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FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

JAS. HANWAY.

NO. XXXV.

A FLUA FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

The farmer who labors to support himself and family, performs a duty he owes to his family and to society. But his relation to society does not end here. Every industrious farmer is the owner of stock; these animals are depending on him for food and protection. They are not machines, void of feeling and sensation as the French metaphysician, Des Cartes, attempted to prove, but they are subject to disease by ill-treatment, cold, hunger, and pain the same as human beings. The laws of animal economy are, fortunately, so blended with the interests of the farmer, that they run together in parallel lines, though some, apparently, seem to disregard this fact, neglecting to provide proper shelter and food for their stock during the winter months; but they pay dearly for doing so.

Independent of a pecuniary consideration, there is a higher claim: that of the common law of humanity, and as citizens this calls on us to exert ourselves to do everything in our power to lessen the sufferings of the poor, dumb brutes which claim our care and protection.

Strauss, the German writer, in his recent work, "The old faith and the new," has a striking passage on this subject, he says: "The manner in which a nation in the aggregate, treats animals, is one of the chief measures of its real civilization."

What a happy reformation would take place in every school district in the State of Kansas, if we honestly believed that our treatment of animals was a chief mark of our onward march to a higher state of civilization.

We manifest a just pride in the generous spirit which has erected a school-house in every section of the settled portions of our young State. Our crowning effort would consist in cultivating a Christian spirit of humanity, to mitigate the sufferings of the dumb animals which are entrusted to our care. Mr. Bergh, of New York, has performed a noble work in behalf of the cause of humanity and civilization. We have often thought that a few of like character scattered in every township of Kansas, would be a welcome visitor, to call the attention of the people to this subject. Our cattle would not then be seen standing without shelter in the cold snow storms and at the mercy of the pitiless, piercing, winter winds and rains. Neither would we witness, in the hot summer days of July and August, calves confined in a small pen, exposed to the hot rays of the sun, without even a little brush to break the fiery heat of the rays.

When we travel over the country and witness these painful sights, we cannot but recall the words of Rousseau, when he said: "Man, be humane! It is thy first duty; can there be wisdom without humanity?"

"Henry Bergh recently, in speaking of the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said that little attention had been attracted to the moral influence of the society. It strove to lead men to take care of their dumb servants, as well as to prevent cruelty. In this way the society's work extended beyond animals, for he had invariably found that where a man had shown cruelty to animals, he had shown worse cruelty to his wife and children."

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

At a late meeting, Mr. Judson S. Brown, read a paper on "The Centennial and its Relation to Fruit Culture," from which I give you some extracts.

To the fruit growers of three score years, who were able to attend the Exposition, no department would appear to have made greater progress during the past century, or have richer offerings to present as the trophies of practical science, and persevering industry, than those in Agricultural and Pomological Halls.

Applying the law of comparison to fruit culture, how impressive the lesson taught! One hundred years ago fruits were few in numbers, poor in quality and limited in variety; even later, within my own remembrance, very little interest was felt either in their culture or improvement. A few small gnarly apples, four or five varieties were the sum total of our summer and fall fruits; while the Baldwin, R. I. Greening and Roxbury Russet were the only standards for winter use. As for pears, plums, peaches, cherries, grapes, strawberries, etc., few, but those growing wild, or with the most indifferent cultivation, were found at home or in the market. The principal object in planting an apple orchard was to furnish cider for home use. Twenty barrels being considered a very moderate supply for

the year's consumption. And latter, in the view of many, the nation was on the verge of ruin from the effects of intemperance.

Philanthropists, clergymen, and statesmen sounded the alarm and counseled total abstinence as the only safe-guard. In this prohibition order was included.

Under the magic power of these appeals the moral sense and feelings of the whole nation were stirred, and as the result, hundreds of thrifty orchards were cut down lest the owners again were tempted to turn the fruit into cider.

While many lived to regret the rash act and utter folly in destroying these beautiful orchards, yet the moral courage displayed in removing the temptation, and the self-imposed sacrifice of a habit in using a beverage so cheap and so common, out of regard to personal safety and the public weal dignified both the men and the act, and stamps them as the moral heroes of their day.

