

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

### A Voice From Pawnee.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As you know, I am a reader and subscriber to our favorite and valuable state agricultural paper; I have always taken a great interest in it; knowing it to be the most beneficial reading to Kansas people, especially to farmers and stockmen on account of the numerous correspondents and contributors engaged in that branch of agriculture which is the life, bone, muscles, and in fact, the whole dependence of the state and all classes and denominations living within its borders. I have encouraged subscribers and readers, and mail all my papers to friends and others in all parts of the state and other states, who I often hear from afterwards.

The many letters that I receive from parties in different parts of this and other states I think better answered through the columns of the FARMER than by a private correspondence is one reason of my writing, and I think has a tendency to increase its circulation. I tell them that I think the FARMER at \$1.00 per year is a better investment than my individual letters at four cents each.

I am wholly interested in the welfare of the state of Kansas and the people therein, and especially the southwest I have chosen that portion for my abiding place after many years acquaintance with all parts of the state as well as states adjoining and am not in the least disappointed in the country or climate except that it is more productive than I supposed it would prove to be. If inexperienced people have fooled themselves or been fooled by daring speculators it is no fault of the country.

When I hear so much grumbling about the failures of crops, and after examining their crops and their mode of farming. I do not wonder at their poor success and their persistent determination to force the soil to produce a crop that it never was intended by climate or location to produce. The whole country was intended for a stock country and it is the best fitted by nature and providence for that of any country or state that I have lived in (and that is some 8 or 10) and the sooner the people come to that conclusion the better, and those who expect to live by grain raising without thorough cultivation had better shift their quarters.

Ground shallow plowed and half pulverized and never cultivated cannot produce a crop in this dry climate. No sane man can expect to raise corn and grass and weeds together at the same time. Wheat is by no means a sure crop; corn is often a failure when well tilled owing to worms and drought. Potatoes the same. But fodd. crops are a success, grass never fails and water in abundance of the best quality if drawn from the earth.

Cattle, horses, hogs, poultry and sheep do well here on the productions of the soil. All of these can be raised with much less expense and labor than wheat or corn. Hog raising and dairying combined either in a small way or extensively is the best paying business with the least liability to losses of any other stock branch or branch of agriculture that can be adopted in any state, and in Kansas particularly. Cow fed by hand, and hogs the same fattened for the mountain market, with the butter and cheese of the cows, and the poultry and eggs will give a better return for the labor of men, women and children and a small capital than any other speculation that I know of. Every one fourth section is adapted to that and our railroad carries the product from the door to the market and the mines, and in fact, the entire west must be fed by some one, and who can feed them cheaper than the people of southwestern Kansas? Let wheat alone and put your small money into a few sows and cows and farm a few acres well and feed them well on the green feed as it is growing. Pack your butter well, also the eggs and ship your hogs alive with your other productions and thrif will soon be apparent instead of tumbled-down sod houses, weeds, sand grass and sunflowers, and the necessity, for state aid will soon be a thing of the past. W. J. COLVIN.  
Larned, Aug. 5th.

### Cur's Capers.

#### The Same Old Story.

From week to week we have warned our readers of the danger of being bitten by mad

dogs. Scarcely a day passes by without bringing information of some creature that has been bitten by rabid dogs somewhere within the county, and we again urge, as the most effective remedy, the shot-gun policy—to be applied directly behind the left shoulder, when there is the slightest suspicion of hydrophobia. The time-honored quotation "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," has been overshadowed in the light of reason with, "Care is at all times enjoyed—always take the safe side in case of doubt." Hence it is better to perforate your canine pets with an ounce of cold lead, than to run any risk of a more serious loss. Robert Black, who lives at Hill's a little west of Welda, discovered his bird dog to be mad, on Tuesday

mently objected, avowing that his dog had never touched a sheep and threatening to visit consuming wrath upon any person who dared to trouble or rump a hair on his ugly cur's worthless hide.

The owner of the slaughtered sheep merely remarked that it was "all right," and good humoredly said good-bye to the owner of the dog. Upon reaching home he had all the dead hauled to a convenient point and laid out in regular grave yard style. He then built a fence of rails about twelve feet high and about ten feet square at the ground, and gradually diminishing in dimensions until it was not more than five feet square at the top. He then retired to his home and, awaited results, knowing

as it were, the devilish brute fastened its cruel teeth again in the infant's throat and began rending it, and shaking her as dogs shake rats. The movement sent the blood back with a rush into the father's heart, and with a cry that startled the neighborhood, he seized an axe and sent the sharp edge crashing into the monster's brain. The little darling was picked up, still alive, its pretty features all torn and mangled by the brute's cruel teeth. So disfigured was she that she was barely recognizable. If she lives, and it is considered doubtful, she will grow up a piteous creature to behold, instead of the lovely being she gave promise of becoming."

Since the above was put in type, Mayor Jas. Haller has issued the following proclamation:

#### PROCLAMATION.

I, James Haller, Mayor of the city of Burlingame, to secure the peace of mind and safety of life of the citizens of this city, do hereby order that all dogs that have been bitten by an alleged mad dog, the owner or owners thereof shall at once kill or cause said dogs to be killed; and that the owner or owners of dogs that have not been bitten shall at once cause them to be muzzled, for not less than sixty days. Within thirty-six hours after the publication of this proclamation the City Marshal is commanded to kill all dogs that have been bitten, and those not muzzled. Dated, this 18th day of July, 1881. JAMES HALLER, Mayor.

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A mad dog made his appearance in Burlingame last week, and though efforts were made to slay him they failed, and the dog is still at large.—*Lawrence Spirit.*

One hundred and ninety-two dogs registered up to noon to-day, and the marshal says that he will make it two hundred before night. In addition to this, forty-nine have been killed.—*Ottawa Republican.*

Every dog has his day. The two pug dogs belonging to a woman who is boarding at one of the Long Branch hotels are brought to the table in the nurses' hall three times daily and fed to the best of everything from a silver plate.

Eleven thousand dogs have been killed in the dog pound of Baltimore in the last two years. Just think what lots of nice gloves could have been made from the skins, and what the carcasses and bones would have been worth if they had been utilized!

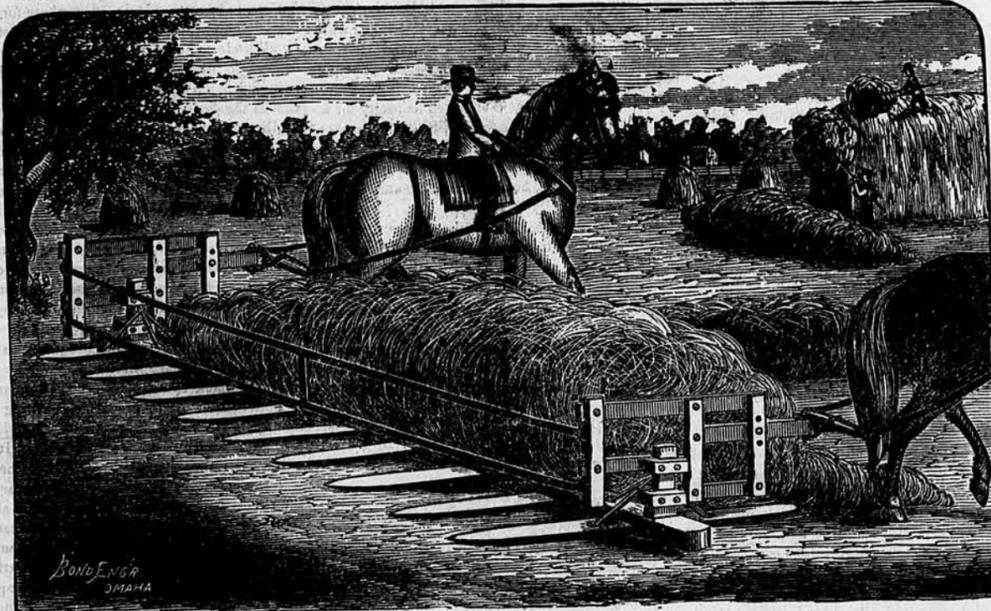
His Honor, Judge Everline's office was enlivened one day last week by a lawsuit between two of our Anderson county farmers, wherein one Peter Scott was sued by one Arnett for damages received by his horses in being run into a barb-wire fence by a dog, then and there being the property of the aforesaid Peter Scott. Numerous witnesses testified to the pedigree and evil propensities of the dog, and among other things, it was proven that he was "yaller." This was overwhelming proof of the "Purp's" guilt, and a judgment was rendered against the defendant for \$30 and costs. All persons owning "yaller" dogs will govern themselves accordingly.—*Garnett Journal.*

Michael McMahon, at Chicago a laborer, died at the county hospital of hydrophobia. He was slightly bitten eight weeks ago by a little house-dog, which gave no evidence of his madness at the time, nor has it since become rabid. McMahon's convulsions were so terrible, that it required eight men to hold him.

Saturday we were informed that a dog went mad near Mr. Clinchy's, a few miles east of Humboldt a few days before, and that while in that condition one or more teams passed by on the road to work on the railroad at Iola. The dogs accompanying this team or teams were, unknown to the owners, bitten by the rabid animal. If we have been correctly informed it is a matter that deeply interests every citizen of this place, and earnest efforts should be made to kill the dogs. The dogs would show signs of madness in the next few days, and in the meantime a careful watch should be kept.—*Iola Register.*

The immigration argument is a disgrace to any man who desires to be regarded as sensible. The liquor law has not been in force three months, and its permanent effects cannot be known for years. The people are not now as they were half a century ago. The anti-whisky sentiment is growing all over this country and in many foreign places. In half a dozen of our states prohibition amendments are being discussed. The people of North Carolina and Texas are to vote on the question at their next election. More than half the state legislatures took action of some sort on the general subjects of intoxicating liquors at their last session. People are taking higher ground on this matter. If it could be satisfactorily demonstrated to-day that Kansas will firmly and permanently maintain her position, the immigration to her borders in future would exceed that of former years. Thousands are now waiting to learn what will be the fate of our law.—*Capital.*

Our farmers would do well to delay the sowing of rye for pasture till sufficient rain comes to insure so speedy a growth that the chinch bugs cannot destroy it. It is essential to have the plants thick enough to smother out the weeds.



