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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

The Greenwood County Stock Association.

The Stock Growers' of Greenwood county are a wide-awake set and have formed themselves into an organization to protect and further their interests. To give a definite idea of their aims and as a model for others who should and may wish to form similar associations, we print in full their constitution and by laws as furnished by their Secretary, R. L. Barrier, of Eureka.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This organization shall be called the Greenwood County Stock Association. Its object shall be, first, the prevention of diseased stock being brought into the county, and especially to prohibit the driving of any cattle into the county infected with the disease known as Spanish or Splenic Fever, by a rigid enforcement of the law now on the statute books of our state, and by a combined effort to secure additional legislation which shall more effectually protect stock interests of our county.

Section 1. The adoption of measures which shall facilitate the finding and returning of all stray stock to their owners.

Sec. 2. The discussion of all practical questions and measures in any way connected with the stock interests of the county.

ART. II. All persons practically interested in the stock business of this county, may become members of this organization by subscribing to this constitution and paying into the treasury the sum of one dollar.

ART. III. All Presidents and Secretaries of township organizations subordinate to this organization, shall be ex-officio members of this organization.

ART. IV. The officers of this organization shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee, who shall hold their offices for six months, and until their successors are elected.

ART. V. The duty of the President, Vice-President and Secretary shall be the same as that of like officers in other organizations. That of the Executive Committee shall be to have charge of the general business of the organization, and it shall also be their duty to submit a programme at each meeting for the next succeeding meeting, provide for called meetings, etc.

ART. VI. This organization shall have the right to assess its members, to raise necessary funds to carry out its objects, provided, such assessments shall not exceed five dollars per member in any one year.

ART. VII. This constitution may be amended at any time by a resolution being offered for that purpose at a regular meeting.

BY-LAWS.

Section 1. The regular meetings of this Association shall be on the third Saturday of each month at the court house, in Eureka, at two o'clock p. m., and special meetings may be ordered by the society or may be called by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The President of this Association shall, (when in his judgment it shall be necessary to carry out the objects of this organization, or when so instructed by the society) direct some suitable member from any township in this county, to organize a township association and subordinate thereto, and to act in conjunction with the society in carrying out its purpose as set forth in its constitution.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of each member of this society and of the executive officers of the different township associations, whenever they shall learn reliably of any violation or intended violation of the statute in regard to the bringing of diseased stock into this state, to promptly inform the executive officers of this Association of such violation or intended violation, whereupon said executive officers shall, if they deem it necessary, commence proceedings promptly to enforce said statute, and all expenses necessarily incurred in such enforcement shall promptly be paid by this organization.

The Association publishes a catalogue with illustrations showing the character and location of the stock brand used by each member together with his name and postoffice address that must be of inestimable value in assisting to recover stock strayed or stolen.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

Some Inconsistencies.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A circumstance that has just come to my knowledge involving the loss of the farm of a very dear friend made me think that a short chapter on inconsistency would not be out of place. And I know that you will admit that I have plenty of capital on which to commence business. A number of years ago this man mortgaged the finest farm in this country and lost it. He then went on a poorer one and has lost that, and to-day he has not an acre of land, a horse or a dollar. I told him the anecdote of John Randolph when he first borrowed money. Perhaps some of your readers have not heard it, and as there is so much real good in it I will relate it. During a debate in the Virginia legislature (I believe) the subject being in relation to issuing bonds of the state for the purpose of borrowing money, Mr. Randolph rose suddenly in his place and in his shrill, piping voice exclaimed: "Mr. Speaker, Eureka! I have found it; I have found the Philosopher's stone. It is, pay as you go! pay as you go!"

But my friend was not convinced; said that such ideas were old, and went to his ruin. But you say, what inconsistency is there in this? Just this. My friend's strong point is in abusing monopolists and money lenders. He sees nothing inconsistent in helping to enrich them and then abusing them for taking his voluntary offering.

In every one of your issues there is more or less advice to form granges, alliances, etc., which is all excellent, but it will do no good as long as farmers borrow money and mortgage their farms and vote railroad bonds. The one is a cankering care—the other utterly dishonest.

While on the subject of railroad bonds, I will mention inconsistency No. 2.

At an election to vote bonds to a railroad company held lately in this county, a green-back friend of mine asked me if I was not ashamed to advocate the refunding of the public debt at 3½ per cent., thus leaving the responsibility of paying the interest to my children, at the same time polling a vote to issue bonds for \$100,000, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. for his children to pay. The gist of this chapter is, that we should stop contributing to the wealth of these men or stop abusing them. The first plan is far the best and is not by any means impossible to perform.

In union is strength. Farmers unite among yourselves in granges, alliances, farmers' clubs, anything, so that you can both learn and teach; but strenuously and always refuse union with the monied monopolist. There are always a few men in every community who can make money by bonds let them be for what they may. They are generally good talkers, always selfish, and often unprincipled. Beware of them! Remember that in all unions of farmers with large monied monopolies the farmer holds the position of the dove to the hawk, or the lamb to the wolf; avoid them as much as possible, both public and private. The first is dishonest and ought to call down curses instead of blessings on our memory from our children; the latter brings poverty and misery, swift and sure.

H. P.
Buffalo, Wilson Co., June 24.

Matters in McPherson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The harvest has commenced and times are very busy; harvest hands are very scarce and are paid \$2.50 per day; the price paid for heading and stacking wheat is from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per acre, and board for hands and teams.

The wheat in some places is good, but you find more fields poor and weedy, which will not yield over half crop.

The chinch bugs in many places are doing great damage to growing crops, especially late planted corn and broomcorn, which they devour as soon as it shows itself above ground.

I hear many complaints in places that new born pigs are dying from some unknown cause; I would be pleased to hear from parties in the state if this is general, and if so; what is the cause of their death.

I will give you a translated copy of a letter that I recently received from a son in Sweden, who is station inspector on the Upsala & Gefle railroad in that country.

"GEFLE, SWEDEN, May 10, 1881.

DEAR FATHER:—Times are very hard in Sweden at present; the winter has been very severe, and navigation will hardly commence for a month yet, and all the poor people that can obtain the means are going to America.

The officers on our road have not been paid

for over three months, the offices on the road has been consolidated so that I have the inspector's and secretary's offices on our road. My salary have been reduced from 2,400 kronor to 1,500 kronor; the debts of the road (mostly in England) amount to 8 million kronor, the earnings of the road is not sufficient to pay the interest at 3½ per cent. Can you not come home father, and return next August and escort us all to America? But we do not want to go to Kansas, as the report has come from there that they, the state, have a law prohibiting the people from drinking anything but water, coffee and tea; they also say that a great many are starving. Rudolph and Fredrick who started for America last March have written home that in the railroad cars, on the lines from New York to Chicago were scattered little printed bills in different languages, warning emigrants not to go to Kansas, as the people in that state were all starving; that there was a law prohibiting them from drinking anything but water."

That land agents from other states are taking advantage of the late prohibition law as an excuse for trying to induce emigrants not to go to Kansas, is certainly a fact; as I do not know of more than six Swede emigrants who has come to Lindsburg yet this season; when over two hundred arrived last year at this time; although emigration from that country is more than double that of last year.

L. N. H.
Lindsburg, Kas., June 20th.

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

The Salina Herald says Corbin Bros. cut a field of red clover this week that averaged four tons to the acre. By actual measurement after the clover was cut, much of it was found to be 32 inches in length, yet some say red clover cannot be successfully raised in this part of Kansas.

Mr. John Sutton, from Topeka, called on us last evening. He came down on horseback and says that all along the road the prospects for a corn harvest are such as he never saw in this state before. Quite a quantity of corn has "tasseled" out, and having had plenty of rain, will bring forth one hundred fold.—Lawrence Tribune.

Mr. Mettrill has just harvested and marketed two acres of strawberries and realized a profit of \$400. Many of the plants being young the crop was not as large as it will be in the future.

The first new wheat of the season was brought to Newton last Saturday. It was produced by Geo. Milne on section 4 of Darlington township, and sold to Werner Bros., of this city.—Newton Republican.

The wheat crop is almost a total failure this year which is the first time it has been so since we have been in Kansas. The prospects on the bottom farms a month ago never was better, the heads were long and apparently well filled, but as it began to ripen, a change took place. Instead of the heads being well filled they contain only a few inferior, shriveled up grains. Some say it is the "fly," others weevil and bugs, that causes it. Whatever it is, it has done its work well.—Neodesha Free Press.

Accepting an oft repeated invitation, we, last Saturday, drove up and took a look over the farm of Wm. S. Patrick, about a mile south-west of town. Mr. P. has one of the best improved farms that we have seen in the country. He has a good stone house, a frame barn and other buildings, about 700 peach trees, about 400 are loaded with fruit, several hundred cherry and apple trees, now bearing, immense blackberry and raspberry patches both of which are loaded with berries, a large strawberry patch, a fine row of currants, also full of fruit, and a grape arbor fairly groaning beneath its weight of grapes. He also has about 60 acres of the nicest and cleanest corn that we have seen this season.—Concordia Enterprise.

We understand there are parties traveling over this county practicing the following game upon the farmers: They ascertain the lowest possible amount for which the farm will be sold for cash; they pay \$5 or \$10 to bind the bargain, fill out an agreement to sell for the sum named within sixty days, take this agreement, with a description of the property to a certain loan agent in this county, apply for a loan for the full amount, or more, and through the recommendation of that agent obtain the money, pay it to the farmer and take possession of the place and crops. It looks like a double fraud to us. If the place is good for so much money the farmer can obtain it and save his crops, if not good for the money the fraud

practiced on the owner of the money.—Augusta Gazette.

The first car of new wheat was received here to-day by Johnson & Bartlett, purchased from Joseph Poor and I. F. Miller, from a field of joint ownership. From a sample shown us it is a very fine quality of the Fultz variety, and from a field of ninety acres will average 25 bushels per acre.

This is the first car of wheat not only from Cowley county, but the first from the state from the crop of 1881. This car was shipped via L. L. & G. railroad to J. B. Dutch & Co., Kansas City.

We have been furnished a sample of the new wheat, and are informed by those considered competent judges, that it is a strict St. Louis red winter wheat. Mr. Bartlett, who, as a shipper, has handled every crop raised in southern Kansas, pronounces to be as good wheat as he has ever handled in the state.—Winfield Telegram, 21st.

From a little careful inquiry we think the crop prospects of Jefferson county are about as follows: Wheat will be nearly half a crop. Some pieces are very good, but others will not amount to much of anything. Corn looks fine, generally, and a very large acreage has been planted. In a few instances the seed appears to have been poor, and the stand is light. Oats and flax look well. A large breadth of the latter was sown, and the crop will probably be the largest ever raised in the county. Early potatoes are looking nicely and the late rains will make the crop. The fruit prospect is a good deal mixed. Strawberries have made the best yield that we have ever known in the state. Raspberries are likely to yield well. Some varieties of apples are bearing well and others not at all. The crop will aggregate a light one. Cherry trees bloomed full, but fruit mostly dropped off. Early varieties appear to be doing the best.—Valley Falls New Era.

We had the pleasure of looking over Mr. Ashley Chase's farm and orchard, Saturday. It joins the city on the north and contains seventy acres, fifteen of which constitute the orchard. The dwelling is situated in the midst of a fine grove of shade trees. There has lately been added considerable more stable room, and in the cattle yards is placed a large trough into which flows, constantly, water, thus affording his stock drink at any and all times. The most attractive features of the farm is the orchard, containing eight hundred apple trees and including many of the very best varieties known.

Cooper's Early White, a strong healthy tree and one of the youngest bearers, we found there, some 25 in number, all more or less containing good sized apples. He has two hundred trees of the "Ben Davis" variety and they are an unusually healthy, growing lot. Of the "Talman's Sweet" there are about 30; they are known as excellent bearers. We noticed 25 of the finest "Missouri Pippin" trees five years old, we ever saw; also the same number of "Maiden's Blue," and of equal good quality. Nearly all the trees, mentioned above, bear apples, and had it not been for the storm last week, Mr. Chase would have harvested many more bushels of apples than his own family use would require. The healthy, growing condition of these trees is due, largely, to the high state of cultivation in which the grounds are kept, in fact, all the surroundings show that the proprietor bestows much care and labor on them. We know of no one who is more worthy of so fine a farm than Mr. Chase; he has experienced many ups and downs since his sojourn in Kansas, but through his "yankee grit" and hard labor he has succeeded in placing himself and family in possession of what is destined to become one of the finest and most profitable farms in this part of Kansas.—Cawker City Journal.

Kansas Stock Topics.

C. W. Townsend, of Phenix creek, sold his wool clip of 2,400 pounds, to Epstein Brothers yesterday, for 20 cents a pound.—Emporia News.

Last Saturday we saw as fine a herd of blooded cattle on the streets as one is often permitted to gaze upon. They had been on exhibition at the farmer's picnic at the fair grounds and are the property of Mr. Casterline. They are beauties. The herd numbers about seventy.—Newton Republican.

Mr. Gottlieb, of Independence, has 1,000 fine beef cattle on the range south of Coffeyville which he expects to ship from this place. An extra train of 14 cars went from this place

Monday; Wells Bros. loaded six cars with cattle, Gottlieb six cars with "steers," and Shafer & Baily two cars.—Coffeyville Journal.

Dairy.

In an article upon the dairy cow, Henry Stewart makes the following points:

1st. In the dairy each farmer must raise his own cows for he cannot buy them.

2d. To secure a preponderance of heifer calves, a young bull should be used. For a small herd an animal not over 18 months old may be used.

3d. It is desirable to keep the bull in active service and only moderately well fed. A luxurious life is highly objectionable. If he could be used for power purposes it would be advisable.

4th. Do not fail to put a ring in his nose.

5. A high yard should be provided adjoining the cow yard for him to exercise in. For this purpose a tight board fence, six feet high, boards running up and down would answer.

6th. Never lead the bull out without the use of a snap attached to a pole and safely hooked in the ring.

Miscellaneous.

How to Keep the Boys on a Farm.

Boys on the farm grow tired of the everyday farm work, and even of their homes, unless there is something to relieve the monotony. Farmers make a serious mistake if they fail to make provision for recreation for their children. Give them something they can truly consider their own, and see how soon they become interested therein. Let them have pets, pigeons, poultry, a calf, lamb, or even pigs, with the understanding they may have all profit they can make from them, and it will be seen that the care and sales will inculcate a business tact, and at the same time engrain on the young and pliant mind a reverence for God's creatures that will be of lasting good through life. Visit a farm-house where the children are thus cared for, and note with what cheerful countenances they visit their pets, their own garden plots, their flower beds, after the toil of the day is done, seeming to forget in their enjoyment how tired they were, and if you won't realize that it is more blessed to give than receive, rest assured you have no soul. Is it any wonder that boys are anxious to leave the farm just as soon as they become old enough to be of assistance, when they have no home attractions, where "home" means toil, no recreation of any kind, not even a circus? Farmers, make your homes attractive, furnish the children good reading matter, and see that they enjoy themselves and then instead of driving the boys away it will be found they have formed pleasant attachments for their homes that will be sufficient inducements to remain.

