciences the credit they actually deserve, or even to mention them by name. Why is it thus in this progressive age, whose tendency is to render scientific knowledge available and to utilize its discoveries in every avocation. So few horticultural writers that barely allude to the principles of geology, mineralogy, meteorology, and other kindred sciences?

All who speak or write on any branch of practical horticulture invariably mention varieties of soil, and peculiarities of climate; yet, how few allude directly to the sciences which furnish the only explanation of the causes of such varieties and peculiarities? Why is it that our horticultural writers have so much to say about soils, yet seldom refer to the elements of geology and mineralogy as furnishing a satisfactory explanation of their origin, foundation and ingredients?

Why do they say so much about climate and the effects of weather, yet scarcely mention meteorology? Why do they dwell upon the growth of trees and plants, and the varieties of fruit, yet persistently refrain from touching upon the principles of vegetables, physiology and botany? How much is there said in our agricultural and horticultural journals about manures and fertilizers, and yet, how many writers refrain from the least possible allusion to agricultural chemistry. Is the use of a word ending in "ology" unpleasant to the ear or injurious to the eye of those who read? Is there any good reason for speaking in a cursory and superficial way, or in an uncertain and indefinite term of matters we have definite and thorough scientific knowledge of? I trust not, for the day of sneering at "book-farming" is a thing of the past.

The practical farmer and horticulturist of to-day have departed from the "good old ways" of their ancestors, and not only read with interest their monthly and weekly papers or periodicals, but they seek volume after volume of treatises or essays on all topics pertaining to their avocations, and the annual reports of State and National societies. At their homes and by other firesides they intently peruse the records of the experiments and experiences of their co-workers, compare and study the results attained at experimental stations and agricultural colleges; seeking ever to keep abreast with the rapid current of the age—to know so that they may apply the results of systematic investigation in their daily avocation.

The desire to know the why and wherefore, to understand the primary causes by which common as well as novel effects are produced in the preparation of soils, and to foster the growth, preserve the healthfulness, and increase the productiveness of plants

and trees, has now become general; and with this desire is joined the earnest inclination to make a practical use of the facts and principles established by scientific research, to the end that better work may be done, useless experiments avoided, and better crops obtained from field, orchard and gardens. Hence I do not hesitate to present to this intelligent Society my views of the relations which geology and other natural sciences have to practical horticulture.

The horticulturist is necessarily compelled to study geology, if he seeks to know the origin and foundation of soils, if he wishes to clearly distinguish the varieties which exist, and their combinations. Further, if he would fully comprehend why certain soils are, and others are not, suitable to his purpose, he must fully understand their composition and know what organic and inorganic elements are combined in their make-up, or constitution. Hence he speedily perceives that some knowledge of the science of mineralogy is essential, for while he learns that in all productive soils, silica, alumina and calcium (known to all as sand, clay and lime), are the principal constituents, he soon discovers that these are always found in combination with eight or ten other inorganic or mineral elements, as well as the essential organic element termed humus, which is produced in and upon the surface by the decay of vegetable matter.

To separate the inorganic from the organic portions, and ascertain the proportion or comparative quantity of each of the mineral elements in the combination known as soil, he turns for aid to the science of chemistry, and by careful analysis finds how many parts of each hundred in the soil are silica, lime, iron, or other mineral, as well as what is composed of matter of vegetable origin.

If having reached this point of investigation he would know the actual connections and relations of the soil to plant growth, know what organic as well as inorganic elements may contribute to the vigorous growth of trees, shrubs and plants, and in what manner the mineral elements of the soil are absorbed or imbibed by the roots, conveyed to the branches and leaves through the sap, and there changed and modified by the action of heat, light and air, so as to become assimilated by the growing plant and incorporated with it as a constituent part; in brief, if he would comprehend how that which was in the soil, becomes a part of the tree or plant, how the inorganic is transformed into the organic, he must understand that portion of the science of botany, known as vegetable physiology. Hence, if we would be thorough horticulturists it is evident that we must have more than a slight or superficial knowledge of the several natural sciences, and although the origin of plant as well as animal life, is yet unascertained, and may ever remain a secret beyond the range of mortal investigation, still, the conditions and incidents thereof are in part discovered by close and persistent observation, while others are revealed by scientific research. Again, is it not a great source of pleasure, as well as profit, to know the relations of the soil to plant growth, when, and by what means, the dead inert matter of the soil becomes a living portion of the tree or plant, how the minerals, which we know exist in the soil and subsoil, are transformed to and become a part of the body and branches of the tree, what combination of elements in the soil induce the most vigorous growth of the tree, and insure the most bountiful crop of luscious fruit.