## The Grebe Hay Sweep, Patented July 15, 1879.

The object of this improvement in Hay Sweeps is, to furnish a light and durable sweep, which can be easily shipped. Length of Sweep twelve feet, or fourteen feet if ordered, and teeth correspondingly. The center post and top rail in center are dispensed with, and the wing gaes, together with the connecting bands of iron, wood or rope, can be easily taken off and folded, and are therefore more convenient to transport. The wing gates, reaching nearly across the entire length of the sweep, are provided with draw-bars, to which the single-teeth are attached to make the sweep work steadily, and at the same time the draw-bars can be raised or lowered to suit the size of the horses. One-half ton of hay can be drawn to the stack without loading it on the wagon. Net weight of Sweep, 250 pounds. Some improvements have been made on the Sweep since last year to make it more substantial. When the sweep arrives at the stack to unload, the horses are turned around, and while doing so the belts (connected now by cross-bars instead of one as shown in cut), move across the Sweep and push the hay off. The following testimonials will explain themselves:

HENRY GREBE, Esq.—*My Dear Friend:*—As an old friend and once fellow-townsmen, permit me to congratulate you on the success you have achieved in your Hay Sweep. I bought one last August of E. L. Shugard, our general dealer in farm implements here in Council Bluffs, and put two boys with a horse each to sweeping in hay from the windrows, and to my surprise and satisfaction it required three good men and two stackers to take care of the hay as fast as the boys could bring it in. I then had them try the Sweep on the hay as fast as it fell before the mower, and it raked it as clean as my Furst & Braden hay rake, so that I did not use the buggy rake any more. The above mentioned five put up from 20 to 25 tons per day of hay, which ran three tons per acre on Keg Creek bottom land. That is second to no implement but the mowing machine to the farmer in putting up hay—my men are fully agreed. Any use you can make of this statement is permitted by myself. Yours very truly, Dr. C. H. FINNEY, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Dec. 24th, 1879.

HENRY GREBE, Esq., Omaha, Neb.—In answer to your inquiry in regard to how we like your Hay Sweep, will say they are a decided success, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case. Please ship two more at once. Yours truly, PEW & LARUE, Le Mars, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1880.

HENRY GREBE, Esq., Omaha, Neb.—I sold eleven of your Hay Sweeps here summer of 1879, and they have given entire satisfaction in every instance, and I think they are just the thing for putting up hay in this country. Yours respectfully, Wm. Brown, Schuyler, Neb., March 8th, 1880.

County rights in Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas for sale. I also agree to furnish the wood-work to Sweeps for \$6.00 each for purchasers of County Rights.

Over three hundred of the Sweeps are sold and in use in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa. They are made out of the best Indiana hard wood, by

**HENRY GREBE, Omaha, Neb.,**

Manufacturer of Farm and Spring Wagons. Established 1857.

The Grebe Hay Sweep is sold in Kansas by J. M. Griffith, Emporia; J. E. Bonebrake, Abilene; Blattner & Biakely, Junction City; W. W. Libby, Marysville; E. F. Jones, LaGrange, Marshall County.

of last week, and, like a good citizen, he assassinated the creature as soon as he discovered the fact, but not until it had bitten several other dogs—and no telling what else. Two dogs belonging to Mr. Eohelsfeld, one of Mr. Hill's, and one of Mr. Stewartson's, were among the number that were bitten, and, in killing them, their owners only canceled a debt that they owed to mankind. When we come to estimate the benefits and the damages, it seems that it would be better for humanity were the canine race to become extinct.—*Garnett Plaindealer.*

#### A Trick that Ought to be Patented.

Some time ago the Virginians reported numerous depredations by dogs upon the sheepfolds in a certain neighborhood in Bedford county, in which, in some cases, the farmers lost all their sheep. At the time, the names of the heaviest losers were printed, and the number of dogs killed approximated. Subsequently, a well-known farmer, who owns a large boundary of land in the same neighborhood, complained that a second raid had been made upon his sheep in which he lost nearly twenty, and indirectly indicated his opinion that a certain dog, belonging to one of his neighbors, who had positively refused to permit his dog to be killed in the previous general massacre was one of the guilty ones, and asked that the dog be then killed. To this the owner vehem-

ently objected, avowing that his dog had never touched a sheep and threatening to visit consuming wrath upon any person who dared to trouble or rump a hair on his ugly cur's worthless hide. The owner of the slaughtered sheep merely remarked that it was "all right," and good humoredly said good-bye to the owner of the dog. Upon reaching home he had all the dead hauled to a convenient point and laid out in regular grave yard style. He then built a fence of rails about twelve feet high and about ten feet square at the ground, and gradually diminishing in dimensions until it was not more than five feet square at the top. He then retired to his home and, awaited results, knowing

#### Mad Dog.

A mad dog ran at large in Burlingame during the night of Tuesday last, but early Wednesday morning Marshal Cutler succeeded in killing it. In the meantime it had bitten probably a dozen dogs, many of whom were subsequently killed, but we understand some are secreted by their owners in the hope that they may recover. This is a mistake. There never has been a case known of recovery of man or beast from the bite of a mad dog, and it is wrong, not to dispose of every dog known to have been bitten. Several citizens have voluntarily killed their pet dogs that

#### Nothing Like Having a Dog.

The following from the *Dispatch*, of Erie, Penn., illustrates one of the many beautiful phases of having one or more dogs around, especially if they are full-blooded or highly bred. We commend it to those of our readers who apparently place a higher estimate on some treacherous, ill-favored bull-pup, fiste or cur, than upon their children, neighbors, or neighbor's children. Every town or hamlet in Kansas has on one pretext or another, dozens of worthless curs, just as treacherous, cruel and cowardly, and no more to be depended on than this one:

"William Campbell, of Mosiertown, Crawford county, is visiting at the house of his relative, John Hotchkiss, in Washington township. With him is his little daughter, a prattling, blue-eyed pet, about 3 years old. Mr. Hotchkiss keeps a huge, full-blooded bull-dog, which, although formidable enough in appearance, has never manifested the savagery of its breed except in arguments with other canines. A few days ago Mr. Campbell's attention was called to peculiar sounds in the barn, and upon going there his eyes were greeted with a spectacle that froze his blood. Lying on the floor, her face, neck and arms covered with blood, was his little girl, and standing over her was the ferocious bull-dog, its fangs dripping with gore. While the father stood paralyzed with horror

The Farm and Stock.

Bedding Hog Cars.

Two weeks ago the FARMER contained an extract from the Drovers Journal against the use of loam and sand as bedding for hogs in cars.

"I have had an experience in shipping hogs for fourteen or fifteen years, and I have found no difference in the weight of hogs caused by the bedding of the car.

The veriest neophyte in the business knows it is certain death from one to twenty hogs if the car is bedded in warm weather with either hay or straw and showered afterwards.

When we use sand we use clear river sand, have to pay for hauling four miles; pay for cleaning the cars out before putting it in, and we find it pays us to do it, because of the brighter appearance the hogs have on arriving at market.

In conclusion I would ask you: Is it not always best to follow nature's laws as far as possible, in handling stock of any kind?

In commenting on the gentleman's letter the Journal of Last week a'ds:

"An old Iowa shipper declares that straw and hay for summer bedding make the worst that could be found, and tells us he considers pure river sand superior to other materials for bedding.

Judging Cattle.

The Hereford breeders in their convention recently held in Chicago, agreed to the following:

The judging on live-stock should all be done before the Fair is opened to the public, and no one should be allowed to be present except the superintendent and the grooms in charge.

So far as judges on beef producing cattle are concerned, we claim that we have a right to demand of State Boards of Agriculture that they shall give us intelligent, impartial and competent butchers as judges, men who have no interest direct or indirect in any breed or breeding of any beef-producing cattle; men that have had a thorough experience in cutting up on the block; men that buy their own cattle and use the knife on the block themselves—that have also had thorough experience in killing and cutting up the different strains of cattle competing for superiority.

The officials of State Boards have told some of us that such men cannot be found. This excuse is because they do not want such judges, or because they are too lazy to look them up.

We want it distinctly understood that we protest now, and shall at all fairs protest, as is our right, against any man judging as to the

merits between the different breeds of cattle who is interested in the breeding of any of the competing breeds.

Scale of Points.

The following are the points of excellence for American Merino sheep, 100 denoting perfection:

Blood, 1—Thoroughbred—i. e. purely bred, from one or more of the direct importations of Merino sheep from Spain, prior to the year 1812, without the admixture of any other blood.

Constitution, 15—Indicated by form of body; deep and large breast cavity, broad back, heavy quarters, with muscular development forming capacious abdomen. Skin thick, but soft, of fine texture, and pink color; expansive nostril, brilliant eyes, healthful countenance, and good size, age considered.

Size, 7—In fair condition, with fleece of 12 months' growth; full grown rams should weigh not less than 165 pounds, and ewes not less than 120 pounds.

General Appearance, 2—Good carriage, bold style, elastic movement, showing in particular parts, as well as general outline, symmetry of form.

FORM 31.—POINTS.

Body, 8.—Throughout, heavy bones, well proportioned in length, smooth joints, ribs starting horizontally from backbone, and well rounded to the breast bone, which should be wide, strong and prominent in front; strong backbone straight and well proportioned as to length. Heavy, muscular quarters, deep through and squarely formed behind and before, with shoulders well set on, neither projecting sharply above the backbone, nor standing so wide and flat as to incur liability to slip shoulder.

Folds and Wrinkles, 10—Folds on the ram should be larger than on the ewe. Large and pendulous folds from the chin or jaws succeeding each other down the neck, to the brisket, ending with large fold or "apron," and extending up the sides of the neck, but lighter if at all extending over top of neck, two or three behind the fore-leg or shoulder, one on front of hind leg, hanging well down across the flank, two or more on rear of hind legs, or quarters, extending upward toward the tail, giving the animal a square appearance on the hind quarters, and straight down as may be from end of tail to hock joints and hind feet. In addition to folds, small wrinkles over the body and belly are desirable, as forming compactness of fleece, but not large enough to be apparent on the surface of grown fleeces, or to cause a jar in its quality, thus leaving the body of the fleece even in quality and free from the jar of large folds over the body.

Head, 6—Wide between the ears, and between the eyes, and across the nose; short front of head to tip of nose; face straight, eyes clear and prominent; ears thick, medium size, and, together with the face, nose and lips, white, and covered with soft fur or downy wool. Ewes should give no appearance of horns; while upon rams the horns should be clear in color, symmetrically curved, without tendency to press upon the sides of the head or to extreme expansion.

Neck, 5—Medium length, good bone and muscular development, and, especially with the rams, heavier toward the shoulders, well set high up, and rising from that point to the back of the head.

Legs and Feet, 5—Legs medium or short in length, straight and set well apart forward and back, heavy bone, smooth joints, with large muscular development of the fore-arm; thick, heavy thighs, wide down to hock joints, and from knee joints downward covered with short wool, of the soft furry covering peculiar to the ears and face; hoofs well shaped and of clear color.

FLEECE 33.

Covering, 15—Tendency to hair and gore upon any part of the sheep is to be avoided. Evenness of fleece in length, quality, density, lustre, crimp, truthness, strength and elasticity, covering the entire body, belly and legs to the knees; head well covered forward, squarely to a line in front of the eyes; well filled between the eyes and ears or horns, and well upon the cheeks; muzzle clear, with small opening up to and around the eyes. Scrotum of rams covered with wool free from tendency to hair.

Quality, 5—Medium, but such as is known in our markets as fine delaine and fine clothing wool, distinctly better in quality, lustre, crimp and elasticity than the wools of same length grown the common grade sheep.

Density, 10—Shown by the compactness of the fleece, throughout which should open free but close, showing very little of the skin at any point, even at the extremities.

Length, 5—At one year's growth not less than two and one-half inches, and as near as may be uniform in length to the extremities of the fleece.