Improving Stock.

Occasionally we meet those who lament that they can do nothing toward obtaining an improved breed of animals because they cannot afford to avail themselves of imported or superior animals to begin with. To such we would hint that all the improved breeds now commanding high prices must have sprung originally from common stock. Some particular male or female must have been selected for some special good quality, and this good quality would be inherited more or less by the progeny of that peculiar animal. This must have been the starting point of the most celebrated breeds of domesticated animals. Certain animals having some special superiority must have been selected for breeding; and this quality having been sought after and aimed at from generation to generation, and every auxiliary which good judgment could suggest to assist in the development of the quality or qualities desired, at length a herd of animals celebrated for some particular point of excellency was obtained. Now if in this way all of our distinguished herds have been produced in the past, and in foreign countries, the secret is at the service of those who think they cannot afford to get a good animal or the use of one to commence breeding from. But this may be only an apology or indifference, or for a questionable economy, it will take generations, perhaps to improve at home up to a point that one may start from by the expenditure of a very few dollars.

The Farm and Stock.

Forest Culture in Kansas a Necessity.

BY J. W. ROBSON.

The title deeds which we farmers hold to the broad acres of this old Mother Earth give us no moral right to render them unfit for habitation for ourselves, or for those who are to follow us. Nature has formed all things well, if we would only profit by her lesson, even when she made these vast plains. One-tenth part of our farms covered with timber, planted in belts, would furnish us an abundant supply for every conceivable purpose for which timber is needed on the farm. The remaining nine-tenths will furnish more of all the necessities of life, and that with far more uniform certainty, than the whole surface would produce without the protection of one-tenth in timber belts, to say nothing of the protection which would be afforded to man and beast. We would here offer a few cogent reasons why every man who lives on an upland farm should plant timber:

I. To those of us who have chosen our homes on these treeless plains, it is a binding duty that we owe to ourselves, to our state, and to our children.

II. Timber culture is no longer an experiment with us, but, with care, a certain and complete success.

III. The protection afforded by shelter belts is worth far more than the rent of the ground on which the timber stands, to say nothing of the benefits arising from the thinning-out of the trees, for fuel, etc.

IV. It renders a farm so much more beautiful and attractive as a home, and so much more valuable if we ever wish to sell.

V. One can hardly look on those thrifty groves, with their cool shade in summer and protection from piercing winds in winter, without a feeling of self-conscious satisfaction that he has done one good thing for himself, his state, and his posterity.

With these facts before them, the farmers of this state have every inducement to go forward in the work of planting trees. Our legislature is giving liberal appropriations to secure this end. Our State Horticultural Society is giving, and giving most earnestly and abundantly, all the benefit of her great experience; but its strongest and most earnest advocates today are to be found scattered all over our broad commonwealth, who are in house, barn, orchard and field, surrounded by the protecting influences of groves, hedges and belts, and know their full value in summer and winter. A high state of civilization and an abundance of timber must ever go hand in hand, and it is a hopeful sign of the times that the whole of the prairie states are moving in this direction. Kansas as a state must move with the current, if she would maintain her present proud position.

TREES SUCCESSFULLY GROWN IN KANSAS.

GREEN ASH.—For fuel and for all the manifold uses for which light, firm, elastic and durable timber is wanted, as well as handsome, light-colored finishing lumber, the Green Ash is one of our most valuable trees. Its growth is rapid when grown on a deep rich soil. We have found it indigenous in every part of Kansas we have visited.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE.—In popular parlance Box Elder. This is one of the easiest of all to cultivate. For great amount of fuel in a short time from planting, it has no superior. In Illinois it is being planted for sugar making. Its wood in the older states and in Europe is used in cabinet work. This tree and the Green Ash are excellent for shelter belts, as their roots do not stretch out far and "eat up the soil." The seeds of both are ripe in October, and are easily gathered, as they grow in bunches. They should be sown in the fall, in well-prepared ground, as for corn. To keep the seeds over winter, place them on a hard, elevated surface, putting a box over them, and cutting a trench around the box to keep water from running under them.

HONEY LOCUST.—On account of rapidity of growth and value of timber for fuel, posts, furniture, etc., we regard this native tree as very valuable. The idea seems to be common that this tree, like the common Black Locust is liable to sprout from the roots, and is also subject to attacks of the "borer." For the benefit of this quite numerous class, it will be well to state that both ideas have no foundation in fact. The seed ripens in September. Now in spring, near corn-planting time. Before sowing, scald the seed severely, by pouring boiling water over them.

ELM. (Red and White).—These two trees are beyond all question hardy, even in the most exposed positions. In rich soil they grow with great rapidity. They are, as far as our observation goes, entirely free from disease and insects. Grown thickly in artificial groves, they run up straight and tall. For isolated trees for shade, for avenues, or for group-planting for landscape effect, they are not excelled by any native tree. Michaux was right when he said that the White Elm was "the most magnificent vegetable of the temperate zone." This special commendation of these two trees may be received with some doubt by those who have given the matter but little attention. We do not wish to convey the idea that exclusive plantations be made of any one tree. But example and fashion have too much influence in guiding tree planting. The Soft Maple for instance, became, years ago, the popular tree for general planting all over the eastern portion of our state. Let us suppose that the Elm had been the popular tree: how different would

have been the face of the landscape there today! The seed of the Elms ripen in May. Sow at once, in a moist, shady spot. Plant out the trees next spring, preserving the tap-root.

HACKBERRY.—This native species grows very rapidly after the first year. The fruit should be gathered in October and sown at once, and by all means sow where wanted in the grove.

BLACK WALNUT.—This tree is too well known to need any description here. Gather the nuts as soon as they fall, after the first sharp frost in the fall. Plant them with the shucks on, in the grove, right off, where you want them to grow. Should not be planted in single rows or in shelter-belts. Transplanting, even at one year old, injures the growth of this tree.

CATALPA SPECIOSA, AND TEA'S HYBRID CATALPA.—We have no experience with these trees, but the experience of others fully demonstrates that these two new forest trees are as hardy as any of our native trees. They ought to be tested in every portion of our state.

EVERGREEN TREES.—The number of these adapted to the climate of our state are not very numerous. The Scotch Pine is easily transplanted, grows rapidly, and makes a strong, spreading tree. The Austrian Pine is in every way a denser-growing and finer tree than the Scotch, and as a screen, is impenetrable to the wind. The Red Cedar is a tree of more moderate growth but is valuable in a shelter-belt. Avoid large trees of all these three for transplanting. Choose sturdy growths one foot high, thrice transplanted. Plant early in the spring, mulch when planted; continue mulching for years, and success is certain.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

The best method is to prepare the soil precisely as we would if we were going to raise a large crop of corn. Plow deep and harrow well. Mark with corn-marker one way, and the ground is ready for receiving the trees.

PLANTING.

One or two-year-old trees do best to transplant. Open up the first row with the plow, making a deep furrow, and every third row afterwards, till the whole is finished; then with a spade clear out the furrow a little deeper every four feet. While a man handles the spade, a boy can carry and handle the trees. Tread the soil firmly around them in planting. The two vacant rows can then be planted with Cottonwood cuttings. Alternating the rows thus with hard and soft-wood trees is an advantage in securing a better growth for the hard wood. The latter grows more swiftly, and run up and shape themselves into tall, symmetrical trees. The former growing more rapidly, act as nurses, and protect the hard-wood trees from the storm.

CULTIVATION.

Passing the cultivator between the rows three times during the season will be sufficient; the same culture the second year; the third year (if the trees have grown vigorously) the plantation will take care of itself at the end of the fourth year begin to thin out the Cottonwoods. Judicious thinning of hard-wood trees after six years' growth, must also be attended to.

TREES DISCARDED.

Ailantus, Catalpa, bignonioides, Black and Yellow Locust, Lombardy Poplar, Larch, and White Willow; Evergreen trees—Balsam Fir, Hemlock Spruce, Norway Spruce, White Pine, and Arbor Vite.

OBSERVATIONS.

We observe in our journeyings throughout the state, that those settlers who planted shelter-belts and groves are fixtures on their farms, while those who never planted a tree have pulled up stakes and gone elsewhere, and others of the same class are still going. Home attractions are lacking.

We notice always that trees are an ample protection from the most violent storm. While a northwest blizzard is howling in rigid fury across the open prairie, piercing the many wrappings of humanity, it is pleasant to have the homestead safely anchored on the southeast side of a dense grove.

We observe that our domestic animals appreciate the shelter afforded by trees. How often do these storms sound the knell of death to those in exposed situations, and how slow the average farmer is to learn that the only way to moderate these storms, which everyone deprecates, is to plant trees.

We notice everywhere throughout this broad commonwealth, that plantations of trees effectively protect the garden, the orchard and field crops. This question was settled most conclusively during the spring of 1880. Sleet-laden branches were snapped by the billows of the wind. The tender inflorescence was chilled to death. The garden planted by the careful house-wife was swept bare by the drifting winds, and the cereals sown in the fields were whipped and ruined irretrievably; and all this and more, because good sturdy trunks and stout plant branches were not put in the ground years before to wrestle with the mighty winds and wrest from them their destroying power. Give us timber belts every half mile, good solid hedges every eighty rods, and then the Kansas farmer can laugh at the impetuous cold of the northwestern storm.

We have observed, also, that trees are conducive to health; one of the most important functions which trees perform, results from their taking up carbonic acid from the air and soil. When trees are exposed to the action of sunlight, a series of chemical changes are brought into play which are essential to their life. The carbonic acid of the air will be de-

composed by green parts of the surface of the plants, and the solid carbon will be fixed within its tissues, while the oxygen, (the health-giving gas,) will be set free, to restore the purity of the atmosphere.

The work before us is imperative. We must set the energies of the state in motion; we must appeal to all the land-holders of the country, and demonstrate to them the profits of timber culture. We must tell these men that the protection afforded to their farms and homes by these timber belts amply repays them for the outlay. Nay, more; tell them when every farm in the state has its own forests, our fountains of water will increase; that drouths will be less frequent, the heat less intense and the cold less severe; depressing winds and unhealthy vapors will cease; the hurricane will be tamed, and the destructive gale hushed to a gentle breeze; and especially of the coming want and suffering, if timber culture is neglected.

We must awaken an interest in railroad corporations. Tell them of their future wants for ties and trestle-work; of the thousands of miles of railroad in this state alone, with nearly ten million ties, which will nearly decay in ten years, and new ones must be substituted. Tell them that ten sections of land planted with Catalpa Speciosa will produce enough ties in twenty years to re-lay every railroad in the state—produce fence posts abundant for their use, and yet leave a forest remaining on the ground that will supply their wants for a century. Collect statistics, facts and arguments, and scatter them broadcast over the state. Let every agricultural, political and religious newspaper in the country team with information; let societies be organized for the promotion of timber culture in every township in every county of the state; let every address on agriculture or horticulture enforce this as the leading question of the day; let there be a professor of forestry in the industrial college of this state, to train young men in this science, and let no one be eligible to receive graduating honors until he is thoroughly instructed in this department. Let us keep sending our delegates to the legislature, so that senators and representatives may be awakened, and instructed to aid in this beneficent enterprise, by all reasonable legislative acts.

To every tree lover we would say, gather into your grounds the beautiful as well as substantial—every tree that is "good for food and pleasant to the sight." Instruct your fellow-citizens everywhere, always accompanied with stirring facts and appeals. Find the avenues to the pride, the ambition, and to the hearts of all, who have or would have a home.

Such, then, is part of the work that lies before us. Let us gird ourselves afresh for the work, and trusting in the favor of Heaven and the correctness of our principles, go forth with increased zeal to beautify and enrich our noble state.—Kansas Horticultural Report.

Prices of Improved Cattle.

If rather an extraordinary price is paid at any time for a superior bull or cow, a great hue and cry is set up against it on the part of many, and the person thus investing his money is stigmatized as foolishly extravagant, although in so doing he may not only benefit himself, but what is more important, greatly enrich his country, the subsequent highly valuable produce of these animals being disseminated over it. At the same time these people who so sharply criticize such investments turn around and pay perhaps much more extravagant prices for jewelry, pictures, statuary, bric-a-brac, luxurious furniture, and many other things which are of no real utility, and which, instead of adding to the wealth of the country, tend to impoverish it.

For a century past or more, and most intelligent and enterprising breeders of domestic animals in Great Britain have been in the habit of paying from five to ten times as much for superior stock as the breeders of other European countries. Now see the wealth derived from so doing. The whole intelligent stock-breeding world is their customer. Consider the United States, and what high prices our intelligent breeders have paid abroad in the first instances for superior animals and the large profits they are now deriving from the rearing of their produce.

We began upwards of a century ago with the importation of blooded horses; next come Merino sheep; then followed Short-horn and other choice breeds of cattle, together with mutton sheep and improved swine. Now look at our enormous exports of fine carriage and roadster horses; improved cattle, sheep and swine, together with their fresh and salted meats. Had we not first imported the originals of these, although obliged in many instances, to pay exorbitant prices for them, and since bred and reared, with intelligence and care, we could at this moment be exporting scarcely a dollar's worth, instead of the many millions dollars worth we now send abroad; nor could we be able to feed and clothe our people as comfortably and well as it is done at the present time.—Rural New Yorker.

J. H. BROWN.

Wellsville, N. Y., March 2, 1881.

There was joy on the farm when Ben, the oldest boy, came back from college in his sophomore year, and the village was proud of him. "Cheese it, cully," he said when he met an old friend, the son of a neighbor who joined farms with his father; "cheese it, cully, above

us your flipper; clench daddies, pardy. How's his nibs and what's the new racket?" And his proud old father said: "It was just worth mo'n twice't the money to hear Ben rattle off Greek just like a livin' language."

Apiary.

Bees Do Not Injure Grapes.

In the latter part of September, 1879, while working among my grapes, consisting of about 200 Concord and Ives seedling vines (it will not be amiss to state here that I have my bees on the north side of the Ives seedling vines which give the best shade I have found), my attention was drawn to a Concord grape that was literally covered with bees, as busy as they could be, extracting the juice from some of the berries in an incredible short time. Having been told the year previous, by my neighbor, that bees destroyed grapes by piercing small holes in them and then sucking them dry, I now had an excellent opportunity to find out whether his statement and charge was true or not.