Now, as we term those soils rich which in their natural state contain an

abundant supply of plant food, in such condition that it is available, and have learned that a portion of this plant food is of a mineral nature and know that by the cultivation of the soil such chemical change take place in it, and that plant food is more rapidly prepared for the use of the tree, and utilized in its growth. Therefore, it seems of the first importance to ascertain definitely what the mineral constituents of the soil are, and the quantity of each contained in the soil of our orchards and gardens, for without this we cannot say which one or more there is in excess, or of which a scarcity, of what elements it has a surplus, and in what it is deficient; and hence, are unprepared to apply fertilizers or manures intelligently, and consequently are wholly in the dark as to what to apply to neutralize any injurious element, or what to use to increase its capacity in preparation of the nutritions which our plants and trees so constantly demand.

To be prepared then for our work as skillful horticulturists, we must know first what the mineral elements are which are contained in the stalk of the plant or wood of the tree we propose to cultivate; and, secondly, what are contained in the soils of our orchards and gardens and in what combination.

Now, as the ashes of any wood or matured plant growth contain the portion derived from the soil, and as it has been ascertained by careful analysis of the ash of the wood of apple, pear and other kinds of trees, as well as the stalk and grain of corn, wheat, etc., the stalk and seed of beans, peas, etc., what mineral elements enter into their composition, and these elements have been found very nearly the same in every instance, regardless of climate or other conditions under which they grew. When we have a table or statement of these analyses of our soils, and if we find they contain an abundance of the same mineral elements as are found in the ashes of the wood of the trees we wish to plant, we may then safely conclude they are naturally capable of furnishing an ample supply of proper telluric food. And, if upon trial they fail to do so, we know at once that for some reason such plant food, existing in the soil, is not available; in other words, has not undergone the chemical changes which prepare it for assimilation by one chosen tree or plant; and hence, we are able to learn what fertilizer, what manure, will induce the changes or set free and prepare this mineral aliment of tree or plant for speedy and constant use.

The ash of the apple tree wood is found to contain the same elements, but in different proportions, in the sapwood, and in the inner and darker portion, termed heart-wood, as will be noticed in the following table—the analysis showing the proportion of each mineral in the 100 parts:

Elements.	Sap-wood.	Heart-wood.
Potash.....	16 19	6 620
Soda.....	3 11	7,935
Chloride of sodium.....	.42	.200
Sulphate of lime.....	.05	.526
Phosphate of peroxide of iron.....	.80	.500
Phosphate of lime.....	17 50	5 210
Phosphate of magnesia.....	.20	.100
Carbonic acid.....	29 10	34 275
Lime.....	18 63	35 019
Magnesia.....	8 40	6 900
Silica.....	1 65	.700
Organic matter.....	4 60	2 450
Totals.....	100 65	100 535

The mineral elements differ, but not widely, in all our fruit-bearing trees, and for the sake of comparison I present the following analysis of the ash of the pear:

Elements.	Sap-wood.	Heart-wood.
Potash.....	22 25	26 94
Soda.....	1 84	trace
Chlorine.....	.31	.21
Sulphuric acid.....	.50	.45
Phosphate of lime.....	27 22	22 40

Phosphate of peroxide of iron.....	.31	.80
Carbonic acid.....	27 69	27 48
Lime.....	12 64	13 14
Magnesia.....	3 00	2 93
Silica.....	.80	.80
Coal.....	.17	1 00
Organic matter.....	4 02	5 00
Totals.....	100 25	100 65

As actual experience has proven that the soils which yield an abundant crop of wheat, or in fact any of the cereals, is as a general rule, suitable for an orchard or fruit garden, I therefore in this connection place another table, that of the ash of wheat. According to the analysis of Springal, 1,000 pounds of wheat will leave 11.17 pounds, and 1,000 pounds of wheat straw 35 18 pounds of ash, consisting of—

Elements.	Grain of wheat.	Straw of wheat.
Potash.....	2 25 lbs.	.20 lbs.
Soda.....	2 40 "	.29 "
Lime.....	.94 "	2 40 "
Magnesia.....	.90 "	.32 "
Alumina with a trace of iron.....	.26 "	.30 "
Silica.....	4 00 "	38 70 "
Sulphuric acid.....	.50 "	.37 "
Phosphoric acid.....	.40 "	1 70 "
Chlorine.....	1 10 "	.30 "
Totals.....	11 17 lbs.	35 18 lbs.

Now, having before us the names of the several mineral elements which are found in the ash of the apple and pear wood, and of the grain and straw of wheat, noting the proportion of the minerals in each, and knowing that these are the actual elements derived from the soil where the trees and the wheat grew, and being satisfied that wherever these fruit trees or cereals grow they will constantly contain the same elements in almost exactly the same proportions; we come to the vital questions of do our soils contain all these elements, and if so in what proportions?

