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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
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Kurm Zetters.

CEDAR POINT, Chase County, 100 miles miles southwest of Topeka, June 15 .- In an article in the FARMER of June 1st by J. P. Martin, of Belle Plaine, Sumner county, he asks for a remedy for ants. I have never known them to work on sweet potatoes but they have troubled my bees and I have had no trouble in driving them away by a sprinkling soap suds on and about the hives; they don't like

Wheat bids tair for a good crop.

Most of the corn is being plowed over the second time

Stock is doing well, though grass is mest too rank and sappy.

Hogs sold off very close.

There has been a great deal of millet sown this spring, and is doing well; ground never was in better shape.

There is no diseases among the stock except in poultry, a great many have lost heavily with the cholera. F. L. DRINKWATER.

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., Kan., June 8.—If there ever was a time to make the farmers jey complete, he must be overjoyed now. All seems as though they never grew so fast before. bushel; hay, old, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Early May wheat will be ready for the sickle in two weeks.

Spring wheat and oats never promised bet-Corn ditto.

Last year we had no garden "sass" on ac count of the drouth but we are luxuriating in new potatoes, lettuce, raddishes, green peas,

We expect such heavy crops from the present outlook that the probability is freights will be raised "to what the traffic will bear" consequently we are looking about to devise some means of getting it to market direct, and at the cheapest rates. If the C. B. won't give us fair rates we can take it to the K. P. South or the B. & M. north. We have ascertained that by sending our wheat to Chicago, even at the present rates we can save about 33 per cent. which goes into the hands of middlemen. Farmers combine, and look to your in-D. S. A.

Bulls City, Osborne Co., 225 miles northwest from Topeka, June 16.—Crops all kinds look splendid. Wheat is good but badly mixand farmers are happy over the prospects of a good crop, are well along with their work, and are plowing corn.

Stock all kinds look well, and came through the exteremely cold winter in good condition. Hogs high and scarce, selling from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt., corn per bushel 23 to 25c, potatoes \$1.20 and scarce, butter 10 to 121c per lb.,

eggs 6c per dozen. A good many immigrants are going west. A good many who got extensions are coming back but too late to put in much crop.

I like the KANSAS FARMER better every week. I think every farmer in the state should take it. After harvest I am going to see how many subscribers I can get for it; it is but little use to try now for money is too scarce here.

H. S. W.

SALEM, Jewell Co., 220 miles northwest from Topeka, June 13.—The season for the past two months has been all that farmers could ask, and they are in fine spirits, although our corn is late and small. Vegetation of all kinds is growing rapidly, and harvest will be here in that planted early have the satisfaction of seethree weeks with about the usual crop of ing their corn stand three to four feet high. possession of some pieces.

According to the assessors returns, fully one third of the wheat sown in Smith county last fall was winter killed, the remainder being injured more or less. Spring wheat is making a fine appearance.

Farmers generally have concluded that stock raising is the surest business, consequently the demand has increased, and the prices are almost beyond reason, especially for young cattle. Calves from one to three months old sell readi- the rich food before them. to for three to five dollars, yearlings from fourteen to eighteen dollars, and but few are for sale at these figures.

Potato bugs are making their appearance in

dangerous numbers, and what now promises an unusual yield may be reduced. Paris green will be used to some extent, and it is said that strong brine sprinkled on the vines, or equal parts of coal oil and water will get away with the bugs; but I do not know from experience.

There are some chinch bugs in the wheat, and the alarmists are predicting trouble from them if the weather should turn dry.

WELLINGTON, Sumner Co., 190 miles southwest of Topeka, June 15.—The weather for the last two weeks has been very dry and everything is in need of rain.

Corn is nearly all laid by and is looking fine with the exception of some few fields that are "fired" owing to being cultivated when too

Harvest commenced on the 11th in this locality, some estimate that the yield will be from 12 to 25 bushels per acre.

There was quite an excitement in Wichita est week owing to a rumor that the chinch bugs and Hessian fly was working on the wheat in all the southwest part of Kansas. I think the rumor is false as I have been examining the wheat fields in this locality and could not find any flies and but very few chinch bugs, but if the dry weather continues much longer there will soon be plenty.

Oats are heading out very fine but are wanting rain to make a good crop.

Fat hogs are nearly all sold. Prices ranging from \$4.60 to \$5.00 per hundred. Fat catkinds of crops are doing their utmost and it tle, 4c per hundred; corn, 42 to 46 cents per

> COPE, Jackson Co., 16 miles northeast of Topeka, June 17.—At present writing the prospect for a big crop was never better in this section of the state with the single exception of raspberries. wheat. With us the wheat crop will be light, while on the valleys the crop is excellent, never better; on the high prairies it is very light with few exceptions, much of it has been plowed up and planted to other crops.

There was a large acreage planted to flax in promise was never better for a large crop.

The grasses on the prairies have the largest growth for this time of year ever known, so all old settlers unite in saying, and cattle being healthy are taking on flesh and fat rapidly. Stock of all kinus have been in good demand and at high prices, better than for many years. Cattle for eastern markets from 4 to 5 gross. Hogs, \$4.75 to \$5.10 and farmers are feeling happy at the results.

If railroad freights are too high now what would stock raisers and farmers realize for had some local rains, in the south part of the their labor if reasonable rates were had on our ed with rve (thanks to the railroad company). railroads? Well, we think they would pros- us there was very little, and at Baileyville six per and our fair land would bloom as the

Improvements are going on largely in the way of fencing up new farms and building houses. More land has been fenced up here this spring already than for the past three years altogether.

The heaviest rain of the season fell last night—nearly two inches of water fell. J. W. WILLIAMS.

STRAWN, Coffey County, 60 miles southwest of Topeka, June 13.—Spring, summer, autumn and winter are the four seasons of the year in this latitude. Winter sometimes monarch of the seasons began his reign in 1880 early, and prolonged his stay this spring some two weeks beyond his usual reign. Spring somewhat curtailed by his prelecessor's reign, in March began his rule; farmers rejoiced at the change, before the 25th of March many farmers were seen turning over the rich soil of Kansas. As early as the 15th to the 25th of April many live farmers were seen planting their corn. At this time all wheat. However the weeds will or have taken Corn at this time here is certainly a promising crop. We have been favored thus far this sea son with an abundance of rain; from May 18th to 24th it rained every day so that the earth was thoroughly soaked with moisture.

All, or nearly everything is lovely and cheerful here at this time of year. Millions of acres of rich luxuriant grass in Kansas from one to three feet high waving in the breeze; thousands of herds of cattle roaming over the rich beautiful prairies of our state feasting on

Sheep are increasing in numbers here very fast and are very profitable doubtless according to the investment in them, in fact, all kinds of stock thrive well here, and are considered very

profitable.

The wheat cutting season has come. of our neighbors begin to-day. Nearly all of our wheat here will be cut this week. There are some excellent pieces of wheat here this year, but more than half is below an average crop. So in our county in consequence of much being winter killed it will be less than an average crop.

Immigration is flowing into our county fast. Many new farms are being fenced in and improved; new roads are being laid out and the traveling public have to heed the many right angles of roads in their travel. Journey in any township in our county and you will behold the skillful hand of the mechanic busy in erecting dwellings for the comfort of man. Our towns and cities are increasing in population and improvements rapidly.

Without doubt our county will have an agricultural fair this fall. A stock company has been organized and other necessary steps taken for that purpose. SAMUEL HODGES.

NORTONVILLE, Jefferson Co., 35 miles north east from Topeka, June 18.—The last few dry, hot days have ripened the winter wheat rapidly; cutting will probably commence next week the crop is about the same as last year, and will probably yield ten or twelve bushels per acre. There was a large breadth of flax sown last spring which looks remarkably well. Oats look better than last year. Tame grass looks better than last year, but we have not had rain enough to make a full crop. Clover is much

better than timothy or blue grass. Corn is doing well. There has been a good deal of trouble about getting a stand, so that

the prospect is not as good as last year. We have a fair prospect for apples, but no peaches. Grapes promise well, so do blackcap

Stock of kinds is in good condition.

I notice in one of your late issues that one of your correspondents raises strong objections to Osage Orange hedges. We have raised them here for the last twenty years, and they prove satisfactory. It is planted largely every year. south Jackson county this season and the It is true it takes some time to trim and take care of it, but that does not amount to as much as the cost of keeping in repair other fences. JOSHUA WHEELER.

> SENECA, Nemaha Co., 70 miles north of To peka, June 16th.—Thus far we have had a very favorable growing season. There has just been about enough rain to give crops a good start, although now the ground is begin ning to get dry, and a good soaking rain would help us along. During the past week we miles west, it is said there was not a drop.

Grass is booming and our stock cattle are in

Very little s; ring wheat sown, but oats lok well; while winter rye is very well filled, and will be fit to harvest in about two weeks.

Clover is unusually good and will do to cut in a few days. I predict that Kansas will yet become a great producer of clover seed. The heads are now well filled with large plump seed, which was not generally the case with

the first crop of clover in Illinois. Corn does not promise very well yet as very much of the first planting had to be replanted, owing to bad seed. There has been a very general tendency on the part of crib corn not to sprout, and, we Kansas farmers will hereafter think it a matter of economy to save, and dry our seed corn thoroughly in the fall, be ore the hard freezing weather. All who did so last fall are rewarded with a good stand, and a vigorous growth of corn. The cut worms are destroying a great deal of the late plantings, and in the listed fields especially the weeds are having a good chance to smother out the corn as many of these ditches are full of weeds, the theory that the lister throws the weed seed out notwithstanding. GEORGE HAY.

From Harvey County.

scales, and unite the subordinate alliances of the county.

The farmers are fast waking up to their own we; let the whole line move forward.

Everything flourishing in this section of the bugs, Sedgwick county will have an immense ountry.

Stock getting fat on the range. Hogs healthy but rather scarce Wheat waist high; some slight indications of

Headers in the ascendant and will eventu-

ally supercede all other harvesters. Corn rushing right along. Small fruits bundant; peach trees bending under the fruit; forest trees growing like weeds. Catalpas are a magnificent sight now in full bloom, of these I have a nice grove. Have had abundant rains but now need a shower.

The correspondence from all parts of the state is a valuable feature in the FARMER; will subscribe when some of these I have run out. WM. HARDAKER, Sec'y.

Later.-Hot winds from Texas and New Mexico drying things up. Chinch bugs and shriveled grain ahead. W. H. Halstead, Harvey Co., Kas., June 13.

JEWELL, Jewell county, Kas., June 18 .- I herewith send you five more subscriptions to the "Old Reliable" for one year from our alliance. May she circulate and continue her influence until every school district is organized for the protection of the working class.

Wheat in this county will not be more than one-third crop. The rust is affecting it. No chinch bugs to do any damage as yet.

Cern all planted and up; most of it a good stand; some were compelled to re-plant.

Oats look fine, the best for three years.

Grass is very nice. Cattle doing well; no disease. 600 head of

fat cattle shipped from Jewell City on the 11th inst., sold for 5c per pound.

Hogs are worth \$4.75 per cwt.

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

The farmers are busily engaged in harvesting their wheat. From the best reports we can get the bearded varieties are making a very fair yield, while the beardless kinds are a partial failure.-Girard Press.

About thirty self-binders are now cutting wheat in this county, and about next Monday an equal number of headers will make music for the farmers. Quite a number of droppers and self-rakers are also running. Ten days more fine weather will see Pawnee's biggest wheat crop all harvested,-Larned Chronoscope.

J. M. Kauble began baling new hay, at Welda, about the middle of last week. He in a conversation with him, he expressed him- we published a suggestive answer from Mr. county a very heavy rain, while northeast of self in the belief that the city market will not that price. We don't pretend to know how much margin the shipper ought to have to cover cost of packing and shipping; but we notice that the quotations in Kansas City, for "choice, bright bales," were \$8 and \$9 per ton, on the day on which we saw him .- Garnett Plaindeal-

> It is about time for the incursions of agents for foreign fruit tree men into this country. railroads upon the question. And the express we wish to advise the farmers generally to be on the lookout for them and give every one the "grand bounce." The agent will always meet you with a nice story and an attractive illustrated book of pictured specimens, but let him alone. When you want trees go to your home nurseries and get them, and you will always save money. Don't be persuaded into from a short experience it is very evident that paying fancy prices for so called fancy fruit, for nine cases out of ten it is a fraud of the first magnitude.—Augusta Republican.

Our idea to a dot. Couldn't have said it better ourself. There's a half a dozen nurseries in the county well worth the patronage of our readers and they need not wait till the trees bear to know the kind of fruit they are to have. - Eldorado Times.

There is no disguising the deplorable fact that the chinch bugs and scalding weather are making fearful ravages upon the late wheat in almost every section of the county. For ten EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -School district days past many fields have been ruined, or at No: 15 Farmers Alliance now numbers twenty- least rendered well nigh worthless. Some of eight members and is on the eve of determined the latest wheat will be hardly worth cutting and effective work. Members entered into a Early May suffered but little and will be most lively and animated discussion in the interests ly in stack this week. The late dry hot spell of the society, and determined to call a special did the business. Reports from the eastern meeting to take steps for the erection of city counties of the state say that the destruction of wheat fields by the chinch bug has been sweeping. Eight or ten counties will have but little or no wheat. With such prospects as we had interests here and elsewhere-God speed say thirty days ago, these reports are a little depres sing. Still, in spite of the hot spell and chinch

amount of wheat to sell .- Wichita Eagle.

We took another look over Frank P. Ewing's forty acre patch of sod wheat, in Rich township, on Monday, just before the harvester was put to work, and can only repeat what was said some weeks ago-that it is undoubtedly the best piece of wheat that we have seen in Kansas. The bugs have scarcely bothered it at all. Readers will remember that this is the wheat that was put into the sod with a press drill, without re-plowing, or harrowing, or disturbing the turned sod in any manner other than the first turning: Mr. Ewing will put in forty acres more this fall, and Mr. Mc-Adam, his neighbor, will put in one hundred and sixty acres, on the same plan, the sod for which is being turned now. Under this plan, sod wheat in Kansas promises to be the most remunerative of all kinds, and we would like to see our farmers try it all around .- Garnett

Mr. Mendell, who moved from Illinois to the Lone Elm neighborhood, a year or two since, and who has had a large experience in wheat-raising, is our authority for the following recipe for keeping the chinch-bugs from moving from wheat into corn-fields: Smooth a strip of the plowed ground about a foot in width, along the side of the corn-field which you wish to protect; string a line of common salt, an inch in width, upon this smothed strip; then sprinkle a little kerosene oil upon the line of salt; and repeat the sprinkling of oil in the course of a few days, or as soon as the oil evaporates and leaves the salt dry. This will arrest the march of the army of chinch-bugs, which, just at this time of the year, are emigrating from the harvested wheat-fields to the still growing corn. They are not yet old enough to fly, and they will not cross the line of salt and oil, so their course is turned to other parts-to the prairies, perhaps. Mr. Mendell has tried this plan many times in Illinois, and has never known it to fail; in fact, he has so much confidence in it that he is willing to risk his well-known reputation for truth and veracity; as well as his reputation as wheat and corn grower, and allow us to publish it in connection with his name as it here appears. His corn field joins John Schuesler's immense wheat-field, in which the bugs have lately hatched out by the million, and he says he will thus quarantine against Mr. Schuesler's bugs .- Garnett Plaindealer.