Oil, 5—Evenly distributed; soft and flowing freely from the skin to the surface; medium in quantity.

Pigs and Grass.

That there has been less disease among swine in this country during the past two years than for several previous, is well known. This improved condition is the result of several causes, not the least of which is the beneficial effect of more liberty at good pasture, now much more prominent in the management of swine than it was formerly.

he is a grass-eating animal, and that during the greater portion of his growth, grass food is necessary to his health.

The experience and observation of many of the best farmers in the country, especially of the corn-growing and pork-producing regions of the west, have been given in the Prairie Farmer from time to time during the past forty years and more, and the correctness of this position has been established beyond peradventure. Corn is the proper food for fattening, but not for growth. As one of our long time friends and correspondent puts it: "The chief object of swine-raising is the weight and quality of the carcass. The value of a hog depends on his being well-fattened, and the object aimed at during his whole life is to prepare him for that event. The cost of grass-feeding, even with other light, is merely nominal, while a hog fed on corn from the time he is weaned from the sow until butchered at eighteen months old, can seldom pay expenses. The fattening process is, to some extent, a disease producing process, and if too long continued is always so. But when the animal commences fattening in vigorous health, after feeding for months on green vegetable food, his health will remain firm through any reasonable time required to become fat."

Grass, then, is the food which nature requires for keeping pigs healthy until the time arrives for fattening them, and nothing is better than timothy and clover for this purpose. The early pigs of this year are now about ready to wean, and the later litters are taxing their dams by their frequent drafts upon the udder. The older pigs require good pasture and a plenty of pure water, as do, also the sows, with younger pigs. Following the sow to the pasture, the sucking pig learns early to eat the succulent food it finds. As another puts it, they find many a thousand tid-bit in rare grasses, weeds and roots. The exercise taken while grazing benefits dam and litter, and sharpens the appetite and promotes digestion. The pigs which have such access to grass will have more regular appetites and enlarged capacity for assimilating food. They can eat and digest more corn and meal, when allowed to run to grass, than when confined in a dry lot or pen. They will make more bone and muscle and develop greater capacity of stomach.

Kept on grass during the summer, hogs are in fine condition for fattening by the first of September, and with good teeth, good digestion and good health, they will fatten rapidly on corn, and by turning the grain into pork very rapidly, bring to the farmer a better profit for the food consumed than if fed during the summer on corn. A moderate ration of corn or ground feed, occasionally, may be beneficial, but except it be desired to fatten for the summer market, the best results are in the direction we have indicated.—Prairie Farmer.

Poultry.

To Clear Out the Lice.

Patience Pringley, in the Pet Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin tells how she rids her hen house of these disgusting pests. She says: "I determined that if lice were killable not one should live on roosts or nests in my fowl house. After learning that no one, especially women, can trust others to do work that you want done as you would do it, I got a gallon of cheap petroleum and with a large sponge fairly soaked the roosts and nests; not a crack nor cranny near either escaped. I followed this up with thick, strong whitewash, applied in equally thorough manner. I did this every three months, and I solemnly aver that all who will do likewise need never complain of the ever present louse."

Parasites on Fowls.

The greatest pest that a poultryman has to contend against is lice. This hot weather breeds these plagues by the million, and if the poultryer is not close on the lookout his premises will be literally overrun by them. These enemies to our happiness and our interests must be speedily and earnestly met; shot and shell must be hurled without mercy into their invading ranks. If we are indifferent about this matter the enemy will soon have us.

Keep the fowl house clean, have coal oil on the perches, and in all the cracks and crevices about the roosting place, and put hot whitewash on freely. Have all the nests clean and sweet, and if you have hens setting, sprinkle sulphur among the feathers of the hens, and in their nests. The coops of the chicks must be kept clean and all parasites speedily destroyed. Eternal vigilance must be the watchword if we hope to conquer.

Give the chicks pure fresh water every day to drink, and the old birds, too. Do not let them suffer for the want of water. See to this without fail.

It is a great mistake to let fowls and chicks depend for drinking water on some filthy hole or slimy pond. Their water must be fresh and pure or they will not prosper. Our own interests and our humanity demand of us kind treatment for all stock under our control, whether horses, cows or chickens.

Feed the young birds liberally on wholesome food, and you will soon have nice sweet "fries," and pullets ready to furnish you with nice, fresh eggs in the fall. Poultry is valuable property and ought to be fully appreciated by all.

A Good Poultry House.

For the foundation dig a ditch ending north-west and southeast one foot deep, size of the building; in this build a wall two feet high on

the surface, cement the whole space inside the walls and paint the walls inside and outside with cement, fill the remaining foot with dirt or anything else preferred; the house 10x12 and eight feet high to top of plate; it can be built of any kind of lumber, and studded or girted to suit the builder; clapboard or shingle outside and shingle the roof—it will be seen that one corner of the building is to stand exactly south; each side of this and close to it put in a large window, putting the frames on top of the sill; these will be provided with tight shutters for cold nights; this will give them the sun as soon as it rises, and they will be plentifully supplied until sunset.

This I consider of the greatest importance to laying fowls in winter. The ventilators will be furnished with tight-fittingslides to be moved with a cord. Inside the house is to be plastered the sides and top with mortar, mixed with an equal quantity of cement; this preventing the fowls from picking off the plastering. The furniture should all be movable; you then have a house than can be kept free from vermin very easy, and I don't think jack frost can injure the Leghorn family much in the house. For this size house we would keep thirty-three fowls.—Poultry Journal.

Dairy.

On Butter Making.

Prof. L. B. Arnold in the New York Tribune gives the following opinions on some of the processes of butter making:

There is no particular churn that is more enduring or better than every other churn. The old dash churn with a large dasher is as durable and brings butter as soon as any, but is laborious to operate. It is everywhere for sale. Rotating and oscillating churns, which act upon all their contents at every impulse with a concussion or thud, bring butter equally as soon and much easier and quite as good condition as the dash churn. Their comparative durability depends not so much upon the particular pattern of churn as upon the workmanship which enters into their manufacture. For best choice the purchaser had better make a personal inspection of the varieties within reach of observation rather than depend on any particular pattern. To make a good selection one should be careful to avoid churns which operate by friction instead of concussion, or on only a part of the cream at each stroke, as by using a little dasher or rotating paddles that glide through the cream touching but a small portion of it at each agitation.

The probable cause of diminished quantity of butter from sweet cream is churning too soon. To yield well sweet cream should not be churned when very new and fresh. It requires age rather than acidity. But if the operator cannot give it some considerable age, say twenty-four to thirty-eight hours at about sixty degrees without having it sour, then he had better let it sour, leaving sweet cream to be churned by those who have more skill or better means for keeping it until it has acquired the proper ripeness. Each dairymen should follow the process which is safest for him and which serves him best.

The best rule for salting butter is to salt to suit the taste of the consumer. There is no use applying any particular amount of salt for the purpose of preserving it, because the very lightest salting in always more than sufficient for all the effect salt can have as a preservative of butter. Generally one ounce of salt to sixteen ounces of butter, so as to obscure in a measure the faulty taste, the flavor of salt being less objectionable than a wrong or faulty taste in butter. But if the flavor is very fine and full it will not be desirable to hide it, but on the contrary to give it more prominence, hence less salt, say one ounce to twenty of butter, will give a better effect.

Horticulture.

The Newer Strawberries.

The following contains A. M. Purdy's latest experience with the newer varieties of strawberries, as given in his Fruit Recorder:

In our thirty years' experience in strawberry growing, we do not remember a season when we have been pleased with so many of the newer sorts of strawberries as this. Longfellow, Warren, Sharpless, Centennial, Photo, Windsor Chief, Glendale, Rees' Prolific, Crystal City, Cinderella, Russell's Advance, Miner's Great Prolific, Finch, Bidwell, Cumberland Triumph, Crescent, and others we might name, all have certain characteristics that make them desirable. For family use, and those who desire above every thing else sweetness and flavor, with large size, fruit that requires but little sugar, and early, Duncan and Rees' Prolific, followed by Pioneer, Sharpless, Longfellow, Col. Cheney, Warren, Cumberland Triumph; and of those more tart, requiring more sugar, of the largest and most productive sort, Miner's Great Prolific, Windsor Chief, Glendale and Kentucky. For hardiness of plants, great productiveness, and "iron-clad in every respect," and one that will run out grass and weeds, the Crescent.

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.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS

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[Any of these books will be forwarded, by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.]

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Amateur Trapper's & Trap Makers' Guide, paper, 50c; boards, 75c
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American Weeds and Useful Plants, 1 75
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Dad's American Cattle Doctor, 12 mo., 1 50
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Stewart's Irrigation for Farm, Garden & Orchard 1 50
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual, 1 50
Stewart's Scythum and its Products, 1 50
Stoddard's An Egg Farm; paper, 50c; cloth, 75c
Stonehenge on the Dog, 3 75
Stonehenge on the Horse in the Stable and Field, American Edition, 2 00
Tegetmeier's Poultry Book, 9 00
The Thorny System of Grape Culture, 30c
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist, New ed., 3 75
Thomas' Farm Implements and Machinery, 1 50
Thomson's Food of Animals, 1 00
Tobacco Culture, By 14 experienced cultivators, 25c
Todd's Young Farmers' Manual, 3 vols., 4 50
Ten Acres Enough, 1 50
Tieck's Flower & Vegetable Garden; pa. 50c; cloth 1 00
Villie's Chemical Manures, 50c
Warner's Hedges and Evergreens, 1 50
Waring's Draining for Profit and Health, 1 50
Waring's Earth Closets and Earth Sewage, 1 00
Waring's Elements of Agriculture, 1 00
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Waring's Sanitary Drainage of houses and towns 2 00
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Wheeler's Rural Homes, 1 50
White Cranberry Culture, 1 25
White's Gardening in the South, 2 00
Willard's Practical Butter Book, 1 00
Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry, 3 00
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America, 2 50
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Wright's Brahma Fowl, 1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeper, 2 00
Youatt and Spooner on the Horse, 1 50
Youatt and Martin on Cattle, 1 50
Youatt on Sheep, 1 50
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The readers of the FARMER wishing agricultural books are assured that the firm of T. J. Kellam & Co., of Topoka, Kansas, who will furnish any of the above works are thoroughly reliable and responsible and orders sent them will be promptly attended to. KANSAS FARMER CO.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.

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

From the State Farmers' Alliance.

To the members of the Farmers' Alliance:

The subordinate Alliances having by vote consented to changing the date of holding the annual meeting of the State Alliance from Sept. 7th to Sept. 14th.

By-law No. 4. A per capita tax of 10 cents shall be assessed on male members of each subordinate Alliance to defray the expenses of the State Alliance.

By-law No. 11. No subordinate Alliance shall be allowed a voice or vote in the State Alliance until their per capita assessment has been paid over to the Secretary of the State Alliance.

The Sign of Caution.

The following is the "sign" given by a good brother in Huntington Co., Ind., as announced in last week's Bulletin; it is the "old, old story," but it seems new and fresh to many farmers every year.