Of course this question can only be accurately answered by having a careful analysis made of the soil in each locality, and this can not at present be obtained, for in our young State, as yet, the men capable of doing this class of work are few, and each is constantly employed with his classes in our universities, colleges, and higher institutions of learning. Still an approximate and probably correct answer may be secured by a large portion of our practical fruit-growers, by noting facts and circumstances within the range of their daily observation while engaged in horticultural pursuits, and by a series of experiments which tend to show what will increase the fertility or develop the capabilities of their soils. As a basis for such observations and experiments we should know definitely what are the constituents of a soil, proven by actual use to be highly fertile and productive. Hence, I copy from one of the illustrious Springel's trustworthy tables, an analysis of a soil in the Ohio valley—soil and sub-soil, for the latter must not be neglected—which yielded remarkably heavy crops of corn for several successive years, and doubtless would have been excellent for fruit-growing:

Elements.	Soil.	Subsoil.
Silica and fine sand.....	87 143	94 261
Alumina.....	5 666	1 376
Oxide of iron.....	2 220	2 388
Oxide of magnesia.....	.860	1 900
Lime.....	.564	.943
Magnesia.....	.312	.310
Potash combined with silica.....	.120	.240
Soda combined with silica.....	.025	.060
Phosphoric acid with lime, etc.....	.060	trace
Sulphuric acid with gypsum.....	.027	.034
Chlorine in common salt.....	.036	trace
Carbonic acid with lime.....	.080
Humic acid.....	1 304
Insoluble humus.....	1 072
Organic substances containing nitrogen.....	1 011
Totals.....	100 000	100 000

In the foregoing, what instantly strikes attention is the very large portion of sand—almost nine-tenths of the whole, and that, while alumina or clay takes second place it is but little more than one-twentieth of the combination. This would indicate to any one who has

given the examination of soils even slight attention, a very sandy soil, but when we remember that what is termed pure clay, or potter's clay (Kaolin) contains from 40 to 48 per cent. of silica, we at once perceive that all our soils contain a much larger portion of sand or silicious matter than they are commonly supposed to, and that the soil of the Ohio valley really contained no more of this important element of fertility than the soils of the Arkansas valley, yea, less than that of the farms near the river. Hence, without an analysis we may safely conclude that any of our Kansas soils in which we rapidly detect a considerable portion of sand, in all probability contains enough of this element for ordinary farm or fruit growing purposes. But, says an enquirer, how are we to tell whether or not our soils contain lime, magnesia and soda, which your table shows are among the essential elements of a fertile or fruit-producing soil? I answer by a simple experiment. These alkalis render water what is termed "hard." If a portion of your soil is leached as our mothers and grandmothers leached ashes to obtain the lye with which they made the good old-fashioned soap of our boyhood days, and the water which has passed through the soil is "hard," you have proof that the soil contains lime and probably the other alkalis. If in making the experiment you use rain water, which contains no alkali, and by the filtration it becomes in any degree less "soft," the presence of the alkali is proven. The water in wells of ordinary depth is usually an index to the character of the soil of the locality, for unless it is supplied from some underground stream, it is but the rain water which fell on the surface, and for weeks and months has been passing through the soil and sub-soil, in which period it has become impregnated with the mineral elements they contain. Again, if from the water of your well, your tea kettle gradually acquires an inside coating, you may know the water you use contains alkaline properties, and that your soil probably is as sufficient for the supply of your trees and shrubs. If the water obtained by leaching, or in wells, is in the slightest degree brackish, or from it the slightest amount of salt can be obtained, you have proof that your soil contains all the chlorine necessary to fertility, for common salt is but the combination of chlorine and soda; in chemistry called chloride of sodium.

Again, the presence of calcareous rocks in the neighborhood, or in small particles commingled in the sub-soil, the presence of gypsum in the hills to the westward, or in stratas between the soil in your neighborhood, indicate not only the presence of lime, but in the latter case of sulphur also, for gypsum (sulphur combined with lime) is sulphate of lime. Great complaint is made especially in some portions of our State that the water is alkaline, not fit to drink, etc., and while in rare instances we find it is a fact, the talk about it is generally made by some "pe'er do well" on the way eastward to live upon his "wife's relations," and in localities where this peculiar taste in the water was common when the first settlement was made. I am informed that it has, as the larger portion of the surface is brought into cultivation, gradually disappeared.

It will be noticed that the metallic oxides (of iron and magnesia) are essentials of a fertile soil, and as these give to soils a reddish yellow cast, like iron rust, their presence is at once detected. They give the color to the red sandstones, and to a large portion of the loess in all our soils, which has come from the higher regions to the north-westward. By diverse means then

within the reach of all intelligent soil-workers, the essential ingredients of a soil suitable for orchard or garden may be discovered without the labor and expense of a careful chemical analysis.