Two or three weeks ago we suggested that some way ought to be devised whereby our farmers could realize something for the surplus started the market at Welda at \$3 per ton, but, peach crop of this county this fall. Last week Chas. Marsh, of Colorado Springs. Since that the Board of Trade have under advisement, and a committee was appointed. The committee consists of some of our wide-awake men who estimates that the surplusage of peaches, over and above home consumption will amount to over one hundred thousand bushels in this county. As it is a crop that must be disposed of in from six to ten weeks, the members of the committee have addressed the freight agents of the different companys with reference to suitable refrigerating or other cars and rates. They have also written to several canning factory firms. No answers have yet been received. The peach crop in this county every year grows in importance and magnitude. With our warm sandy soil and favorable climate and latitude, as also in four out of every five years heavy peach crops can be calculated upon. As to the quality, there's no surpassing it .- Wichita Eagle.

Clover Seed in Autumn.

A Pennsylvania farmer who has tried it, recommends that when the spring sowing of clover seed does not "catch" owing to drouth or other causes, that sowing clover seed upon the stubble in August, or early Sentember, will generally repair the damage, either with or without harrowing in, although harrowing is the most reliable practice. The cost of the extra seed is but a trifle compared with changing the proper rotation of crops established upon every well regulated farm."

I have used Higgin's Salt and consider it superior to Ashton's. I ordered Higgin's Salt but the Ashton's was sent me and I returned O. M. RICHARDS. Elmo, Wis., March 9, 1881.

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

The farm and Stock.

About Stone.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Your correspondent, David Lewis, of Stockton, Kas., de- week in each pen, the total feed, and the av sires to know how much weight the magnesian erage amount of feed required to produce one limestone will bear, etc. I think by writing to pound of increase, the average temperature is an agent of the government collecting speci- for each 100 pounds of live weight. Table No. mens of boilding stones from all the quarries 4, gives the amount of feed required to proin the west. These specimens when collected duce one pound of increase each week. In No. take an interest in the question asked.

Having a quarry of this stone, which has been worked for several years, I would feel an interest in this matter.

It is well to remark that the magnesian stone from different quarries is not always of the ting for the sake of uniformity, pens 3, 4, 8, and same texture, some is softer than others. That 9. The result obtained in the entire series are a single specimen would only approximate to given in table No. S, and this we reproduce, as the weight it would bear.

The heaviest rain we have had since the opening of spring, fell on Tuesday night. The ground cannot be plowed for several days. The chinch bags will be destroyed. They have done some damage to the wheat.

JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Franklin Co., June 13.

Experiments in Pig Feeding at the Agricultural College

Prof. Shelton has furnished for the forthcoming Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture a record of some valuable experiments made at the Agricultural College in feeding some Berkshire pigs of three different litters. It is evident each step was carefully noted and pains taken to secure accuracy. He

"Is is undoubtedly true that a very large pro portion of all the animals kept for their flesh are, in the west, 'fed' during the most inclement season of the year, receiving protection that is rarely sufficient to more than break the force of the winter blast. In some cases the 'corrals' or 'feed lots' are located in a belt of timber, s ravine, or a sink in the prairie, but rarely is the shelter sufficient to affect in the least the temperature of the inclosure.

"This western plan of feeding has often been condemmed on sentimental grounds, but the facts that stock generally has fed well under this plan, and the business of feeding has been profitable to the feeder, have prevented those objections from having very great influence. With the object of establishing some facts bearing on this point, and having a relation to profit and loss, the experiment herein detailed was undertaken."

"In this experiment ten (10) pigs were employed, all pure-bred Berkshires of good pedigree. The experiment was begun Nov. 1, 1880, and ended Jan. 16, 1881,-a period of eleven weeks. The ages of the pigs employed, were as follows:

Pen No.	1	Farrowe	d April 12, 1	879.	
Pen No.	5	•	**	**	
	7		**	44	
	2		July 4,	**	
Pen No.	\$	44		**	
Pen No.	4	144	14.	**	
Pen No.	6	44	**	**	
Pen-Ne.	8		75	*	
Pen No.	9	44	.#	**	
	10		March 20,	*	

The three dates represent three different litters.

"During the summer preceding, and up to the time the experiment began, all the pigs were kept in a large pasture-field-mostly prairie grass, but containing a small proportion of orchard grass and alfalfa-receiving an ear seen by the tables of weights given below, were a remarkably uniform lot, and of very excellent quality.

"The pens numbering 1 to 5, inclusive, were arranged in the basement of a warm stone barn, and pens 6 to 10 inclusive, in an open yard on the south side of a board fence, five feet high, but without other protection, except straw 'nests,' which were furnished both sets as needed. A single pig occupied each per, an arrangement necessary to the proper apportionthe experiment.

clusively was fed; in pens 3, 4, 8 and 9 a ration of bran, in addition to the corn, was fed, the returns for food consumed. These, during the amount varying but little from two (2) pounds per day. In all the pens all the corn that the animals would eat was fed, great care being taken that none was left over in the troughs and wasted, or, on the other hand, that the animals were insufficiently supplied. The pigs were fed twice daily, at 8 A. M., and at 4. P. M., the feed being weighed out accurately to each pig at every feeding. If at the time of feeding the previous feed had not been consumed, the surplus was removed, and proportionate reduction made in the amount of the next feed. All of the pigs received whatever water they required.

"The bran was fed dry or mixed with water, to suit the tastes of the different pigs. At first this was eaten with apparent relish, but as they increased in ripeness they seemed to care less for the bran finally refusing it altogether, when about the eighth and ninth weeks, the bran ration was discontinued.

"In order to see the effects of variations in temperature, the readings of Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the barns and at the pens in open yards, were recorded every morning at 8 o'clock. The temperature given in the table for each week are the average of the seven

that the close of each eek, a little before the time of the first feed-

shown in pounds and decimals of a pound the weight of each pig at the beginning of the experiment, the total gain, the total gain per cwt., of each pig and of the twe sets. In table No 2 is given the amount of feed consumed each Col. Broadhead, of Plessant Hill, Mo., who etc. In table No. 3 is given the feed consumed will be sent to the cabinet in Wa hington. 5, the results obtained with those pigs fed corn Mr. B. is a scientific man and no doubt will exclusively in both series, are tabulated, and in table No. 6 are given the results obtained with pigs of both series which received corn and bran. In table No. 7 for comparison, those weeks are taken in which the difference of temperature is greatest in the two series, omitfollows:

0.83	5.77	4.14	19.82	200.00	240 00 1,386.50		Pens 8 and 9 in	and bran.
0.70	4.81	4.18	21 09	252.00	1,589,00	330.00	the barn	
	5.48		21.64		2,291.00	415.00	in open yard.	
5.15	5.15	22.08			2,487.50	482.00	Pens 1, 2, and 5 in the barn	Feed, com
consumed for each 1 lb. of increase.	consumed for each 1 lb. of increase.	consumed for each 100 lbs.	consumed consumed for each 100 lbs. live weight. live weight.	Total corn con-bran con-increase. sumed. sumed.	Total corn con- sumed.	Total increase.		

"A good general-view of the results of this experiment may be had by taking as the standard of comparison, the cost of 100 pounds, of increase in the two lots of both series, receiving different feed;

100 lbs. of increase, in pens 1, 2, and 5, cost 515.02 lbs. of corn. 100 lbs. of increase, in pens 6, 7, and 10 cost 548.08

"This gives to the three outside pens, in which corn exclusively was fed, a loss of 33.06 lbs. of corn, per cwt, of increase, as compared with pens in which the same feed was used in the barn, and in the 418 lbs. of increase in pens 6, 7, and 10, a loss of 138.27 lbs. of corn, or about six (6) per cent. of the 2,291 lbs. of corn fed in these pens.

100 lbs. of increase, in pens 3 and 4, cost 481.51 lbs. of corn and 70,30 lbs. of bran. 100 lbs. of increase, in pens 8 and 9, cost 577.70 lbs. of corn and 83.33 lbs of bran.

"This gives to the two outside pens in which orn and bran were fed, a loss of 96.10 lbs. of corn and 13.03 lbs. of bran per cwt. of increase and in the total of 240 lbs. of increase made in of corn per pig each day. The pigs as will be these pens, a loss of 230.85 lbs. of corn and 31.22 lbs of bran amounting to about 16 per

bran fed in pens 8 and 9 in the open yard.
"It will be observed that the pigs fed 'out side,' besides giving much smaller returns for feed consumed, in all cases give less 'total gains,' much less 'gain per cwt.,' as shown in table No. 1, and consumed much less feed than those fed in the barn.

ment of feed, and distribution of the results of variation in individual cases was considerable. It was noticeable that the quietest animals, the "In pens 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 10 shelled corn ex- best feeders of those fed 'outside,' endured the severe weather the best, and gave the largest severe weather which prevailed the 6th, 9th, and 10th weeks, passed much of the time in a condition closely resembling hibernation; they came to their feed during severe weather with great reluctance, and rarely oftener than once each day, during the remainder of the time lying very still, the vital functions apparently moving at the slowest pace.

"The very uniform increase in the amount of feed required to produce one pound of increase, during each subsequent week of the experiment, after the first and second weeks had been passed, (a fact fully brought out by the experiments of Dr. Miles and others,) is plainly shown in table No. 4. The diminished amount of food consumed for each 100 pounds live weight during each subsequent week of the experiment, after the animals had become measurably 'ripe,' is shown in table No. 3.

"The importance of a ration of bran or other oarse feed in connection with corn, for fattening pigs, is frequently urged by writers on theoretical grounds. It was chiefly to test this question that bran was used with corn in proportion as before detailed, in two of the pens of each of the two series. The value of the which corn was exclusively fed, 9014 lbs. of I have been having some experience as well by all dealers.

ing of the week following. In table No. 1 is increase cost 4,778.5 lbs. of corn, and in pens 3, 4, 8 and 9, in which corn and bran were fed, 570 lbs. of increase cost 2,975 lbs. of corn and 432 lbs. of bran. That is

> 100 lbs. of increase, in pens 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 10, cost 530,35 lbs, of corn. 100 lbs, of increase, in pens 3, 4, 8 and 9, cost 521,93 lbs, of cern and 75.78 lbs of bran

> Or 8.42 lbs. of corn had, in this experiment, feeding value equal to that of 75.78 of bran a fact which seems to show that corn alone can be more profitably used for fattening hogs than mixed feed consisting of corn and bran."

Boultry,

"For Eggs Only."

To the novice about starting in poultry keepng, and sometimes for the more or less advanced breeder, it is essential to decide in advance what object is proposed to be accomplished before the wisest decision can be reached as to the breed or family to be invested in. One man desires a fowl g. od for all purposes of a breed from which he can sell a portion of his finest stock to other breeders at fair prices, which will furnish stock for marketing when good prices can be procured, and is also good for egg-producing and chicken-raising. This man must select carefully, for only few breeds and call in vain; the last that were hatche all these conditions. Another makes a specialty of early chickens for the market, and his purpose is best met by a large fowl maturing early, of which the Houdan is a good example; but the Houdan would not answer the purposes of No. 1, as it is a non-sitter, and he must look elsewhere for mothers for his chickens. And whoever would raise Houdan chicks must depend upon hens with the incubating instinct or upon the patented article, which unfortunately is not brought within the reach of breeders of ordinary means.

Another party-and this man is the repreresentative of a large class-desires the fowl that will furnish him absolutely the most eggs. Other qualities are of no especial account; but the greatest number of dozens. This man will unquestionably find his "best hold" in the Leghorn family. With no disparagement to the other good "egg machines," many of which have their ardent champions, it seems established for the purpose of egg-furnishing alone the Leghorn must be regarded as standing at the head. Of the various sub-breeds-Black, are better. More anon. White, Brown, Dominique-now known to our Standard, and Spangled, a few of which are bred, but not yet recognized in this country, we are not sure that it would be just to designate any one as leading the others. All are about alike excellent in this regard, as we can affirm from personal observation. And whoever has one branch of the family is naturally apt to believe that none of the others can quite equal his own.

It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the egg of a Leghorn is necessarily a small egg. Of course it will not equal in bulk the egg produced by a fowl three or four times as large, but in proportion to the bulk of its body the Leghorn, under proper treatment, will yield eggs that are thoroughly respectable in size; and the only wonder is that when the com-paratively small bodies of the fowls are taken into account they can by any process of nature produce the weight of eggs yielded up every season during their period of usefulness.

Then, too, a flock of Leghorn fowls are real

beauties about any gentleman's place, and no less around the cottage of the humblest laborer. To be sure they have not the magnificent solidity of some of the larger breeds, but solidity of bulk and magnitude of size do not by any means constitute beauty. Neither have they cent. of all corn and 15 per cent. of all the the ornamental plumage of the breeds whose greatest attractions are in feather. But there perhaps the best way is to suspend the bu is no more perfect black plumage than that of the Black Leghorn, no white purer than that of lin sack, and then suspended in a tub 3 in the white branch of this family, while the larger all round than the sack of bu Brown Leghorn, cock and hen alike, are gitted Where butter is made in considerable qua by nature with a dress of beauty which may well invite the careful study of the most gifted and these are suspended in oak barrels 1 artist. But his "style" is perhaps the princiyards was quite marked throughout, and the pal glory of the Leghora cock of all varieties, round the sack. In some cases the oak ba and a more wide-awake, independent, self-responsible appearing fellow it would be hard to has two cleats on the under side, 11 in find in all the family of Gallus. Look at him thick; this is to keep the sack of butter u as he leads his graceful lady companions in the brine, as it would otherwise rise to the search of the choicest worm or the most toothsome bug. Admire the dignity, the pride, the the head replaced, and the brine po grace with which every movement is attended. There is no affectation in the fellow. You may think so at first sight, but he is not a dapper 'young gentleman" polished up for the occa- for many months. The butter is better sion. Every movement is his own, is born put in granules, only having been wash with him, and will be carried through his brief existence. The counterfeiting is not on his taken out, it is then worked and salted side; and as to the young man-well, we are will be found as fine as when fresh. The not writing about him now. It is a great deal excludes the air, and all is preserved. more pleasant to write concerning our feathered pets, and especially a branch of the family deserving so well as the Leghorn. It is no wonder that the breeders of this variety grow enthusiastic over their good qualities, and that the thousands of owners far and near admire their inherent beauty, while other thousands, who probably never owned a pure-blooded fowl in their lives, point to their best egg-producing mongrels with emphatic pride and assert that "she's got Leghorn blood in her. She's the best layer I ever saw !"-Am. Poultry Yard.

Poultry Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I hoped my bran fed in this experiment may be shown in former article on poultry would draw forth a brief summary and comparison of the results some response from those interested in the subobtained. In pens 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 10, in ject, but none have appeared. I write again as

as theory in that line.

Since writing my former article"Dominique and Plymouth Rocks" I sent to Messrs. Baldwin & St. John, bought fourteen eggs of them; cost three dollars, express one dollar more; set them under a quiet hen of the Brahma type. She hatched all but one, it died in the egg three of them she killed by tramping on them, the rest ten of them are doing well and are beauties; think I will succeed with them as they are over a week old now.

The Plymouth Rocks are the hardiest chickens I ever raised. I have raised or taken off near one hundred and thirty, don't think I have lost over five from exposure; the rate caught a few but the boys and traps soon cleared them out. They roost in the hen house in open boxes at night, go in and out at leisure and many of them only three weeks old are on the perch with their mothers. I placed boards up for them at first but they soon declare their ndependence by going on to the poles. have to place the morning meal for those tha are weaned where they can get a lunch as they come out in their haste to be off bug-hunting. I am always up before sun up, but never se them till the hot sun drives them in to drink they are certainly the farmers chickens.