On last Thursday, while busy at work Mr. Hugh Alexander was approached by a man who immediately called him by name and said that he was a representative of the Philadelphia Lightning Rod Company, and desired to rod his buildings.

Are Broken.

The Springfield, Ohio, Live Patron says: "Freight rates are broken all to pieces, and many persons are already beginning to ask, 'what is the use of keeping up the agitation about legal regulation of transportation charges?'"

Prohibition in Kansas.

PRELIMINARY LEGISLATION SUBMITTING A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO THE VOTERS OF KANSAS.

Thoroughbred SHEEP FOR SALE.

Business is such that it will be impossible for me to attend the fairs this fall with my stock. I therefore propose to sell at moderate prices some splendid Cotswold and Southdown

SHOW SHEEP.

My flock is larger and in fine fix. They took 51 prizes amounting to \$47 50 last fall. Forty-six Ewes and four Cotswold Rams made an average of 15 lbs. 3 1/2 ounces of fine lustrous combing wool.

KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

will come to, and if you don't pay it you can stand a lawsuit with the company," said the h. m., as he proceeded with the work.

Guard it Well.

"That our Order ever designed to disturb the relations between merchant, manufacturer and farmer—we cannot for a moment suppose. Every farmer knows that he must devote himself to his own field of labor, but do not for a moment suppose that we consider his duty all performed, although he may have succeeded in coaxing from the soil its greatest yield of wealth.

When They Realize.

The greatest obstacle in the way of the Grange is the lack of confidence among farmers in themselves and in each other. When farmers once realize that their neighbor's interest is the interest of all, just as banking, rail road, manufacturing and other corporations consider the interest of each organization in their respective class, as of the individual, then the farmers will act as the bankers, railroadmen and other associations act.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Advertisements.

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



WARNER'S SAFE. PURELY VEGETABLE. A MEDICINE NOT A DRINK. Mothers, Wives, Daughters, Sons, Fathers, Ministers, Teachers, Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, ALL should be warned against using and introducing into their HOMES Nostrums and Alcoholic Remedies.

Texas, Arkansas & Louisiana.

A healthful, genial climate: an exceedingly productive soil, where, with common industry and prudence a sure and certain competence can be had.

The South-Western Immigration Co.

Will mail, on application, free of cost, postage prepaid, books with maps, giving authentic and reliable information, in detail, of the state of Texas, Arkansas, or Western Louisiana.

NOW READY For Mailing.

A Pamphlet of 32 Pages, A Work of Reference, Needed at this time by every citizen.

Prohibition in Kansas.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PIGS. POLAND CHINAS. Jersey Peds and York-shires; the Sweepstakes winners of Iowa. See reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahmas, SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups. From noted stock. Ready for delivery now. Price, either sex, \$10.00. Address J. M. ANDERSON, Box 409, Salina, Kansas.

600 to 1000 MERINO EWES WANTED. Running twos, threes, and fours. Must be free from disease and shear 6 pounds per head.

FOR SALE. CHOICE MERINO RAMS. Also a few extra nice Merino Ewes. A part of the above registered in the Vermont Herd Book.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP. Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep.

OSCAR BISCHOFF, (Late of Bischoff & Kraus), Dealer in Hides & Tallow, Furs and Wool.

Cotswold Rams. For sale cheap. G. C. AIKEN, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS. I will sell Eggs the balance of the season from my PREMIUM LIGHT BRAHMAS at the following low prices.

POLAND CHINA RECORD. A Record for the protection of breeders of POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

SHEEP For Sale. 4000 head of stock Sheep including a lot of choice MERINO RAMS.

Two Thoroughbred Bulls, one of Young Phyllis' family, and one Red Rose. W. A. KNOTTS, Cedarvale, Chautauque Co., Kas.

Save Your Orchards. Those having Fruit Trees infested with Tree Borers, or not protected from their depredations, will find it greatly to their advantage to address by postal card, Geo. Cook, a professional horticulturist of large experience, who will cheerfully give such information

FREE OF CHARGE, as will enable them to entirely remove the larvae or grubs from the tree and protect it against their depredations for three years. Address GEO. COOK, 298 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

River Side Farm Herd. (Established in 1868.) THOROUGH-BRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. All stock warranted. Orders solicited. Will be at the State Fair, at Bismarck, and at Wichita Fair with Pigs for sale.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

Thoroughbred SHEEP FOR SALE. Business is such that it will be impossible for me to attend the fairs this fall with my stock. I therefore propose to sell at moderate prices some splendid Cotswold and Southdown

SHOW SHEEP. My flock is larger and in fine fix. They took 51 prizes amounting to \$47 50 last fall. Forty-six Ewes and four Cotswold Rams made an average of 15 lbs. 3 1/2 ounces of fine lustrous combing wool.

KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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.

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

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

Notice to Farmers, and all who want to plant Evergreens, European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the United States. Stock first class. Prices low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address: D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Ill.

Kansas Home Nurseries.

Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

LaCygne Nursery.

8 million Hedge Plants. 100 thousand Apple and Peach Trees. 50 thousand Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees. 50 thousand small fruits.

All kinds of Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Bulbs, etc., etc. Write me what you want and let me price it to you. Address D. W. COZAD, LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5 00 per 1000. Strawberries many varieties, \$4.50 per 1000. Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000. Rhubarb, (Linneus) \$10.00 per 1000.

A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to A. G. CHANDLEE, Leavenworth, Kas.

Star Cane Mill.

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

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

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Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enables us to sell goods VERY CHEAP.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

152 Federal St., Boston, Mass. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CASH ADVANCES MADE. 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.

ENSILAGE.

PRESERVING OF GREEN FOR-AGE CROPS.

SILOS.

It consists of Practical "Experience with Ensilage at Echo Dale Farm; also the Practical experiences of Twenty-five Practical Farmers with Ensilage and Silos, giving their experience in feeding stock of a 1 kinds with Ensilage, and the practical results, conclusively showing the undoubted success of this process,—the Ensilage of green forage crops. By this process the farmer can realize five dollars in place of one dollar as practised by the old system of farming. Also wonderful experiments of feeding poultry, at one-half the usual cost, on Ensilage."

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

KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .60

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "1881" expire with the next issue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

New Advertisements.

- Avery, H. Stallions for Sale
Cass, J. Nursery Sto k.
Grebe, H. Hay Sweep.
Jansen, C. & P. Sheep for Sale.
Lynn & Pipkin. Sheep Wanted.
Muir, L. P. Short-Horn Record.
Moher, M. R. Encyclopedia.
Pennock & Son. Road Machine.
Ross, E. W. & Co. Feed Cutters.
Tallot, G. M. Sheep for Sale.
Wright, John K. Sheep for Sale.

The temperance people of Peoria Ill., the great whiskey distillery center of the state, are about to build a temperance hall for temperance work. Decatur in that state has a temperance tabernacle of brick, capable of seating three thousand persons.

Postmaster General James is in favor among the people. It is said that the saving to the Postoffice Department by the stoppage of the "star-route" stealing already amounts to millions of dollars a year. He is an earnest advocate of, and is laboring to bring about another important change in reducing letter postage to two cents.

A western paper recommends the culture of broom corn, which it predicts will, at no distant day, entirely revolutionize the breadstuff supply of the world. It declares that by a newly invented process a fine and most delicious flour can be made from the seed to the extent of one-half its own weight, leaving the other half as a valuable food for stock.

The next annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 7th, 8th and 9th, of September, 1881. The meeting will be mainly for the reading of papers and general discussion of horticultural topics. Many of the leading horticulturists of the country have signified their intention to be present.

The Cimarron News has found a new and unexpected peril in the use of barbed wire fences, and that is, that they act as lightning conductors. It instances several cases of cattle that have been killed by lightning while standing near such fences in a storm, and the case of a farmer who received a severe shock while opening a gate made by simply hooking the wires to the posts.

Too much land is the curse of many farmers. One acre well cultivated and well fertilized will yield more profit than four acres half cultivated, and with the same fertilizer spread over it which should be applied to one acre. Farmers should not forget that four such acres have to be plowed, harrowed, cultivated and reaped with four times the travel and labor for about the same crop as could be produced on the one acre of well tilled land.

The President continues to improve and the physicians in charge are sanguine that he will recover entirely. The ball has been located but no effort will be made just yet to extract it. The people have not been favored with as exact news as they would wish, but from the few grains of sense that occasionally can be discovered in the bulletins, the great confidence the people have had in his ultimate recovery has been renewed and strengthened.

Under the old game law, hunters could commence their slaughter of prairie chickens August first, and continue to February first. The law was changed at the last session from August first to September first, and continues to December first, cutting off three months. Nimrods who have been preparing to hunt in August, will do well to make a note of this. Also, the fact that quail can be killed only in the months of November and December.

We have up to this time failed to learn whether or not fairs are to be held by the agricultural organizations in the counties of Barton, Cherokee, Cloud, Cowley, Dickinson, Johnson, Lincoln, McPherson, Neosho, Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Smith and Washington. Messrs. Secretaries, if you are contemplating a fair this fall send us particulars at once, so we may print them in our list of fairs. A little publicity can do you no possible harm.

Reader, has a grove been well started about the school house of the district in which you live? If not, the ground should be put in order so that trees can be planted next spring.

If the grounds are not in a good state of cultivation, the district meeting should order the board to have them well plowed at once. Do not delay the matter another year. No better investment of a few dollars can be made. With pleasant surroundings the school will be better and the value of every acre of land in the district will be enhanced by such improvements.

Every farmer should procure a book in which to paste agricultural scraps. Every one in reading a paper will see a number of things he will wish to remember. He will perhaps see suggestions the value of which he will desire to test, or hints which he will want to be governed by in future operations and yet, after reading the papers he will throw it down and probably never see it again. In such a case all the valuable articles will be lost. To prevent such a loss, every reader should clip from the papers such articles as he desires to preserve and remember, and paste them a scrap-book. Such a book at the end of a year or two will be very interesting and valuable.

How Much, and How Many.

From the quarterly agricultural report for June 30th we see that the acreage of Winter Wheat in 1881 was 1,974,693, and the estimated product 23,154,399 bushels; an average of very nearly 11 1/2 bushels per acre. In 1880 the average was 2,215,937 giving a product of 23,507,223 bushels.

Of Rye, there were this year 66,440 acres; an increase of 11,692 acres. Of Spring Wheat, 208,179 acres; a decrease of 20,318 acres. Of Barley, 17,121, acres; a decrease of 10,761 acres. Of Oats, 333,130 acres; a decrease of 139,697 acres. Of Buckwheat, 6,410 acres; an increase of 3,738 acres. Of Irish Potatoes, 73,537 acres; an increase of 7,304; of Sweet Potatoes, 3,547 acres; a decrease of 374 acres. Of Sorghum, 45,628 acres; an increase of 12,683 acres. Of Castor Beans, 45,960 acres; a decrease of 4,477. Of Cotton, 1,852 acres; an increase of 514 acres. Of Flax, 160,906 acres; an increase of 33,101 acres. Of Hemp, 749 acres; an increase of 152 acres. Of Tobacco, 1,142 acres; an increase of 535 acres. Of Broom Corn, 50,775 acres; an increase of 25,268 acres, or 100 per cent. Of Rice Corn, 32,545 acres; an increase of 5,407 acres. Of Pearl Millet, 10,203 acres; an increase of 2,172 acres. Of Millet and Hungarian, 354,249 acres; an increase of 85,764 acres. Of Corn, 4,171,554 acres; an increase of 617,158 acres.