What I would especially impress upon my hearers at this time is briefly this, that having before you, as I have above set it forth, the exact mineral ingredients of the wood of the trees and plants you as horticulturists desire to cultivate successfully, and knowing that these mineral ingredients must be derived from the soil, it is a matter of the first importance to ascertain, if the same ingredients are contained in the soil of your orchard and garden, so that if any single ingredient is lacking you may know what fertilizer or manure to use to supply the deficiency. While actual trial of the soil is no doubt the safest proof of its capabilities, it is surely a matter of especial interest to those who have not yet selected the sites for their orchards, to be able from close observation to determine what locations are preferable. In the broad Arkansas valley, and especially the higher lands adjacent to it, one can scarcely go or choose amiss, and where the reddish-brown sub-soil appears, as it does over a broad range of this portion of the State, we may expect in the near future to see large and very productive orchards and fruit gardens, which will be the special pride and delight of skillful horticulturists.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved."

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FOR THE CURE OF **FEVER and AGUE**
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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Three years ago I bought one and a half bushels of the above variety of wheat of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo., and find that all that is claimed for it is true. In the last three years I have grown it side by side with a dozen other varieties, and it has invariably been my best wheat, both in yield and quality. It seems to be the coming wheat for Kansas farmers, being extremely hardy, a strong and vigorous grower and proof against smut and the ravages of devouring insects.

This wheat, well-cleaned and pure, I offer, with sacks included, delivered on board the cars at Downs, Kansas, at \$1.25 per bushel.

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With the choicest Stock of their specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD. and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, ever offered to the nursery, all Young Thrifty and Well Rooted. Also a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK, both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL, including all the popular ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. All Nurserymen and Dealers are cordially invited to inspect this superior stock or correspond with us, before placing their orders for the coming Fall.
[When writing always mention this paper.]
SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Busy Bee.

Preventing Second Swarms.

About two years ago, if I am not mistaken, Prof. Cook gave a method of preventing increase of colonies by swarming. Briefly, the plan was to remove all queen cells and two frames of brood from the colony that cast the last swarm, and then hive the new swarm in that colony. I have tried that plan for three years, having practiced it one year before the publication of Prof. Cook's article. Generally the plan has been very successful; but in one respect it has proven a failure. To prevent misunderstanding I will give my plan in full. After warm weather began, so that the bees could fly, I began feeding to stimulate brood-rearing, so as to have early swarms, and most colonies swarmed in fruit bloom. Probably all would if I had not put more frames in some of the hives, giving the bees more room.

When they began swarming I would remove all queen cells from the hive that cast the last swarm, take out two frames of brood, and give to some nucleus, replacing them with empty combs, and put the next swarm in that hive. If I had not put on my crates I did so at once. If a crate was on the hive I put on another. My queens are all clipped. As for swarms coming out in fruit bloom, the plan was a success. No fighting, no after-swarms; the queens were all accepted at once. About once a week I looked through for queen cells, but seldom found any. But after white clover was in bloom, the old stock and the swarm would go to fighting unless I smoked them thoroughly, and the queen was killed in every instance. This has been my experience for three years. Not a queen has been killed before the bees began to work on white clover. Every one has been killed after white clover began. I should like to ask if any others have had like experience.

On the 17th of May a colony cast a swarm. I caged the queen, moved the hive around, and put a new hive on the old stand. When about half the swarm had entered, another colony cast a swarm—a second swarm, as I had purposely left the queen cells in. This swarm at once began to enter the hive with the other. I caught the queen, and let the two go together. I gave them a frame of brood with eggs, and did not look at them for more than two weeks. Then on opening the hive I found twelve queen cells, seven of them open. On further search I found three young queens on the frame. Of course, I thought the queen was dead; but, to my surprise, on the third frame I found the old queen and a young queen on the same side of the comb, and another on the other side. On the next frame were the other two. The next day I found two more queens, and the next day another, which had hatched the previous day—ten live young queens in one hive! Can you equal that? The colony from which the larger swarm came last year, I "unqueen," and they sealed thirty-six queen cells on one frame. The colony cast a swarm, and that is the one that cast the second swarm. I unqueen them this spring, and they built and sealed twenty-nine queen cells; so queen-raising would seem to be hereditary in that colony.

As so much is said on folding sections, let me give my way. Take a board about twelve inches long, six wide, and one thick. Cut off one end perfectly square; nail on a piece of board about five inches wide and as long, so that it shall make an exact right angle, and be exactly as high as a section; four and

one-fourth inches from this, nail a cleat on the bottom board. Bend the section in the middle, and put the corner thus formed against the cleat; press the sections into the angle formed by the upright; now bend the top down, and one blow of the mallet will finish the section. After a few minutes' practice, the section can be pressed into the form, ready for the finishing tap, as quickly as it can ordinarily be bent together, and it is hardly possible to bend one out if true.—S. J. Baldwin, in Gleanings.