My first lot were under Brahma hens; th chicks were too industrious for their lazy shift less mothers and literally left them to cluck under Plymouth Rock hens do better as the mothers travel with them, and are careful to bring them into the house on the approach o a storm. To-day we had a heavy rain fall which flooded the ground and I did not loose chick; the hens took them all to the shelter I feed baked bread to the little ones; if the have diarrhea give them boiled rice, boile milk with red or black pepper in it, neve sweet milk; never leave their feed or water vessels to become sour or filthy; clean out the house and coops once a week. Give just a little lime in their water; ; and, well, I've raise chickens in Kansas fifteen years and never ha the cholera among them. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." S your large eggs; haven't broke one this summe with a double yolk; they generally hatch an are sure to produce large robust chicken which in turn will produce large eggs, ar thus improve your stock while the rever practice would decrease the size and vigo Theory is good but practice and experien

MRS. M. J. HUNTER Concordia, Kas., June 17.

Dairy.

Keeping Butter.

There are two ways for butter makers to over the troubles of the hot season. One tem, adopted by some good dairyman, is, no make any surplus butter at that season, bu have their cows go dry the 1st of July, come in again in September and October. this case they produce butter only at the sons that command the best price, and the c go dry at the busiest season, giving the da man more time for his harvest. Less butter consumed during the three warm months, a under the old system, more is made than in other three months. The second way is make only the very best quality of butter, e in the hot season, and preserve it for th

months or more by excluding the air from i If butter is put up in the best condition, kept from the contaminating contact of it will come out as rosy in color, and fine flavor, in October or December, as when up in July and August. There have been terent ways devised for excluding the air; in strong brine. The butter is put into a n ty, it is put up in sacks holding 100 enough to allow of 11 inches of brine are made tight at both heads; the upper l The upper head is taken out, the sack put through a hole in the head, and, when fi brine, this is plugged. This barrel, stan in a cool place, will keep the butter perf brine, but not salted or worked; and Live-Stock Journal.

Quinine and Arsenic

form the basis of many of the ague remedies market, and are the last resort of physician people who know no better medicine to em for this distressing complaint. The effects of er of these drugs are destructive to the sy producing headache, intestinal disorders, go, dissiness, ringing in the ears, and depr of the constitutional health. Ayer's agu is a vegetable discovery, containing n quinine, arsenic, nor any deleterious ingre and is an infallible and rapid ours for and is an institute and rapid outside form of fever and ague. Its effects are pernent and certain, and no injury can result its use. Besides being a positive cure for i and ague in all its forms, it is also a supermost of plives completely. It is a supermost of plives completely. remedy for liver complaints. It is an ex tonic and preventive, as well as ours, of all com-plaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and mias-matic districts. By direct action on the liver and billiary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous and healthy condition. For set

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Grange and Alliance.

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County Alliances.

Headq'ters State Farmers' Alliance, }
Topeka, Kas., June 10.

Several communications have been received making inquiry in regard to County Alliances, and in answer will say that it was the intention of the officers of the State Alliance when they issued the call requesting the organization of county alliances, that the county organizations should be composed of three delegates from each district alliance in the county, and that those delegates be elected by their respective alliances to serve for a term of six months, and the officers of the County Alliance should be elected for a term of six months.

In regard to representation in the State alliance, each subordinate is entitled to one dele-

Delegates from County Alliances can not represent the district alliances of their county, nor have any voice in the State Alliance, until action has been taken by that body allowing them the privilege of a delegate.

A County Alliance can not charter subordinate alliances, all charters must be issued by the State Alliance.

Respectfully,

Louis A. MULHOLLAND, Sec. of State Alliance.

From the State Alliance

To Subordinate Alliances:

The constitution of the State Alliance designates Topeka as the place, and the first Wednesday after the first Monday in September as the time for the annual meeting of the State Alliance. This year (according to the provisions of the constitution) they will convene on Wednesday the 7th day of September. But many of the subordinate Alliances have asked that the meeting of the State Alliance be changed from the 7th to the 14th day of September, this request is made from the fact that the State fair will be held at Topeka, during the week from September 12th to 17th. This change of time can only be made by the consent of two-thirds of the Subordinate Alliances. I therefore take this method of bringing the subject before the Alliances throughout the state that they may all take immediate action in the matter. I also urge them to acquiesce in the request to change the time for the following reasons:

The State Fair beyond a doubt will be the grandest exhibition of the kind ever held in the state and every member of the Alliance would like if convenient to attend.

It is the Alliances in the western part of the state that ask for the change as they would like to attend both the fair and Alliance meeting but can not well afford the expense of two trips. We can by this change associate business with pleasure and thereby reap a double

The different railroad companies are all interested in the success of the State Fair, and the managers of some roads have already assured me that the rates of fair to Topeka and return w ll be much lower at that time than at any other. I earnestly request each secretary to bring this subject before his Alliance at the next meeting and report at once to this office what action is taken.

Very respectfully, Louis A. MULHOLLAND, Sec.'y of State Alliance.

Topeka, June 16th.

Representation in the State Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The system of representation in the State Alliance adopted by that organization last winter, will prove rather expensive to many of the weaker subordinate alliances, which will undoubtedly be the cause of very many being unrepresented, besides should it prove that every subordinate alliance should send a delegate, it would make a very large and cumbersome body in a year or two should farmers continue to organize as at the present rate. In counties where the farmers are awake to their interests and have organizations close together, and consequently a small membership the expense would be very heavy indeed should every alliance send a delegate.

If we could devise a plan whereby we could send a joint representation of any number of alliances up to, but not to exceed, five and let that delegate sent jointly by these cast as many votes as he represents subordinate alliances. Let each alliance which feels able to bear the expense send a delegate to represent it there, but restrict that delegate to but one vote.

I am only making these suggestions for the consideration of the different alliances before the next meeting of the State Alliance. We must adopt a system of representation that will be just to all, and not oppressive to those at a distance, Undoubtedly there are good reasons why all the meetings should be held, but there may also be good reasons why they should be held in different places in the state.

Let the delegates sent to the next state meeting be well instructed in all these things.

No doubt the delegates sent this fall to the meeting will have many grave questions to take into consideration and decide, therefore the delegates should be well chosen, and it is the duty of the subordinate alliances that their delegates will be a convention that will properly represent our cause, and that it will fairly represent the intelligence and standing of the farmers of the state. Say what we will the farmers represent some of the highest intelligence and moral character in the country, and the alliance should represent those qualities S. B. KOKANOUR.

Clay Center, Kas., June 13.

From Alliance No. 151.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-

At the last meeting of our alliance we had a very warm debate regarding the fraudulent returns of one of our townships assessment. It was finally decided to pass strong resolutions censuring such acts, and demanding our commissioners to investigate the returns, and to prosecute for perjury all persons who had grossly undervalued their personal property. We believe it is the duty of the alliance to look after the interests of the tax payers.

We are pleased to know that the State Alliance has authorized county alliances. By a county organization we can with some show of success, fight the rings in our counties, and we regret that we have not the requisite number of local alliances to entitle us a county organization, but hope soon to have the requisite number.

I hope the day is not far off when every farmer in the state will see the necessity of joining the farmers' movements-the Alliance and Grange; then, and not till then, can we expect to obtain our just rights.

The straight-forward, bold management of the Kansas Farmer Company will bring this most needed union about. I feel confiden there is not a farmer in the state, who would regret having subscribed for the paper, after having read a few copies, he would see that it is a beacon light warning all farmers to beware of the many snares that are laid to entangle them in the meshes of the monopolist in every E. S. CROWELL. imaginable form.

Solomon City, Kas.

The Power of Organization.

Poverty is a fact. Wealth is a fact. These facts are factors that go to make life enjoyable or endurable. With advancing civilization the pauper and the millionaire go hand in hand. The wage labor class support both; the pauper by taxes, the millionaire through

The labor movement is a war against pover ty. It is a true leveler. It levels up. The power of organization is beginning to draw on the betrayed and robbed masses. The producers see the glimmer of a light that is destin ed to grow brighter and brighter leading them from bondage to freedom.

The trades union is the school of the mechanic in the science of government, fitting him for leadership in the army of unskilled labor. The Trades Council is a consultation of leaders preparatory to an onslaught against -what? Not against capital but against pov-

The science of organization is the science of he poor man's penn can be made to go farther than a rich man's dollar. Many an organization has failed, but each failure brings us nearer success. Experience is costly, but after all it pays.

Out of the trades unions of Germany has grown the Social Democratic party. Out of the trades unions of America the party of the future is being nursed and fostered, prepara-

A letter of inquiry was written to a person in Michigan recently, by a Patron of another state inquiring for farm property, as the writer wished to settle in Michigan. He says, "Have you a good grange in your vicinity? that is to my wife and me an essential, and we do not wish to locate where we cannot have the social and intellectual privileges of a good grange." A word to the wise is ample. If the grange is so valuable to one farmer, why may not it be equally so to all? You must enjoy these privileges to prize them. Those who have never known the benefits of a grange cannot tell how great they are. Let every farmer, then, join a grange. Have one organized if you have none near you, and remember that the grange is what you make it. It is only a privilege and right of every farmer and his wife to join a grange, but it is a duty they owe themselves, their children, their calling, their country and

Advice to Young Men.

The most unfortunate day in the career of any young man is the day on which he fancies there is some better way to make money than to earn it: for from that feeling spring the

many extravagant and visionary plans which are indulged in for the purpose of gaining a livelihood without labor. When a young man becomes thoroughly infected with this feeling. he is ready to adopt any means for the accomplishment of his object, and if he is foiled in his efforts, upon the crest of the wave which he has already mounted, and in full view, is the temptation to crimes, to shield him from the disgrace which he thinks must inevitably follow in the wake of defeat. To those he yields, and the first he realizes he finds himself the violator of the law,-and a criminal in the eyes of the community, and the inmate of a prison, waiting trial, all brought about for the want of a little manly firmness in the outset of life to prompt him to choose an avocation where a penny earned is sure to bring with it its sure reward.

The grange is organized upon the very same general principle upon which all other associations and societies are established—that of one common interest binding all the members together. In this it differs from an agricultural club or society, as usually organized. It differs too in the objects and purporses it has in view. It has a wider sphere of usefulness, it takes a more comprehensive view of the work of the agriculturist. It is not confined to the mere routine work of farm life, nor is it contented with "merely causing two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before," and yet that is a grand and noble work. The question is not simply how to produce more, by the application of science to the farmer's profession, but includes also that other important matter, how to save themselves a fair proportion of value created by their industry and labor. The field of operation is a large one and an important one - Virginia Granger.

I tell you my brother tillers of the soil, there is something in this world worth living for besides hard work. We have heard enough of this professional blarney. Toil in itself is not necessarily glorious. To toil like a slave, raise fat steers, cultivate broad acres, pile up treasures of bonds and lands and herds, and at the same time bow and starve the god-like form, dwarf the immortal mind and alienate the children from the homestead, is a disgrace to any man and should stamp him worse than a brute.-Past Master D. W. Adams.

Advectisements.

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.

VIELE, ADAMS & CO., LIVE STOCK, CHICAGO, ILLE.

Cooked Feed.

For Cheapest Feed Cookers ever made, address J. D. POWER, 355 Tyler St., Topeka, Kansas.

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 Artichokes; also Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Black Spanish, Bronze Turkey and Pekin Duck eggs Warranted pure and first class. Prices low. H. GRIFFITH, Topeka, Kas.



RIVERSIDE

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Guiness, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary Sirds. Eggs in season. I also offer for sale Grade Jersey Heifers, and Shepherd June. J. M. ANDERSON. Box 510, Salina, Kansas.

> Buy Quinby's New Bee-Keeping!

future is being nursed and fostered, preparatory to the coming conflict between the many poor and the rich monopolists.

If the problem of the grange of the

Star Cane Mill,



GRINDS twice as fast. Double the capacity. Cheapest mill made. Warranted in every re-spect. We manufacture ten dif-ferent styles of cane mills and a full stock of Evaporators and Sugar Makers' supplies. Send for circular to

J. A. FIELD & CO. Sth and Howard sts., St, Louis Mo., U. S. A.



C. C. GRAVES. Brownsville, Mo., (Near Sedalia.)

Breeder and Shipper. Eggs for Hatching

In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free. F. E. MARSH.



Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS.,

Poultry and Eggs for Sale.

Eggs from Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 for 13; from Light and Dark Brahmas, \$1 50 for 13; Buff Cochins, Pektrand Aylsbury Ducks, \$2 for 13, carefully packed in basket or light boxes. Have a large flock, and can furnish Eggs a short notice. A few trics of the above flows for sale. Egg warranted fresh and true to name.

J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

FOR SALE.

One Thousand Bushels of SEED SWEET POTATOES of 6 best kinds. Also Plants in their season. Also a lot of budded Peach, 1-year old and a lot of Apple trees 2-years old, by

SHEEP.

For Sale Cheap.

Cheese Factory, as follows: 2 six hundred gallon vats (one entirely new), one steam boller and force pump, 20 presses and hoeps, curd mill, curd vat, weighing can, curd knives, hoisting crane, and many other ar ticles too numerons 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

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH

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. 2½ gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address

300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

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

W, C. HOUSTON Jr., & CO.,

Commission

Merchants, 110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT, STREET, Philadelpnia, Pa.

Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Kills Lice. IN THE MARKET. Ticks and all Parasites that CARBOLIC infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to SHEEP DIP.

phur, etc. phur, etc.

This Dip persent scratching and great j improves the quality of the wool. From one to cry diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred steep, so that the crat of dipping is a mere triffe, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of the flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of promiums sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and the property of the control of the dipperty of the discussion of the dipperty of

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 Peri's (pure Bates) and several Young Mary's, Phyllyses, etc. Most of them are sired by the famous 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21599,

For catalogues and particulars address

J. C. STONE, Jr.

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

hose owning Stallions and wanting bills can send their or ers by mail at following prices; 501-4th sheet bills, heavy paper,

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,

PUBLIC SALE

35 Jersey Cattle

FAIR GROUNDS, SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29_ 1881

AT THIS SALE, WE WILL OFFER, WITHOUT RE-

35 JERSEYS, OF CHOICE BREEDING,

consisting of over 30 Thoroughbred American Jersey Cattle, Club Register, and a few Unregistered Thoroughbreds
and High Grades.

These Cattle have been selected with the utmost care especially for milking qualities, fine udders, teats and escutcheons—the first considereation. They consist entirely of
young animals, some to calve soon and some just fresh. In
their pedigrees will be found almost all the noted families
in America, such as the Rex, Ajpheas, Ediths, Pierrots, Bashans, Pansys, Co.
Cows and Heifers in calf to Rex (1330), the progenitor of
Cows and Heifers in calf to Rex (1430).

TERMS OF SALE,—Cash. Catalogues now ready, and sent to all applicants. Adddress

A. C. JENNINGS & CO.. Urbana, Ohio.

Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of Isshionable 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 Suifolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory,

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES,—19th year, 190 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '90-81, consists of 19 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 2 year apple trees, and 10,000 will goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Fersonal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists, Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

Kansas Home Nurseries.

TO YOUR NAME in New Type 109.
New styles, by best artists: Bouquets, Birds, Gold
Chromate, Landscapes, Water Sense, de.—no two allba-

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 hes, and is a beautiful bright bay without white; black legs, tail and mane; heavy boned, short Jointed, long neck, heavy mane 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 Buffalc 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 as sure foal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's 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 Comus, 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, Season, \$10; to insure, \$15.

The above horses 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 and 12th streets, Topeka, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Green's Bashaw has 11 horses in the 30 class.

T. K. MCGLATHERY.

LITTLE'S

Ghemical 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 RELIA-BLE SHEEP MEDICINE in the world. Send for tes-JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. CARD

COLLECTORS.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of vour Grocer.