According to official data, some six millions of acres are now devoted to the growth of fruits and the annual product is beyond our means of computation thus showing the adaptation of our soil and climate to produce a full supply for the general market.

The exhibition of fruits, discussions, etc., at the Centennial will result in scattering far and wide, valuable thoughts and suggestions, quickening the public pulse, and improving the public taste, until "the desolate and solitary places," in our land, where neither fruit nor flowers now are nurtured, shall, ere long, "bud and blossom as the rose." G. F. N. Washington, D. C. 1877.

LETTER FROM MASTER OF STATE GRANGE.

EDITOR FARMER: Under existing circumstances, and in view of the very generally expressed desire of unaffiliated members, to be restored to good standing in our Order, and to membership in some subordinate Grange, it becomes necessary to make known and publish for the benefit of those interested, and for the information and guidance of all subordinate Granges in the State, the following, to wit:

First, Members who have become unaffiliated by reason of the suspension or revocation of charter of any subordinate Grange, can join any other Grange in the following manner, to wit: They will first ascertain and pay into the Treasury of the State Grange, through the State Secretary, the amount due from them respectively, to their subordinate Grange, at the time of such suspension or revocation of charter, together with fee of twenty-five cents. The Secretary of the State Grange will then issue to each member so reporting a certificate of the fact that his Grange has ceased to exist; that the member was in good standing at the time of its suspension, and was either clear of the books or has since paid his arrearages to the State Grange, which said certificate, shall, in all cases, entitle the holder thereof, to all the rights and privileges secured to any member by a dimitt, and will be received with application for affiliation in lieu thereof.

Second, Members of dormant Granges shall be dimitted by State Grange upon application to Secretary thereof endorsed by Master and Secretary of any working Grange or on the recommendation of General or county Deputy, upon payment of State dues upon individual members asking for dimitt, from date of last quarterly report of subordinate Grange and dimitt fee of twenty-five cents.

The above rulings have heretofore been published in the *Spirit of Kansas*, and *Kansas Farmer*; but in order to cover the entire ground and anticipate and answer many questions which may arise, I have thought best to reprint, in this connection. I also desire to call attention of officers and members of subordinate Granges, to rulings of executive committee, relating to delinquent and dormant Granges, published as above stated, over my name.

Third, Members suspended or dropped from the roll of any subordinate Grange, for non payment of dues, may be re-instated upon such terms as may be prescribed by the By-law of their Grange.

Fourth, A member holding a dimitt for one year or more, shall be considered an "ancient Patron," and may be admitted to membership in any subordinate Grange, in this State (subject to the same form of application and ballot as a person applying for the degree) upon the payment of such membership fee as may be fixed by the By-law of any Grange to which he or she may apply for member.

ship, which fee shall in no case be less than one dollar.

Fifth, A member holding a dimitt, is responsible for his conduct, to the Grange in whose jurisdiction he may at the time be; Charges may be preferred against any such member, at any time, for any violation of the laws, rules, regulations or usages of the Order; citation issued requiring him to appear and answer, and the same proceedings had, and course pursued in the prosecution of the case, in all respects, as if he were a member of such Grange.

The Kansas State cooperative association has been chartered and a temporary organization effected with M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon co, Kansas, President, and A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Secretary. The above named officers will take pleasure in giving all desired information relating to said association.

A. T. Stewart, State Agent, Kansas City, will furnish all information asked for, in relation to the purchase and sale of all farm implements and other supplies, as well as the sale of products.

Master K. S. Grange.
P. S. Papers friendly to the Order, please copy.

THE TAME GRASSES.

EDITOR FARMER:—I have noticed some talk in the *FARMER* of the difficulty of getting a good stand of the cultivated grasses and also some erroneous statements as to eastern farming, so I thought I would drop you a line, giving my experience in the matter, hoping that it might possibly benefit some one. I was raised mostly on a farm in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and am familiar with the methods of farming pursued in most of the New England states. The method of seeding to grass there, is to put about as much clover (in bulk) on the ground, as timothy seed, and it is then well harrowed in. The ground to be seeded, is usually sown to oats or wheat which protects the tender plants until they get a start. The clover will die out after a few years, leaving the timothy in possession of the ground. I have not found any in this country that are inclined to believe that the trouble of branching at the roots, of which one of your correspondents complains, may be obviated by cutting the grass a little earlier. For instance: The old farmers used to wait until the grass (timothy) was thoroughly ripe before haying, but experience has led them to see that earlier cut hay is better, both for stock and the sod ground, and now the farmers nearly always commence on their timothy fields while in bloom, and the *go-ahead* are commencing still earlier so as to cut the hay before the sugar in the stalk is converted into woody fibre. It has been my experience that seed and good hay cannot be obtained off the same ground the same year, and if the grass is allowed to go to seed it will always grow in branches.