To the foregoing, the editor of Gleanings adds: "Friend B., you have got a queen that seems willing to permit young queens to be reared in the colony without molestation. Such queens are found in almost every apiary, every little while, and they are very valuable for queen-rearing, inasmuch as we can rear queens right along and still have a queen constantly keeping the hive populous. Such queens would be as great an acquisition to the bee-keeper as non-sitting hens are to the poultry-raiser. The matter has at different times been pretty thoroughly discussed in our back volumes. By all means, save every one of those queens, and see if you can get a strain of bees that will allow several queens in a hive all at the same time. A race of queens that won't quarrel! just think of it, friends! what an acquisition it would be! and I feel just as certain that it can be managed as that we can get a strain of kohlrabi seed or cauliflower seed that will give plants true to name every time. Prof. Cook has for a good many years scolded because we don't try to improve our queens, instead of trying to produce them so cheaply. Why can we not do for bees just what the world is doing for small fruits, garden vegetables, and the like?"

The Poultry Yard.

Angle Worms and Gape Worms.

Some poultry writers are discussing the question whether the eating of angle worms by chickens has anything to do with the worm which causes gapes in chickens. The subject is worthy of investigation. If there is anything in the theory, the only remedy would be to house the chickens on sand floors and wall up their runs with cement. One poult, frightened by the suggestion that angle worms which he was in the habit of feeding his chickens, filled up his fowl house a foot with sand, and he took it from a bank forty to fifty feet high, sand being taken at least thirty feet from the top, and dug from the face of the bank, and never saw daylight until we dug it out, so the presence of gapes could not have been caused by chickens having run over it in years past. The reason of this may be gathered from his statement: In digging in my garden I used to turn up large quantities of angle worms, and I was in the habit, daily, of picking up a small fruit can full and feeding them to my chickens, to see the fun and compel the exercise I wanted them to take. What was my surprise one day to find that I had quite a number of cases of good sized gapes! How to account for it I didn't know; never had known a case in the house before, and have not since. In studying over it, I came to the conclusion that the worms were accountable for it, but how, or in what manner, I did not know.

In preparing the nests of your sitting hens, make the nests to fit as nearly as possible the shape of the hen's body. Use damp earth, as it is easily shaped, and serves the purpose of furnishing the eggs with needed moisture. In case

trouble may be expected from rats, cover the nest, hen and all, every night with a box having wire cloth at the ends or sides, to let in air.

Shade now is a necessity. During the warm days of the previous months it was a luxury, but now it is absolutely essential to the health of the fowls. If trees and shrubs are not growing in the yards, substitutes, in the shape of leaning boards, brush and so forth, should be provided.

Fresh water is another necessity. In the early days of the spring and summer it answered to furnish it once a day. Now the vessels should be refilled at least twice a day. The hot weather creates thirst in a fowl as well as in a man. To neglect a supply of water means suffering for the fowls, and it don't pay to let the fowls suffer. The secret of laying is in keeping the fowls happy and contented. This means health for them and eggs for their owner.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 16, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts Market about steady. Natives sold at 4 10a5 60 with a few tops at 5 65a 5 80; Texas do. 3 70a4 00. SHEEP—Receipts 15,200. 3 00a4 65 for sheep and 4 50a6 50 for lambs. HOGS—Receipts 8,700. Market quiet at 4 90a 5 20.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market active and 5a10c higher. Shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs., 4 7a5 10; stockers and feeders 2 40a3 50, natives and half breeds 3 5 a4 40. HOGS—Receipts 1,600, shipments 5 0 0 Market slow and a shade lower. Rough and mixed 4 00a 4 75, packing and shipping 3 75a5 77 1/2, light weights 3 80a4 80. SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 5,000. Market steady. Natives 3 25, Western 3 25a3 65, lambs 4 00a5 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,351. The market to-day was active for offerings of good quality, fat were more steady, while common were dragging. Sales ranged 3 50 for Texas steers to 4 25 for shippers. HOG—Receipts since Saturday 2 141. The market to-day was firm for choice and steady for others. Extreme range of sales 4 15a4 85, bulk at 4 7a4 80. SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 319 Market steady. Sales. 110 natives av. 119 bs. at 3 10; 33 natives av. 89 lbs. at 2 50; 66 lambs 1 75 each.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Opened weak August 76a76 1/2c; September, 77 1/2a78 1/2c; October, 79 1/2a80 1/2c; No. 2 spring, 76 1/2c; No. 2 red, 78c. CORN—No. 2 cash, 47 1/2c; August, 41 1/2a42 1/2c; September, 42 1/2a44c; October, 44 1/2a45 1/2c. OATS—Dull and heavy. Cash, 26 1/2c. RYE—Quiet. No. 2, 70c. BARLEY Dull. No. 2, 60c. FLAX SEED—Quiet. No. 1, 1 13