2d. Ask nim to give you a

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

41h. We will mail you FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L.CRAGIN & CO.,

116 South 4th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months

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 labe stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 26 expire with the next issue. The paper is al n 26 ways 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.

Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation.

The foundation of every good government i the family. The best and the most prosperous country is that which has the greatest num ber of happy firesides.

A rum bill of over \$600,000,000 is not a please ant account to contemplate, and yet that is just what was the total expenditure for drink last year in Great Britain, and even this is some \$30,000,000 less than it was in 1879.

Long vists, long stories, long exhortations long prayers and long editorials, seldom pro fit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Time is short. Moments are precious. -Learn to condense, abridge and intensify. We can endure many an ache and ill if it is soon over, while even pleasure grows insipid and pain unendurable, if they are protracted beyond the limits, of reason and convenience Learn to be short. Lop off branches; stick to the main facts in your case.—If you speak tell your message and hold your peace; boil down two words into one, and three into two. Always learn to be short.

The Farmer's Review seems to have no very exalted opinion of the incoming commissione of agriculture and last weeks assue says: "We know too well his high-sounding connection and absolute failures in New England as an agriculturist, both on the farm and in organizations; we know too well his record as a time serving, cheap politician to expect only the worst administration of the Department of Agriculture it has ever seen. President Garfield has made a greater mistake in this appointment than even in that of Stanley Matthews, and he will soon find it out. The west and south will soon be heard from on this question. Their greatest interest has too long been made a football for politicians,

The last number of the London Medical Times and Gazette contains an article on "Triching and Trichiniasis," in which it is beld that no country is free from trichiniasis, that injustice has been done to American pork through trade jealousies, and because of the greater attention called to it by the competition which its importation into European countries gave rise. The writer of the article asserts that many cases in Germany attributed to American meat "have been really caused by German-grown hams" and the only case developed in England was from an English-fed hog. The writer deplores the fact that scientific men have lent the weight of their authori ty to exciting prejudice against American meats, and hints that many of them should tollow the example of Prof. Heschl and candidly admit their error.

Secretary Fisher's report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture returns for June 1st. corroborate previous estimates of the wheat crop in this state. In the northern division, 572 per cent. of the fall wheat area has been plowed up; the remainder gives promise of only 55 per cent. of an average crop per acre. In the central grand division, 44 per cent. has been plowed up; the remainder promises 45 per cent. of an average yield. In the southern grand division, 16 per cent. has been plowed up; the remainder promises 50 per cent. of an average crop. These figures show a falling off of 14 per cent, in the northern, 17 in the central, and 27 in the southern division, from the the condition on May 1. The wheat harvest will be much later than usual. The many complaints of injury to wheat by the chinch bug, army worm and unfavorable weather, will prepare the public for even more discouraging reports before the crop is harvested.

After more than a dozen years experience here we can conscientiously agree with the Concordia Empire when it says there is no country on earth where the farmer can make a living with as little labor as is Kansas. Nature made her broad prairies ready for the plow. There is no clearing away of heavy timber and almost impenetrable brush as in most of the Northern and Eastern States. There are no dismal swamps to be drained as in the South. The settler comes into Kansas in May, in a few days rigs up a shelter for his family, and at once puts his team to the plow. That same

make his meal and to keep his stock. Where else on the wide earth can this be done? The dependent man.

Prejudice Against Manual Labor.

The practice o' educating boys for the professions already overstocked, or for mercantile business, in which statistics show that ninety five in a hundred fail of success, is fearfully on the increase. The people are annually become ing more averse to manual labor, and to get living by one's wits, even at the cost of independence and self respect and a fearful wear and tear of conscience, is the ambition of a large proportion of young men. The result is, the mechanical professions are becoming monopo lized by foreigners, and the ownership of some of the finest farms, especially in the eastern states, is passing from Americans to Irishmen and Germans. Fifty years ago a father was not ashamed to put his children to the plow, or to a mechanical trade; but now they are "too feeble" for bodily labor; one has a pain in ing done, and to judge whither it all tends his side, another a slight cough, another a very delicate constitution," another is nersent to the city to measure tape, weigh coffee and draw molasses

It seems never to occur to their foolish parents that moderate manual labor in the pure, bracing air of the country is what these puny, them follow the plow, swing the sledge, or author. shove the jack plane, and their pinched chest will be expanded, their sunken cheeks plumped out, and their lungs, now "cabined," cribbed and confined, will have room to play. Their nerves will be invigorated with their muscles and when they shall have cast off their jackets instead of being thin, pale, vapid coxcombs they will have spread out to the configuration

A lawyer's office, a counting room or a gro cery is about the last place to which a sickly youth should be sent. The ruin of health there is about as sure as it can be anywhere. Even of those young men in the city who have constitutions of iron only five per cent. succeed and they only by "iliving like hermits and working like horses;" the rest, after years of toil and anxiety, become bankrupt and retire; and, having meanwhile acquired a thorough disgust and unfitness for manual labor, bitterly bemoan the day when they forsook the peaceful pursuits of the country for the excitement, care and sharp competition of city life.

The Dead Line.

who wish information as to the line east of grit, men who will not be scared by one stamwhich Texas cattle may not be driven into the pede of sheep around a stump. Wool is one of

pied by domestic cattle, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of 1870, or something over four-fold; while the Comanche county; thence north to the west line of Comanche county to the southwest corduring the same period from \$4,000,000 worth ner of Edwards county; thence north on the west line of Edwards county to a point where for the man who, in the face of this magnificent said line crosses the Arkansas river; thence west along the south bank of said Arkansas away from his flock simply because wool hapriver to where said river crosses the range line between ranges twenty-four and twenty-five; thence north along said range line to the south line of Ness county; thence west along the Now is the very time to buy sheep, when the south line of Ness county to the southwest cor- dabblers have got scared and are selling out." ner of said county; thence north along the west line of Ness county to the northwest corner of said county; thence east along the north line of Ness county to the southwest corner of Trego county; thence north along the west line of Trego county to the southwest corner of Graham county; thence north on the west line of Graham county to the southeast corner of Decatur county; thence west along the south line of Decatur county to the southwest corner of said county; thence north along the west line of Decatur county to the north line of the state; thence west along the north line of the state of Kansas to the northwest corner of the state; thence south along the west line of the state to the southwest corner of the state; thence east on the south line of the state to the place of beginning, is hereby set apart as a quarantine ground, upon which quarantine ground Texas cattle coming to this state from the country south of this state, between the first day of March and the first day of November of each year, may be permitted to range, under the care of keepers or herdsmen, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That he person shall drive, or cause to be driven, any of said cattle upon the claims or premises owned or occupied by any settler without his consent in writing. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be held liable for all damages that may be done by said cattle by communicating disease, or in any other manner, and the person or persons so injured shall have a lien upon the cattle so

America.

doing damage.

America: An Encyclopedia of its History and Biography, arranged in chronological paragraphs with full accounts of prehistoric Amerontompora

season he will raise on the sod, corn enough to Explorations, conquests, revolutionary strug- tion. From early in 1879 until late in 1880, a gles, political changes, social movements, in- period of at least eighteen months, there was dustrial achievements, curious, important and scarcely a day, that hogs would not gain flesh second year he can farm in earnest, and with thrilling events, remarkable expeditions, roreasonable energy the third year he will have a mantic adventures and marvelous inventions farm good enough for anybody. Corn and hogs in the discovery and development of North and favorable one for raising stock. The result was he can always raise, and rightly managed these two products will soon make him an inmade, 900 page book by Stephen Morrell Newman, M. A., and sent us by the Coburn and Newman Publishing Company, of Chicago, whose advertisement is found in the FARMER. It is divided into twenty-two sections, each one devoted to certain epochs or periods, dated from prehistoric times and brought down to March 5th, 1881. Regarding this class of literature the preface of the book says :

"The study of American history will also greatly increase the accurate knowledge of the plenty of good corn in the country, and there circumstances attending the formation of our institutions, and by so doing will extend and intensify the spirit of our life through a great the consumption increases in the same ratio as circle. If we wish to understand the move- it has in the past, we ought to have a good ment of an enterprise we must note its condi- many more hogs than during the summer of tion at two or more points in its career. It is 1880. Ice is plenty and very cheap, and the difficult for the ablest mind, where confining cost of cure will be reduced in this particular, its view to the present moment, to trace in the but it is extremely doubtful if packers will be hurry and confusion and endless details, the enabled to secure all the hogs they need, for complete significance of the work which is be-Nor can we look into the history of institutions with which we are closely associated, without a yous; and so poor Bobby, or Billy or Tommy is quickened pulse, a greater courage, and a truer patience. The passing accidents, and the abiding elements of enterprises and reforms, alone stand forth in this view."

That portion devoted to the last thirty years of our country's history will be found especially wasp waisted lads need, instead of the vitiated full, no event of any importance escaping conatmosphere and indoor life in the city. Let cise and accurate treatment by the pains-taking

Wool Prospects.

Stephen Powers, well known as a writer on wool topics and a sheep grower, of Washington Co., Ohio, writes to last weeks Ohio Farmer his views as follows as to wool markets and prospects:

"I think we have touched bottom, and that from this time things will mend. When the Grape sugar is also applied to some of the same wind was yelling like a demon around the purposes, but principally for the adulteration sheep house in the first week of April not a buyer dared talk above thirty cents. Since the glucose syrup and grape sugar can be produced generous heat of summer has thawed things has led to its extensive use. The most flourout, wool has begun to move rather freely at ishing manufactories are at the west, where 333; and safe, solid buyers are feeling their way toward the best clips at 34. The past winter was a very severe one, the losses in sheep were considerable; the feed was all cleaned out of the barns as with a broom; and now wool is low, and farmers feel poor and sick. Some want to sell sheep and buy brood mares, because horses happen to be high! These hard years are a blessing in disguise. They sweep the business clean of the weak-kneed, weak headed men; they give the "stalwarts" a better In response to Daniel R. Widmer of range. The sheep business does not want any Crooked Creek, Clark Co., Kansas, and others weaklings in it; it wants men of nerve and State between March 1st and November 1st, we the eternal stabilities of civilization. That it quote from chapter 156, section 1 of the laws of has varied so much in price within a year or 1879 (in force since May 20th, 1879,) as follows: so is caused alone by the folly of man. In That portion of the state of Kansas unoccu- round numbers the population of the Union increased from 9,000,000 in 1820 to 38,000,000 in domestic manufactures of woool increased to 217,000,000, or more than fifty-fold! A fig progress, grows chicken-hearted and sneaks pens to be down a little for one year! Sell sheep? Not one hoof, sir; not a hoof, unless it is a very old one, or carries a poor fleece

S. H. Symons, secretary of the National Miller's Association, which association has just closed its annual meeting at Chicago, says that of boxes, as well as the quick and speedy remthe universal expression of the delegates present was that there will be a great falling off the rollers. The greatest advantage to be ket within the past ten days. After being corin the product of wheat during the coming claimed for these mills over all others is in eason, amounting to at least 1,000,000 bushels. The reports for the month of May, sent by members of the association in several states to he secretary, are what the secretary bases his stimates upon. The only favorable reports the mill, if left over night will sour and spoil are received from seven counties in Ohio and the first lot of next day's grinding. By removseven in Pennsylvania, and from thirty-three ing this scraper or feed guide the mill can be counties in Minnesota. The latter state, however, does not produce winter wheat. The reports from the following states, with a number of counties reporting, showing the general average decrease to be about 35 per cent, from the average crop: Wisconcin 12; Iowa 11; these mills is their rapid growing popularity Kansas 7; Illinois 25; New York 6; Missouri and the increasing demand for them from every 18; Michigan 21; Indiana 11; Nebraska 5; State in the Union and foreign countries. Dakota, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and California. The causes generally of sugar makers' supplies. Send to them for assigned are lack of rain, swarms of Hessian flies, chinch bugs and severe winter.

The Hog Product.

An investigation into the matter, manner relative to the prospects for the summer sea-

The summer season of 1881 promises to be less active than that of 1880 in a manufacturneous history, containing a complete record of in all things, this is our reason for the asser- Darden, of Miss.

by proper feeding, the winter of 1879-80 being an extremely temperate one, and exceedingly sultant large crop of hogs. High prices ruled throughout the summer and the last winter months, and no doubt hogs were marketed much closer than usual on this account. The winter just closed has been an exceedingly severe one for hog raising, and as the old stock was drawn down lower than usual, there are certainly good reasons for stating that the nucleus for a big crop is lacking, and a much larger number than usual of young hogs perished by virtue of the severe winter. There is will be a good many hogs gotten ready for market, but not near so many as last year, while if reasons above noted.

Glucose and Grape Sugar.

The last number of the Popular Science Monthly contains an article by Prof. Wiley on the manufacture of glucose and of grape sugar the latter being simply an extension of the process of making the former. This industry sprang up about twelve years ago, and is rapidly extending. Glucose is a sweet syrup made from corn starch, resembling in appearance the molasses of cane sugar, and by reason of its greater cheapness largely affecting the consumption of the cane product. Grape sugar is made to resemble a finely powdered sugar, and daily .- Americus Herald. is used extensively to adulterate the sugar of commerce. Glucose is used chiefly for the manufacture of table syrups, but also in candies, and food for bess, by brewers both in this country and in England, and for making artificial honey, the combs being made out of paraffine. of other sugars. The cheapness with which corn was bought last year at a little over thirty cents per bushel. As from twenty-six to thirtytwo pounds of glucose syrup or grape sugar are made from a bushel of corn. the average cost of either to the manufacturer is about one cent per pound. As he sells either article at three to four cents per pound, the business is a very lucrative one, and is rapidly extending. On the first of August there were ten factories in peration in the United States, consuming daily about twenty thousand bushels of corn. There were also in process of construction nine other factories, with a total daily capacity of twentytwo thousand bushels of cord. Prof. Wiley estimates that not less than eleven million bush els of corn will be converted into glucose and grape sugar during the present year, and says every indication leads to the belief that the amount will be doubled in 1882."

Star Cane Mill.

mother column. Among the many points of weeks old, 36 pounds. superiority of these mills over all others, we be appreciated in case of breakage or wearing nal. edy in case the mill becomes clogged between overcoming the difficulty caused by broken particles of the cane stock lodging on the inside of the mill. These particles, while they may not cause any difficulty in the operation of washed out, all these particles removed, and the mill kept clean and sweet. These mills are much heavier and stronger and are nearly double in capacity to any other mill of similar price. The best evidence of the great merit of This firm also make Evaporators and a full line price list and a copy of their treatise on the Planting, Cultivation and Manufacture of Sugar Cane, which they furnish free.

While much has been done, much remains undone. Having passed the dangerous period tories. With the significant words of educauntil justice and equality are secured to our

Kansas Stock Topics.

J. B. Kline our sheep man in this vincinity, sheared from 34 head of Cotswold sheep, 310 pounds of wool which he sold for 25 cents per pound. Who says sheep raising in Kansas don't pay ?-Clifton Review.

Frank McGrath paid us a visit last Tuesdaythe first time we have seen him since Christmas last. He informs us that he has just finished the tedious task of shearing their 2,000 sheep; the fleeces will average seven pounds .- Beloit Courier.

Mr. J. J. Pack, about one month since, brought in 1,450 sheep; and they are being kept on the range southwest of town. They are a superior lot of Missouri and Kansas grades, and make a valuable addition to this growing industry in our country.-Burlington

Calvin Barnard, of Osawatomie township, was in town Tuesday. He sold 25 head of hogs this week at five cents per pound, that averaged 279 pounds, and has 70 more which he is fatting for market. Mr. Barnard is one of the most successful hog-raisers of Miami county .- Paola Spirit.