Returns made to the Board also show the following: On March 1st, there were on hand 18,539,210 bushels of old corn.

The number of Horses in the state March 1st, was 388,815; an increase for the year of 16,226. Of Mules and Asses, 58,780; an increase of 477. Of Milch Cows, 406,706; an increase 40,068. Of other cattle, 839,751; an increase of 91,059. Of Sheep, 806,323; an increase of 379,831.

Of Swine, 1,154,099; a decrease of 127,531. There are in the state, 2,249,196 rods of board fence; 4,353,700 rods of rail fence; 1,490,799 rods of stone fence; 14,700,618 rods of hedge, and 5,607,689 rods of wire fence.

Owing, doubtless to the great modesty of their owners, and perhaps in numerous cases to a fear of taxation on them in some form, the number of Dogs returned is only 143,650, and the number of sheep they appropriated to stay their delicate stomachs and afford them that variety of food so essential to vigorous, robust health was only 5,361. The men who raised the sheep would think themselves very extravagant if they and their families consumed in a twelvemonth 5,361 of them, regardless of quality, pedigree, sex or condition; but of course our Carlo, Ring and Lion never trouble anybody's sheep.

Fat or Lean Hogs—Which are Best?

It is seldom that we take issue with our friend F. D. Coburn upon any proposition pertaining to live-stock matters, and more especially those pertaining to the breeding and management of swine; for upon that subject, as well as upon stock breeding generally, he is exceedingly well informed, and his book, "Swine Husbandry," is the best work of the kind that has yet appeared. Nevertheless, we think there are some statements in the following, which appeared not long since over his signature in the KANSAS FARMER, that should not be passed over in silence.

For some months I have scarcely read an agricultural or live-stock paper that did not contain a longer or shorter article setting forth that the pork of our improved hogs is entirely too fat, or, as one of them puts it, "as pigs are now bred and fattened they are little more than animated lard." So much of this talk is calculated to make the unthinking or inexperienced reader suppose the long years spent by careful, pains taking breeders in efforts to change the character of the old-time prairie rooters had been wasted, and the result was a race of swine almost worthless, and an undesirable lot generally, either to sell or to use. I am not positive, but I think the most of this racket was raised by something written by Col. Curtis, of New York; and now his sentiments are being magnified and re-echoed by the eminent agricultural quill drivers east and west who don't know a boar from a well-auger; who are telling us how horribly indigestible the meat of the modern pig is as compared with that of the "long-snouted pig that their infancy knew." Their utterances evince a yearning for the ancient land-pikes; the ill-favored pelican-snouted elm peelers and razor-backed hazel-splitters, that could readily drink buttermilk from a jug, and had bow knots tied in their tails to prevent their crawling through fences. Our sensible, practical farmers will not be readily persuaded to throw aside the improvements that have cost so much time, effort and study, and go back to the point where their ancestors began. The statements that the compact, blocky hogs, with fine bone and small offal, are not ready sale are false, as every man knows who ever sold or tried to sell a bunch of them, and they

not only sell, but bring a premium over the lean, transparent sort every day in the year.

The farmers of the United States now have, as a rule, I am certain, more and better hogs than were ever before seen on the face of the earth, and I want them to stand by what has been accomplished, and maintain it.

I do not mean by this that our swine are perfection, or that the best system of feeding or management is always pursued; but I believe we are nearer right than ever before, and there is no occasion for any step backward or a return to any of the old-fashioned sorts, even the ones longest known and best advertised, viz those that "ran down a steep place into the sea." What we want is a better system of feeding and a greater variety of food; less corn and more clover and artichokes, more beets, mangolds, pumpkins, clean water and shade; more room, more pasture, and fewer stys. Our hogs may be improved some, but our slipshod way of caring for them needs attention most.

The "racket" which Mr. Coburn says was raised by Mr. Curtis, of New York, was, if we mistake not, raised by an editorial article which appeared in the Journal for May, 1879. Certainly we saw nothing from Mr. Curtis, or any one else, in this vein, prior to the appearance of the aforesaid article. In that article, which was headed "Have we Overdone in Pig Improvement?" the question was raised whether we have not gone so far in the direction of rapid growth, early maturity, and ready fattening tendency as to impair the constitutional vitality; that in breeding for large hams, small heads, light bones, and lightness of offal generally, were we not pursuing a course which, if persisted in, would render our swine deficient in the vital functions, and hence make them an easy prey to disease. We asserted the well-known truth, that is was exceedingly difficult to secure very high excellence in several directions at the same time, and that weak points in one direction were almost certain to accompany unusual development of good qualities in another. We then proceeded to comment expressly upon the tendency of the modern well-bred hog to lay on fat, and asked:

Is it not true that the disposition to lay on fat is in excess of what is really desirable in the case of several somewhat highly-prized breeds? The proportion of lean meat has been reduced to a minimum, except in the hams and shoulders, and greatly decreased in these. For "home use" do any of us prefer such pigs? If any have doubts on this point, let them examine the carcass of a well-fattened hog, or look at sides of bacon, or even at a ham or shoulder. If opportunity offers, let a comparison be made of the carcasses of model, well bred pigs, always kept in high condition, and those of common or grade pigs, which have had more length of body, perhaps a little more length of leg, and which have fed during part of their lives on good grass or clover as almost their sole food, and which have never been without a fair amount of daily exercise. It is quite possible the decision may be, that while the one set would give the greatest profit when sold on the market, the other would be much the more desirable for family eating.

And we further defined our positions by stating:

We are not denying the advantages which have been gained. No one thinks it wise to choose the common inferior sheep because it is generally admitted Bakewell carried his improvement too far with the Leicester; and so there is room for our improved breeds of swine. But it is high time we were calling a halt, so far as further development is concerned, with each of several breeds. It is time to look more closely to constitutional vigor, to activity, and general vitality, than some breeders have done—we must make up our minds that the fattest possible hog is not the best possible type for practical utility.

Now, to these propositions we do not believe that our friend Coburn can object, and if the "racket" that has been raised shall cause breeders to pay more attention than has been paid for a few years past to the constitutional vigor and vitality of their swine, without neglecting the other valuable features, the "racket" will be productive of good results.—Nat. Live Stock Journal.

Good Horses.

As our readers are aware we often called their attention to the desirability of increasing the size and improving the quality of their horse stock. We are glad to know our advice has not gone unheeded, and that in every county in the state farmers and breeders are working toward a higher standard than the old-time ponies, plugs and scrubs. This paper contains the illustrated advertisement of a prominent breeder and pioneer in the work of improvement in this state, Mr. Henry Avery, of Wakefield, Clay county, who has a fine collection of Percheron-Norman stock that he desires inspection by all interested. In a business letter to us he says:

"I have been breeding horses ever since I have been in the state, about twenty years; and for the last ten I have made heavy draft a specialty. I commenced with Clydesdales, but was not fully satisfied with them, and changed to the Percheron-Norman. I have made my own selections from time to time, from the well known studs of E. Dillon & Co., and M. W. Dunham, and I am confident that I can furnish breeding stock to the farmers of this state that is reliable and as fine as can be had any where, and for less money.

We hope horsemen will examine Mr. Avery's stock before going further from home to buy Percherons."

Feed and Ensilage Cutters.

Attention is called to the advertisement of E. W. Ross & Co., Fulton, N. Y., manufacturers of Ensilage and Feed cutters. In presenting their merits they say:

"We have had an experience of 25 years in building Cutters, and we build them for all purposes.

"We have made improvements for 25 years and have added fourteen this present year, (1881) and have now and always have had the correct principle for rapidity, evenness of cut, capacity and durability. Using only the very

best and most suitable material, a large portion being of annealed steel.

The capacity and strength of our cutters are so great that they are able with the same length of knives, to cut nearly twice the quantity that can be cut by any other machine.

Rapidity in filling the silos is of the utmost importance, and the demand is for a machine of sufficient strength and capacity to do the work in the shortest possible time, and without any break down, and this demand we fully meet as is testified to by every user. We make cutters of all sizes for ensilage.

We particularly recommend the Giant and Little Giant Cutters for the work, on account of their immense strength, weight and capacity, their perfect construction and the great rapidity with which the silos may be filled, and the heavy work accomplished without giving out in the midst of the work, leaving a quantity of cut fodder to ruin, while awaiting repairs, etc."

Try and get out a good attendance at the Annual School meetings which occur August 11th this year. Clerks and Treasurers should make out and read to the meetings their respective reports which the clerks should embody in their annual reports to their county Superintendent. The clerk's report should contain a list of the names and ages of all persons residing in the district between the ages of 5 and 21 years whether they attend school or not, or whether married or single, wise or foolish; they draw you a sum of money per capita. Be careful to state how many months of school have been taught. The Superintendent cannot apportion the state funds to any district that fails to make the annual report required by law.

A correspondent of the Atchison Champion, who has been traveling over Jewell county, simmers some of his observations down in this way: "The stock interest is a growing one for Jewell is becoming to Kansas what the great counties of Sangamon and Morgan are to Illinois. W. H. Means ships three cars of hogs a week, and James Campbell ships two cars. B. F. Singerer, agent of the Farmers' Alliance, ships three cars. The operations of the Farmers' Alliance, or more properly alliances, create a considerable interest in the upper counties. The idea of co-operation among farmers is not a new one. Its success would be a great achievement. Should the movements of the Alliance be confined to legitimate commerce, as shipping hogs to the eastern markets, all will be well; but if it is seized upon by political wind suckers, and used to ship political hogs to Topeka, it will follow other experiments where the withered woodbine droops from the rusty spout."

Farmers' Convention.

It is very important that the farmers should take immediate action in regard to the coming meeting of the State Alliance, which convenes in the city of Topeka, Wednesday, Sept. 14. There are probably but few, if any, but know that this is an organization of the farmers only the growth of which has been very rapid and very satisfactory in several of the western states, and as it is the most direct and ready means by which the farmers can express their opinions, influencing public sentiment at the polls, and in the legislative halls both state and national. Why should it not receive the most hearty approval and earnest support of every farmer in the land.

The State Alliance should be a representative convention of the farmers, and to be this every township in the state should have a voice in the election of the delegates. Therefore it is highly important that every county and township in the state that have not effected an organization should lose no time but form their Alliances at once and elect delegates to the State Alliance.

There must be no doubt as to the unanimity of the Kansas farmers on the great principles and objects of our movement.

No one should be allowed to say that the State Alliance did not represent, and voice the true sentiments of the great masses of Kansas farmers upon the questions of the day. Let there be a full representation from all parts of the state of thoroughly practical farmers, whose personal character and representation in their respective communities will be a shield from the enemies attacks, for within our ranks are men fully competent to maintain the principles of our movement at all times and in all places.