The wheat crop looks well for the season, we shall only have about a half a crop in this country on account of the nimble grasshoppers who is, or rather his children are hatching out fast; in fact we look for a full crop of the critter, but hope some of them will fall victims to the inclemencies of the weather. YANKEE.

SHORT LETTERS FROM FARMERS IN KANSAS.

Osborne County.

Feb. 7.—Winter wheat and rye is better than usual; some pieces damaged last fall by chinch-bugs. About one-third to one-half more done than usual. Stock in general is in fine condition. Average price for horses \$85. Milch cows \$25. Hogs 5 cts. net, stock hogs 4 1/2 cts. per pound. Sheep \$3 per head. We stand in need of a first-class hardware and general merchandise store at Bull City.

C. P. WARR.

Morris County.

Feb. 13.—The prices of shipping stock and hogs are lower. Hogs gross from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. There are several parties that have fed from 40 to 200 head of steers during the winter and a number of them have wasted enough corn to have purchased two mills for grinding. I sold a mill to a feeder last week, and he acknowledged that it made him sick to go in to his corral and see the corn that was going to waste. There is no market as you may say for butter, but that which the small town affords. The general quality of the article not warranting shipment both from neglect of the care of milk and cream, and the manner in which the butter is worked and salted.

J. W. MERRICK.

Franklin County.

Your ever valuable weekly paper comes to hand as regular as clock work and its pages are full of valuable information to one and all. Our county is at present supplied with mud &c., caused from the frost coming out. The few pleasant warm days of last week served to hatch out young grasshoppers in large quantities hereabouts and pleased at this time are we to see them, for at present the prospects for wheat is fine thus far. Our county is gradually getting stocked with fine stock of horses, cattle, hogs and chickens and the *KANSAS FARMER* is a great aid in this respect too. I have a four acre patch of strawberry plants, and if the season proves O. K. I expect great results next June.

W. F. SWIFT.

Jewell County.

Feb. 14.—Winter wheat looks good. Owing to the 'hoppers last fall, there was very little sown. Grasshopper eggs, plenty, and so far seem to be in a perfect state of preservation. We have effected no organization as yet to fight them. But if the present warm weather continues for a while, it is thought they will hatch and die before seeding time. Wheat is worth 80 cts. to \$1.00 per bushel. Corn from 18 to 20 cts. per bushel. Hogs 4 1/2 gross. Government land is nearly all taken. Improved land can be had at \$800 to \$1,200 per 160 acres. Location and improvements governing price.

JAS. MCCORMICK.

Marion County Indiana.

Feb. 13.—Twelve M. mercury 40° above zero, weather clear and pleasant. Fall wheat looks well, no spring wheat sowed in this county. We had a good corn crop last year. Wheat very poor and makes no good flour. We get our best flour from St. Louis. I understand that the wheat is raised in Kansas. My seed oats that I sowed last year was shipped from Iowa, I paid 60 cts. per bushel here. No hoppers in this county. I have a pig 4 months old, weighing 140 lb was offered \$100 for him; he is from Nevada, and by Perfection. I paid \$325 for Perfection a Poland-China.

JAMES MUSTARD.

Doniphan County.