These sales we note among the sheep men. Mr. G. H. Wadsworth sold 1,000 ewes to an Emporia man, and 1,200 lambs to be delivered in September to a Mr. Wilson on the K. P. railroad. Mr. Frank Winfield has sold his entire flock of 4,000 head to Mr. Wadsworth. -Larned Chronoscope.

About 260 cows are daily milked in this vicinity for the Co-operative Cheese Factory. The following amount of milk has been received this week: Monday, 4,780; Taesday, 4,333; Wednesday, 4;281; a slight decrease from last week. The demand for cheese is good; an average of 450 pounds being made

R. Dorman bought fifty-eight head of cattle of D. Corning, of Lincoln township, on Monday, paying \$3,300 for them. They averaged 1,200 pounds in weight. H. T. Potter, ot Beulah, sold two car loads of cattle at Kansas City last Saturday for the highest price paid during the day, realizing \$2,600 for the lot. He had fed them on his farm,-Girard Press.

The growing tendency in this country toward mere live stock, more beef, more hogs, more butter, wool, cheese, etc., should be encouraged. Every farmer should begin now to prepare his pasture, and be ready to seed it down in blue-grass and clover. Put in such crops as the cattle, horses, sheep, and swine can harvest of their own accord. Smith Co.

David Thompson, of Kingston, Caldwell county, Mo., brought in this week a car load of Short Horn Durham bulls, which he is disposing of to stockmen. Mr. Thompson is the largest stock raiser in his section of the country. He has a large herd of fine stock. Stock men would do well to confer with him. Northwest Missouri is noted for its fine cattle. Mr. Thompson brought one and two year old bulls. -Dodge City Times.

The following shows the weight and gain of some Cotswold lambs: One raised by J. C. Thornton, of Erie County, Pa., at 4 hours old weighed 14 pounds; 9 days old, 19½ pounds, 23 days old, 27½ pounds, and 45 days 41 pounds. H. E. Clark, of Lorain county, Ohio, had one Special attention is called to the Star Cane which, when dropped weighed 15 pounds; when Mill manufactured by J. A. Field & Co., St. 1 week old, weighed 21 pounds; at 2 weeks old, Louis, Mo., advertisement of which appears in 26 pounds; at 3 weeks old, 31 pounds, and at 4

Mr. E. W. Ober has been recently making otice the novel feature by means of which the an effort to induce sheep-raisers to make Saemoving of one screw the scraper or feed guide lina the market for wool. As the initiatory that guides cane in center of mill can be restep to this enterprise he has made arrangemoved and replaced without taking the mill ments for the storage of wools, and has the apart. The journal boxes can also be removed promise of 100,000 pounds from sheep raisers and replaced without taking mill apart simply in Saline, McPherson, Lincoln and Ellsworth by unscrewing one nut. These features have counties. There is certainly no reason why never before been combined in a mill, the ad- Salina should not be made the best wool marvantage derived from these improvements will ket in the west half of the state.—Salina Jour-

> Large numbers of wild or unbroken mustangs or ponies have been driven to this marralled the choice of the buyers are lassooed, thrown to the earth, and securely roped or haltered. The struggles of some of these animals are, to say the least, exciting, and often quite a crowd gathers at the free show. Pontes are very high, commanding in their wild state from \$20 to \$50 per head, and it's worth the amount to break one to anything like steady er reliable habits .- Wichita Eagle.

> Mr. Woodruff, of Hickory, shipped 475 fat sheep to St. Louis the first of the week. This sheep business is designed to be one of first importance in our county, and there is no doubt in the world but that a woolen factory would pay well at Leon. There is no county better adapted to sheep than southeast Butler. Every foot of the Flint hills east of us in Greenwood and Elk counties will be utilized for sheep pasture, and the wool should be manufactured at home. Lets pull together for a woolen mill .-Leon Indicator.

Mr. Samuel Steele, who has a herd of cattle in the southwestern corner of the county, was and prospect of the American hog has just of organization, we feel that we can safely say in town Sunday, and reports the loss of severbeen made by authority of the department of that henceforth our cause will be upward to al head of his young cattle with blackleg. His state of the United States. The report says, the accomplishment of still greater vic- remedy is bleeding in the neck, and he says when taken in time it has never failed to effect tion, agitation and co-operation emblazoned on a permanent cure. One case was cured by our banners, we will never cease the ctruggle running the animal until the blood became hot and the circulation complete: The theory ing sense, for the chances are the supply of class, and the husbandmen become the "true is that the cattle take on fat so rapidly, that hogs will be less than then. As there is reason nobility of the land."-Worthy Master Put the blood becomes thick and impedes the circulation. By taking away a good quantity of

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it, or heating it by violently exercising the animal, coagulation is prevented, and the life of the animal saved .- Plainville News.

W. H. Gibson, T. W. Walker and L. S. Alford attended the sale of thoroughbred cattle at Kansas City last week, and made some fine purchases. Mr. Gibson purchased one fine Young Mary bull, at \$200; one Princess bull, \$185; one Goodness bull, \$185; one Oxford bull, \$120; one Young Mary heifer, \$90; one Young Mary heifer, \$105; one Rose of Sharon cow, \$85. T. W. Walker purchased one Oxford bull, \$250; one Thorndale bull, \$220; one Duchess bull, \$120; also five other bulls of which we did not learn the families or prices paid. Mr. Alford purchased one Young Mary bull, but we failed to learn the price paid. These purchases, together with the herd of fine Short Horns that E. M. Hewins purchased this spring, make Chautauqua county one of the largest purchasers at the Kansas City thoroughbred cattle sale of any county in the state, and looks as though the race of long horns was nearly run in this portion of Kansas. We hope that the rest of our stock men will look toward the improvement of their herds, as it is just as easy to market good, number one cattle as those of an inferior grade, and they can be raised for less money and will bring higher prices in the market and larger profits.-Sedan Times.

Mr. Fred Beeler sold 120 head of cattle in Kansas City on the 1st of June that netted him \$85 per head. They weighed 1,525 lbs per head and he sold at \$5.65 per hundred. These cattle were contracted since last April and were said to be the finest lot of cattle that had been in Kansas City yards for 18 months. Since last Monday and up to noon to-day, there has been shipped from this point 630 hogs; 390 by J. L. Allen, and 240 by R. H. Bishop. Since January 1st Mr. Allen has shipped a few over 3,000 hogs, and Mr. Bishop has shipped some over 1,000; Mr. Pugh, of White Rock, and Mr. Cuthbert, have each shipped several car loads. For sometime the farmers in the vicinity of Burr Oak and Salem have been holding their hogs for a better price; the buyers refusing to pay what was wanted. Last Thursday about twenty-five of the farmers hauled their hogs, amounting to three car-loads, into Burr Oak, and shipped them. Mr. E. Bunkerwent along to Kansas City, to attend the selling there. The number shipped, we learn from the Reveille, was 197, and the intention is to ship three more car-loads this week. After the farmers had arranged for shipping, the buyers offered \$5.15, but it was refused. The Reveille says: "This a grand move in the right direction. Stick together, move on, work on, and if you happen to meet with a failure, be not discouraged. Set your fellow-farmers of this state and the whole country an example. Show them that farmers can pull together, and that when they do they make it win. Let the Grange, the Alliance and the Anti-Monopoly Leagues work with them and encourage them, and the day when "farmers have to take what they are offered" will be at an end, in Jewell county, at least."—Mankato Review.

"The Best Farm Journal."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have received your valuable paper, am very thankful to you-I think it the best farm Journal that I have

Our Alliance is in a flourishing condition; we have about 30 members and meet every two weeks.

The prospect for crops was never better in this township. Corn is now being cultivated the second time and looks splendid. Wheat looks well with the exception of a few pieces that was winter killed.

peaches.

dene no damage yet.

The weather is beautiful, plenty of rain and take it all around the farmers never had so much cause for rejoicing as at the present time. Our Alliance sends best wishes to the KANSAS FARMER.
Sulphur Spring, Cloud Co., June 15th.

The Manufacture of Flour.

The New York Shipping List says: There have been great changes in the methods of converting wheat into flour in this country during the last few years, particularly since the adoption of the French patent process. It is claimed that not only a higher grade, but a greater quantity of flour is obtained by the new than by the old milling process. One of the consequences of this change is something of a glut at the present time of the high grades of flour, and an inadequate supply of the low grades such as are mainly exported to Europe, the British American Provinces, etc. The attention of our millers has been directed to this anamalous condition of thing s in our reports of the flour market and they have been warned that a continued over-production of brands known as "patents" must inevitably lead to ruinous losses. Our millers had to encounter very sharp competition the last few years, and having succeeded in getting the better of their European competitors, they should spare no effort to retain the advantage they have ob-

Of all the different methods of milling, and there are said to be five, the British miller has probably the most difficult material to contend with. While the American miller has to deal with grain which is fairly uniform in character, the British miller has to take, for at least half the quantity he grinds, such grain as comes to him from different parts of the world, and his utmost skill is called into exer-

cise to grind up with the same machinery the hard grain of Russia and the softer grain of the United States. The necessities of the present and the fears of the future have forced apon him a consciousness of the vital importance of the questions involved in new processes. There are some ten thousand millers in Great Britain, and it is getting to be a serious problem with them as to the future of their industry. Already their principal dependence is upon imported wheat and corn. The latter the British farmer can not grow; the former ne has been growing for some years at a loss, owing to bad crops and American competition. But the pinch the British millers are beginning to feel comes from the competition of American flour which can be imparted and sold at lower rates than the home-milled flour, and the quantity of which is steadily increasing. The value of the imported flour in 1880 was \$20,000,000 in excess of the imports in 1876, while the quantity was about 10,000,000 cwt., in 1880, against 6,000,000 cwt. in 1879. Of this quantity the United States furnished in 1878, 3,635,000 cwt; in 1879, 6,836,000 cwt.; in 1880, 7,000,000 cwt., or, roughly estimated, 3,500,000 cwt. The adoption of bags by American shippers in place of barrels has economized room in the holds of vessels, and the cost is further reduced by the small price of bags and the realizing their value when discharged in England. On all sides, the aspects of the situation are said to be so serious that the British millers look with apprehension to a not very distant future when the vast imports from the United States may be mainly if not wholly, of four instead of wheat. The dustry. Already their principal dependence is imports from the United States may be mainly if not wholly, of flour instead of wheat. The first thing for American millers to find out is first thing for American millers to find out is the kinds of flour that are wanted and then supply them. By pursuing such a policy there would be little probability of over supplies and heavy losses, as has been the case in re-gard to certain grades of late.

The Ladd Tobacco Dip.

LADD TOBACCO COMPANY, }
21 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, June 13, 1881. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I notice in your repor of the proceedings of the Kansas Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Emporia, the 1st instant, the association adopted the following recipe

instant, the association adopted the following recipe for treatment of scab;

Fifty pounds of tobacco and ten pounds of sulphur to one hundred gallons of water. After steeping the tobacco sufficiently add the sulphur and heat the liquor when used to 120 degrees.

Which is substantially the formula used in preparing our Sheep Dip, and which has proven such an universal success in the treatment of seah and went universal success in the treatment of scah and vermin by our patrons in your state. By the use of an extra strength tobacco in preparing our Dip the number of pounds required per 100 gallons of the Dip when ready for application is just one half, or thirty pounds, which we guarantee to cure scab in its worst form when our directions for use are followed. We mean by "cure" an eradication of the disease, not a palliative effect, to break out again in a few weeks as is generally the case when other methods and remedies are used. Yours truly,

Yours truly, W. M. LADD, Prest.,

Ladd Tobacco Co. Manufacturers of Ladd's Extra Strength Tobacco Sheep Dip, St. Louis, Missouri.

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

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 infoxicating 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, \$350 00—two years in use, at greatly reduced price, by addressing GEO, Y. JOHNSON.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises ras winter killed.

Fruit is promising a heavy yield especially eaches.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

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.

To Sheep Men.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS WOOL GROWERS AND SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION. TOPEKA, May 5, 1881.)

Our association having completed an arrangement in conjunction with the State Fair Association at To peka, Sept. 12 to 17, 1881. The premium list will ag-gregate \$1,000, to be promptly paid by the State Fair association as soon as awarded by the awarding committee. J. S. Codding, Esq., president of our association will be superintendent of this sheep show. It is hoped that all those interested in the matter of sheep husbandry will contribute their hearty co-operation. J. B. Bartholomew, Sec'y, Papers friendly please copy.

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. dress Western School Supply Agency, Topeks, Kan-

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

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

Eight and nine per conin Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call en
A. Prescorr & Co.

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 basels and 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.

An old lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parkers 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

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

FINE MERINO SHEEP.

FOR SALE, fine Merino Breediag Ewes and thorough-bred Rams.
"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEF FARM."
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal says:
The market for wool has become very firm all over the country, and an advance of 1 to 2c per 15 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 Lon-don 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. Man-ufacturers 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:	
We quote: Good to choice medium tub	35 to 380
Coarse and dingy tub	30 to 35c
Fine and unwashed fleece	16 to 22c
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18 to 22c
Medium and unwashed fleece	22 to 240
Medium washed fleece	32 to 34c
Fine washed fleece	32 to 880
Coar e washed fleece	30 to 32c
4	

Boston.

The Boston Journal of Commerce says: It will be seen that new wool is beginning to com

forward much more freely than a year ago at this time, and the cheerful manner in which many dealers and speculators have been purchasing in the growing sections is in marked contrast with their in-difference at the corresponding period of 1879. But at the advanced prices at which purchases are now being made in many of the producing districts, some of the conservative houses are afraid to speculate and are devoting thesr attention to influencing consignments instead.

We quote:

MISSOURI-Fine at 24 to 28c, medium at 27 to 81c, KANSAS-Good fine at 24 to 26c, ordinary fine at 20 o 23c, good medium at 27 to 30c, ordinary medium at 4 to 25c, coarse unwashed at 20 to 25c.

TERRITORY-Choice at 25 to 28c, average at 19 to

COLORADO-Fine at 20 to 25c, medium at 23 to 28c. Ohio and Pennsylvania extra 42 to 45½c, Miehigan and Wisconsin, 39 to 40c, unwashed fleeces, medium to fine 25 to 32c, pulled 28 to 46.

Philadelphia.

Wool firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 42½c, extra 41 to 42½c, medium 43 to 45c, coarse 35c, New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 37 to 40c, medium 44c, coarse 35c washed combing and delaine 38 to 46c, unwashed do 28 to 32c, pulled 33 to 38c.

New York.

The New York Mercantile Journal says:

The market still continues decided in favor of sellers. More purchasers are appearing and they are willing to negotiate on the basis of a slight advance. The general expectation is that figures will be no for some time to come. Holders do not atempt to press sales and in some instances are even inclined to withdraw their stocks from market.

The New York Shipping List reports:

tition is gradually forcing prices upward greatly to the benefit of the farming class who early in the sea son had settled down to the belief that low prices would rule. Buyers are making their appearance in Ohio, and some few sales are reported at 35 cents. In Michigan and Wisconsin small parcels of new wool have been secured by local dealers at 30 to 32 cents, but there is very little stock now obtainable under ?

Telegraphic advices from San Francisco state that choice northern shrinking 55 % cent. has been taken for eastern account at 31 to 32 cents, and that the market is yet hardening. But few doubts are heard expressed of the stability of present prices, but there are some who do not hesitate to predict a fall as soon as the clip has been marketed and its immensity is

The sales in this market have ranged as follows. Colorado 17 to 21c, new spring Texas 18 to 25c, old do 18 to 24, fall western do 19 to 21c. South Carolina 29c. XX Ohio 39 to 40c.