Facilities for cheaper transportation is the greatest need of the western farmers. The fact patent to every one that freight charges affect cost of every ounce of provisions eaten and every article of any thing worn or used in any way by citizens of the great west, and it is also evident to every one that the wealth of every western state is determined by the prices for which its produce is sold in the markets of the world. Hence it follows that the prosperity of each state, and the wealth of her people is determined and controlled by the transportation companies.

With concert of action, earnest and untiring work, our State Alliance can do much in the way of reform, and right many of the wrongs in Kansas by the discussions of the questions at issue, the diffusion of facts and statistics upon the great problem, and last but not least by any means supporting only such candidates for office as are known to advocate the principles and objects of the Alliance and labor for the best interests of farmers.

LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND, Sec'y of State Alliance. Topeka, Kas., Aug. 8.

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

The Salina Herald says John Baker will get 2,500 bushels of apples from his orchard this year. He made a good investment when he purchased the farm, as the apple crop will nearly pay the entire purchase money.

The shipment of hay from Wabunsee county will be a large item this fall. All over the county the hay crop is good this year, and every one seems to believe in "making hay while the sunshines," as already a large quantity has been put up. At several points men are engaged in baling hay to be shipped to points in the west.—Alma Herald.

Sedgwick county will have two agricultural and stock fairs this fall, both at Wichita, and held one week apart. The old fair association hold their fair commencing the 20th of September at their grounds north of the city. The new fair association hold their fair at Shuman's Driving Park, commencing September 27th. Both run four days. Two fairs for Sedgwick county, the most highly cultivated and greatest agricultural county in the state, is not more than one fair to any other county.—Wichita Eagle.

We are sorry to see so much wheat shipped out of the country as there will be, and now is a large demand for every bushel raised in this vicinity. There are of course, many who feel they are compelled to sell, but those who are now realizing 80 to 85 cents can within ninety days get \$1 and before winter is over \$1.25 for every bushel they have. Wheat will have to be used for flour, and if it is not here, it will have to be shipped in, as the demand for bread-stuff is unceasing and must be met. Let all the wheat that possibly can be retained at home.—Clifton Review.

At the present writing the outlook for the corn crop in Riley county is rather poor. It seems to be the prevailing opinion of good judges, that owing to the long protracted dry weather, there will not be over one-third the usual yield. The fact that we have a good yield of oats will but poorly make up for the loss of our standard crop, as there was but a small area sown. It becomes necessary for our farmers to put a larger amount of hay and cut up more corn for fodder than usual to make up for the lack of grain. Be sure to make the best use of the time and secure enough to feed liberally till spring.—Riley County Independent.

We have noticed in riding about the country, in several places where willow posts have been used in fencing, that sprouts have started out, and in some cases the posts have become quite trees, at one place we noticed a cow shed where one of the corner posts had been a willow, there was now a tree hanging, and casting its shade over the little building. The sprouts or roots grow equally as fast, and we hear of several instances where the roots from a willow tree have rendered water in a well worthless, even where the tree was standing several rods distant. They move for water as soon as they start growing, and will reach it, sometimes having a long distance to travel.—Rossville Times.

Yesterday as the Herald representative was rumaging around Troy, Kansas, for an item for his paper, Mr. H. K. Stout, Esq., invited him to take a drive and look at a hundred acre field of sugar cane which he is cultivating. It is probably the largest field of sorghum ever cultivated in Doniphan county. Mr. Stout is preparing to erect at a cost of two thousand dollars a mill and evaporator for manufacturing sorghum molasses. In conversation with the reporter Mr. Stout said he would have between four and five hundred barrels of syrup, each containing fifty gallons, which would sell at least for 50 cents per gallon. Mr. Stout thoroughly understands the business, and will this fall turn out a fine lot of syrup that will be a credit to Kansas. The work of grinding and evaporating will begin about the fifteenth of August and last about fifty days.—St. Joe Herald.

Butter went up to twenty and twenty-five cents last week with but little in the market. The whole county has been drained the entire season of eggs, poultry and butter by the demand from Colorado and New Mexico. From one to four wagon loads of coops filled with spring chickens have been expressed from Wichita daily for six weeks past, and residents have been forced to pay round prices for home consumption. The agent of the Wells, Fargo Express Company informs us that within two months his office has shipped from Wichita about six thousand seven hundred chickens, and eggs and butter in proportion. The Adams Express Company have probably shipped about the same number which would make a grand total of thirteen thousand spring chickens for which was received by the shippers, but little, if any, less than the sum of three thousand dollars. As there is no imaginable limit to which the poultry business of this county might not be carried, and as the western demand will not only hold but grow stronger, for two or three years, and which is true also with reference to eggs and butter, the farmers of this valley have an extra source of profitable income.—Wichita Eagle.

Nearly all the Ills

that afflict mankind can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly and surely, without interfering with your duties as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

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



Literary and Domestic

Over the River.

Over the river they beckon to me,
Loved ones who've passed to the other side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,

Over the river the boatman pale,
Carried another, the household pet;
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale—

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall some day stand by the water cold,

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall some day stand by the water cold,

Marion's Men.

A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

"We don't care for the danger, Captain; we're
too used to that. There ain't one of us but
had rather risk his life than that old tory

"Spoken like your own self, Robert, I felt
that I could depend on you and the rest of my
men, to help me carry out my plans. It is the

"And we will do it, Captain. There never
was a time yet, but what we could outwit them
when we tried. It never was said and I hope

"Thank you, boys. It is not often we fail,
and I think we shall not in this case—we must
not. If we do it will be too late, and all will

A few words here by way of explanation, that
the reader may better comprehend that which
has already been partly revealed to him:

Captain Blake commanded a company of
his own raising in the forces of General Mari-
on. A braver officer than he was the com-
mand.

Marion honored and trusted him and he was
the idol of his men.
For two years past Rose Herlin had been his
promised bride.

She was an orphan. Her parents had been
dead several years, and her home had been with
her uncle.
Amos Herlin was a tory of the most viru-
lent. He was loyal to the king and crown,

Over and over again he declared that he
had rather she should die than wed with him.

A friend of his, a tory like himself, and near-
ly as old, demanded her of him for a wife,
and he roundly swore that he should have her.

If she would not of her own accord, she
should be forced to do as they wished, and to
leave no avenues for her escape, the would-be

This was the condition of affairs at the
time our story opens, and we now proceed to
take up the thread of the narrative.

It was the afternoon preceeding the day in
which Rose was to be forced to become the
wife of Silas Hall.

In spite of her protestations her uncle did not
alter in his avowed purpose.
"The wife of Silas Hall you shall be!" he
cried. "I have sworn it, and I will not be turned

"Never, never!" cried Rose in desperation.
"Do not hope for it; my lips shall never speak
the words that shall bind me to that old vil-
lian; I will die first.

"You need not speak them unless you wish
to. Parson Sabine will not be particular. Si-
lence gives consent."

The afternoon in question, Rose sat alone in
a little apartment off from the drawing-
room. She was thinking of the coils that were

She arose from her seat with the intention
of quitting the room. The presence of her
suitor was at all times distasteful to her, and

"Rose do not be so cruel as to leave me," he
said. "To-morrow is our wedding day, and
there is so much I would say to you."

She made no answer to the man she abhor-
red, but with a stately mien moved as though
she would leave the apartment.

"Back, villain!" she cried. "Leave the room,
your presence is unwelcome here."

"Why so cruel, Rose; what does it mat-
ter? To-morrow will be mine. Let us
speak now of the happiness in store for us."

He laid his hand upon her arm and attempt-
ed to draw her toward him.
She shook him off as though his touch pol-
luted her, and the next instant she had drawn

"This is foolish talk, Rose, you know that in
a few hours you are to be my wife."

"I know no such thing, Silas Hall! Rather
than be your wife, if I were forced to take my
choice, I would plunge this dagger into my
heart!"

She turned the point of the dagger towards
her, and made a motion as though she was half-
minded to strike the blow of which she had
just spoken.

Evidently, Silas Hall thought she meant to
do what she said, and as her motions indicat-
ed, for he took another step toward her, as
though for the purpose of arresting her hand.

"Leave the room Silas Hall, unless you
wish me to do the deed," she said, holding the
weapon menacingly, and the villain, seeing
that she was thoroughly in earnest, slunk away

The night came on a pace—a night filled with
the deepest gloom.
Dark and threatening clouds rushed athwart
the sky, completely blotting out the light of
the stars.

No rain was falling, although at any moment
it seemed that a new deluge might fall upon
the earth.
Alone Rose waited the coming of patriot
lover.

Midnight was near at hand. Her uncle and
Silas Hall had retired to rest. So far as she
knew, only herself and trusty Pip were awake.

alarmed, they would not stir again that
night.
There was a low foot fall without the
door—a footfall which she remembered
well.

"Rose!"
The voiced thrilled her to her inmost
soul.
She threw open the door, and the next mo-
ment she was clasped in the arms of Captain
Blake.

"My own," he whispered, "come with me.
There is a long dark ride to the Santee, and to
the camp of Marion."

"I will go with you to the end of the earth,
Robert."

She stole forth from the house unobserved.
Sharp eyes, indeed, they must have been, that
could have pierced the darkness that sur-
rounded them. A short distance from the

Before morning dawned they reached it,
and late that day the words were said that
bound the lovers together while life should
last.

The tories had discovered when it was too
late that their bird had flown. Their
rage and disappointment knew no bounds,
but it was useless. Love had triumphed
over tyranny, as it is almost always sure to do.

That Bedroom.

What about it? Well, a good many things
might be said. It ought to be a place for quiet
and refreshing sleep. But it is not such a place.

To exercise the demon of restlessness is not
bedroom work alone. He who seeks the com-
fort of sound refreshing sleep must properly
control his habits by day as well as by night.

So much may be said about sleep in general
that the bedroom is in danger of being forgot-
ten. After all, that particular bedroom does
not differ materially from many others of this
kind.

"Back, villain!" she cried. "Leave the room,
your presence is unwelcome here."

"No I would not harm him. He is not here.
It is against you, black-hearted villain, that I
would defend myself!"

"This is foolish talk, Rose, you know that in
a few hours you are to be my wife."

"I know no such thing, Silas Hall! Rather
than be your wife, if I were forced to take my
choice, I would plunge this dagger into my
heart!"

She turned the point of the dagger towards
her, and made a motion as though she was half-
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the sky, completely blotting out the light of
the stars.

No rain was falling, although at any moment
it seemed that a new deluge might fall upon
the earth.
Alone Rose waited the coming of patriot
lover.

thicken, flavor with onions, serve with currant
or grape jelly.

How to Get Rid of Cockroaches.

A correspondent of the Southern Presbyterian
says: "A few years ago my house was infested
with cockroaches and I was recommended to
try cucumber peelings as a remedy. I accord-
ingly, immediately before bedtime, strewed
the floor of those parts of the house most in-
fested with the vermin with green peel, cut not
very thin from the cucumber, and sat up half
an hour later than usual to watch the effect.