Feb. 4.—For two weeks past the weather has been pleasant, the thermometer ranging from 50 to 58° above zero, for about six weeks previous to that time the thermometer ranged from 10° above zero, to 5° below with but few storms, and but little snow. The corn crop is not all gathered yet; the yield being unusually large. No fall wheat in the northern part of this county. All kinds of stock are looking well. A few cattle have died, the owners claimed that they died of disease, but I think they died for the want of proper treatment. I have noticed that when cattle were turned in to a fresh stalk field, where there was no straw or water, they would sometimes take the dry murrain. The hog disease has abated. A great many have died in this county, leaving stock hogs rather scarce. I will give my experience in treating the disease: I put one bushel of bran in a wash-tub, then added four gallons of water, 1/2 oz. of cayenne pepper, one table-spoonful of concentrated lye dissolved, one spoonful of arsenic. With this treatment the disease abated and our hogs have seemed healthy since. People generally think that the grasshoppers will destroy all of our crops this coming spring. There is a little worm destroying the eggs. Although we feel very blue about our prospects, we intend to plow and plant as usual, and fight them all we can; it is our only chance for a crop. M. C.

Ellis County.

Feb. 10.—Our county of Ellis was near the middle of the "great American desert," while that myth extended eastward to the Missouri river; later our region was known as "the plains." It now is truly the great homestead region of the west, with as good soil probably as any part of the state, and as good opportunities as are to be found on the frontier, from the Gulf of Mexico to the British Possessions.

We are now making our first extended trial with winter wheat, and have about sixteen hundred acres in the east half of the county which is looking very well. It was sown mostly on sod, and from August 20th to September 15th, and just after the grasshoppers left us, these pests deposited no eggs that I know of within 60 miles of us. We favor the legislation for their extermination. We have good school and church privileges at Hays City, the county seat, more especially the former, both are being rapidly extended.

Cattle live here upon the range all the year round without any hay or grain. They are now in good condition, except some driven in late, a few of these may die, but the percent-

age will be small. A mill is needed, and Big Creek flowing through the central part of the county, will furnish a good permanent light water power that it will pay some one well to develop. The money loaners have not yet made a raid upon us; hence, but little indebtedness exists here. MARTIN ALLEN.

THE KANSAS PRESS.

The ground is in good condition, and farmers are busy sowing spring wheat. *Kansas Progress.*

Some of our enterprising farmers are now afraid that they will not get their corn gathered in time for another crop. *Wilson Co. Chronicle.*

The wheat generally looking well and beginning to grow. The drilled wheat is especially good looking. *Swanton City Union.*

Dalla have been busy the past few days. A large amount of spring wheat has been put in. The Odessa seems to be the favorite variety and brings \$1.25 a bushel. *Abilene Chronicle.*

There was shipped from Clay Center during the month of January, one hundred and seventy-five carloads of produce. *Clay Co. Dispatch.*

The recent warm weather has had the effect to remove from the minds of the farmers all apprehension for the growing wheat. The fields are now green, and the prospects for a good crop were never better. *Oxford Index.*

We observe that the farmers are very much behind with their work; corn to gather; scarcely any fall plowing has been done; and many have their small grain yet to thresh. *Sickle and Sheaf.*

The weather of late has been unfavorable for the wheat crop, too much thawing and freezing naturally tends to lift it out of the ground and leave the roots exposed to cold and drought. *Western Progress.*

Wheat begins to resume the appearance of springtime, and prospects are brightening among the farmers, if the heavy G. Hoppers will only quitly succumb to the cold weather of the past. *Neosho Free Press.*

Do HOGS PAY?—Calvin T. Lewis, of Pike township, informs us that he has sold the increase of one Poland-China sow in the last twelve months—two litter of pigs—for \$80.55. He now has left the sow and four pigs, three months old. We call that paying business. *Emporia News.*

The amount of farm machinery sold in Salina last year, is a good test of the agricultural capabilities of this county. So far as we can learn, 250 reapers and headers were sold; 15 threshing machines, and other things to suit. *Salina Advocate.*

Considerable wheat was sown last week and harrowed in; we also hear that plows were in motion on a few farms. The frost is out hardly sufficient to admit of much enterprise in this direction at present. Another week of this spring weather, however will remove all obstacles. *Blue Rapids Times.*

It is of daily occurrence to hear the farmers congratulate each other on the condition of the wheat. If one can believe them, never was there such a rapid growth, at this season of the year. Even the broadcast wheat which was generally considered a failure, is coming on in a most encouraging manner. *Wichita Beacon.*