St. Louis.

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

Kansas City.

Fine heavy, unwashed, 10 to 16c; light fine, 16 to 18c medium fine, 18 to 20; tub washed, 38 to 40; Colorado and New Mexican, 12 to 17c; black, burry or cotted, 8 to 10c less: Missouri 18 to 20c: Kansas, 16 to 17c.

Markets by Telegraph, June 20.

\$4 83%; sight, \$4 85%.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Coupons of 1881	1033
New 5's	1033
New 41/2's registered	1143
Coupons	1173
New 4's registered	1133
New 4's registered	1173

PACIFIC SIXES-'95, 130. MISSOURI SIXES-\$1 15.

ST. JOE.—\$1 11, CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS--\$1 281/4. UNION PACIFC BONDS-firsts, \$1 21.

LAND GRANTS-\$1 18. SINKING FUNDS-\$1 30. BAR SILVER-\$1 11.

GOVERNMENTS—Quiet and fairly steady. RAILROAD BONDS-Irregular on a moderate vol

STATE SECURITIES-Fairly active.

STOCKS—The stock market opened ½ to 1 per cent, higher for the general list, which subsequently advanced ½ to 1½ per cent. but later reacted ½ to 1½ per cent

During the afternoon speculation became quite strong, and after the second board prices showed an advance ranging from ½ to 3 per cent, In the closing sales a slightly weaker tone prevailed, and the market cloved at a reaction of 1/8 to 1/8 per

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR-Unchanged. WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red, 1133/ to 114/4 cash; 1133/4 June; 1133/4 to 114 July; 114/2 to 133/4 August; 112 to 114 September; 112/4 to 113 a year; No. 8 do 107/4 to 108/4 bid; No. 4 do, 103.

OATS—Higher; 36¾ cash; 35¼ to 35½c July; 27¾ to 28½c August.

RYE—Dull; 1 00 asked.
BARLEY—No market.
LEAD—Firm; 4 25,
BUTTER—Steady; dairy 12 to 18c. DRYSALT MEATS—Firmer; good demand; 5 65 3 40 to 8 60; large sales of winter clear ribs for smoking at private terms.

ng at private terms.
EGGS-Steady; 12 to 12½c.
BACON-Firmer; 6 12½; 9 25; 9 50.
LARD-Nominal, 10 55.
WHISKY-Steady; 1 06.
PORK-Quiet; jobbing, 16 72.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Stock Journal reports: The Western Live-Stock Journal reports:

HOG8—Receipts, 6,600; shipments, 5,500; market steady; Yorkers and Baltimores 5 60 to 5 70; mixed packing, 5 40to 5 80; choice to fancy 5 85 to 6 10.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,900; market active and firm for all grades; supply of shipping cattle inadecuate; butchers steers scarce and wanted; Texans active; exporters 5 75 to 6 00; heavy shipping syeers, 5 40 to 5 60; light do, 4 75 to 5 00; butchers steers, 4 70 to 5 00; feeding steers, 4 75 5 10; stockers, 3 25 to 4 25; prass Texans 3 25 to 4 10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, pages 2004 local.

SHEEP--Receipts, 700; shipments, none; good local lemand; fair to choice, 3 25 to 5 05.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 315; shipments, 227; market weak but not quotably lower; native steers averaging 1,090 to 1.371 pounds sold at 4 75 to 5 42; cows 2 50 to 5 50; grass Texans steers 2 60 to 3 85; Colorado stockers 3 50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,150; shipments, 852; market weaker and 10 to 15c lower; sales averaged 5 35 to 5 62½; bulk at 5 45 to 5 55. SHEEP-Receipts, —; shipments, —; market quiet and unchanged.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 12,825 bushels; shipments, 3,025 bushels; in store, 71,654 bushels; market firmer and 2 cents higher than Saturday; No. 1, 1 04 asked; No. 2, 983/c bld; 99c asked; No. 8, 96 to 963/c.

CORN—Receipts, 2,184 bushels; shipments, 4,595 bushels; in store, 67,163 bushels; market steady; No. 2 mixed 883/c to 39c; No. 2 white mixed, 41 to 423/c.

OATS—No. 2, 330-bld;

OATS-No. 2, 33c bid.

EGGS—Market weak at 11c 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, 1134 cash and June; 1 1334 to 1 1314 July; 1 1414 to 1494 Augus; 1 1214 September.

CORN—Moderately active and higher; 44%c July; 45% to 45%c Augus; 46%c September. OATS—Strong and higher; 38% ceash and June, 37/4
July; 28/4 to 38% c August; 27/4 to 27% ceptember.

RYE—Steady and unchanged: 101.

BARLEY-Steady and unchanged; 1 10 to 1 12. BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 1 10 to 1 12.

PORK—Moderately active and higher; 16 25 to 16 30 cash; 16 35 July; 16 50 August.

LARD—Demand, active and holders firm: 10 70 to 10 72½ cash; 10 70 to 10 72½ September.

BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 5 65; short ribs 840; short clear, 8 70.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; 1 08.

New York Live Stock Market.

The The Drovers' Journal Bureau reports: BEEVES—Receipts, 4,500; dull and lower for grades holee cattle scarce and firm; extremes, 8 65 to 12 25; eneral sales, 9 25 to 11 25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,500; market closed weaker; sheep, 3 75 to 5 25; unshorn; 5 00 to 6 00; unshorn yearing 5 50 to 6 62½; clipped, 6 70 to 7 75. SWINE-Receipts, 11,000; quiet, 9 40.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 3 90 to 455; 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; ½ to 1½c lower; No. 3 red, 1 28½ No. 2 do., 1 26½ to 1 27½; CORN—A moderate trade; No. 3, 57½ to 57½c; steamer. 28 to 69c; No. 2, 63 to 61c.

Provisions steady
PORK—Dul; old, 16 25 to 17 00; new, 17 75 to 18 00.
BEEF—Active and firm.
TUT MBATS—Dult and lower; long clear middles,
9 00; short clear middles, 9 3714.
LARD—Lower; fairly active; prime steam, 11 55 to
11 65.

1 65. Butter—Quiet! 11 to 15c. CHEESE—Unsettled: 10 to 16½c, OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 45½c; white 45

to 48c. COFFEE—Quiet and steady; rio cargo, quoted at 104 to 13c; job lots, 104c. RIUE—Fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana, 5 to EGGS—Quiet; 18c.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.
FLOUR—9s 8d to 11s.
WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring wheat 8c 6d to 9s 2d.
CORN—Old, 5s 6½d; new, 5s 4d.
OATS—6s 2d.
PORK—68s.
BEEF—75s.
BACON—Long clear middles, 43s; short clear, 45s.
LARD—Cwt. 58s.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows: Markets by Telegraph, June 20.

New York Money Market.

Now York Money Market.

MONEY—Closed at 2½ to 3½ per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—3 to 20.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills. 60 days,

2 50 to 4 25; through grass Texans, 3 40 to 4 60; stockers and feede s, 3 60 to 5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 900; market weak; no extra here, poor to good shearlings, 3 50 to 4 50; extra, 4 40 to 4 60; prices fully 1/4 to 3/4 lower than last week.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. MAY—Upland, \$23 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22; ottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$49 to 20 00. FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 60 to 3 75; Kansas, \$3 25 to 3 35. iraham, \$3 00 to 3 15. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60, raham, \$3 00 to \$15.
MEA1—Bolled corn meal, \$1 60,
WHEAT—new \$2 40 \$7 cwt.
CORN—1 18 to 1 22 \$8 cwt.
CARS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 16; state, \$1 80 to 0 00 \$8

BARLEY-2 00 to 2 35 % cwt PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES:

Eggs—Per dozen, ranch 40c firm; state, 35c, BUTTER—Ranch, \$\pi\$, 50 to 52c; creamery, 36 to 37c; ooking, 10 to 20c. ONIONS— to 40 \pi\$ b. CHICKEND-per doz., old, \$4 40 to ——; young, 12½c

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.

	Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at prices.	buying
	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	.10@.15
	CHEESE—Per lb	.10
	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.12
	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	1.90
	" Medium	1.75
	" Common	1.50
•	E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	1.25
,	P R POTATOES—Per bu	1.00
ŀ	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	1.00
	TITONIDG	60

Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave. BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb.

" Round "
" Rosts "
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.
" Hind " " Hind arcass " " 7

By the carcass " " 7

MUTTON—Chops per ib 12½

" Roast " 16@12½

VEAL— 12½618

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue.

CHICKENS—Live, per dos..... \$.50@3.00 Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 185 Kansas Ave.

NO. 2
Dry
Green, calf
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
Dry Saked, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS

Grain. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.

WHEAT—Per bu. No, 2....

"Fall No 8....
"Fall No 4....

CORN — White...
"Yellow...
OATS — Per bu, new,...
BY E — Per bu...

RETAIL.

Mew Advertisements.

the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the

WOOL GROWERS.

advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Tobacco Sheep

IS NOT POISONOUS, and may be used with perfect safety to the animal and those applying it. It is guaranteed an immediate cure for Scab and prevention of infection by that terror to fock-masters. GUARNTEED to more than the terror to fock-masters. GUARNTEED to more than the properties of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return. GUARANTEED to the the most effective, cheap, and safe remedy ever offered to American wool-growers. We have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of the above.

Certain Cure for Scab and Vermin at any season of the year.

No Flock-Master Should be Without It.

It Costs no more than many Unreliable Preparations Advertised for the Purpose. Has proven a PERFECT SUCCESS WHEREVER USED.

Not a single failure, has been reported during the past three years it has been in use, while its sales exceeds all other Dips combined. The leading flock-masters from Dakota to the Gulf unite in pronouncing it the ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB AND VERMIN to be obtained:

Send address for our new pamphlet containing testimonials, latest methods for treatment of Scab and Vermin, plans for dipping apparatus, etc.

Published for Free Distribution. LADD TOBACCO COM'Y

No. 21 N. Main Steet, St. Louis, Mo. \$6 PIANO OR ORGAN MUSIC, 75c.

22 Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, &c. Full Music size: Cost separately \$6. Post paid anywhere for 75 ccnts-FRIEND BOOK CO.. (Drawer 19,) Friend, Neb.

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, ene hundred thou-sand 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 i.e., Newman Jaffaran Co., Kas.

Literary and Domestic

My June Boy.

BY CHRISTINE CHAPLIN BRUSH.

Sweet as the pink wild roses wake And freshness from their potals shake. So from his head to his small feet We wakes, all finshed and down sweet his cyclids like white clouds of morning fice, And clear the heavenly blue for me, for me

The wonder of the baby's eyes Forget-me-nots and morning skies.
And all things bine that lie between I mamed ye blue ere they were seen. Ho, violets, by the reedy rim Of pools, where lights and shadows swim ng your soft reflections there, Ye know what things can best compare Though in his eyes are depths of mystery Which never yet were seen, sweet flowers, in thee.

O rose-bud, rose-bud of the South. Say, can you match the baby's mouth And when your petals softly park, is there a white pearl in your heart? And tell me-if you can tell me-who Has ever heard a rose-bud coo? And can you bud and bloom, O rese-bud, say, And bloom and bud, a hundred times a day

A dimple is an angel's kiss Were dimples ever placed amiss of apple blossoms, do not speak, To say you're like the baby's check, All white and pink, and fragrant through and through Have apple blossoms little dimples too!

The sunshine's fairest, finest thread Greens and ornwas his princely head. Sometimes it gleams a halo faint.
And turns him to a baby saint. Lo. should I gird him with a little fleeco. The infant St, John of the Veronese

I give the palm to his sweet chin; Yet oft his little feet will win— Sandaled with rose leaves, his pink toes Buds stolen from some careless rose, I count his beauties, as the nun Counteth her beads o'er, one by one. So many ways my fond heart finds him fair It makes each breath a grateful little prayer.

He sweetly breathes in baby rest On the dear comfort of my breast. For love, for love, I can not speak: A tear falls on the baby's cheek. What, stir at such a grief as this-A tear warmed by thy mother's kis-Do roses sigh at drops of dew?
Will soft wind yex the lilies too? . . . Again in perfect rest he lies, White eyelids drooped on bluest eyes. So violets and snowdrops nod together, And sleep in night-times of the sweet spring weather

What shall a happy mother bring Who hath no costly offering? No spices from beyond the sea, No white dove even, owneth she, No lamb unblemished, nor a sten Of Mary's lilies. On the hem Of the Lord's garment just a touch Of faith brought blessings overmuch There may she lay a mether's kiss, So white with love He will not miss Spices, nor fragrant lilies, nor the glow Of costly gems, nor doves as white as snow,

Tom Bollivar's Wife.

Somebody knocked at the door. And such a night as it was !- the snow and the wind making it dreadful to think of while you sat beside a roaring fire, let alone being out on the dismal flat where the little house braved the makes ye think of home and your wife and fury of the elemental war. It was quiet inside, the loudest sound being the moan of the wind and the hiss of the feathery snow-flakes falling dewn the wide mouthed chimney to the flaring logs below.

A woman was sitting by those flaring logs, mending a little child's frock. The six little it, and falls back all shattered and broke; shoes, in various worn stages, placed before the there's storms as makes a sailor's heart cry for fire, told a story that oftentimes louder noises the help of God for them as he loves even if than the moan of the wind and the hiss of lost the help don't save his own life. Who knowed snowfiskes on the fire disturbed the room. Sitting there, sewing, and with a woman's mind far away from what she was busy at, and yet tied all the stronger here by reason of her wandering thoughts, the woman started-somebody knocked at the door.

She arose hurriedly, suppressing a cry, and unlocked and flung the door open. A man's voice in the snowy darkness said, harshly:

"Where do Tom Bolliver's wife live athere?"

"Yes," she answered, her hand upon her heart, her eyes peering out in the night. "I am Tom Bellivar's wife; what do you want of

"Lass, will you ask me in? I've news of

"You have! Come in sailor, and tell me what you know."

Into the light and warmth stepped a rough

brawny fellow, dressed in the slip-shod manner of a sailor upon shore. He shook the snow from his shaggy coat and his beard, slapping his slouch hat upon his knee, and looking fiercely down into the little woman's face all the time, as though to intimidate her. She returned the look with an odd expression-not frightened, but started, bewildered-the look that had come in her face when she opened the door and peered out at the man; then from the bewildered look another came, one of under-standing, comprehension, and she said to him. calmly

"Sit by the fre; you must be chilled through this gruesome night."

The startied look seemed to have flown from her face to his, but he said, more harshly:

"I am chilled through, Tom Bollivar's wife, and that ain't no lie 'cordin' to Scripter. Are babies."

ye alone here, woman?" and he glanced about

"No," she said pointing to the six worn little shoes. The man looked at them, and then turned his face away from her for an in-

"Now, sailor," she said, "what's this great news o' yours ?'

"Ain't ye afeared o' me, ye a lone 'oman ?" "Bosh! Tell me the news!"

"Tom Bollivar's wife, ye flustrate me. But it's right ye ain't afeared o' me-why should ye be? I-I kinder thought ye might be though. But-I'm a rough sailor, and-"

"Oh, pshaw! hurry up with the news." "I-I don't know how to commence the yarn, wi' you a sittin' there so unskeered."

"Oh, it is a yarn, eh? Well, wait, sailor, till I put some wood on the fire-then fire AWAY.

She put the wood on, sat down on the stool in the red light of the blaze and took up the little frock again.

"Now," she said, "I'm ready."