On examining I found that 1/4 of the berries on each cluster had a small opening from the size of a point of a pin to that of its head, and these were the ones the bees visited. They would also alight on the sound ones, circle around them a few times; searching for an opening. I suppose, but failing to find such, leave for one that was punctured. As I could not examine them closely with a naked eye, I cut a few of the ripest clusters I could find, and took them to my room and examined them with my microscope, and separated the good from the punctured, and placed both on a board in front of one of my strongest colonies. It took them but a short time to empty the pierced ones, and although the sound ones were on the same board, and literally covered with bees, not one of the grapes was injured.

The next day I repeated the same experiment with 4 colonies, puncturing some of the berries myself, with the same result. Now, what the enemy is that first punctures the grapes, I do not know, but will perhaps find out this season, if my health is spared; but this much I do know, from my own observation and experiments, that bees are innocent of the charge—puncturing grapes, at least in my yards. If I had found them guilty I would not be slow to say so, and dispose of my bees, for I received a larger percentage from my vineyard the last few years than I did from my bees, but I candidly believe the good luck I had with my grapes is due to my bees.—J. W. Sturwald, in Am. Bee Journal.

The Care of Swarms.

Mrs. L. Harrison, in the Prairie Farmer, says:

As soon as a swarm is fairly clustered, it should be hived, before the scouts return, who have been sent out to find a suitable home. If they have clustered upon a limb of a tree, which the owner is willing to cut off, it is easily done by sawing it off with a little jar as possible, and laying it in front of their future home. A little smoke may be used to drive them in. The hive should be cool and clean, and placed in the shade. A new swarm will often desert a hive, if left in the sun after hiving. Where the owner has a hive of comb, free from moth worms, it should be given to a new colony, for while they are building one pound of comb, they will store 20 lbs. of honey.

How many ever had the pleasure of seeing the queen of the hive? Who can tell her among a dozen drones? Who can tell a black bee from an Italian or Cyprian, or sealed brood from sealed honey, or bee bread from propolis, or tell where to find royal jelly? Who knows that the workers only live about forty working days and the queens several years? Who knows that the queen may lay eggs before she has met the drone that will hatch and produce drones, but her eggs will never produce workers unless she has been fertilized, and when once fertile may continue to lay for years? These questions and a hundred others equally interesting are all easily demonstrated by those who avail themselves of the advanced system of bee-keeping practiced by intelligent bee-keepers of the day.

Poultry.

Hens for Profit.

The advice to get this or that breed of fowls as the best of all is frequently met with. Different breeds are recommended according to the luck the writers have with them. The following practical advice is from the American Cultivator: "To increase egg production, mark those hens in your flock remarkable for the size or the number of their eggs, and hatch these in preference for laying stock. Choose breeds which do not sit. Do not over-feed or fatten, and keep laying hens in an active hungry state. Do not, however, run into extremes and under-feed them. They must have plenty, and yet always be ready for food. Do not keep old hens; two years is the outside limit. Birds hatched, say in March, 1880, should on an egg farm, be killed for table on the first signs of moult in Autumn, 1881. They are then reasonably young, fetching a good price, and will not be so valuable in 1882. Laying hens should not have too much soft, fattening food. Sound grain in variety is the best diet, and oyster shells or mortar rubbish.

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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Topeka Alliance No. 37

Will meet at the Court House, Topeka, Saturday July 24, at 2 p. m. In connection with other important business will be the election of officers for the ensuing term. All members and farmers interested in the Alliance movement are earnestly requested to be present.

S. W. WILSON,
President.

From the State Alliance.

To Subordinate Alliances:

Article fourth of the constitution of Subordinate Alliances provides that after the first election the officers shall be elected at the regular meetings in July and January, the regular term of office being six months. I call the attention of members to this fact hoping that there will be a full attendance on the day of this election of officers; and I ask as a special favor of the secretary of each Alliance that he be prompt in reporting to the State Alliance a list of the officers elected and the number of members they have enrolled. In giving the postoffice address of the secretary elect be particular to give the name of the county.

Respectfully,
LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND,
Sec. of State Alliance.

Topeka, June 27.

Are Alive.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—O. S. Ramsey, Secretary, sends a list of the officers and a very flattering report of the workings of Collier Alliance No. 204, Trego county.

From the report we are assured that the farmers of Trego county are thoroughly alive to their own interest, and propose to be second to none in carrying out the objects and purposes set forth in the declaration of the farmers' alliance.

Bro. Ramsey reports plenty of rain this season, and the crops very good in his section of the country. He thinks the wheat will yield about 25 bushels per acre. The early planted corn, where the seed was good, looks very well, but some farmers were unfortunate in not having good seed, consequently, many fields had to be replanted.

Potatoes and garden vegetables are growing nicely, and most of the farmers are enjoying the pleasure of eating new potatoes of their own raising.

LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND,
Sec'y of State Alliance.

Topeka, June 14th.

From Crystal Springs Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing a call for items from different parts of the state, and feeling a willingness to show a measure of their appreciation for the kindness of the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY to Crystal Springs Farmers' Alliance No. 52, I will give a few items from this part which may prove interesting.

We are situated in the south east corner of Davis county, at the head of Humboldt creek, sixty miles west of Topeka, in one of the finest countries for dairying and stock raising in the world, having abundance of clear and lasting springs and streams of water, together with highly nutritious native pastures.

Most of the winter wheat was killed by the hard winter and the chinch bugs are fast ruining what was left.

Oats and spring wheat have done finely, but are also suffering from the bugs. Corn is very promising where good seed was used, but there has been much loss from poor seed, and much of it is very weedy.

Stock is doing finely and grass is now larger than it was all last season, the spring all thro' having been one of the most favorable.

Our Alliance is prospering, and most in this part are in warm sympathy with the "Farmer's Movement," but the late spring caused such a hurry with work, that the spread of enthusiasm has not been as great as would have been the case under more favorable circumstances.

We believe that such papers as the FARMER should be circulated through the whole farming community, and soon the whole country would oppose monopolies as with the voice of one man.

CLARKSON HODGINS.

Damorris, Morris Co., June 20.

The Danger at the Door.

The telegraph yesterday announced that Mr. Villard, of the Oregon transportation pool, which has captured the Northern Pacific Railway, has in company with Horace White, for-

merly of the Chicago Tribune, bought the New York Evening Post, which it is proposed to place under the editorship of Carl Schurz. If this shall be accomplished it will give the control of three of the great newspapers of New York, all member of the Associated Press, to men who are interested solely in increasing and consolidating the power of the great corporations of the country.

The Tribune and World are already controlled by Jay Gould; reinforced by the Post, whose mission of supporting and defending monopolies will be the same as theirs, and a powerful newspaper triumvirate is established whose batteries will be turned on the people without cessation. There never was cause for such alarm or such a demand for a general awakening of the people to the danger that threatens them from grasping corporations as now.

A pamphlet recently issued and addressed to bankers and investors, and others interested in the securities of the Union Pacific Railway Company, as well as railroads directly and indirectly under the control of its leading officers, reveals some startling facts that will interest the public at large. Quietly and certainly the manipulations of Jay Gould and his associates have gone on until they control nearly all of the great roads of the country. Notice how the names of two or three gentlemen figure in the list of directors: Take first the Union Pacific, and among its officers we find Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage and Jay Gould. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which has just placed bonds to the amount of \$45,000,000 on the market, has among its directors Jay Gould, Russell Sage and Sidney Dillon. The central branch of the Union Pacific, which has just placed \$6,000,000 in bonds on the market, has for its principal officers Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould and Russell Sage.

The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific exhibit the names of Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould and Russell Sage. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has for directors, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon and Russell Sage. Hannibal and St. Joseph, Jay Gould and Russell Sage. Central Railroad of New Jersey, Sidney Dillon and Jay Gould. St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, Jay Gould Russell Sage and Sidney Dillon. Jay Gould has just secured control of the International and Great Northern Railroad, and his favorite associates will no doubt soon figure as directors. In April last Jay Gould succeeded to the control of the Texas Pacific Railway, and it is understood that he and his associates control the St. Joseph and Western, running from St. Joseph to Grand Island, Neb., a distance of 289 miles. These are only a few of the roads in which Mr. Gould and his friends are largely interested. How many others are really controlled by them the public may not know until some fine morning when the former feel disposed to put on the screws, freeze out the minority stockholders, or show the people that having the power to regulate rates they propose to ruin a town here and there, squeeze the farmers of the west out of their hard earnings, or build up one city at the expense of another.

It is easy to see how this syndicate is able to go on purchasing roads and adding to their already enormous powers. They are recognized as successful managers and manipulators, who, if they choose, can largely increase the carrying trade and earnings of any road, turning it into a feeder or an outlet for the roads already under their control. They find an independent, broken-down railway with stock at a mere nominal price and purchase it. The stock is then doubled or trebled, or, as in the case of the Missouri Pacific, increased 15-1-2 times; blanket mortgage bonds are also issued, and the stock and bonds are thrown upon the market. The names of Gould, Sage, and Dillon give these securities a fictitious value; they sell at a high price and millions are realized with scarcely an effort.

The Inter-Ocean is not pretending that these men resort to practices that others would not resort to under similar circumstances or with like opportunities. It is not abusing them for taking advantage of the chances offered them; but it is calling public attention to the lax condition of our laws, which permits enormous speculations of this kind on a fictitious basis; to the system that permits watered stock to any amount to be issued, and thus places a power more dangerous than the presence of a standing army in almost every state and county in the entire land.

Talk about the patronage of the President! Why, the word of Jay Gould can turn a hundred thousand men into the street, or give employment to a hundred thousand others, any day. The vast lines of telegraph are owned by him and those in league with him. Every newspaper in Chicago pays tribute and toll to them, Gould's order would be sufficient to disturb their news facilities, and damage them almost irretrievably.

Mr. Gould may be as scrupulous as he is enterprising; he may have the broadest ideas of tolerance and liberty of opinion, but no man or set of men can be the safe custodian of such enormous power as he and his co-workers wield. It is a menace to the welfare, the liberty, the prosperity of the country, and if the people do not awaken to the danger very soon, they may find themselves helplessly bound when they become conscious of their danger. No legislature, no organization or body of men having the enactment of laws in their keeping is safe from the influence of these ambitious and far seeing speculators for they are confident of their ability to control them. The only power they respect is that held by the people, which, when aroused, makes or unmakes presidents, cabinets, congresses, and even railway kings. But even this

power may be held in abeyance too long, and arouse only to find its strength departed.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Farmers' Alliances.

Advice unasked is equivalent to an insult to many people. Notwithstanding this, we have the cheek to say a few words to our farmer readers, who may consider them as unsought advice, or give them the construction for which they are intended—as friendly warning, because, located as we are, surrounded by all sorts of politicians, by all sorts of political chicanery, and witnessing the practical workings of the political tricksters, it would be surprising, indeed, if we could not tell the farmers who are busy with their work and have no time to spend in town, some things they do not know, of what transpires in the city.

First, then, our friends are cautioned about whom they admit to their alliances. There are those whose tongues are greased for special occasions, and you will find them well lubricated when they wag at you upon political topics. If the genuine wire-puller finds that he can make a ten-strike by slobbering over you and your alliance, you may safely write it down that when you come to town your hand will be as fervently grasped, your wife and babies complimented, your crops lauded, and yourself deluged in political cologne, as though you were the mightiest statesman or philanthropist that ever breathed ozone. And right at this point is where some of you are likely to let yourself loose, for, while pumping you of all you know about the politics in your neighborhood, you will depart no wiser of any movements in the trickster's neighborhood than if you had never met him. He finds out all he wants to know, and then what?

Do you think you will see his hand in shaping affairs during the campaign; if so, you are mistaken, and just there is where the greatest blunder is always made. No blue-blood ringster ever shows his hand, it is always done by henchmen, and invariably by a neighbor whom you never once suspect. It is this very individual whom we would warn you against. He wants to get into your alliance; he is an enthusiast; he is a regular screamer. Admit him, if you wish to, but watch him! It will not be long ere he shows his hand, and you may depend upon it, every time, if he favors any one of the old ring, or any friend of it, that that hand has been manipulated by the old bunko steers.

Your organization, if we understand it, is, among other things, to grapple with and destroy "political rings that make it a point to control conventions and manipulate all the nominations of the dominant party;" to "secure the nomination and election of good and honest men to office instead of the machine workers." If these are two principles for which you work together, remember, always, that the enemy is alert, cunning, treacherous, and will make you think you are swallowing nectar when in fact you are gulping down sugar-coated drastic. Don't be deceived. You ought to have learned the lesson long ago, but, somehow, it does seem as though you never profit by the lessons learned, and year after year come up to Beloit and stumble and blunder and then amuse yourselves by self-accusations after the milk has been spilled.

If you earnestly desire to grapple with monopolies, your first care should be that the emissaries of monopolies shall not grapple with and throttle your Alliance. Remember the lesson taught you last winter, by the roaring farce performed at Topeka, entitled "The Farmers Convention," when and where the several, different, divers and sundry corporations and monopolies actually went in and captured the entire company, wardrobe, red-lights, orchestra, and all, and made the actors play a farce when they had been studying and were prepared to perform a drama; actually turned black to white; metamorphosed a funeral into a bacchanalian travesty.—Beloit Courier.

That is a Fact.

The Aurora Herald, in referring to a "high toned" inspection trip on the C. B. & Q. road, by the Illinois railroad commissioners, says: "Riding in the President's car on a special train, with hotel accommodations, at the company's expense, is not just the way for our state officers to find out whether the railroad is making unjust discriminations in its charges or not. Had they come as servants of the people, they might have learned that freight is taken from Chicago through Aurora to Batavia at less rates than is charged to drop it in Aurora; the coal is hauled from Streator through Aurora to Chicago at much less rates than is charged for leaving it in Aurora, and hundreds of other similar instances, all in violation of law. But special trains, 'the President's car' and the pay car, affording them full hotel accommodations, will close their eyes to any little misdemeanors of this kind, and bring in a report favorable to the C. B. & Q. and these violations of law will continue."—West Rural.

A Success.

On Sunday last, we drove to the farm of J. M. Vannordstrand in Castle township. Mr. Vannordstrand came here five years ago, and after paying for his claim \$200, and building a house of two rooms below and a sleeping room above, he found himself without a dollar in money, with a claim on a 160 acres of raw land, with a team, wagon and plow, a very scanty supply of provisions, and no reserve "back east" to draw upon. To-day his farm is all in cultivation, save forty acres for pasture, around which a hedge is growing. He has six

or eight acres in trees, fruit and forest, all of which have been planted in systematic order and are growing splendidly, some of his largest being four to six inches in diameter.