Before the expiration of that time the floor
where the peel lay was completely covered
with cockroaches; so much so that the vegeta-
ble could not be seen, so voraciously were they
engaged in sucking the poisonous mixture from
it. I adopted the same plan the following
night, but my visitors were not near so numer-
ous—I should think not more than a fourth of
the previous night. On the third night I did
not discover one; but anxious to ascertain
whether the house was quite clear of them, I
examined the peel after I had laid it down
about half an hour, and perceived that it was
covered with myriads of minute cockroaches,
about the size of a flea. I therefore allowed
the peel to lie till morning, and from that mo-
ment I have not seen a cockroach in the house.

It is a very old building, and I can assure you
the above remedy only requires to be perse-
vered in for three or four nights to completely
eradicate the pest. Of course it should be fresh
cucumber every night."

Hints About Canning.

If this isn't exasperating! Here I am up to
my elbows in the pickling, canning and pre-
serving, cross as a bear, and you coolly ask me
to give "some hints about pickling, canning,
etc.," I don't see any sense in having so much
fuss about canning a little fruit. Last year we
put up over a hundred cans of fruit and berries
and never lost a can by spoiling. In eight years
we have lost but two cans.

I wish Dr. Horne would tell us how his bet-
ter half puts up that jarred fruit that he men-
tioned; I am not quite sure that I understand
exactly what he means. I am quite sure that
there can be nothing wrong about canned fruit
when it is properly put up. We put up lots of
it every year, and we like it, and it likes us,
and we are going to keep right on canning it
and using it until we are convinced that there
is a better way.

In the first place, use only the self-sealing
glass cans; they are the only ones that you can
trust through thick and thin. To be sure they
cost more to begin with than other cans, but if
you treat them decently well they will last for-
ever, almost. And it is a real pleasure to put
up fruit in these cans; no daubing around with
sealing wax, and burning your fingers with hot
soldering irons; no wondering if "those berries
will keep"—you know they will keep and that's
all there is about it.

Nextly, you must have fresh, ripe, but not
over-ripe fruit. Some kinds of fruit and berries
can be canned and will keep without the addi-
tion of sugar, but the sugar must be put to the
fruit some time, so you might as well use it to
begin with; and besides, I think the fruit tastes
better if it is put in when canned. Granulated
sugar is the best, and it is also the cheapest, for
the simple reason that it is pure and therefore
possesses nearly twice the sweetening of the
adulterated brown sugars.

Don't use tin, or brass, or copper, or bell
metal vessels to cook the fruit in, the porcelain-
lined kettles are now sold at a price "that
brings them within the reach of all," as the pa-
tient medicine "ads" read.

Cook the fruit until it is boiling hot clear
through, fill the cans full, wipe the top dry, put
on the cover, screw down firmly, and as the
fruit cools tighten the top until it can be moved
no further. To prevent breaking the cans by
putting in hot fruit, fill them with hot water
until they are warm through; then pour out
the water, set the can in a pan containing a
little hot water, and put in the fruit. "Some put
a folded cloth in the bottom of the pan, wet it
with cold water, set the can on the cloth and
put a silver tablespoon in the can; then put in
the hot fruit, take out the spoon and seal im-
mediately. If you notice any air bubbles in the
can, run a silver spoon down to them and let the
air escape before you put the top on.

Some kinds of fruit and berries that are apt
to mush up by much handling, look better if
cooked in the cans. Fill the cans nearly full
of fruit, pour over a syrup made from melting
from half a pound to a pound of sugar in a
quart of water, put the covers on loosely, set
the cans in the wash boiler with cold water
enough to come a little more than two-thirds
the way up the sides of the cans, heat until the
fruit is boiling hot, boil fifteen minutes longer,
fill up the cans from one or two, and seal. Don't
set the cans directly on the bottom of the boiler,
but put in some strips of boards for them to rest
on. We have a board that fits inside of the
boiler, bored full of auger holes, and three
strips an inch thick nailed on the under side
to rest on the bottom of the boiler. It is very
handy, and any man or boy with a particle of
"gunption" about him can make one like it in
less than hour.

There! my boiler full of cans is ready for me,
so if you want any more "hints," call on some-
body else.—Fanny Field in Ohio Farmer.

It Is a Foolish Mistake

to confound a remedy of merit with the quack medi-
cines now so common. We have used Parker's Glu-
ger Tonic with the happiest results for Rheumatism
and Dyspepsia, and when worn out by overwork,
and know it to be a sterling health restorative.—
Times. See adv.

Advertisements.

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

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Danusk, Navy, etc.
Name in gold and jet locta. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.
\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free.
Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 GLEANER CARDS, 25 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transpa-
rent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, 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.
50 Landscapes, Chromo Cards, etc., name on 10c. 30
Gilt-Edge Cards 10c. CLYTON, Co., North Haven, Ct.

\$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent
Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free.
Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$2 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly
Outfit free. Address TROTT & Co., Augusta, Maine.
Agents Wanted. S. M. SPENCER,
Sells Rapidly. C4S450 S. M. SPENCER,
Particulars free. 112 Wash. St.,
Boston, Mass.

50 All Gold, Chromo & Litg. Cards. (No 2 Alike.) Name
on 10c. Clinton Bros, Clintonville, Conn.
70 NEW STYLE CHROMO CARDS. Name on 10c.
or 40 all GILT & BEVEL EDGE CARDS.
c. U. S. Card Factory, Co., Clintonville, Ct.

BEATTY'S CHROMO is useful stops, 5 sets reads only-
665. Pianos \$25 up. 227 Broadway, N. Y.
Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. Y.

DELICIOUS AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages.
Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc., in colors, and
47 Select Quotations. 15c. Agents' outfit for cards,
(over 60 samples), 10c. DAVIS & Co., Northford Ct.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER
In the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money re-
funded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sam-
ple to agents, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.00. Sample, \$4.50.
Circulars free. F. P. ADAMS & Co., ERIE PA.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
FOR THE LIBERAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.
Examinations for entrance, Sept. 14th. Catalogue sent on
application to W. L. DEAN, Registrar.

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. Ad-
dress, THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y. Box 4197
C. A. BARATTONI, Manager.

70 YOUR NAME IN NEW TYPE!
New styles, by best artists: Bouquets, Birds, Gold
Chromos, Landscapes, Water Scenes, etc.
Agents' Complete Sample Book, 25c. Great variety
Advertising and Retail-Edge Cards. Lowest prices to dealers
and printers. 100 Samples Fancy Advertising Cards, 60c.
Address STEVENS BROS., Box 22, Northford, Ct.

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. E. Dietrick &
Co., of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water pow-
er. Call on or address
C. P. BOLMAR & CO.
102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

HAHNEMANN
Medical College and Hospital.
The largest and most thorough Homeopathic Col-
lege in the world. Twenty-second year. Women ad-
mitted. The largest Clinic. For Catalogues, ad-
dress
T. S. HOYNE, M. D.
1636 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

5000 AGENTS WANTED to sell the Life of
President GARFIELD,
Including a full and accurate account of his brief
but eventful administration; the great conflict with
the "STALWARTS" headed by Conkling, the diabolical
attempt to assassinate him, with full particulars of
his case, one of the most critical and remarkable on
record. The intense interest excited by the present
regulations the prosecution of these claims does not
in the least interfere with the drawing of the present
pension. Send for the increase questioning blank.

Increased Pension
is due and can be procured in cases rated too low at
first; also in cases in which the disability is greater
than at the time the pension was allowed, or when
the pension was increased last. Under the present
regulations the prosecution of these claims does not
in the least interfere with the drawing of the present
pension. Send for the increase questioning blank.

MILB. B. STEVENS & CO.,
PENSION ATTORNEYS,
(Case Building, Cleve' and Ohio.
OFFICES, (Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.
(Abstract Building, Detroit, Mich.)

Revised New Testament.
The Largest and Finest Royal Or-
dinary Large Type Edition with
a Complete History of its Re-
vision, and of all former versions.
100 Illustrations. Complete Outfit, post-
paid, 75c. Address
JONES BROS., 400
Cincinnati or Chicago.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S
BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING
ROSES
The only establishment making a SPECIAL
BUSINESS OF ROSES. SOLAR HOUSES
for ROSES alone. We deliver Strong Pot Plants,
suitable for immediate bloom, safely by mail.
at all post-offices. 5 splendid varieties, your choice,
all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 18 for \$3; 24 for \$4;
35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. We give
AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES
than most establishments grow. Our NEW GUIDE,
a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., describing
600 newest and choicest varieties—free to all.
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

Washburn College.
SPRING TERM OPENS ON
Wednesday, April 6th, 1881.

Four courses of study optional—Business, Scientific,
Classical, Preparatory and Collegiate.
Excellent rooms for young men in the College Hall
at from 25 to 50 cents per week. Good table board at
\$2.00 per week.

The Hartford Cottage for young ladies is now com-
pleted. Rooms furnished for the most part at from
20 to 50 cents per week. The domestic arrangement
is on the Mount Holyoke plan. Each young lady
aids in household work to the extent of about an
hour a day, under the personal supervision of the
matron.

In quality of instruction, in attractive and com-
fortable facilities for room and board at extremely
low rates, and in increasing appliances of Library,
Cabinet and Apparatus, the College now offers un-
usual inducements to youth of both sexes desirous of
securing a thorough education.

Address, PETER McVICAR, President,
Topeka, Kansas.

Apiary.

How to Rear the Best Bees.

The great question is how to rear bees that winter almost anywhere and almost in any way—bees that will ever be a satisfaction, instead of a disappointment. In the first place I want them of the yellow race as they are decidedly superior, and from some locality where there had never been any forced queens raised, and after getting such stock thoroughly tested in regard to their working qualities.

My favorite way is to let them take their own course in the spring (keeping them well nuzzled up), and rear my queens and drones from those that build up first, as they will certainly prove superior in every respect. My experience has been that those that work best in the fall prove to be the best in the spring. After making up mind which I desire to breed from, I contract their hives, giving them, every few days, brood just hatching out, taking eggs and larvae from them, and thus getting the hives quickly filled with bees so as to have them swarm out, and have the cells ready by the time the strongest of those I am not rearing queens from are getting ready to swarm.

After they are out, the best way is Mr Doolittle's plan of finding the clipped queen, and putting her in an empty hive on the old stand, moving the old hive but a short distance, so that they may be united again, if desired. Then select the queen cells after the colony is quietly settled on the old stand, open the old hive, and I usually find from 5 to 8 cells, either sealed or the larvae nearly grown, which show that they are about ready to be sealed. Mark all such, and also the number of them on the outside of the hive. If you want to raise a great many queens, divide one of your largest colonies, and after 2 days put the sealed cells into the queenless part, destroying the ones they have made, then put the best queen and bees together again, and crowd her with bees, and in a short time they will swarm out again.

By working in that way you can rear a quantity of superior queens from the best ones; making nuclei two days before putting in the choice cells, and you will not have them torn down as they often are after 24 hours. I have never lost one yet.