The man had his mouth open. Despite his bronzed skin and the fire from the logs, something else sent that flush over his face that now

"Be'n't ye a little nervous anyways?" he asked.

"Oh, my, no; not at all! I'm steady enough to count the threads while I stitch this band of our Susy's frock. Nervous! Me? Oh, dear!"

"Tom Bollivar's wife, I've that to tell as will not make ye brag being of steady. Tom Bollivar's been gone three year and over,

"If you know it, sailer, why do you ask me for? Don't you suppose I can count the months that make three years?"

"When did ye hear from Tom last?" he gulped, and his eyes were wrathy.

"Six months ago," she said, easily; "he was sailing for Madagascar, and hadn't time to say much.

"Tom Bollivar's wife," said the man, solemnwon't write soon."

"I expect not. There sin't much use e' him writing, anyway, seeing I can't answer, not knowing if I'd send my letters to sea, that they'd find him."

"Lass, he'll never write agin no more. Tom won't. There, now."

"That's a pity for Tom," she said, biting off her thread, "for he always likes to write a bit about the children. Oh, dear!"

The man looked at her in blank amaze ment.

"Tom Bollivar's wife, I think I'll commence that there yarn I promised."

"Lor', sailor; you don't mean to say you ain't begun yet? What a tedious one you can be, to that I don't care for him. If he didn't know be sure! Bless my heart."

Again the man gulped and gritted his teeth. He went on, madly:

chums; wheresomever he went, theresomever went I; whensomever he writ to ye, I seen that there letter, true as Gospel. When he was a thinkin' o' ye, I knowed it. But there's storms at sea, lass-oh, sich storms! Why, this here storm outside is a baby squall compared with them there at sea, creaking and groaning, and cussing and ordering, and there's storms as your babies, and to look up into the face of the angry sky and try to speer out the pitying face of Jesus Christ as he walked on the waters, and told them waves to be still; storms as makes ye look up at that sky that seems to be fighting with the mad sea that rises up to clinch with more about storms nor me and Tom Bollivar? We'd followed the sea nigh on to twenty year, and never separated. I can't tell ye, for ye'll feel that bad.

"No, I won't sailor; upon my word I won't. I like it- I like to hear you talk; it seems old

fashioned." "Old fashioned?"

"Yes; Tom used to sit where you sit, and I sitting in this blessed identical spot, sewing as I do now, and he'd tell his awful yarns and try to make me believe them. You see, I don't

swallow all I hear." "Ye don't think I'm a-deceivin' ye, do

"I don't think much about it, so you needn't have that in your noddle, go on do; for mercy's sake what ails the man?"

Such a look as he gave her! "Well, there comes a storm one day, an' the skipper he comes to us and says, says he: 'It's all up wi' us, as ye see. Try to save yourselves.' The ship had sprung a leak, the whole side was stove in on a rock, an' the pumps was no use, an' we was a-goin' down, an'-oh, Tom Bollivar's wife how kin I say it?-vour husband he wouldn't desart that there ship as he'd knowed, man and boy, since him an' the ship was both young."

"That's right in him," she said, shaking her head and setting herself on the stool, a light in town, I'll tell the whole world, I'll put ye in her eyes; "that's right in him. I would own Tom Bollivar if he'd forsook his work because

it got troublesome." "Yes-but, lass, Tom he was aboard till the last two hung together. He wouldn't go. He got the others off an' helped wi' the cargo; but Me have you? Lord! I thought I'd find you there he stayed, a-lookin' out in the direction o' his home, and a-thinkin' o' ye an' the layin' rollin' around wi' the sharks an' sich in

"True for you, sailor," she said, her voice Bollivar.

"But why don't ye get flustrated? Didn't re keer nothin' 'bout Tom ? Why don't ye get into a reg'lar terrer?"

"Oh, I'll get that way after a bit."

Again that dreadful look at her.

"Then ye didn't keer nothin' for Tom?" "Now look here sailor," she said, "you knew Com powerful well, you say. Didn't Tom ever know of the time and time again when I've sat here alone through the night, after I've tucked the children up in bed, and stayed at the window looking out at the raving storm, thinking of my husband? Didn't he ever know at such times that my heart went away over the cruel sea hunting for him-went further than the sea, up to heaven to Him that holds the sea and the storm in the hollow of His hand? Didn't he ever know how I treasured up every hope, every dream of him, every word he'd ever said-that I searched the children's faces day after day, seeing his likeness there so that I'd never forget his looks and should know him always, no matter when or how I met him? And didn't he know how when I was timider for him than usual, and wanted him more than usual, I'd go to the children and cry, 'Babies, babies, wake with mammy and pray for daddy on the wild, wild seas?"—and how we would kneel down and say, 'Our Father,' and feel sure that the Lord knew what we were asking for and would answer our prayer? Didn't Tom ever know how I must have counted days, then weeks, then months and at last years, wanting him, waiting, watching for him, ever true in word and thought? Couldn't he tell you that he guessed I loved all sailors for his sake, and that I pitied lonely ones that came to port here, and who made friends with me? For I've gone to them and I've said. "Cheer up, my lads! I'm Tom Bollivar's wife, and he's on the briny deep. Let me help you all I can; if you're sick, or lonesome, or want little jobs of woman's work done for you, why, come to me. I'm ly, and suppressing his strange anger, "ye'll not Tom Bollivar's wife, and he's on the briny be likly to hear from him agin in a hurry; he deep!' And how often has this room been crowded with sailor men! And how they've kissed the children, in case they'd pass Tom's ship, they said, and would seem to take the kisses to him ; or they'd kiss 'em because they had little ones of their own far away, who must be looking out to sea and thinking of their daddies. And I've helped 'em all I could-indeed, indeed I have; and me and the children, why, we've gone down to see their ships off,

always thought he Wid." And she wiped her eyes on the frock she "Ye know, six months ago, Tom he sailed around Madagascar, don't ye? Well, I was minute, seemed to hold back something he was along wi' Tom I was. Me an' him we was about to say, put his hands nervously in his pockets and went on:

and I've made the children wave their hands

and say, 'Good-by!' right loud, and the men

have called, 'Three cheers and a tiger for Tom

Bollivar's wife, and God care for the babies!

And I've done all this for love of Tom! And

you don't say that he ever thought of that, only

me without words, then he didn't love me as I

"Well, lass, yes, he knowed it. He thought he knowed it for a truth, but-and now comes the all-firedest awful part o' this here Gospeltruth yarn."

"Yes, sailor."

"Well-now don't ye cry out, an' don't ye flop down-but Tom Bollivar he won't never, never come home no more."

She smiled up in his face.

"Why?" she simply asked. "Because-he's drowned dead," he re-

"I don't believe it, sailor."

"But I was wi' him all the time, I orter know."

"Then why wasn't you drowned, too? If you thought so much of him as you say, why didn't you drown trying to save him, if nothing

else?" "I-I-well, I was washed ashore. But poor

Tom !-oh, lor'! poor Tom. he's went." "Oh, dear, if that's the case, I might as well

make up my mind to be a widow."

"I rather think so. Well-why don't ye get flustrated, Widder Bollivar?" cried the man, aghast; "ye promised that, anyway."

"I'll get that way after a while, sailor." "But I tell ye, Tom Bollivar ain't no more he's drowned dead, him that was your hus-

"Well, I can't help it, can I? I didn't drown him, did I? I'm a widow, ain't I? Now I'll tell you what I think about. You see, sailor, I can't live here all alone, now,

"What do you mean, Widder Bolliyar?" "That's it-that's right-I'm Widow Bolli-

var. But I mustn't be Widow Bollivar all my life, so I must get married." "Married! My God! woman; your husband

he ain't cold vet." "I can't wait until I'm cold because you say he ain't quite cold yet, can I?" "Do you mean to say ye don't love him?"

"It would be foolish to love a dead man and marry a live one.". "Who-who'll have ye for a wife when they knows all I knows? Widder, I'll tell the whole

the 'log'-I mean the papers." "Bosh, sailor, that's nonsense. Who'll

have me? Why, you will, sailor; I know you will.' "Git out o' my way, Tom Bollivar's wife.

crazy mad at the idee o' him bein' dead and Davy Jones' locker. An' now to hear ye! Oh,

woman, woman, ye don't know what ye've tremulous and almost glad, "and good for Tom done! I'll go back to my ship; I'll hate all women for your sake; I'll never tell who

> "Sailor, you shall have me now." "Let me out o' this here blasted house."

"Sailor, I'll lock the door, You shall not leave this room till you say you'll have me for your lawful widded wife."

"Let me out! I'll never say sich words to you. Woman, you're a bad lot, that's what ye are—a bad, ungodly, wicious creetur. Ye've lied to me about lovin' your husband, so ye'd get me to marry ye; ye've saw so many sailors, "Let me out! I'll never say sich words to get me to marry ye; ye've saw so many sailors, an' thinks we're all green alike. I don't believe ye ever thought o' your husband; I don't believe even the babbies thought o' their poor deceived father-"

"Not of their deceived father, sailor," she said, coming towards him, the tears running down her cheeks, her lips smiling; "but their father, who must always believe me to be true and loving-their tather I saw this blessed night."

"Who-who-their father-this night? Where is he? Where is the-"

She threw herself upon his breast; her arms

clasped wildly about him. "Here, here," she cried rapturously, "here is their father-my Tom, my dear old boy."

And then cried aloud: "Babies, children, wake up! Come to mammy for daddy's come home, daddy's come home from the cruel, cruel seas, and he's tried to make mammy believe he was somebody else, and that daddy was drowned. Oh, Tom! I knew you when I opened the door; I never could be mistaken in you never, never!"

And the patter of the children's feet, the crying of the children's voices, drowned Tom Bellivar's voice deeper than any sea had ever drowned Tom Bollivar.

Advertisements.

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, Damask, Navy, &c. Namein gold and jet lötts Winslow &Co., Meriden, Ct. \$7777 A YEAR and expenses to sgents, Outfil Free, Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transpa rent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brockpost, N. Y \$66 a week in your own town, Terms and \$5 outfit free.
Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford Ct:

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free.
Address STINSON & Co., Fortland, Maine.
\$72 O. WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly of the cost of the co

C4S50 8. M. SPENCES 112 Wash'n st., Boston, Mass. BEATTY'S ORGANS 18 useful stops, 5 sets reeds only alogue FREE. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J. PLEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages 47 Belect Quotations, 15c: Agent's outif for cards (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money re-funded. Warranted fee-2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sam-ple to agait, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.00. Sample, \$4.50. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE PA.

LADY AGENTS WANTED, -We want inteltable August to sell to women only, an article to or real hygenic merit. For particulars and libera terms, address WAGNER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

COOK'S TOURS!

Established 1841. Tickets and Fares for thousands of Tours for Independent Travelers to all parts of the World. Special arrangements for Excursion Parties to Europe, Egypt and Palestine. Send for circulars. Address, THOS, COOK & SON, 261 Broadway. N. Y. C. A. BARATTONI, Manager.

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

A first-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suitable for farm use, has been used but little and kept housed, is in good repair, made by O. K. Diedrick & Co., of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water power. Call on or address

C. P. BOLMAR & CO.,

102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka Kansas \$150 Reward.

\$100 for Horses. \$50 for Thieves.

Stolen from Freeman Wilkinson, Waubaunsee, on the nign of April 28, 1881, two sorrel horses; one 7 years old and 16 hands high, scars on the right side of each hind foot, and small white spot on left-side; the other 6 years old, 17 hands high; both branded with letters F. W. on right shoulder, the letter F slightly disfigured on the larger horse. By order of the Wabaunsee Anti-Lareney Association, ENOCH PLATT, Treas,

OSCAR BISCHOFF,

Wabaunsee, Kas., June 6, 1881.

Hides & Tal

Furs and Wool

To Farmers and Threshermen.

If you want to buy Threshers, Clover Hullers, Horse Powers of Engines (either portable or Traction, to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes), buy the "Starved Rooster" goods, "The Best is the CHEAPERT." For Price List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, Ohio.

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160 acres; 50 under cultivation. Will sell stock farming toplements and cross. Located 13 mile west of Council Grove and within one-half mile of the survey of the Texas, Salina and Western railroad. For particulars address. Grand View, Morris Co., Kas.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.

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Have on hand

At 7 and 8 per cent., Per Annum.

Increased Pension

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OFFICES, Case Building, Cleveland. Ohio.
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Furnishes Farm Loans

Promptly and upon Reasonable Terms

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152 Federal St., Boston, Mass. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CONSIGNMENTS SUBJICITED.

COMMISSIONS to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances,) including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five per cent.; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent. will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

152 Federal St., Boston.

REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston, Parker Wilder & Co., Boston, Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

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GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES

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Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1880.

BISHOP VAIL, President.

BLACKBOARDS,

7

Communications.

Views of a Breeder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-It seems to be a true saying that the American people jump from one occupation to another, or change from one thing to another too often. Better stick to what we have learned by practical experience than to change to another that we have had no experience in. We figure the thing out in our heads and conclude there is money in it, so in we go without any or but little practical knowledge, and we find out that it did not "pan out" as we expected. Although our figures did not lie, there were a great many items on the debtor side that were not counted in simply by not having the practical knowledge, and also losses that must naturally come, in our every day

The farmers are very bad about this; it is generally all hog, or wheat, or corn, and now it is sheep that occupies the public mind. I do not wonder at seeing an editorial in the last FARMER headed "Somewhat Woolly," from the amount of sheep gossip in that issue of the paper.

Anything that can be produced or raised as quickly as these it is not strange that the supply will soon exceed the demand.

The articles on "History of the Hog" have been very interesting to me and I have put them away for reference. One thing is sure that it takes but a short time for a practical breeder to produce the desired hog. Then we know how soon a shiftless man will spoil the same breed. It takes an energetic, as well as a persevering man, and a man of good judgment to establish a breed, but it takes but a short time for a shiftless man to run the breed out. Hogs multiply very fast and it takes but a short time to produce several generations.

I saw an article in week before last's FARM-ER, copied from the Rural Home, stating that "an agricultural paper is as essential to a farmer as a headlight is to a locomotive." How true it is of successful farming. It not only gives us new ideas but we recall old ones and gives an interest to our chosen profession; (and I think successful farming is a profession,) as much as to ride over and see and talk with our prosperous neighbor farmer. As a rule we do not read and think as much as we should.

Reading makes a wise man but thinking makes a practical man. Let me say to new beginners, it is much better to buy of a practical breeder and an honest man than to trust wholly to your own judgment and pick up an animal over the country even if you do have to pay considerable more, for a breeder knows pretty well what such and such an animal will make even if they are young. Tell him what you want and you will very seldom be disappointed. M. WALTMIRE.

Carbondale, Kas., June 14.

Some Trees for Timber.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I have noticed of late in your valuable paper several references to the catalpa tree. There have been planted in the last two years in this county not less than 100,000 Catalpas, and they are giving better satisfaction than any other variety. Especially is this true since the dry summer of 1880, and the cold winter of 1880-81, both severe tests, and very trying to all kinds of trees. They stood the drouth perfectly and even the common variety was but little injured by 26° below zero here. The Speciosa variety none at all.

It is hardy, stands drouth perfectly, easily transplanted, rapid growth and valuable timber for all farm and railroad purposes. But while this is true, is it not risky to depend entirely on any one variety of forest trees? May it not meet with the same fate that has befallen other sorts that were at one time considered the best? As an example, the Black Locust that was literally eaten up by borers in Illinois, twenty years ago.

My three years' experience here is, that both the Honey Locust and White Mulberry are good growers, hardy, and valuable timber trees White ash and Elm (red) are good, and natives of almost, if not quite, every county in western Kansas.