He has three hundred bearing peach trees well filled with fruit, he also has enough grapes for home use. Last year he built a good frame barn for four or five head of horses, besides other out-buildings. He has three wells, one for house use, and two for stock. Also good hog lots. The farm is well supplied with machinery, including a header bought three years ago. The present crop, consists of 70 acres of wheat, 45 of which will yield 30 bushels per acre, the balance, being white wheat will not yield so well. Also 35 acres of corn which last Sunday stood above a man's knee and was perfectly clean, besides which he has 35 acres of corn on rented land. In the way of stock, he has five or six head of horses, two cows, some two or three head of yearlings, about 40 head of hogs 27 of which are now ready for market and worth not less than \$260.

But how about debts? This year's wheat crop will pay him entirely out, leaving him seed, bread, his stock and farm. Vannordstrand owes his success to his industry and good management, having had no other source of income than his farm.

We don't give this to puff Vannordstrand, but as an illustration of what may be made out of the soil of McPherson county, and not what may have been made elsewhere and put on the land.—McPherson Freeman.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Chicago Advertisements.

WILEY ADAMS & CO. COMMISSION DEALERS IN
Special Attention Given to the Purchase of Stock Cattle.

WOLFE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
29 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Highest Market Price Guaranteed.

WANTED
Immediately a good shepherd, capable of handling 1000 sheep. Wages \$25 to \$30 per month. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

For Sale.
Jerusalem Antiques; also Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Black Spanish, Bronze Turkey and Pekin Duck eggs. Warranted pure and first class. For low prices, call on H. GRIFFITH, Topeka, Kas.

Poultry and Eggs for Sale.
Eggs from Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 for 15; from Light and Dark Brahma, \$1.50 for 15; Buff Cochins, Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks, \$2 for 15, carefully packed in baskets or light boxes. Have a large stock and can furnish Eggs at short notice. A few trays of the above fowls for sale. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name.
J. MONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

SHEEP.
I offer 300 Sheep for sale. 150 grade Cotswolds and 150 grade Merinos. Also five thoroughbred Merino rams. Address W. A. FOLLETTE, Kansas City, Mo.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.
I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Geese, Silver Duckling Bantams, and Canary Birds. Eggs in season.
I also offer for sale Grade Jersey Heifers, and Shepherd Pups.
J. M. ANDERSON,
Box 510, Salina, Kansas.

Buy Quinby's New Bee-Keeping!
For \$1.50 and learn how we were enabled to obtain over 15,000 lbs. of honey from 176 colonies, last season. Send for illustrated circular describing best Hives, Extractors, Comb Foundation, Smokers, Feeders, Vials, Gloves, &c. Alaska Clover seed a specialty.
L. C. ROOT & BRO.,
Mohawk, N. Y.

To Farmers and Threshermen.
If you want to buy THRESHERS, GLOVER HULLERS, HORSE POWERS or ENGINES (either portable or traction), to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes, buy the "Starved Rooster" goods. THE BEER & RICE CHANGERS, For Price List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to:
THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY,
Mansfield, Ohio.

Star Cane Mill.
GRINDS twice as fast. Double the capacity. Cheapest mill made. Warranted in every respect. We manufacture ten different styles of cane mills and a full stock of Evaporators and Sugar Makers supplies. Send for circular to
J. A. FIELD & CO.,
8th and Howard Sts., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.
C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo.,
(Near Sedalia.)
Breeder and Shipper.
Eggs for Hatching.
In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

F. E. MARSH, GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards.
MANHATTAN, KAS.
I will sell Eggs the balance of the season from my PREMIUM LIGHT BRAHMAS at the following low prices, warranted to carry safe, 15, \$1.50 25, \$2.50 50, \$5.00.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.
Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 35¢ gallons will dip 250 sheep. For circulars, address
T. SEMPLE,
O. D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas., who keeps a stock on hand and will fill orders at the above price, adding the cost of can or keg.

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O. D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas., who keeps a stock on hand and will fill orders at the above price, adding the cost of can or keg.

Breeder's Directory.

W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas., breeder of Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Ellingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

R. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY—15th year, 180 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '31, consists of 10 million hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 2-year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Kas.

Kansas Home Nurseries.
Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted.
A. H. GRIEBA,
Lawrence, Kansas.

For Sale Cheap.
All the machinery and fixtures for a first-class Cheese Factory, as follows: 2 six hundred gallon vats (one entirely new), one steam boiler and force pump, 20 presses and hoops, curd mill, curd vat, weighing can, curd knives, hoisting crane, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All will be sold cheap, and on time, with approved security. Also 18 30-gallon milk cans. **CRAWFORD MOORE**, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

HIGH-BRED SHORT HORNS.
I have now for sale a number of young Bulls ready for service, from one to three years old, of a breeding and individual merit rarely equalled. Among them are seven pure Princesses of the best strains: two Peris (pure Bates) and several Young Marys, Phylises, etc. Most of them are sired by the famous 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21509. For catalogues and particulars address
J. C. STONE, Jr.,
Leavenworth, Kas.

HORSE BILLS.
The CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE of Topeka, Kansas, is prepared to print in the best style, on good heavy paper, all kinds and sizes of

Horse Bills!!
Those owning Stallions and wanting bills can send their orders by mail at following prices:
50 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$3.00
100 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$4.00

Send copy with order, enclosing money in post office order or registered letter, with instructions as to style of cut to be used, whether light or dark, for draft or speed. The bills can be printed promptly and returned by mail or express.

CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,
TOPEKA, KAS.

Royal George.
Pedigree.
Royal George was raised by Mr. Thos. Betts, Montreal, Canada East, and was imported by John Dillan, in the fall of 1871. Royal George is eight years old this spring and stands sixteen hands high, weighs fifteen hundred lbs. and is a beautiful bright bay without white; black legs, tail and mane; heavy boned, short jointed, long neck, heavy mouth and tail, and fine style; good trotter, all sound, and well broke to either saddle or harness; is of good disposition. In short, he was said by the government officers at Buffalo to be the best horse they were ever called to examine and pass through the British Lines. Royal George was sired by Mr. Cumberland's Old Royal George.

Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foot-gaiter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse in the country, nearly all are his own color and style. Terms, \$10 to insure.

Kickapoo Ranger,
is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comet, he by Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, and has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrino.

Terms, \$500 to insure. He will stand for the season, from the first of April to the fourth of July, at Silver Lake, Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, and at my stable, corner of Harrison and 12th streets, Topeka, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Green's Bashaw has 11 horses in the 30 class.

LITTLE'S Chemical Fluid.
The New Sheep Dip.
Non Poisonous. Non-Corrosive.

Harmless when used either internally or externally; cures Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, Sore Eyes, Worms in the Throat; prevents Fly Blows in Ewes, kills Ticks on Sheep, and Lice on Cattle.

Price Reduced.
So that it is now the CHEAPEST and MOST RELIABLE SHEEP MEDICINE in the world. Send for testimonials, price list, and directions.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "127" expire with the next issue. The paper is sold at 127 cents discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

New Advertisements.

Barteldes & Co. Seeds.
Bartholomew & Co. Rams for Sale.
Case, J. I. T. M. Co.'s. Flax Threshers.
Davis, Jas. J. Sheep for Sale.
Leis Chem. Mfg Co. Dandelion Tonic.

Postmaster General James has effected a saving to the Government up to date of three-quarters of a million by reducing the number of star routes, and as there is yet a wide field for similar operations, it is believed that he will be able to put the department on a self-supporting basis.

A mongrel sire of any kind of stock should never be used. If a farmer is not able to purchase a thoroughbred alone, he should get others to unite with him and make a joint purchase, dividing purchase price and cost of keeping. When that is done no neighborhood need be without such a sire.

Statistics show that the annual consumption of eggs in the United States is about 10,600,000 barrels. The poultry marketed or consumed is estimated at 680,000,000 pounds, at \$68,000,000 and yet old farmer Jones, not knowing of the above says: "Chickens don't pay me, no how." Supposing that to be the case, some people must be losing a lot of money in disposing of the quantity of chickens and eggs used in the United States.

Before the war it required four pounds of wool to each person: since the war it requires six, which makes it necessary to have one-half more wool for the same number of persons, and no man is so short-sighted as to suppose that our population is to remain stationary. We take 200,000,000 pounds of wool to fit up our national wardrobe every year, and it will not take thirty years to reach 400,000,000. Hence the wool interests of the country must be well cared for.

There is scarcely any waste now in the slaughtering of cattle, either in Chicago or New York. What was formerly thrown away may now be listed as follows, at New York prices: Hoofs, 40c per set; pates, 14c per pound; bladder, wizen, reen and wrung gut (used for sausage purposes), 8c per pound; head, with meat taken off, 30c; flesh tail, 5c; hair tail (for plasterer's use), 4c; horns, 10c per pair (used for combs, buttons, etc.); blood dried by steam and baked for sugar refiners; stomachs, for tripe, 12c; 15c; tongues, 50c; 60c; heart and liver, 30c. Chicago prices rule a little less.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph, writing from northern Indiana, says of Alsike clover, after thirteen years' experience: First, I find it one of the finest of fertilizers we have for lands that have been run too long in other crops, thereby becoming exhausted. It has a large amount of saccharine matter, and being a perennial plant, the same as red clover yet much finer in its stems, it makes better hay and is much sweeter for all classes of stock. It yields from one to two tons per acre, and is often mown twice in a season. The first crop is the seed crop, and should be cut just as the bloom is turning dark, but not let stand longer if the seed is to be saved.

In regard to sowing tame grass seed in the fall a Kankakee, Ill., correspondent gives his experience in the *Prairie Farmer* as follows: "Last fall, as well as this fall, it was very dry here, there being no rain to wet the ground sufficiently until the 30th of September. I then sowed about eight quarts of Timothy seed to the acre, on oat stubble. I did not harrow it. The seed came up finely, and when winter set in, was about an inch high. In early spring I sowed about two and one-half lbs. of red clover seed to the acre on the same ground. The young grass wintered well. The clover came up good. I cut the crop for seed and had a fine yield."

On the subject of the grain trade the New Orleans *Picayune* says:

The magnitude which the grain movement down the Mississippi will eventually attain may be inferred from the fact that in three states, whose export trade must come this way, the cereal crops are now in excess of the total exports of the United States. Missouri must

certainly find natural market at St. Louis. Kansas is located nearly as far from Chicago as from New Orleans, and Nebraska is nearer the Gulf than the Atlantic seaboard. These three states produced last year 56,141,000 bushels of wheat and 376,000,000 bushels of corn. The surplus from these states, at present available, with cheap freights, would suffice to load 1,500 vessels of 1,000 tons burden each.

It is plain to every reader that the masses of the people in the country are becoming alarmed at the attempts of monopolists to control our courts and the press, which, with our schools, are the chief bulwarks of our free institutions; and it is now almost beyond doubt that this question will enter into the next Presidential election, and that political parties will be compelled to take decided positions in their platforms either for or against monopolies. Let the battle come; it will no doubt be hotly contested by corporate and money power, but we have faith in the people, and believe they will be victorious.

The *Railway Age* points out many advantages that would result from the proposed association of railroad superintendents. One is that the rules in regard to signals should be uniform on all the roads. On one road a given motion of the hand may mean to go ahead, on another to stop. The danger of accidents from this can be comprehended when railway employees are constantly changing from one road to another, and from the force of habit may cause a collision from following a rule that would be right on a road which he left, but entirely wrong on the new road. Such an association might also do something towards the adoption of a safer system of carcoupling that would avert the present no system at all that yearly slaughters or cripples thousands of railroad men in the prime of life. The inventors have supplied many safe couplers, but one should be adopted by all the roads to make the system perfect.

The New Land Commissioner.

Through an oversight we failed to mention last week that President Garfield had appointed Hon. N. C. McFarland of this city, Commissioner of the U. S. General Land Office, vice Williamson resigned. This is an instance wherein the office sought the man and not the man the office, and all who know Judge McFarland or desire to see the public business in the hands of men of high character will be unusually gratified by this appointment. Uncle Sam's chief land office will have a clean, business like and economical administration so long as this gentleman remains at its head, which we hope may be until Kansas, greatly needing such men in her own service shall call him home. The following, clipped from the *Washington National Republican* of June 18th, we cordially endorse when it says: "Among all the appointments of this administration few, if any, have been made which will reflect more credit upon the government than that of Judge McFarland to the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he moved to Ohio in early life, and later to Kansas, where he has since resided, carrying with him always and everywhere those sterling qualities and principles which have placed him in the front ranks as a citizen and business man. A man of noble bearing physically, of culture and refinement, of excellent social qualities, of high legal ability and attainments, a stalwart Republican, being peculiarly a western man, and having had a large and wide experience in land matters, few, if any, could bring with him into that important place more eminent fitness or greater elements of success than N. C. McFarland, of Kansas."

Not too Late to Break.

Perhaps there are a goodly number of FARMER readers who are new in the state and would still break some prairie this season if they did not fear it was too late for the sod to rot. To such we would say that breaking may be done during the next sixty days and give very satisfactory results as land for another year's crop; more especially will this apply to upland prairie and in a dry season. From the 20th of May to the 20th of June is the ideal time for prairie breaking but owing to unavoidable circumstances the writer has had more breaking done in August than in any other month and it has invariably rotted satisfactorily and been in fine condition for any crop the next season. One piece broken last year from August 5th to 15th plowed up this spring like an onion bed and apparently was in finer tilth for corn, potatoes, oats or millet than any land on the place. Many new beginners imagine they are making great headway by starting their prairie plows early in the spring, but in the long run it very seldom pays, as the more experienced well know. In sod turned before the 15th of May the roots of grass and weeds are wonderfully vigorous, the soil is moist and the wild plants immediately begin to grow up through the sod and by fall on some lands in wet seasons will have almost as complete possession as ever. Those who break in July and August have the extreme heat, the troublesome flies and a tougher growth of roots to contend with but from the instant the furrow is turned the grass, weeds and tough roots begin to wither and die and not enough rain will fall to resuscitate them; they are dead and that is what the intelligent prairie breaker seeks to accomplish. We have often seen land broken five or six inches deep with glossy furrows laid compactly on one another called "good" break-

ing. To our mind it is the poorest of breaking and we would not have it if done for nothing. A plow adjusted to cut clean, a furrow two to two and a half inches deep and leave it lying somewhat curled up, so that the elements may act on it from the under as well as the upper side, does the most satisfactory breaking we know of. If to be sown in wheat the same season we would prefer June breaking but if for corn the next season, that done in July or the first half of August would satisfy us well.