Those who want to rear the best queens should remember this: Never under any circumstances, keep any cells but those I have described. You may ask: Why not keep all of them? Because some of the queens reared after they have swarmed will be started on larvae, and they will start more cells than they can take thorough care of, as they do of those made before swarming. I have repeatedly tried both, and the cells made after swarming were not as fine as those reared before, and the queens did not give as vigorous and industrious workers. They are not the best queens.

We may just as well have all vigorous, strong, healthy colonies that will bring in good returns. As it is, many keep nearly double the amount they need, because so many are poor ones, bringing in nothing. The main reason why there are so many poor colonies, is, I doubt not, the large amount of imperfect workers that the bees worry to death, as they do the drones at the same time, amounting, in some colonies, to fully one-half of the workers. You will not find such where your best queens are. If you find a colony that is superseding their queen, give them a good cell in the place of theirs, or if out of season, and you want to save the colony, mark it and give them a good queen in the spring. Do the same by any colony, which from any cause rears a forced queen. It is impossible to rear queens, all of which will give us workers that are equally vigorous and long-lived. Some queens excel others in this respect. Of a frame of bees all hatched the same day, a few of them will live for days longer than the great mass, showing that some of the eggs are more highly vitalized than others.

In rearing a quantity of queens, we will find a few whose workers will show a marked superiority over all the others. Such queens are no doubt from those more vitalized eggs. By taking all these precautions, it is possible for us to rear queens and drones from the best ones, and we are improving our stock instead of having to keep it up by fresh importations. In this way we may soon have bees superior to any imported ones.—S. S. Butler, in Am. Bee Journal.

Ginger Honey Cakes.

A German paper gives the following recipe for making a superior quality of fine honey cakes:

Let a pound of honey boil up in a brass kettle, then add to it one pound of sifted sugar, 1/2 pound of coarsely ground almonds, 2 whole eggs, the yellow peel of a lemon, grated, a little candied orange peel and citronate, ground fine; then gradually add cardamoms, cloves, cinnamon, and about 1/2 pound of fine flour, and stirring diligently. After having mixed the whole well, add 1/2 ounce of potash, dissolved in a little water, and a glass of rum; then convey the whole mass upon a vermicelli board, covered with flour, knead with it as much flour as will be necessary to form a dough, roll this dough out to the thickness of a lead pencil, cut it into sizes to suit you, and bake it upon a baking-tin at a moderate heat, until light brown. By covering the pieces while hot, with a boiled solution of sugar, using a brush in doing it, the cakes will gain a pretty color and greater sweetness.—Farmer's Home Journal.

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

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 forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, to take up such stray, the Justice of the Peace may take up the same.

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of 1 charge and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking up, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the Justice, and two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting the value of the value of such stray.

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

Strays for the week ending August 10.

Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Bell of Soldier township June 29 1881 one two year old bay stallion, pony built, hind feet N or W or both on right shoulder, blind in right eye, valued at \$20.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Highfield of Eastern township one bay mare with small star in forehead about 7 years old, branded on left shoulder with letter J, harness and saddle marks, shop all around, valued at \$25.

Rice county—W. T. Nicholas, clerk.

PONY—Taken up on the 10th day of July 1881 by A. Bailey in Union township one bay pony mare of medium size, branded M Y on left shoulder, valued at \$20.

Riley county—F. A. Sobermerhorn, clerk.

SOWS—Taken up July 10 by C. Adams of Madison township two black and white sows, one weighs about 175 pounds the other about 160 pounds, no marks.

Strays for the week ending August 3.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

MARE—Taken up June 16th 1881 by F. F. Miles of Mission township, one bay mare three years old, both hind feet white, saddle marks, stripes in forehead, middle marks, 14; hands high, steep rump, and valued at \$60.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by F. M.illard of Sheridan township June 14th 1881 one solid colored gelding about 7 years old, left hind foot white to above the ankle, very dim brand on left shoulder, J G branded on left hip, about 15 hands h g, valued at \$50.

Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

MARE—Taken up June 30 1881 by James Webster of Newton township one bay mare about eight years old, both hind feet white, saddle marks, stripes in forehead.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay mare about three years old, both hind feet white, stripes in forehead, brand on neck, marked E N Turner. The two above strays valued at \$80.

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 identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

Chicago Advertisements.

VIELE, ADAMS & CO. COMMISSION DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK, CHICAGO, ILL. Special Attention Given to the Purchase of Stock Cattle.

WOOL

B. W. SAYERS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 29 Washington St. CHICAGO, ILL. Highest Market Price Guaranteed.

For Sale.

850 sheep; 225 lambs, 300 yearlings, about half wethers and half ewes, 200 ewes between 1 and 4 years old; 125 ewes over four. Price \$2.00 per head. Inquire of JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kan.

WHISKERINE

It is the ONLY hair restorer in the world. It restores the hair to its natural color and growth. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any poisonous ingredients. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any alcohol. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any lead. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any mercury. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any arsenic. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any strychnine. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any opium. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any belladonna. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any digitalis. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any scilla. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any aconite. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any hemlock. It is the only hair restorer that does not contain any hellebore. 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A Heap o' Fun.

A teacher in a lower grade in one of our public schools received a new pupil the other day—a little miss of six or seven years, named say, Mattie Brown. After taking her name for the school rolls according to the custom, the teacher said:

"What is your papa's name, Mattie?" "Mr. Brown." "Yes, but what is his first name?" "Don't know—his name is just Mr. Brown." "Y's, yes—I know," then as a bright idea struck her, "What does your mamma call him?" "Oh! I know what you mean now," the innocent child replied; "ma she calls him a darned old fool!"

The following notice is by a Virginia blacksmith, "Notis.—De copartnership heretofore resisting betwixt me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owe the firm will settle wid me and dem what de firm owe will settle wid Mose."

A good looking old German with long hair sat down, or rather up, in the barber's chair, and was asked whether he would have his hair shingled. He replied "Mein Kott no! I want some hair koot off. Vy woot you put sum shingles on it because?"

In the Senate chamber at Washington, the Chaplain offered the Lord's prayer. When he had finished, Doolley leaned over to Josonby, and remarked: "He stole that prayer, and I'll bet on it, for I heard the same ideas expressed in Eureka, at a funeral, over two years ago."

When a six-dollars-a-week clerk straddles his nose with a pair of eyeglasses, spends a week's salary for a diamond pin and goes into the country to astonish the natives he is doubtless surprised to find that he is not as much of a curiosity as a hand-organ monkey in a calico overcoat.

Olive Logan commenced one of her lectures recently with the remark, "Whenever I see a pretty girl I want to clasp her in my arms." "So do we," shouted the boys in the gallery. For a moment Olive was nonplussed, but recovering her self-possession, she replied, "Well, boys, I don't blame you."

A gentleman calling on a farmer, observed: "Mr. Jones, your clock is not quite right, is it?" "Well, you see, sir," said Mr. Jones, "nobody don't understand much about that clock but me. When the hands of that clock stands at twelve, then it strikes two, and then I know its twenty minutes to seven."

A Dutchman in Albany went out to his milkman in the street with a dish in each hand, instead of one as usual. The dispenser of attenuated milk asked if he wished to fill both vessels? The Dutchman replied, suiting the action to the word, "Dis is for de milk, and dis for de water—and I will mix dem so as to shute mine self."

"Yes," said the witness, "I remember the defendant's mother crying on the occasion referred to. She was weeping with her left eye—the only one she has—and the tears were running down her right cheek." "What!" exclaimed the Judge, "how could that be?" "Please, your Honor," said the witness, "she was awful cross-eyed."

They stood at the door preparatory to saying good-night. "When shall I call again?" he asked, with an emotion that made his eyes misty and his voice soft. "Wh-n papa returns," she answered calmly, "And when will that be?" he eagerly added. "Well, he starts for a voyage around the world to-morrow, and I'll let you know when he gets back."

"Why, Bridget," said her mistress, who wished to rally the girl, for the amusement of her company, upon the fantastic ornamenting of a plate of butter. "Why, Bridget, did you do this? You're quite an artist! how did you do it?" "Indeed, mum, it was meself that did it," replied Bridget. "Isn't it pretty, mum? I did it with your fine-tooth comb, mum?"

Gathered waists are much worn. If the men would gather the waists carefully and not squeeze like blazes, they would not be worn so much. Some men go to work gathering a waist just as they would go to work washing sheep or raking and binding. They ought to go to work to gather a waist just as though it were eggs done up in a funnel-shaped brown paper at a grocery.

A worthy woman in Germantown who thought her daughter rather too young to receive calls from a very attentive young gentleman, the other evening gave them a very broad hint to that effect; first by calling the girl out of the room and sending her to bed; and second by taking into the room a huge slice of bread and butter, with molasses attachment, and saying to the youth in her kindest manner: "There, Bubby, take this and go home; it is a long way and your mother will be anxious."

"How delightful to enjoy the companionship for which the soul longeth," said he, as his arm naturally drifted across the back of the next chair. "Indeed! And is that companionship you speak of so feelingly anything—that I can assist you to?" inquired she with hesitating languor. "Ye-e-s. Oh, Adelaide, even now the stars seem to look down upon us with their benedictions, and the comet lights up with additional glow, as if our happiness added a new ray to its lustre—" "Augustus, you're just too sweet for anything. We will go to the excursion tomorrow, won't we?" But Augustus replied not. He hadn't but \$1.13 in his purse, and tickets for the round trip were 75 cents each.

USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER PURELY VEGETABLE.

A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague. A SURE CURE FOR Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc.

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TUTT'S PILLS! AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE, are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels.

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL They have no equal acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA. It is for the cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DESPONDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that these Pills have gained such a wide reputation.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts instantaneously.

W. C. HOUSTON Jr., & Co., Commission WOOL Merchants, 110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO SUFFERING with CATARRH OF ANY OR BRONCHITIS Who honestly desire Relief, I can furnish means of Permanent and Positive Cure.

SLEEPLESSNESS almost invariably arises from a disordered state of the Stomach. Stimulate the organs of digestion, regulate the bowels and thereby produce sound and refreshing sleep.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL Term opens Oct. 12, '81. Tuition, \$80 per year. No extras. For circulars address HENRY HITCHCOCK, St. Louis.

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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.

Consider well the above when purchasing sugar for preserving purposes. HAVEMEYERS & ELDER, DECASTRO & DONNER REFINING CO. 117 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS TOPEKA. A map showing the layout of the fair grounds with various buildings and areas labeled.

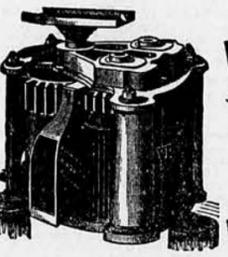
KANSAS STATE FAIR Will be held at TOPEKA, KAN., September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1881. Address GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Sec'y, TOPEKA, KAN.

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2 Ton Scale, Platform 6x12, \$40; 3 Ton, 7x13, \$50; 4 TON (8x14) \$60; 5 TON (8x14) \$75; 6 TON (8x16) \$90; 8 TON (8x20) \$100; 6 TON (8x22) \$110; all other sizes in proportion.

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