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was not as strong a feeling to the market to-day on 'change as on Saturday No. 2 red was nominal except September, which sold at 6 1/2c; No. 3 red and No. 2 soft were entirely nominal. No. 3 soft, cash, sold at 61c. CORN—The market on 'change to-day was stronger and values a fraction higher. No. 2 cash sold at 34c. OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; August, 1 car at 27 1/2c. RYE—No. 2 cash, 1 car at 47 1/2c. HAY—Receipts 26 cars. Market steady. Fancy, small baled, 7 50; large baled, 7 00; wire bound 50c less. BUTTER—Receipts chiefly of common and sally and demand for choice good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 20c; good, 17a18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 13a14c; storepacked do., 10c; common, 6c. EGGS—Receipts light and market active at 8 1/2c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling. CHEESE—Full cream 10c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 10 1/2c, Kansas 5a7c. POTATOES—35a50c per bushel. BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 10c; self working 6a7c; common red tipped 5c; crooked, 3 1/2a4c. PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. J b lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 13c;

breakfast bacon, 9c; dried beef, 11c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 6 1/2; long clear sides, 6 05; shoulders, 5 60; short clear sides, 6 50. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 70; long clear sides, 6 60; shoulders, 6 50; short clear sides, 7 00. Barrel meats: mess pork 1 00; mess beef, extra.

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Thousands of cases of sick and nervous headache are cured every year by the use of Turner's Treatment. Mrs. Geo. Augustus Wilson, of Paris, Kas., who was appointed by the Governor and State of Kansas lady commissioner at 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, meagry 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 equalled. 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.

PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., and Horse Educator, Operations on HORSES and CATTLE. Distinguishing Riding, Harness and Spaying Horses a specialty. Success Guaranteed. He performs the operation on Ridelings by a new method, using no clamps, and takes the testicle out through its natural channel without the use of a knife except to open the scrotum. The horse can be worked every day the success which has attended Prof. Riggs in the performance of this operation has pronounced him one of the most skillful and successful operators in the country. Address PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., Wichita, Kas.

References:—Dr. A. Stanley, V. S. Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Wells, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Votaw, V. S., Douglas, Kas.; Chas. Wolf, Topeka; J. J. Welch, V. S., Mt. Morris, Kas.; D. W. Woodford, McPherson, Kas., and hundreds of others, from every part of the state. [Mention this paper.]

STEWART'S HEALING POWDER. CURES ALL OPEN SORES, CUTS FROM BARBS, WIRE FENCE, SCRATCHES, KICKS, CUTS, &c. Sold Everywhere. 15 & 50 cts. a box. Try it. STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS.

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

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.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has a verified it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, two of them, shall in a bill, respectively describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending August 4, '86.

Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk. MARE--Taken up by J. C. Miller, of Topeka tp., on bluish-brown mare, about 12 years old, star in forehead, some white on hind feet, shoes on fore feet, wart on left fore leg; valued at \$25.

COW--Taken up by W. H. Dreher, in Williamsport tp., one light red and white cow, about 9 years old, high and wide horns, no brands; valued at \$18.

Anderson county--A. D. M. Fadden, clerk. MULE--Taken up by J. B. Ferguson, of Rich tp., July 20, 1886, one bay horse, 14 hands high, 9 years old, blind in left eye, scar in front of right hip, new-roached, barefoot all around, in good flesh; valued at \$65.

Clay county--W. P. Anthony, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Daniel Dodd, of Grant tp., one large gray horse pony, about 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Jefferson county--E. L. Worswick, clerk. COLT--Taken up by Walter J. Kuebel, of Kentucky tp., (P. O. Perry), July 14, 1886, one blk. colt, scar on left hip.

Cherokee county--L. E. McNutt, clerk. PONY--Taken up by R. H. Simmons, of Garden tp., (P. O. Lowell), one brown mare pony, 8 years old, 15 hands high, some white in face, dim brand on left hip, also brand on left shoulder.

Strays for week ending August 11, '86

Ford county--S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk. PONY--Taken up by Francis Kelley, of Spearville tp., July 26, 1886, one pony, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, branded L X on left hip.

Barber county--R. J. Talliaferro, clerk. PONY--Taken up by C. M. Skinner, of Sharon tp., (near Sharon), July 26, 1886, one sawburr roan horse pony, 14 hands high, fox-eared, circle cross on left hip, three bars on each thigh, sweency in right shoulder; valued at \$25.