It is a favorite idea with many that a coat of grass turned under in late breaking is quite advantageous as a fertilizer but we have preferred it mowed off out of the way and used as feed. We know of no land so desirable to sow wheat on, or so certain to yield a crop as well rotted June or July breaking thoroughly harrowed and sown early, and tolerably deep with a drill.

About Turnips.

Farmers do not raise half as many turnips as they ought considering the slight labor they require and their value as food for nearly all kinds of stock. They have a feeding value about equal to potatoes, do not cost one fourth as much to raise and can be sown and matured on wheat, oat, or millet ground that otherwise would be for the time wholly idle and unproductive. Sheep are especially fond of turnips and every flock in the state would gladly undertake to harvest a good sized turnip patch this fall and would accomplish it with pleasure to themselves and profit to their owners. The finest turnips we have ever seen were raised on timbered bottom land of the Marais des Cygnes river by a farmer who had lived many years in Missouri. We inquired of him the reason why his turnips were superior to any others in the country and his explanation was that nearly every one went by the old rule of sowing about the "twenty-fifth of July, wet or dry," which was really almost a month too early; that he never sowed his seed until after the middle of August and never failed to have the finest of "fruit." We never could raise turnips equal to his, but learned from experience that success with them required good soil, good seed and seasonable rains. D. Landreth & Sons of Philadelphia, Pa., probably know more about this crop than any one in America and if we wanted seed or information we would correspond with them or better yet some house near home known to be reliable like Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence, with implicit faith in their goods or recommendations.

Is Barbed Wire Better?

We believe there is a feeling quietly taking possession of the minds of many experienced farmers that the old and rampant growing hedges are in several respects very unsatisfactory farm fences. The facts that they require so much time to grow and labor to keep them within bounds and that no kind of useful crop will grow within a rod or more on either side of them are continually causes of complaint and a day or two since we heard a well known farmer advance the idea that these hedge rows and the leaves and weeds near them were breeding grounds year after year for millions of chinch bugs, ready at the critical time to raid on the adjacent crops and blast whatever they touched. We all know that the hedge rows are nurseries for the sand bur, cockle bur, bull nettle, jimson and wild morning glory, from whence they are disseminated over the farm by the stock, birds, rabbits, cats, etc., making their eradication an impossibility. The Osage orange has been popularly considered the poor man's fence but we are not altogether certain that at the present time and under present circumstances it really is. In view of the magnitude of the problem of fencing the vast areas of uncultivated acres yet in this state we would be glad to have expressed as concisely as possible through these columns, the views of men who have paid special attention to the subject in its various bearings. If you know or have demonstrated anything new or important on the subject of fencing the prairies, let your light shine through the KANSAS FARMER.

The Prohibitory Law.—Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Test Cases.

The Supreme Court met in special session on Tuesday of last week, and rendered its decision in the test whisky cases from Leavenworth and Shawnee counties. They were given as follows: Judge Brewer delivering the opinions, all the other justices concurring. From Leavenworth county, State vs. Holmes, charged with selling bay rum, affirmed; the same charged with selling tincture of gentian, affirmed; the same for selling extract of lemon, affirmed; the same for selling McLeans cordial, reversed; from Shawnee county, State vs. Burns charged with selling brandy, affirmed; State vs. Rowley, charged with selling alcohol, affirmed; State vs. Rowley, charged with selling whisky, tolu, etc., reversed; State vs. Swift, charged with selling Ash Bitters, reversed.

The court held that under chapter 120, laws of 1881, a permit is necessary from the Probate Judge, by druggists, for the sale, as there-in stated, of all liquors known to be intoxicating, such as whisky, brandy, gin, etc. Whatever is properly known as medicines, articles for the toilet or culinary purposes, as prescribed in the United States Dispensary, do not come under the supervision of the prohibitory act. The courts virtually leave the whole matter with a jury to determine whether or not any of the articles named in the prohibition shall be sold.

The Agricultural Department.

According to the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, the appropriations for the Agricultural Department for the fiscal year are exhausted, and the greater part of the clerks have been granted a vacation until the 27th inst., when Commissioner Loring was expected to arrive in Washington and take charge of the business of the Department. There is considerable pressure for places, but it is believed that only two appointments are as yet permanently determined upon; that of Mr. Carman, to be restored to his old place as chief clerk, and that of Professor Riley, chief of the Entomological Commission, who is undoubtedly to be reinstated in the position of Entomologist, which he resigned under Commissioner Le Duc. Mr. Carman is a thoroughly competent person, and has had long experience in his position, from which he was not long ago removed by Commissioner Le Duc, on account, it is said, of his having been recommended by some of his friends for the position of Commissioner. The reinstatement of Professor Riley will be a very popular act on the part of the now Commissioner, his qualifications for the place being universally acknowledged. He is one of the leading workers in economic entomology in the country, and left the department because he could not agree with Commissioner Le Duc. His reappearance has been urged by many of the leading entomologists and scientific men throughout the country, particularly on account of the great service which he has done to the agricultural interest by the closeness of his observation in tracing the habits of the cotton worm, the army worm, the grasshopper and other injurious insects, and by his suggestions for the prevention of its ravages, which have made his reports the standard authority upon all questions relating to these destructive pests.

Don't Forget It.

It takes just as much brains to equip a good farmer or a good mechanic as to equip a good preacher or a good lawyer: The physical exertion is required of the hands instead of the tongue, and that is where the trouble comes in. Too many young men disregard the divine injunction to live by the sweat of their brow, and endeavor, instead, to make a living by the sweat of their jaw. A reasonable number of our young men can take this course and not injure the state, but when eight out of ten make up their minds to follow the professions, the result is exceedingly injurious to the community.

Improved Stock Cars.—Why Heartless, Grasping Shippers Object to Them.

The principal obstacles to the introduction of improved stock cars which admit of regular feeding and watering of cattle en route is not in the unwillingness of the railway companies to aid in the reform, but in opposition of shippers of cattle. The fraudulent and cruel practices which have become among these men are not as well known as they should be. We have no hesitation in saying that this business should be regulated by law and the practices alluded to should be made crimes punishable by heavy penalties. One of the Eastern Trunk lines recently experimented with an improved stock car, and would have adopted it but for the opposition of one of its principal customers. This man is in the habit of depriving his cattle of water until they are near the end of their route. They are fed on salted hay until their thirst becomes terrible. Just before they are to be weighed for selling they are allowed to drink all they can for the purpose of increasing their weight to the utmost. This practice has become common in the west as well as the east. Another practice, having the same end in view, is that of feeding hogs who have been allowed to become very hungry upon soft coal—of which digestible and nourishing food they will, under such circumstances, consume incredible amounts.

No person with the least spark of humanity or honesty would think of defending such cruelty and fraud. The railroad companies cannot interfere, and the strong hand of the law should be invoked to put a stop to them.—*Railway Review*.

Astonishing Number of Cattle in the Island of Jersey to the Square Mile.

The cattle number a trifle over 12,000 head; put the island in a square, and it is less than seven miles. But deduct the rocks and waste lands of its surface, the space occupied by roads, the buildings for its 60,000 inhabitants, and the gardens necessary to grow vegetables and some fruits for their own consumption, and we doubt whether the remainder would be over five square miles. If so, it would be supporting 2,400 cattle to the mile. Whether any food is imported to assist in their sustenance, we are not informed, but we take it for granted that there is not, or at least very little.

The annual average export of cattle from Jersey the past eighteen years has been 2,049, which alone are equal to the number which England supports in proportion to its size to Jersey, as she only has one to the acre. We doubt whether any country could carry under present cultivation, more sheep per square mile than Jersey does cattle. Her ability to do this is owing to the high cultivation of various sorts of grass and roots, particularly the luscious, nutritive parsnip, which assists in adding such fine flavor and rich color to the butter made from the milk of these admirable cows.—*Davenport Democrat*.

Sheep and Wool Topics.

Why Import Wool?

Isn't it a strange anomaly that we should send abroad such vast amounts of agricultural products and still be importing annually millions of dollars worth of wool? We talk of feeding the world with our wheat, corn, provisions and dairy products. We do make some approach to clothing the world with our cotton. Why rely so largely upon others to clothe us with woollens? We have increased our exports of corn the past ten years more than 6,000 per cent., our bacon and hams and butter almost 2,000 per cent., why is it that we have not begun to export wool at all? We sent abroad last year more than eight million dollars worth of beef and almost ten million dollars worth of butter and cheese, but the wool we received from abroad cost us nearly six million dollars in excess of the combined price of all these. Is it so much easier, then, in this country to raise cattle than sheep? to produce butter and cheese than wool? We think not. It is true that our wool product is increasing rapidly, but not half as rapidly as it ought. It is estimated to have nearly trebled within the eight years past, having grown from 82,500,000 pounds in 1872 to 264,000,000 in 1880. Yet in the latter year, according to official statistics, we still imported 128,131,747 pounds, valued at \$23,727,650. Did we import corn in 1880? On the contrary we sent abroad \$52,010,627 worth. This the government officials tell us was more than 4,000 per cent. of increase in the value, while the increase in the quantity of this article sent abroad was 6,000 per cent. within ten years. We wish we might see some similar increase in the product of wool. If the corn states are not the regions to produce wool most profitably we have other vast tracts where it can be produced at immense profit. Let wool growers then emulate the enterprise of the corn growers in Illinois and Kansas. Probably they would grow rich faster than the corn-growers. At present wool has a heavy import duty to protect it which corn and wheat growers and butter and cheese-producers have not.

We are glad to notice that the South, in her new career of prosperity, is paying special attention to wool-growing. Texas leads the van in the amount produced, many parts of the state being especially adapted to the business. Her product was put down at six million pounds in 1866, but at twenty-two million in 1880. The other Gulf States are said to have increased quite as rapidly in the *ratio* of their products, if not in the amount. We have seen figures crediting them with a five-fold advance since 1866.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, is congratulating the south on the invention of a new machine for separating the hulls from cotton seed and cutting up the leaves and stack of the plant so as to form a nutritious food for animals out of what was before entirely wasted. If this shall prove all that is claimed the south may find in it a blessing second only to the cotton-gin. The plant product which yields six million bales of cotton is simply immense. This, it is claimed, will support, besides the mules that raise the crop, vast flocks of sheep which may yet give the south some such precedence in wool-growing as she now enjoys in cotton-growing. Surely it would be no small profit to the south if she could turn our present imports of wool into any such item of export as is figured in her cotton crop! Treasury statistics place our wool imports for last year at \$23,727,650, but our cotton export at \$211,535,905.—*N. Y. Com. Bulletin*.

What Walter Brown & Co. Say.

Walter Brown & Co's circular dated Boston, June 25, says the wool market for the past week has not shown quite so much animation as the previous one, although the volume of sales is somewhat larger, and the demand from manufacturers has been a steady one for almost all grades on the list. There has been some slight speculative inquiry, but the transactions have been mostly consumers, who, while they are buying freely of desirable lots at current rates, at the same time express the opinion that a further advance cannot be sustained.

The opinion does not seem to be shared by the repurchasing new clip in Ohio, Michigan and similar states, where the excitement among buyers has already run prices up to a point, comparatively above the values now ruling in the eastern markets.

While the distributing markets are free from the excitement that now prevails in the wool growing districts, they are however enjoying a healthy and buoyant trade, with firm prices, and every prospect of a continuance of the present status for some weeks to come.

Woolen goods have shown some improvement during the past few days, and while prices have not materially advanced, they are very firm with the prospect of continuing steady through the season; which is likely to give more confidence to consumers in their purchaser of the raw material.

There is one respect in which farmers are very generally neglectful of their own interests, and that is in not giving more attention to the study of the market reports as given to them each week by their newspapers. Merchants make it a point to look at their report the moment the paper is in their hands, while farmers study the current prices very little, and in too many cases are destitute of a paper which gives them with any sort of correctness. Try to keep posted as to the markets, farmers, and see how much better it will pay you. It is a matter of dollars and cents.

A Point for Hog Shippers.

The *Drovers Journal*, is of the opinion that the custom of filling the bottom of hog cars with sand and earth is a poor one. Quite a large percentage of hog shippers put in two or three inches of sand, which they thoroughly wet before loading the animals, and continue to wet as often as possible in the course of the journey. It is done by some because they think it is necessary that the hogs have a "wallow," and by some because they think to increase the weight of their hogs some 5 to 8 pounds per head and keep them cool at the same time. They succeed in increasing the weight, but they come out behind in the long run, as buyers cannot be induced to purchase such animals, except at very heavy reductions, and if the seller stops to wash them off he loses much valuable time, and not unfrequently the chance of selling them on the day of arrival. Straw or prairie hay, kept as wet as necessary, makes an excellent bedding in the summer season, and the hogs arrive at market perfectly clean and almost as fresh as when loaded. A load of porkers in a car bedded with sand and water soon make both very warm, and the animals are even more uncomfortable than if exposed to a hot sun.

It further says "During the present week an unusual number of hogs have been coming to market covered with mud. Within a day or two since Armour & Co. took the pains to have a load of these hogs washed, when it was found that each hog shrunk between five and six pounds by having the mud washed off. Yesterday the buyers demanded a reduction of 10¢ to 15¢ on all hogs that carried a good coating of mud; and muddy hogs caused a good deal of dickering-trouble in the course of the day between buyers and sellers.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption*. Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in *Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases*. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. *Public speakers and Singers* use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

The Chinch Bug

The re-appearance of this little pest is widely noted in various parts of the state. He is an old inhabitant but has kept out of sight for several years. Previous to the grasshopper invasion of 1874 and 1875 the ravages of the chinch bug were extensive and costly, but since then the bug has hardly been heard of until the present year. It is supposed by some that the clean sweep which the young grasshoppers made of vegetation in the spring of 1875 deprived the chinch bug of its accustomed food so that the race nearly perished, and has been ever since recuperating until it has once more become abundant and destructive. At all events, it is now pretty well disseminated again and likely to prove as great a pest as it did ten years ago.—*Junction City Union*.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of *Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup*. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Sheep for Sale.

Messrs. Bartholomew & Co., at "Capital View Sheep Farm" have some of the finest bred Merino Rams for sale. For terms and particulars address them. See advertisement in another column.

Wanted.

An experienced man in the care of sheep can hear of a situation by calling on or addressing J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, Sec'y Kas. Wool Growers Association, Topeka, Kas.

Are you troubled with Sick Headache? If so, use *Lele's Dandelion Tonic*. It will permanently cure you.