I would advise planters to put out all these also the Black Walnut, and some of them will be more apt to escape the numberless tribes of insects that prey on all species of vegetation "out west here," than if we all plant the same variety.

Plant trees by all means. Everybody should, even though they have but a cemetery lot. Plant forest trees close, not more than four feet apart. Plant in rows both ways. Put your Catalpa, Honey Locust and White Mulberry, or whatever you intend for the permanent grove, eight feet apart each way, fill in with any cheap tree, like Cottonwood or Box Elder to four feet for nurses. Cultivate thoroughly and you will be surprised at the growth they will make in two or three years. When necessary, thin out, cutting the less valuable trees.

Ellsworth, Kas., June 16. C. L. MYERS.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

sheuld 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 Threat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. 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

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward 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, too the KANSAS FABEER, together with the sum of fity cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Strays for the week ending June 22.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

MARE—Taken up May 12 1881 by S T Meridith of Mi
sion township, Claytosville P O, one fron grey pony ma
shout four years old this spring, branded with a letter B o
the left shoulder, valued at \$25.

Butler county-C. P. Strong, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo Salsbury of Rosalia township one sortel pony mare 7 years old, white stripe in face, under lip white, brand or scar on left thigh, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by David R Blankenship of Rosalia township one cream colored mare 2 years old, left foot and tip of nose white, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay mace 2 years old, black tail and mane, white stripe in face, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by John Peters of Rosalia tp one white cow 8 years old, valued at \$15.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

COW—Taken up by C Hobert, Cottonwood township Nov
5 1880 one red and brown cow small slit in right ear, 5 year
dly, valued at \$25.

FILLEY—Taken up by Hermann Piper of Diamond
resk township May 21 1881 one sorrel filley, white spot in
ace and some white on right fore foot, three years old, valed at \$46.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

PONY—Taken up April 20 1881 by Thomas H Gilroy of
Quincy township one chestnut sorrel horse pony about 14%
tands high, white on nose, brand on left shoulder partly in
risible, supposed to be 10 years old. Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Bethumen of Emporia town tip on the 28th day of May 1881 one light grey mare abou years old, saddle and harness marks, shod all around, 133; ands bigh, valued at \$20. Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Bernhard Pauls of Liberty towaship May 25 1851 one iron grey mare 3 years old, white stripe
in nose, left hind foot white, valued at \$40.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one
ona horse colt one year old, light mane and tail, and valroan horse colt one year old, light mane and tall, and val-ued at 20.

HORBE—Taken up by W M Davis of Everett township June 3 1881 one bay horse 16½ hands high, star in forcebad left hind foot white, branded with figure 7 on right shoul-der and with the letter G or C on inside of right thigh about 6 years old.

Strays for the week ending June 15.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C W Griffith of Marion township
on the 11th day of May 1881 one sorrei mase branded with
an O on right shoulder and O on right hip, under crop of
right ear, about 7 years oid, 4th hands high.
198816—Taken up by Cryl thands high.
198816—Taken up by Cryl thands high one twown home supposed to be a shout 5 years old
and about 10% hands high with collar marks on both shoul-

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk. PONY—Taken upMay 19th 1881 by Thos Watson of His-watha township oue sorrel mare pony about 8 years old, an indistinguishable brand on right shoulder and hip, bald face, lump on right fore foot.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Moore of Sycamore township one pony horse, 12 years old, black, saddle lump on
back.

Chautauqua County--C. M. Knapp, Clerk. Unautauqua County--U. M. Knapp, Ulerk.

HORSE—Taken up on the 2d day of June 1881 by Elljah
Hinkle in Little Cana township one dark bay horse, right
hind foot white, branded on the left shoulder with the letter L, about is hands high, apparently mooneyed, supposed
to be 12 years old, valued at \$45.

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place
one dark clay bank horse, stripe on his back, black mane
and tail, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 4 or 5 years
old this spring, valued at \$45.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Loyd Harding in Smoky Hill town ship May 16 1881 one chestnut sorrel pony mare about 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder and hip with an indistinguishable brand, valued at \$15. COLT—Taken up by TH North of Milford township May 9 one small light roan mare colt supposed to be three years old, dark mane and tail, slightly lame in left hind leg when taken up, no value given.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up en the 24th day of May 1880 by R. L.

Patton in Clinton townshp one light dun mare 2 years old,
mane and tall white, large white spot on foreaead, right
hind foot white, warts on nose, valued at \$50,

Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 20th day of May 1881 by John
Keri in Delaware township one grey mare 10 years old, dark
legs, shod all around, about 19 hands high, valued at \$25.

Marion county.—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Downs & Russell in Durham Park
township is or 17 miles nerthwest of Marion Center.one sorrel mare pony, white spot in forehead, an indescribable
brand on left shoulder, tall slightly bobbed, had rope on
neck, about 5 years old, about thirteen hands high, and valued at \$17.

Meosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

MULE—Taken up in Tioga township by Izri Hall one bay mare mule about 16 hands high, supposed to be about 19 or 20 years old, harness and saddle marks and a very dim brand of two letters on left shoulder.

MULE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay mare mule about 15 hands high, supposed to be 16 or 17 years old, has harness marks and a dim brand resembling a 9 or a P on right hip, tail trimmed and bobbed.

State Stray Record. A. Briscoe, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo, keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri No money required for information until stock is identi-fied. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

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ow breeding from strictly premium stock, having taken first premiums on my stock wherever it has been exhibi-ok \$40 in premiums at the Great Fair held at Bismarck last fall. My Duke of York Light Brahmas are unsur-the West, and my Essex Plymouth Rocks are equally good. The latter having been rade and mated by I, K. Natick, Mass. Orders for Eggs for the above stock is now being filled. Order early, as all orders are booked in as they are rec'd. Write for Blustrated Circular and Price List of Fogs. Address. S. L. IVES. Mound City, Line Co., K88.



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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most eco-

Why We Bungh.

A New Enterprise.

"Mr. Diffendefer," said a serious looking man with long hair, calling at the former well known citizen's mansion, on Van Ness avenue, the other day, "I wish to see you on a confidential matter of the greatest importance. We are alone. I believe?"

"We are, I believe," said Mr. D--, much mystified by the movement of the caller, who looked cautiously into the bookcase and behind the piano, and concluded by dropping the cat outside the door.

"In the first place, then," said the longhaired man, taking a seat and producing a square leather box from his coat tail pocket, "allow me to ask if I am correctly informed that your mother-in-law is residing with you." "Such is the case," responded Mr. Diffen-

"Very well said the stranger, unstrapping the box, "I now desire to call your confidential attention-confidential mind you-to a little invention just got out by our company, the A. I. Company, of Hartford, Connecticut,' and he displayed an object that resembled a gigantic glass marble.

"What's that?" asked Diffendefer. "Some new kind of a liver pill?"

"A pill? That's the genuine Russian glass bomb," asserted the agent.

"Great heavens! Take it away! What do you-, Look out, there! Police!', and Mr. Diffendefer turned a handspring over the back of the sofa.

"Don't be alarmed, my dear sir," blandly explained the stranger. "It isn't loaded. It's only a sample. You see the nitro-glycerine is not added until the fourth day."

"Wh-a-t the blazes do you mean?"

"Allow me to explain. You see, our company the Accident Insuring—notice the ing, please -Company of Hartford-no connection with Mark Twain's Insurance concern-manufactures these articles of the very best materials. under the supervision of a competent Nihilist, and furnishes them on a strictly honorable and confidential basis to families, where—ahemwhere they are most needed, as curiosities." "Curiosities?"

"Exactly. The system is this: Some assumed friend in Russia sends you by express a supposed unfinished glass bomb as a curiosity. You exhibit it around, let it drop on the floor, give it to the baby to play with, etc. On the fourth day you take the entire family to a picnic, with the exception of your mother-inlaw, rich grandfather, or whoever it is that is—well, suppose we say—superfluous in the domestic circle. Before leaving, you slip the prepared cartridge into this aperture. When you return the dream of your life is accomlished. It's a little rough on the mirrors and things, but what's that, after all?"

And receiving from Mr. Diffendefer an assurance that he would think over the matter carefully, the agent warmly shook that estimable gentleman's hand, winked in an eloquent and significant manner, pocketed his box, peeped cautiously into the hall, and walked

A Pennsylvania seven year old was reproved lately for playing out doors with boys; she was too big tor that now. But with all imaginable innocence she replied: "Why, granma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

An Irish porter, closing a shop one evening, took off his coat while putting up the shutters. When asked why he went out in his shirtsleeves in the rain, "Sure" said he, "don't I want a dry coat to go home in?"

Tight lacing caused the liver of an Indiana woman to grow fast to the epigastrium, causing her death. Ladies cannot be too careful in guarding against such a calamity as this. When tight lacing must be indulged in the epigastrium should be removed.

A Kentucky colored clergyman is reported on his way to Chicago in search of his wife and the deacon who has eloped with her He carries a bible in one pecket, and says he hopes it will prevent him from using the pistol which is in another; but he isn't sure.

A parrot hidden in a car behind a box containing a coffin in a Central Railroad car, the other day, greatly frightened a baggage man when it cried: "Let me out it's hot." sometime before he could be convinced that the dead man had not come to life.

At a Cincinnati wedding lately the organist entertained the audience awiting the bridal pair by a series of voluntaries, the last of which unluckily was, "Trust her not, she is fooling thee," at which he was hard at work as the bridal procession walked up the aisle.

A youth who attended a Scotch revival meeting for the fun of the thing ironically inquired of the minister "whether he could work a miracle or not." The young man's curiosity was fully satisfied by the minister kicking him out of the church, with the malediction, "We cannot work miracles, but we can cast out devils."

Dr. Busby, whose figure was beneath the common size, was one day accosted in a public coffee-room by an Irish baronet of colossal stature, with—"May I pass to my seat, O. Giant?" when the doctor, politely making way, replied—"Pass O Pigmy.!" "Oh sir," said the baronet, my expression alluded to the size of down so by New Years day that I had to take my bed. I sent and got your medicine. (Simmons Liver reprint allude) and have taken it regulatly. My cough your intellect." "And my expression, sir," said the doctor, "to the size of yours."

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

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, Bos ton, and by all druggists.

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I raise the large white variety, the cheapest hog feed in the world; will produce 1000 bushels to the acre and is proof against bugs, drought and frost; easy to raise, hogs do the digging. \$1 per bushel; enough to plant one acre, seven bushels, \$5; two acres, 14 bushes, \$8. Sacked and delivered at Railroad depot. Directions for planting. J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

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Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000. Strawberries' many varieties, \$4,50 per 1000. Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000, Rhubarb, (Linneaus) \$10.00 per 1000.

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persons to doctor for years for Consumption, all to no eff.ct. Though they had a cough, felt pains in ed, weak and many output symptoms tending to that disease, yet there was no structural unsoundness of the Lungs, all these symp-

toms being caused by the Liver being sluggish, and he Stomach weak. In all such cases the diseased conditions yield readily to Simmons Liver Regulator, and the patient is invariably brought back to

"I have been down ten years with Liver Disease I have had a severe pain in my left side for three Regulator), and have taken it regularly. My cough "G. M. DODD, N. P., East Point, Ga."

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with E, prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

PURE SUGAR.

By a recent invention, starch or corn sugar (more generally known as glucose), heretofore quite extensively used by confectioners, brewers, etc., has been made sufficiently dry and white so that it can be powdered and mixed with yellow sugars. It raises the standard of color largely, but not being so sweet reduces the saccharine strength, making it necessary to use more of the article to ing it necessary to use more of the article to attain the usual degree of sweetness. Large quantities of this mixture are now being made and sold under various brands, but all of them, so far as we are aware, bear the words "New Process" in addition to other brands.

brands.

As refiners of cane sugar, we are, in view of these facts, liable to be placed in a false position before the public, as the results of analysis of sugar bought indiscriminately, will seem to confirm the false and malicious statements of interested persons, who alleged it was the common practice of the leading refiners to mix glucose with their sugars. While not intimating that a mixture of glucose and cane sugar is injurious to health, we do maintain that it defrauds the innocent consumer of just so much sweetening power. In order, therefore, that the public can get sugar pure and in the condition it leaves our refineries, we now put it up in barrels and half barrels.

Inside each package will be found a guar-

and half barrels.

Inside each package will be found a guarantee of the purity of the contents as follows:

We hereby inform the public that our refined sugars consist solely of the product of raw sugars refined. Neither Glucose, Muriate of Tim, Muriatic Acid, nor any other foreign substance whatever is, or ever has been, mixed with them. Our Sugars and Syrubs are absolutely usuadulterated.

Symps are absolutely unadulterated.

Affidavit to the above effect in New York papers of November 18th, 1878.

Consumers should order from their grocer, sugar in our original packages, either half or whole barrels.

Consider well the above when purchasing sugar for preserving purposes.

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SOWING FLAX SEED. 25 per bushel, while present stock lasts. Add for teks. Send money with all orders.

German Millet, Common Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat,

If any to sell we invite correspondece.

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KANSAS ORANGE CANE SEED,

The best variety now grown, 15c per B; \$5 00 per bus Early Amber Cane Seed, 10c per B, \$3 00 per bushel. We are the only parties who handle the celebrated

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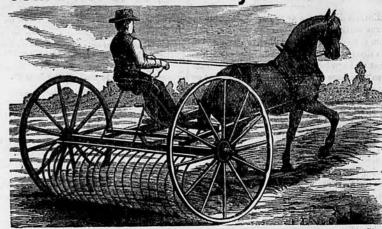
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DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Gener-I Agents Kensas City, Mo.



To those who are desirous of raising horses of the greatest utility, and of selling them to buyers that pay big prices, I wish to say a few words:

The first thing to do is to look about and find who pays big prices, for horses and what they want. Not as some persons do, to blindly continue to breed what suits them individually.

Now the result of an investigation made by any careful thinking man proves that the most useful and salable horse to raise is the one that when developed comes nearest to being a general purpose horse. Now what constitutes a horse of this sort? First of all, he must have size, not simply height, but a proportionate body. He must have range of neck with an intelligent, expressive face and head. He must have a good bone and a powerful action. Speed is good, but it does not pay to forget everything else to obtain this.

Color is a great point, bay, black and brown being the three desirable ones. Blood on both sides is good, but blood only on one side is sure to be seen in the foal. If you can raise a horse that is sixteen hands high, bay, black, or brown, that weighs from twelve to fifteen hundred, with good knee action and even a moderate amount of speed, you will have a horse that will draw forty to sixty bushels of wheat, with mate pull a sixteen inch plow, do your riding and take you to church a good three-minute "clip" on Sunday and not be stiff in the morning. This is the pleasure part—the profit is in selling him. You can suit your neighbor a farmer; you can suit a truckman, you can sell a gentleman a fine road horse, and last and best, you have raised a coach horse for the eastern market.

Gentlemen, as soon as you raise this class of horses, buyers for eastern markets will come to you with from two to four hundred dollars for each horse, at your doors. I want these horses myself, to ship, to New York City; and others will want them also as soon as it is known you are raising them. I have thirty mares raising this class of horses and do not think I have made a mistake in the selection of a stallion, as I selected him after having seen hundreds of his get on Long Island. Cyclone is the horse and the sooner you commence the better. I refer you to J. W. Powell or H. C. Woodnut of Mineola, Long Island, for the character of this horse. His pedigree is seen above, and the horse and his get may be seen at my farm at Maple Hill, Wabauusee Co., Kansas. It is not the direct returns for services that I am after so much, as I am the privilege of buying his get for shipment to New York and Liv-Very truly yours,

EDWARD D. WARNER.



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