Clark county--J. S. Myers, clerk. STEER--Taken up by Alexander Beshey, of Vesta tp., July 1, 1886, one brindled steer, branded V on left shoulder and hip, and S 1 m on right side; valued at \$20.

Rush county--L. K. Hain, clerk. COLT--Taken up by John Kreutzer, of Big Timber tp., (Howe P. O.) July 19, 1886, one sorrel stud colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

Barton county--Ed. L. Teed, clerk. FILLEY--Taken up by J. K. Humphrey, of Homestead tp., July 12, 1886, one rrel filley about 3 years old, light build, right hind foot white, collar mark on neck, no brands; valued at \$35.

Strays for week ending August 18, '86.

Mitchell county--A. D. Moon, clerk. PONY--Taken up by George Tamm, of Acker City, one blk. mare pony, weight abt 850 pounds, size not known, mane cut short, branded M on left shoulder.

Comanche county--Thos. P. Overman, clerk. SHEEP--Taken up by B. F. Huff, of Ramsey tp., July 19, 1886, fifty head of white ewes, average size, part have silts in ears, remainder no marks; valued at \$40.

Jefferson county--E. L. Worswick, clerk. MULE--Taken up by S. W. Briner, of Oskaloosa, in

Oskaloosa tp., July 22, 1886, one dark brown mare mule, about 9 years old, silt in tip of right ear; valued at \$40. MARE--Taken up by A. J. Potter, of Kentucky tp. (P. O. Perry), August 4, 1886, one sorrel mare, blaze face, branded L on left shoulder, tip off of left ear.

Montgomery county--H. W. Conrad, clerk. MULE--Taken up by A. C. Mason, of Independence tp., July 10, 1886, one light bay mare mule, supposed to be 2 years old, 14 hands high, branded U. S. on left shoulder.

MULE--By same, one dark bay mare mule, 12 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, branded H on left shoulder and J on left hip; both valued at \$35.

Joh son county--Henry V. Chase, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by W. H. Evans, of Aubry tp., one bay horse, 16 hands high, 12 years old, mark or brand on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

MARE--By same, one brown mare, about same height and age as the horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE--Taken up by Wm. Dougan, of Oxford tp., one bay mare, 14 hands high, 15 years old, left hind foot white, white strip on face and white on nose, hind all around; valued at \$40.

Doniphan county--Joseph Schletzbaum, clerk. COW--Taken up by Richard Capp, two miles west of Geary City, August 19, 1886, one red cow, clip off right ear, horn a little bent, tip of tail white.

HEIFER--By same, one red heifer, about 2 years old, a little white on tail; both above animals valued at \$40.

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The Veterinarian.

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

UMBILICAL HERNIA.—Will your veterinarian please tell me what if anything can be done for a 3-year-old colt that has a rupture by the navel? It is as large as a turkey egg; has been there six or eight weeks; is growing all the time a little. [Hernia or rupture of this kind usually disappears as the animal grows. As, however, it tends to get larger instead of decreasing, we would advise that the colt be laid on his back and the bowel returned. A bandage may now be applied over the navel region, or a portion of skin may be taken up and enclosed in an ordinary wooden clamp. This is, however, an operation that should only be attempted by a properly qualified veterinary surgeon, and we know that such a one resides in your town.]

CANCEROUS GROWTH.—I have a valuable mule that has a sore on him about four or five inches out from the navel. I first saw it last winter; it was a very small bloody sore, it is about one and a half inches in diameter now; it grows out through the skin and spreading over the hair; discharges considerable pus. I think it is a wart or cancer; looks like a piece of fatty meat sticking out. I would like to know what will take it off and heal it. [The growth described would be best removed with a knife, and afterwards searing the part with a hot iron. Of course you would have to throw down the mule and secure him to accomplish this. Or its removal can be accomplished by tying a piece of strong twine as tight as possible around the root of the growth and afterwards dressing the wound with a saturated solution of sulphate of zinc.]

UNDEVELOPED PIGS.—I have a fine, pure-bred Poland sow two years old. She farrowed nine pigs and lost all of them. The pigs did not seem to be matured, though she went two days over time. Pigs would tumble around for few minutes and then lay on side or back; soon get cold and stiff and die. They were covered with thin slimy substance that did not come off, but dried fast to them; had very little hair; did not show any disposition to suck. One of my neighbors had sow farrow same. My sow was in good condition; was well housed, and fed oats and corn ground together, with good slop. Can you tell me the cause? [We would consider that the cause of death in your young pigs was owing to lack of that nutrition whilst in the womb, which is necessary in order to produce strong, healthy pigs at time of birth. This lack of nutrition might be due to some alteration in the vessel leading from the mother to fetal envelopes. The result would be a weakly progeny, which, on being brought forth, die from exhaustion in the effort to perform the first functions of animal life.]