Shepherd Dogs.

Parties desiring to purchase pure bred shepherd pups should address A. Fletcher, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., who has a nice lot for sale at \$15.00 each.

A Delaware editor, who is also a physician, offers as an inducement to new subscribers to vaccinate every one who will take his paper.

An old lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of *Parker's Ginger Tonic*. I have used a little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30, and am sure that hundreds need just such a medicine." See advertisement.

The *KANSAS FARMER*, Weekly Capital, and *American Young Folks*, sent one year for \$2.50

Mr. Patterson Meant What He Said.

I hereby certify that my boy was taken sick with typhoid fever, followed by congestion of the lungs. Dr. Dyer, an eminent physician, stated that the boy had quick consumption. A

Mr. Patterson told me that *Coe's Cough Balsam* was curing similar cases and advised me to try it. When I carried it home my wife laughed at me, but I knew that Mr. Patterson meant just what he said, and I determined to try it. Two bottles cured him, so that now he is as healthy as anybody. LYMAN DORMAN, Huntington, Conn., Aug. 28, 1886.

Many lose their beauty from the hair falling or falling. Parker's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and grayness and is an elegant dressing.

Over 165,000 Howe scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Food for the brain and nerves that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.—*Tribune*. See other column.

Sorghum Growers

Can obtain a good 2-horse Cane Mill, and a Cook Evaporator, 4x16 feet with Grates and Door—total cost, \$850 00—two years in use, at greatly reduced price, by addressing GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Lawrence, Kas.

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proven a perfect success. School Districts which are using it are more than pleased. There is no question as to its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

Cannassers make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for catalogue and terms.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

RAMS.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, two and three year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at "CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM." BARTHOLOMEW & CO. Topeka, Kas., June 28, 1881.

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

New York.

The New York *Mercantile Journal* says: The market still tends upward. Buyers are quite ready to take stock but holders avail themselves of the advantages which for a few weeks have been increasing on their side. Texas wools are in fair supply and there are one or two large holders of California, but the supply of western fleece is very small. Little or none of the new clip has yet arrived. Prices still tend up and our quotations can be readily realized. How long the set of the market will continue in the present direction it is impossible to tell, but if the experience of former years is again repeated it will be easier for our friends who are buying in the country, to pay high prices under the influence of the present flurry than to realize a profit upon their purchases. There is no special movement in foreign wools but prices are firm.

In regard to the producing regions. From Ohio all the advice continues of the same tenor. Buyers are numerous from all parts, and taken with the local operators, the farmers are in a position to dictate terms. Sales in different parts of the state have been at 35 to 36 cents, but it is said that very little wool is now obtainable at these figures, as growers have ceased to offer though they continue bids; it is now generally regarded as certain that 40 cents will be the current rate before many days. In Michigan sales are reported at 35 cents, and holders now name 37 cents as bottom. Texas is now pretty well cleared of stock, though here and there small quantities are yet available. In San Francisco best Northern has reached 31 to 33¢, and an Savannah parcels are changing hands at 30 to 31¢.

The sales in this market have ranged as follows: Coarse India at 18 to 19¢, inferior Donskol 22¢, fair 26 to 28¢, carpet nolls 16½ to 22¢, spring California 28¢, spring Texas 18 to 27¢, fall do 25 to 26¢, scoured do 70 to 72½¢, fine state 37½¢, X and XX Ohio 41 to 43¢, choice Long Island 28¢.

Chicago.

The *Drovers' Journal* says: The market for wool has become very firm all over the country, and an advance of 1 to 2¢ per lb has been realized in some of the markets. The sales in Boston the last week were heavier than for any previous week during the present year. The prices in the London market are very firm with transactions on a very liberal scale. Under all these conditions sales have been making in the market here at firm prices. Manufacturers and dealers generally seem to be satisfied that prices can be no lower this year, and a fair amount of business has been done at current rates.

We quote: Good to choice medium tub.....35 to 38¢ Coarse and dingy tub.....30 to 35¢ Fine and unwashed fleece.....16 to 20¢ Coarse and unwashed fleece.....18 to 22¢ Medium and unwashed fleece.....22 to 24¢ Medium washed fleece.....32 to 34¢ Fine washed fleece.....32 to 33¢ Coars washed fleece.....30 to 32¢

Boston.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says: The market for domestic wools has continued strong, and transactions in desirable kinds have been at full prices. Some of the larger manufacturers are stocking up liberally when they find an opportunity.

to pick up good lots at anything under the maximum prices. The smaller mills are also buying along in a moderate way at current quotations. Buyers seem to think that wools are they are now offering here are lower than they will be when the new clips come in and are ready for the market. Dealers are also feeling pretty confident in the situation, and are not inclined to force sales by any considerable price concessions.

The total sales of domestic are nearly 200,000 lbs. in excess of last week. The sales of washed fleeces are more than double those of the previous report. We quote No 1 Ohio at about 46¢; medium, 45 to 48¢; XX, 44 to 45¢; X, 42 to 43¢; Wisconsin and Michigan X 40 to 41½¢. There is considerable range in prices as the new wools are held higher than the old owing to increased cost. Advances from Ohio are that a good deal of the clip has been taken up at 35 to 38¢ there, with holders now asking 39 to 40¢ for the best wools. The Michigan market is quoted at about 36 to 37¢, and the Wisconsin, 35 to 36¢.

Philadelphia.

Wool firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 42½¢, extra 41 to 42½¢, medium 40 to 41¢, coarse 35¢, New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 37 to 40¢, medium 44¢, coarse 35¢ washed combing and delaine 38 to 40¢, unwashed do 28 to 32¢, pulled 33 to 38¢. MISSOURI—Fine at 24 to 28¢, medium at 27 to 31¢. KANSAS—Good fine at 24 to 26¢, ordinary fine at 20 to 23¢, good medium at 27 to 30¢, ordinary medium at 24 to 26¢, coarse unwashed at 20 to 25¢. TERRITORY—Choice at 25 to 28¢, average at 19 to 24¢. COLORADO—Fine at 20 to 25¢, medium at 23 to 25¢.

St. Louis.

We quote: new clip—Tub washed, choice 38 to 39¢, dingy and low 28 to 32¢; unwashed—choice clean medium 24½ to 28½¢ fair do 23 to 24, low and coarse 18 to 22, light fine 18 to 20¢, heavy do 14 to 17¢, black, cotton, burry and lots containing dung lots, range from 3 to 10¢ per lb less than fleeces in good condition; Southern burry 10 to 12½¢, for each wool sack, 3½¢ tare is deducted, and 25 cents allowed.

Kansas City.

We quote: Fine heavy, unwashed, 10 to 16¢; light fine, 16 to 18¢ medium fine, 18 to 20¢; tub washed, 38 to 40¢; Colorado and New Mexican, 12 to 17¢; black, burry or cotton, 3 to 10¢ less; Missouri 18 to 20¢; Kansas, 16 to 17¢.

Markets by Telegraph, June 27.

New York Money Market.

MONEY—Closed at 3 to 3½ per cent. PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—3 to 4½ per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days, \$4 86½; sight, \$4 86½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881.....103½ New 5's.....103½ New 4's registered.....114½ Coupons.....117½ New 4's registered.....113½ Coupons.....117½

SECURITIES. PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 130. MISSOURI SIXES—'11, 15. ST. JOE—'11, 11. CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—'11, 28½. UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, '11, 21. LAND GRANTS—'11, 18. SINKING FUNDS—'11, 30. BAR SILVER—'11, 11½. GOVERNMENTS—Quiet and fairly steady. RAILROAD BONDS—Irrregular on a moderate volume of business. STATE SECURITIES—Fairly active.

STOCKS—The stock market opened irregular and on the early dealings prices declined ¼ to 1½ per cent. higher for the general list, which subsequently advanced ¼ to 1½ per cent., but later reacted ¼ to 1½ per cent. During the afternoon speculation became quite strong, and after the second board prices showed an advance ranging from ¼ to 3 per cent. In the closing sales a slightly weaker tone prevailed, and the market closed at a reaction of ¼ to ½ per cent.

St. Louis Produce Market.

WHEAT—Unchanged. WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red, 1 13½ to 1 14½ cash; 1 13½ to 1 14½ July; 1 14½ to 1 15½ August; 1 12 to 1 14 September; 1 12 to 1 13 a year; No. 3 do 1 07½ to 1 08½ bid; No. 4 do, 1 03. CORN—Higher; 46 to 46½¢ cash; 46¢ September; 42½ to 43½¢ year. OATS—Higher; 36½¢ cash; 36½ to 36½¢ July; 27½ to 28½¢ August. RYE—Dull; 100 asked. BARLEY—No market. LEAD—Firm; 4 25. BUTTER—Steady; dairy 12 to 18¢. DRY SALT MEATS—Firm; good demand; 5 65, 8 40 to 8 60; large sales of winter clear ribs for smoking at private terms. EGGS—Steady; 12 to 12½¢. BACON—Firm; 8 12½; 9 25; 9 50. LARD—Nominal; 10 65. WHISKY—Steady; 1 06. PORK—Quiet; jobbing, 16 72.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 500; shipments, 475; market weak but not quotably lower; native steers averaging 1 00 to 1 37½ pounds sold at 4 75 to 5 42¢; cows 2 50 to 3 50; grass Texas steers 2 50 to 3 50; Colorado stockers 3 50. HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 600; market weaker and 10 to 15¢ lower; sales averaged 5 35 to 5 65; bulk at 4 40 to 5 50. SHEEP—Receipts, 1385; shipments, 831; market quiet and unchanged.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 12,823 bushels; shipments, 3,023 bushels; in store, 71,654 bushels; market firmer and 2 cents higher than Saturday; No. 1, 1 80 asked; No. 2, 98¢ bid; 1 01 asked; No. 3, 90 to 90½¢. CORN—Receipts, 2,184 bushels; shipments, 4,536 bushels; in store, 67,163 bushels; market steady; No. 2 mixed 40 to 42½¢; No. 2 white mixed, 41 to 43½¢. OATS—No. 2, 34½¢ bid. EGGS—Market weak at 10¢ per dozen. BUTTER—Fairly active at unchanged prices.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm. WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; rather excited, unsettled and irregular; No. 2 red 1 06 to 1 11; No. 2, 1 11½ cash and June; 1 13½ to 1 13½ July; 1 14½ to 1 14½ August; 1 12½ September. CORN—Moderately active and higher; 44½¢ July; 44½ to 45½¢ August; 46½¢ September. OATS—Strong and higher; 38½¢ cash and June, 37½ July; 28½ to 38½¢ August; 27½ to 27½¢ September. RYE—Steady and unchanged; 1 01. BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 1 10 to 1 12. PORK—Moderately active and higher; 16 25 to 16 30 cash; 16 35 July; 16 60 August. LARD—Demand, active and holders firm; 10 70 to 10 75¢ cash; 10 75 to 10 80 July; 10 80 to 10 82½ August; 10 70 to 10 72½ September. BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 5 65; short ribs 8 40; short clear, 8 70. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged; 1 08.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Stock Journal reports: HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 5,500; market steady; Yorkers and Butchers 5 70 to 5 90; mixed packing, 5 70 to 5 90; choice to fancy 5 90 to 6 10. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 700; market active and firm for all grades; supply of shipping cattle inadequate; butchers steers scarce and wanted; Texans active; exporters 3 75 to 4 00; heavy shipping steers, 4 40 to 5 00; light do, 4 75 to 5 00; butchers steers, 4 25 to 5 00; feeding steers, 4 75 to 5 10; stockers, 3 25 to 4 25; native cows and heifers, 3 25 to 4 25; grass Texans 3 25 to 4 10. SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, none; good local demand; fair to choice, 3 25 to 4 25.

New York Live Stock Market.

The *Drovers' Journal* Bureau reports: BEEVES—Receipts, 5,800; dull and lower for grades choice cattle scarce and firm; extremes, 8 65 to 12 25; general sales, 9 25 to 11 25. SHEEP—Receipts, 4,500; market closed weaker; sheep, 3 30 to 3 75; unshorn; 5 00 to 6 00; unshorn yearling 5 50 to 6 25; clipped, 6 70 to 7 75. SWINE—Receipts, 15,900; quiet, 6 40.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 3 90 to 4 55; common to good, 4 70 to 5 00; good to choice, 5 00 to 6 75; St. Louis, 4 75 to 6 75. WHEAT—Heavy; 1½ to 1½¢ lower; No. 3 red, 1 23½ No. 2 do, 1 26½ to 1 27½. CORN—A moderate trade; No. 3, 57½ to 57½¢; steamer, 58 to 60¢; No. 2, 63 to 64¢. PROVISIONS: steady. PORK—Dull; old, 16 25 to 17 00; new, 17 75 to 18 00. BEEF—Active and firm. TUB MEATS—Dull and lower; long clear middles, 9 00; short clear middles, 9 37½. LARD—Lower; fairly active; prime steam, 11 55 to 11 65. BUTTER—Quiet; 11 to 15¢. EGGS—Unsettled; 10 to 10½¢. OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 45½¢; white 45 to 48¢. COFFEE—Quiet and steady; Rio cargo, quoted at 10½ to 13¢; job lots, 10½¢. RICE—Fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana, 5 to 7½¢. EGGS—Quiet; 18¢.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.] BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady. FLOUR—9s 8d to 11s. WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring wheat 8s 6d to 9s 2d. CORN—Old, 5s 6½d; new, 5s 4d. OATS—6s 2d. PORK—7s 6d. BACON—Long clear middles, 4s; short clear, 4s. LARD—Cwt, 58s.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The *Drovers' Journal* reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 27,000; shipments, 5,000; market moderately active and 5 to 10¢ lower on good quality; decline mainly on good lower quality; mixed packing 5 50 to 5 85; light, 5 60 to 5 65; choice heavy packing and shipping, 5 90 to 6 15. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 1,700; best, steady; poor, weaker; exports 5 90 to 6 25; good to choice shipping 5 65 to 5 95; poor to fair 5 10 to 5 50; butchers fairly active and steady; common to choice, 2 50 to 4 25; through grass Texans, 3 40 to 4 60; stockers and feeders, 3 80 to 4 90. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 900; market weak; no extra here, poor to good shearings, 3 50 to 4 50; extra, 4 40 to 4 60; prices fully ¼ to ½¢ lower than last week.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. MAY—Upward, \$23 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22; bottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$19 to 20 00. FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 60 to 3 75; Kansas, \$3 25 to 3 35. GRAHAM, \$3 00 to 3 15. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60. WHEAT—New \$2 40 cwt. CORN—18 to 1 22 8 cwt. OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 15; state, \$1 80 to 2 00 cwt. BARLEY—2 00 to 2 35 cwt. PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES: Eggs—Per dozen, ranch 40¢ firm; state, 35¢. BUTTER—Ranch, \$8 to \$8 30; creamery, 36 to 37¢; cooking, 10 to 30¢. ONIONS—10 to 40¢. CHICKENS—per doz., old, \$4 40 to —; young, 12½¢ per lb.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Mueseler. Country produce quoted at buying prices. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....10¢ to 15¢ CHEESE—Per lb.....10 to 12 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....1 50 to 1 60 BACON—Per lb.....1 75 to 1 80 Common.....1 60 E. R. POTATOES—Per bu.....1 25 P. R. POTATOES—Per bu.....1 00 S. POTATOES.....1 00 TURNIPS.....60 to 75 APPLES.....75 to 1 00

Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave. BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.....12½ " Round ".....10 " Boneless ".....10 " Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.....7 " Hind ".....8 " By the carcass ".....7 MUTTON—Chops per lb.....12½ " Roast ".....10 to 12½ PORK.....10 to 12½ VEAL.....12½ to 15

Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's, 245 and 90 Kansas Ave. CHICKENS—Live, per doz.....2 50 to 3 00

Hides and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 128 Kansas Ave. HIDES—Green.....35 No. 2.....34 Dry.....30 Green, calf.....30 Bull and stag.....30 Yellow.....30 Dry salted, prime.....10 Dry damaged.....6 to 8 TALLOW.....25 to 30 SHEEP SKINS.....25 to 30

Grain.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHOLESALE. WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2.....85 " Fall No. 3.....80 " Fall No. 4.....75 CORN—White.....40 " Yellow.....40 OATS—Per bu, new.....38 RYE—Per bu.....50 BARLEY—Per bu.....50

RETAIL.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.....3 20 No. 2.....2 90 No. 3.....2 50 No. 4.....2 35 RYE.....1 50 CORN MEAL.....1 25 CORN CHOP.....1 25 CORN & OATS.....1 25 BRAN.....65 SHORNS.....75

New Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the *Farmer*, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the *Kansas Farmer*.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Opens Oct. 12, 1901. Tuition, \$30 per year. No extra for circulars address HENRY HYNDMAN, St. Louis.

For Sale.

850 sheep; 225 lambs, 360 yearlings, about half wethers and half ewes. 200 ewes between 1 and 4 years old; 125 ewes over four. Price \$3.00 per head. Inquire of JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kan.



Luxuriant Mustache. J. I. CASE, T. M. CO.'S NEW

Does Fast, Clean, Saving Work in Flax. As well as in Grain, Timothy and Clover.

At the head of the Class in All! Circular sent Free. Address, Racine, Wis.

Notice to Wool Buyers.

Wool buyers are hereby notified that there are held for sale at Wichita, Kansas, by members of Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association, one hundred thousand pounds of wool. Buyers desiring to purchase will please communicate with JULIUS JUNKERMANN, Secretary, Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association, Wichita, Kas.

Home Bred Bulls

FOR SALE—Two very superior Short-Horn Bulls, one 12 and one 14 months old. Large, stylish, and in fine condition. Sired by a blocky Young Mary bull. They will be sold low, quality considered. Both solid dark red. J. F. TRUEB, Newman, Jefferson Co., Kas.

ENSILAGE,

PRESERVING OF GREEN FOR-AGE CROPS.

SILOS.

BY H. K. STEVENS.

It consists of Practical "Experience with Ensilage at Echo Dale Farm; also the Practical experiences of Twenty-five Practical Farmers with Ensilage and Silos, giving their experience in feeding stock of all kinds with Ensilage, and the practical results, conclusively showing the undoubted success of this process—the Ensilage of green forage crops. By this process the farmer can realize five dollars in place of one dollar as practised by the old system of farming. Also wonderful experiments of feeding poultry, at one-half the usual cost, on Ensilage.

The book is handsomely bound, printed on good paper, and in plain type. Price by mail, postage prepaid, 60 cents.

Address

KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PATRONIZE

HOME INSTITUTIONS!!

Kansas Seed House!



F. Barteldes & Co.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

New Crop



TURNIP SEEDS

Purple Top Strap Leaved, White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved White Globe, Strap Leaved Yellow Amber Globe, Strap Leaved Yellow Aberdeen, Cowhorn (valuable for cattle), Sweet German, Red Top Globe (very fine), Extra Early White Egg, Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga.

We will furnish all of above varieties by mail, postage paid, at the following prices:

1 ounce, 10-cents; 1-4 lb, 20 cents; 1 lb, 75 cts.

Literary and Domestic

When We Are Old and Gray.

BY F. E. WEATHERLY.

When we are old and gray, love,
When we are old and gray,
When at last 'tis all, all over,
The turmoil of the day,
In the still soft hours of even,
In our life's fair twilight time,
We'll look upon the morn, love,
Upon our early prime,
"Thank God for all the sweet days!"
We'll whisper while we may,
When we are old and gray, love,
When we are old and gray.

When we were young and gay, love,
When we were young and gay,
When distant seemed December,
And all was golden May;
Amid our life's hard turmoil,
Our true love made us brave,
We thought not of the morrow,
We reek'd not of the grave;
So far seemed life's dim twilight,
So far the close of day,
When we were young and gay, love,
When we were young and gay.

Now we are old and gray, love,
Now we are old and gray,
The night-tide shadows gather,
We have no long to stay,
The last ere leaves have fallen,
The bare bleak branches bend,
Put your dear hands in mine, love,
Thus, thus we'll wait the end,
"Thank God for all the gladness!"
In peaceful hope we'll say,
Now we are old and gray, love,
Now we are old and gray.

Romance of a Glove.

"Does it please you, Katy?"
"Oh, it is splendid! I could not have suited myself half so well, had I been left to choose."
"But you have not seen the wine-cellar yet. It is a treasure of its kind. Let's go down again."
They went down the stairs together, he talking gaily, she with a troubled look on her face. After duly admiring the place she put a timid hand on his arm and said: "But, Arthur dear, let's have no wine in it."
"Why?" he asked, in surprise.
"Because I have resolved if I am ever the mistress of a house, there shall be no liquors kept in it—no social glasses for friends."
"Why, Kate, you are unreasonable. I did not know you carried your temperance opinions so far as that. Of course I shall keep wine in my house and entertain my friends with it too."

She raised her face appealingly.
"Arthur!" she said, in a tone of voice which he knew how to interpret.
Arthur's brow grew cloudy.
"But you cannot fear for me?" he said, with half-offended pride.
"I must fear for you, Arthur, if you begin as he did. And I fear for others besides—for the sons and husbands and fathers who may learn at our cheerful board to love the poison that shall slay them."
They went up the steps again and sat on a sofa in the dining-room for a few moments, while Katy put on her hat and drew on her gloves.

The argument was kept up. It is unnecessary that we should repeat all that was said on both sides. It ended at last as similar discussions have ended before. Neither was willing to yield—Katy, because she felt that her whole future happiness might be involved in it; Arthur, because he thought it would be giving away to a woman's whims, and would sacrifice too much of his popularity with his friends.

He had bought this house, paid for it, and furnished it handsomely, and in a few weeks was to bring Katy as his mistress. All the afternoons they had been looking over it together, happy as two birds with a newly-finished nest. But when Arthur closed the door and put the key in his pocket, in the chill, waning light of the December afternoon, and gave Katy his arm to see her home, it was all "broken up" between them, and a notice, "To Let," was put over the door of the pretty house the very next morning.

It was the most foolish thing to do; but then lovers can always find something to quarrel about.
They parted with a cool "Good evening," at the door of Katy's lodging house. She went up to her room to cry; he went home hurt and angry, but secretly resolving to see her again, and give her a chance to say that she was in the wrong. He would wait a few days, however; it would not do to let her see that he was in a hurry to "make it up."

He did wait nearly a week, and when he called at the modest lodging-house where he had been wont to visit so often, he was told that Miss Gardiner had been gone three days. "Gone where?" he asked, slow to believe.
"She did not tell me, sir. She said she was not coming back. Her aunt lives at Bristol."

He then took the next train to Bristol and investigated; but neither there nor in any other place, though he searched for months afterward, did he could find sign or trace of Katy Gardiner.

All this happened more than a year before I saw Katy; but we three "factory girls" who lodged at Mrs. Howell's with her, of course knew nothing about it. She came to the factory and applied for work. The superintendent thought her too delicate for such labor, but she persisted; and, in fact, she improved in health, spirits and looks after she became used to the

work and simple fare of the factory girls.
She was a stranger to us, all, and it seemed likely that she would remain so. But one day Mary Bascom's dress caught in a part of the machinery, and before any one else could think what to do Katy had sprang to her side and pulled her away by main strength from the terrible danger that threatened her. After that Mary and Lizzie Payne and I, who were her dearest friends, were Katy's sworn allies.

We all lodged together then in the big "factory boarding-house." But Katy took it into her head that we should have so much nicer times in a private lodging to ourselves; and when she took anything into her head she generally carried it through. In less than a week she had found the very place she wanted, arranged matters with the superintendent, and had us sheltered under Mrs. Howell's vine and fig tree. We four girls were the proud possessors of a tolerably large double-bedded apartment, with a queer little dressing room attached—"and the liberty of the parlor to receive callers in"—a proviso at which we all laughed.

This was "home" to us after the labor of the day. Indeed and in truth, Katy made the place so charming that we forgot the "factory girls" when we got to it. She improvised cunning little things out of trifles that are usually thrown away as useless, and the flowers growing in broken pots in our window were a glory to behold. She always had a fresh book or periodical on our table; and better than this, she brought to us the larger cultivation, and the purer taste, which taught us to use opportunities within our reach.

"What made you take to our style of life?" Katy?" asked Lizzie one evening, as we all sat in the east window watching the out-coming of the stars and telling girlish dreams.

"Destiny, my child," answered Katy, stooping to replace the little boot she had thrown off to rest her foot.

"But you might have been an authoress, or a painter, or a—bookkeeper, or—"

Lizzie's knowledge of this world was rather limited; Katy broke in upon her.

"There, that will do. I was not born a genius, and I hate arithmetic."

"But you did not always have to work for a living, Katy?" said May. "You are a lady, I know."

Katy laughed a queer sort laugh.

"Yes," she said, "and that's why I don't know how to get my living in any way but this. So behold me a healthy and honest factory girl."

She rose, made a little bow, and flourish with her small hands, and we all laughed, although she had said nothing funny.

"Milly," said she, "please light the lamp and get the magazine, while I hunt up my thimble and thread. Ladies, I find myself under the necessity of mending my gloves this evening. Oh, poverty! where is thy sting? In a shabby glove, I do believe, for nothing hurts me like that unless it be a decaying boot."

Katy's gloves were a marvel to us. She never wore any but of good quality, and always the same color—a brownish neutral tint, that harmonized with almost any dress—but just now a new pair would seem to be the one thing needed, from the appearance of the ones she brought out.

She sat and patiently mended the little rents, while I read aloud; and when she had finished the gloves looked almost new.

The next day was Saturday, and we had a half holiday. Katy and I went to make some trifling purchases, and on our way home stopped at the big boarding-house to see one of the girls who was ill.

When we came out Kate ran across the street to get a magazine from the news-shop, and came hurrying up to overtake me before I turned the corner. She had the magazine open, and one of her hands ungloved; but it was not until we reached home that she found she had lost a glove. It was too late then to go and look for it. We went and searched the next morning, but could not find it.

Katy mourned for it.

"It was my only pair, girls," said she, tragically; "and it is a loss that cannot be repaired."

What people call a "panic" had occurred in financial circles in the spring after Arthur Craig had lost his Katy, and almost without a day's warning he found himself a poor man. He left his affairs in the hands of his creditors—having satisfied himself that they could gather enough from the wreck to save themselves—and set his face to London.

He had been educated for a physician, though fortune made a merchant of him. Learning from a friend that there was an opening for a doctor in Fenwick, he came thither and began to practice.

Dr. Sewell had gone off on a visit, leaving his patients in charge of the new doctor; and so it came about that on that Saturday evening he was on his way to visit Maggie Lloyd, the sick girl at the lodging house, when, just after turning the corner near the news-shop, he saw a brown glove lying on the pavement. He was about to pass it by; but a man's instinct to pick up anything of value that seems to have no owner, made him put it in his pocket. He forgot all about the next minute.

But when he had made his call and returned to his consulting room, in taking a paper from his pocket the glove fell out, and he picked it up and looked at it with idle curiosity.

It was old and well-preserved. It had been mended often, but so neatly as to make him regard mending as one of the fine arts. It had a strangely familiar look to him. Little, and brown, and shapely, it lay on his knee,

bearing the very form of the hand that had worn it.

And as he gazed at it there came to him the memory of an hour, many months past, when he had sat by Katy's side on the green sofa in the dining-room of "their house" (alas!) and watched her put her small hands into a pair of brown gloves so much like this one.

Ever since that never-to-be-forgotten day the vision of his lost love, sitting there in the fading light, slowly drawing on her glove, her sweet eyes filling as they talked—quarreled, we should say, perhaps—had gone with him as an abiding memory of her, until he had come to know each shade of the picture—the color of the dress, the ribbon at the throat, and the shaded plum in her hat.

He looked at the little glove a long time. He had thought it might belong to one of the factory girls, as he found it near the lodging-house. But it did not look like a "factory hand's" glove. He would ask Maggie Lloyd, at any rate; so he put it carefully in his pocket until he should make his calls the next morning.

He suffered the glove to become so associated with the memory of a past that was sacred to him, that he felt his cheek burn and his hand tremble, as he drew it forth to show it to Maggie, who was sitting, in the comfort of convalescence, in an arm-chair by the window, watching the handsome young doctor writing the prescription for her benefit.

"By the way, Miss Maggie, do you know whose glove this is?"

Maggie knew it at once. It was Miss Gardiner's glove.

"Miss Gardiner?"

The name made his heart beat again.

"Is she one of the factory hands?"

"Yes; but she lodges with Mrs. Howell, quite out of town, almost; she was here to see me yesterday."

"Oh, I see!" said he, not the most relevantly. "And can you tell me how to find Mrs. Howell's house? I suppose I could go by and restore this glove to its owner."

Maggie thought this unnecessary trouble; but she gave the required direction, and he went out, saying to himself: "It can't be my Katy, of course; but the glove shall go back to its owner."

Mary and Lizzie went to church that Sunday morning. Katy declared she couldn't go, having but one glove. I stayed at home with her, and offered to keep Mrs. Howell's children for her, and so persuaded that worthy woman to attend worship with the girls.

And this is how it came about that while we were having a frolic on the carpet with the children in Mrs. Howell's room, we heard a ring at the door; and Bridget having taken herself off somewhere, there was no help for it but for one of us to answer the summons.

"You go, Katy," whispered I, in dismay. "I cannot appear."

Katy glanced serenely at her own frizzy head in the looking-glass, gave a pull at her over-skirt and a touch to her collar and opened the door.

Immediately afterward I was shocked by hearing her utter a genuine feminine scream and seeing her drop on the floor; and that a man, a perfect stranger to me, gathered her up in his arms and began raving over her in a manner that astonished me. He called her "his own darling," and "his own Katy," and actually kissed her before I could reach her.

I was surprised at myself afterward, that I hadn't ordered the gentleman out, but it never occurred to me at the time, and when Katy "came to" and sat up on the sofa and heard his speeches, she seemed so well pleased that I left them and took the children up to our room, feeling bewildered all over.

What shall I say further? Only that Katy lives in the pretty house in the town known as Dr. Craig's residence, where we three "factory girls" have a home whenever we want it. And there are no liquors found on her sideboard nor at her table.

One day I heard Arthur say: "You were a silly child, Kate, to run away from me. I should have given up the point at last, I know."

"But there would have been the splendid cellar and the ten thousand a year," answered she. "It would have been such a temptation. We are safer as it is, dear."

The Excellence of Marriage.

Happy unions are always voluntary, not only at the beginning, but as long as life lasts. Love cannot be made free by a change of statutes. It cannot be bound or lost under any circumstances. If the state should listen to the petitions of those who ask that sex relations be exempt from control, the experience of a quarter of a century would convince the world that the old, long tried, monogamic solution of the sex question is the wise one. There are evident reasons why such a result would come. In all the past emotional experiences of the race, it has been found impossible to create an intense idealization of more than one subject at one time; and it has been found, too, that when such an idealization has been tested by knowledge and time it does not diminish, but deepens; and that the effect of this long continued idealization is to create the best conditions of development, both for those who exercise it, and for those toward whom it is directed. Now, if the best conditions of happiness are once secured they should be maintained. It is not possible to bring out all the results of this mutual sex idealization. The very fact that the association is a permanent one gives it earnestness and dignity. It would not be possible to extract from a half-dozen associa-

tions, extending over a period of twenty-five years, the same amount of fine character development that would come from one fortunate association lasting for the same time. When we are once sure of the wisdom, and the integrity and affection of some friend through long experience, we spend no more brain activity in learning his peculiarities of character and in adapting ourselves to them. The association of man and wife is rather moral and affectional than intellectual. It is a rest, a certainty of point of departure for other activities. Once settled, and safely settled, we waste no power in readjusting the relations, but take the fruit as it ripens, without the need of uprooting the old and planting the new trees.—North American Review.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damaak, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet 10c. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.
\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address: F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.
50 Landscapes, Chromo Cards, etc., name on loc. 25c. 50c. 10c. 15c. 20c. 25c. 30c. 35c. 40c. 45c. 50c. 55c. 60c. 65c. 70c. 75c. 80c. 85c. 90c. 95c. 100c. 105c. 110c. 115c. 120c. 125c. 130c. 135c. 140c. 145c. 150c. 155c. 160c. 165c. 170c. 175c. 180c. 185c. 190c. 195c. 200c. 205c. 210c. 215c. 220c. 225c. 230c. 235c. 240c. 245c. 250c. 255c. 260c. 265c. 270c. 275c. 280c. 285c. 290c. 295c. 300c. 305c. 310c. 315c. 320c. 325c. 330c. 335c. 340c. 345c. 350c. 355c. 360c. 365c. 370c. 375c. 380c. 385c. 390c. 395c. 400c. 405c. 410c. 415c. 420c. 425c. 430c. 435c. 440c. 445c. 450c. 455c. 460c. 465c. 470c. 475c. 480c. 485c. 490c. 495c. 500c. 505c. 510c. 515c. 520c. 525c. 530c. 535c. 540c. 545c. 550c. 555c. 560c. 565c. 570c. 575c. 580c. 585c. 590c. 595c. 600c. 605c. 610c. 615c. 620c. 625c. 630c. 635c. 640c. 645c. 650c. 655c. 660c. 665c. 670c. 675c. 680c. 685c. 690c. 695c. 700c. 705c. 710c. 715c. 720c. 725c. 730c. 735c. 740c. 745c. 750c. 755c. 760c. 765c. 770c. 775c. 780c. 785c. 790c. 795c. 800c. 805c. 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4410c. 4415c. 4420c. 4425c. 4430c. 4435c.

Farm Letters.

SCRANTON, Green Co., Ia., June 21.—Corn planted; oats and wheat look well. Large breadth of flax sown. We need flax fibre and oil mill, brick yard, coal works and saw mill; aid given either enterprise. Improved land from \$10 to \$30 per acre. T. B. BLAKE.

LEAVENWORTH, June 19.—Rainy dull weather; harvest commencing; early crops good; potatoes, new \$1.25 per bushel. Corn generally in good order and growing fast. Stock of all kinds thrifty. Oats are very good. Strawberries are done; crop was two-thirds, prices good, averaging full 12½ cents per quart box. Farm and mechanics labor is scarce; ordinary hands command \$1.25 per day. E. J. HOLMAN.

GENEVA, Allen Co., June 20.—Wheat harvest is over and the yield is far below ordinary years; cause too much bugs. Wheat on the uplands is almost an entire failure, bottom lands good. Average yield of total number of acres will not exceed five or six bushels per acre.

Corn, oats, potatoes, flax and garden vegetables are doing finely, never had a better prospect for corn at this season of the year, although the bugs are encroaching on the fields from the lately harvested wheat very badly in some localities.

Old wheat worth \$1.00; corn, 40c; butter, 10c; eggs, 6c; milk cows, \$25 to \$35.

Stock all in fine condition, and grass growing rapidly. D. D. S.

WILSON, Russell County, 150 miles west of Topeka, June 20.—Wheat harvest is in full blast. Headers are used here this year almost exclusively, and are doing good work, the straw is long and the grain even. This year has been favorable for Russell county. We have had a good supply of rain and in good shape to benefit the crops; no heavy storms this spring. The wheat crop will harvest 20 bushels to the acre.

Harvest hands are very scarce and it will be hard to find enough to run the great number of headers that have been sold here.

Red May and Odesa are the leading varieties and have proved the best here.

Corn is pushing forward rapidly and is getting ahead of the weeds even on the creek bottoms which is saying a good deal for they have made a good growth this summer; there is a good prospect for a large crop this fall. We have not been troubled with any kind of insects on the wheat or corn.

Some farmers have laid their corn by and some are going through the last time, except those who are busy with their wheat but that does not trouble many of the farmers as the header has taken that out of their hands.

Stock has done well this summer; plenty of grass and no disease to trouble them they have had a good chance to grow fat.

Our county observes the total abstinence strictly and have not heard but little complaint about it.

Emigration comes in slow but of a good staying quality. T. W. HEY.

CORVALLIS, Smith Co., 175 miles northwest of Topeka, June 23.—Heavy rain night before last accompanied by high winds; no damage so far as heard from except lodging corn and grain, rye and winter wheat.

Harvest will commence this week, yield much better than common; some pieces badly winter killed and are thin and weedy, but most of it looking well. Chinch bugs were getting bad on spring wheat but the rain will put a check on them for the present; prospects favorable for a good crop if nothing happens between now and harvest.

Corn growing finely, some pieces "laid by," some very weedy, but generally pretty clean considering the amount of wet weather.

Hogs going into market as soon as they reach 200 lbs at \$4.30 per cent.

Farmers busy sowing millet; an increased acreage will be put in this year.

New potatoes and garden "truck" plenty; had new potatoes the size of hens' egg in seven weeks from planting.

Big Soldiers' Re-union at Logan to-day. The Big Eagle will soar the coming fourth in this county at Gaylord, the smaller birds at Porter's rancho and Germantown. The celebration at Gaylord also to be old settlers re-union—ten years old will be the oldest one.

Am glad to hear of so much blooded stock coming into Kansas; wish we had some of them here, our stock of cattle are the poorest of all our stock; some good hogs and horses but very few good cattle. W.

Miscellaneous.

How to Feed Pigs and What to Feed Them.

The National Live-Stock Journal says: The nice point in growing pigs is to keep them growing. This is easily accomplished for the first three or four weeks by feeding the sow bountifully upon nourishing slops; but the time comes very early in the life of the pig when it is impossible for the sow to supply nutriment for a large litter as rapidly as they are capable of assimilating the food, and if they have not in the meantime been taught to eat for themselves, there comes a period of retarded growth. I usually prepare for this by providing a trough apart from the sow, to which the pigs can have access, and commence by giving

them a little new sweet milk, which they soon learn to drink greedily; this is gradually changed to skim milk, and then to sour milk, buttermilk, or whey, with crumbs of bread, scraps from the kitchen table, etc. As the pigs grow older I feed corn meal cooked into a mush and mixed with whey, skimmed milk, and other house slops, and finally soaked corn; by which time they are old enough to take kindly to grass and clover, and this with the soaked corn will keep them growing rapidly.

Do not depend too largely upon corn, but provide grass in abundance. A most excellent food for the purpose of increasing the flow of milk may be prepared by grinding corn and oats together, in about equal quantities by measurement, and making a slop of the mixture. To this may be added a little oat-meal with profit. Ground rye, barley or wheat may be substituted for the corn or oats, and a mixture of all these grains will make an excellent diet; but don't forget the grass. If you are so situated that you can't give your sows access to a good pasture, cut some grass—clover is the best—and give it to them every day. Ground peas make an excellent food. Don't depend upon any one thing but use a variety.

Farm Training.

The farm is the best place in the world to raise boys. Most of the successful business men of cities were farm boys. The habits formed of early rising, constant employ of body or mind in a useful way, economy, truthfulness, honesty and virtue, are just what is needed to make sterling, go-ahead, successful men in all departments of life.

A gentleman sent the following letter to one hundred men, standing at the head of financial, commercial, professional and educational interests of an eastern city:

MY DEAR SIR:—I desire to find out, for the benefit of the boys, how the leading men of this city spent their boyhood. Will you be kind enough to tell me:

1. Whether your home for the first fifteen years of your life was on a farm, in a village, or in a city, and

2. Whether you were accustomed during any part of that period, to engage in any kind of work when not in school?

I should be glad, of course, to have you go into particulars as fully as you are disposed to do; but I do not wish to tax your patience, and I should be greatly obliged for a simple answer to these two questions.

Eighty-eight replied. Of these eighty-eight men, twelve spent the first fifteen years of their life in the city, twelve in villages, and sixty-four were farmers' boys. But of the twenty-four who lived in villages and cities, one-fourth were practically farmers' boys, for they lived in the vicinity and did the work of farmers' boys. One of these village boys said: "I learned to hoe, dig and mow, and to work, whether I liked it or not. I went to school in winter, and wrought nights and mornings for my board." Another said: "I used to work away from home on a farm in the summer and fall. In the winter, when going to school, we three boys used to work up the wood for winter-use."

This was the story of others. So that 70 out of 88—four-fifths—had farm life training.

Did the few boys on the city list have an easy time? One studied law when out of school. He had not much play. The others were poor boys, children of the working classes, in needy circumstances, accustomed to hard work from their earliest years. One said he was "generally employed in summer months and in vacations in doing any work that offered." Four were newsboys. One said that "the last year of connection with the press he earned one hundred dollars before breakfast." Another, that "he paid his own way since eight years of age, without any assistance except board from my 8th to my 11th year."

Where are the boys to-day who were at the same time going to school and amusing themselves? Where are they? We know who the 90 per cent. of successful business men were—farmers' boys, or poor and hard working town boys.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.

The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil, is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime;" but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and the said person, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the same.

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

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 Justice 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 1 cent per head and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within seven months after the time of taking up, 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 the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraisement shall be delivered to the Justice, and the Justice shall then deliver to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of 1 cent per head and costs.

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 the week ending June 29.

Chautauqua County—C. M. Knapp, clerk. MARE—Taken up by L. O. Wait of Hendricks township May 29 1881 one spotted mare 8 or 9 years old and valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay mare 3 years old, valued at \$25.

Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, clerk. MULE—Taken up by Wm B Hontz of Liberty tp, May 24 one brown mare mule about 3 years old, 13 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

STALLION—Taken up by George Heidel in Jackson tp May 21 1881 one grey stallion 3 years old, star in forehead, hind hind foot white, branded E on left shoulder, and valued at \$40.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one grey horse colt 3 years old, blaze face, four white feet, no marks or brands, valued at \$35.

COLT—Also by the same one brown mare colt 3 years old hind foot white, small star in forehead, and valued at \$35.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one white horse colt 3 years old, blaze face, four white feet, no marks or brands, valued at \$30.

Harper County—Ernest A. Rice, clerk. STEER—Taken up on the 1st day of June 1881 by W B Stevenson in Anthony township one bluish steer 2 years old branded with the letters M O F, valued at \$10.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time one bluish steer 2 years old, branded with the letters M O F, valued at \$10.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one red and white 2 year old steer, branded with the letters M O F, valued at \$15.

Johnson County—Frank Huntton, clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by Thos H Joseph of McCallum tp May 24 1881 one iron grey filley, 3 years old, and valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel Murdoch of Oxford tp on June 3 1881 one red and white one year old steer, branded K on right hip, valued at \$12.

Marshall County—W. H. Armstrong, clerk. MARE—Taken up by S F Barrett of Noble township May 22 1881 one bay mare 4 years old, white face and white feet, valued at \$20.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay horse colt 3 years old, blaze face, four white feet, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR NEW BOOK.

AMERICA

Best History Civil War. WESTERN CONTINENT, down to March 26, 1861. By STEPHEN NEWMAN, M. A. Equally Illustrated. Large 16mo. Agents are wanted for the book. Send for terms and large circulars. Address The Colburn & Newman Publishing Co., Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

DR. HENDERSON, A regular graduate in medicine. Over 12 years' practice—12th Chicago.

Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases; Asthma, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Tape-worm, Urinary and Skin Diseases, REMEDIAL WEAKNESS (night losses), SEXUAL DEBILITY (loss of sexual power), &c. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges low. Thousands of cases cured. No injurious medicines used. No detention from business. All medicines furnished—even to patients at a distance. Consultation free and confidential—call or write. Age and experience are important. A BOOK for both sexes—illustrated—and circulars of other things sent sealed for two 50 stamps. My Museum is now open. Hours: 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.—Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m.

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