DIFFICULT URINATION.—Please give me the proper treatment for my horse. The first thing I noticed was his urine, which was thick, and hard for him to urinate. At times would twitch and jerk on sides and breast when breathing; now his sheath has swollen very bad, also under his belly. His appetite at times is very good, and eats lots of dirt. I consulted a horse doctor here and received some medicies from him which did no good, then, I tried glauber salts which did not answer. He is a valuable horse in my service, and I want to save him if possible. If from the meagre description I have given, you can give me any help I will be very much obliged. [Foment the sheath and swelling under-

neath the belly with hot water several times daily. Examine the sheath and free portions of the penis, and find whether there is any cause for such swelling. If foul, cleanse with warm water and soap to which a little carbolic acid has been added. Give every night one-fourth of an ounce of nitrate of potash dissolved in the drinking water, or mixed with the feed, for a week. If you can secure the services of a competent veterinary surgeon have him make a personal examination of the horse's bladder.]

The President of the Cambridge, Mass., Fire Insurance Co., recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building-up and strengthening remedy.

A liberal application of lime upon the land intended for cabbage, will tend to prevent the attack of the cabbage maggot.

The pig pen is always the best place to dispose of imperfect and small fruit and potatoes.

For Cuts, Galls, Old Sores, Scratches, Thrush, etc., use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

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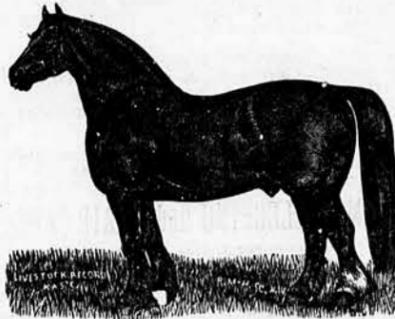
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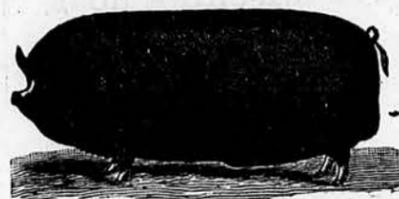
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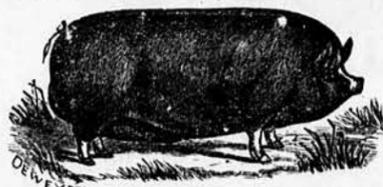
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Large English Berkshires



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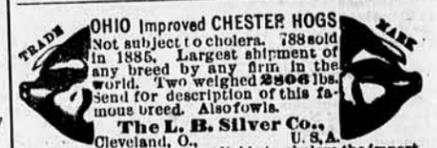
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TESTIMONIALS:

OFFICE OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KAS., June 21, 1886.
 To whom it may concern: This is to certify that we have for some time had one of the "Boies' Stock Watering Troughs," of which Messrs Goodwin & Bishop, of Delphos, K. S., are the agents, and that the working of the Trough have been entirely satisfactory from the first. The Troughs and connections are simple and do not likely soon to get out of repair, and the supply apparatus is strictly automatic working freely in such a way as to keep the troughs constantly supplied. This Trough seems to be a useful addition to our list of farm appliances.
 Yours truly, **E. M. SHELTON.**
 MINNEAPOLIS, KAS., June 13, 1886.

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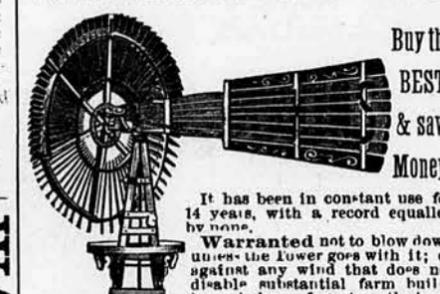


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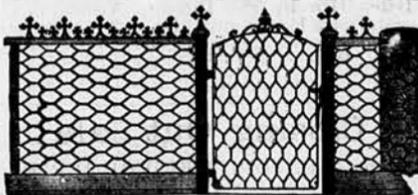
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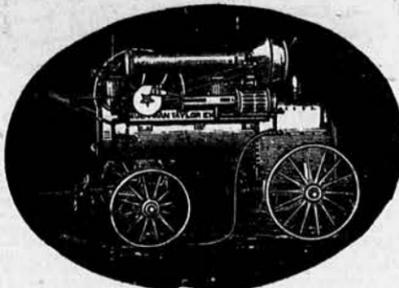
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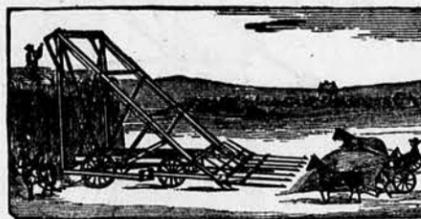
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