Grasshoppers are really hatching out. Henry Legler says the little fellows are lively on the railroad track, by the Oak Hill Mills. So statements come to us from other quarters. But then our first lesson in logic was to define clearly the difference between "some" and "all." Some is not all. But some hatched help. And some are eaten by the worms, and some remain. So hold the fort and keep our powder dry. *Jefferson Co. New Era.*

The prospect for fruit at this date was never more flattering. The unusual low temperature of last November, with the increased and continued cold of December and January has had a favorable effect, in preventing a premature development of fruit buds up to date, and thus preceded by an unusually vigorous wood growth of last year, amply sustains the expectations of a good fruit crop. *Chanute Times.*

R. S. Lang weighed a half-blood short-horn calf, on Monday ten months old, that turned seven hundred and eighty-five pounds. He came of a full blooded short-horn bull owned by Mr. Park, of Platte county, Mo. The dam was an ordinary heifer, two years old. The calf has been stall fed, nor received any extra care or attention, and we call it the best weight for its age of any calf in Kansas. If any of our exchanges can do as well let them speak out. *Burlington Patriot.*

It is now asserted that grasshopper eggs will not freeze. Persons in this neighborhood have taken eggs, during the late cold snap, out of lumps of frozen earth, and, breaking them, seen the fluids run out as "freely as water." They might be utilized in the manufacture of thermometers for the polar regions. Will not some enterprising fellow act upon the suggestion? *Emporia Ledger.*

FROZEN COMBS AND FEED.—Make a mixture of vinegar, salt and water, using enough lye to bring it very near the freezing point. Apply this till the combs are soft, then oil with sweet oil.

Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend—be discreet.

Correspondence.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

EDITOR FARMER: In looking over the last KANSAS FARMER, I was very highly pleased to see the tone and character of the articles it contained. Kansas though a young State is rapidly forcing its way to the front of our National Confederacy. Don't get mad at the word confederacy, because it has been used in another connection—such articles as the opening one by Mr. N. Cameron, have the right ring, and is a clear exhibit of what an agricultural paper should be. The KANSAS FARMER and the *Farmers' Journal* of Des Moines, are doing more to educate the farmers than any other journals ever in the interests of agriculture. The farmers as a class are too apt to patronize a class of papers that are ever in antagonism with their best interests—the political sheets that enter most of their households should never cross the threshold. But I sat down to advance a few ideas on farmers' institutes. I don't know whether they have ever been held in Kansas or not, in some places in the State they have been held for years—one feature in their favor, the politicians are strongly opposed to them as it deprives them of their influence, and teaches the farmer self-reliance, and serves to develop the talent, ability and strength of character, that is dormant amongst the farmers and which require some such means to develop. Delaware Co. in this State holds regular annual institutes at Manchester, and what is the result, the farmers of that county are the most intelligent and progressive in Iowa—with this I will send you a programme of our last year's institute, by means of which you can judge the educational force of the movement; the programme can be changed to suit localities, the expense is a mere trifle; if speakers are wished for, from a distance of course the expenses would be met—our last institute did not cost over \$25 for three days, one half of which went to pay the traveling expense of a gentleman we sent for. I will venture the assertion that the amount of valuable information disseminated during the session was ten times greater than any series of lectures delivered in the State. We committed one serious fault, we invited some lawyers and politicians to open some of the subjects, and they gobbled the whole up and killed it for this year. The local newspapers are opposed to them for very obvious reasons. Here is the place to demonstrate to the farmers the paramount necessity that exists to support the journals that are ever in his interest, in fact those institutes should be held annually in every county in the West, and you are the man in the right place to urge the matter on the farmers as a class. The interest in the patrons' movement is dying out in some sections, the late political campaign was a serious means of disruption; the farmer and patron will have to learn that he must cease to be a partisan before he can become a patriot. Your articles on education are sound I consider. Prof. Anderson is one of the great leading educators of the age, if there is a man in your State that can make the agricultural college a success he is the man, for my own part I am in favor of manual labor, self-sustaining, farm schools, such as are all found over Europe. Now this is the question that ought to be thoroughly discussed by the farmer, and these institutes is the place to discuss it. Hoping you will call the attention of your readers to this question of farmers' institutes (if they meet your approval) I beg leave to remain ever yours for equal and exact justice to all men.

MUSCATINE, IOWA. SAMUEL SINNETT.

LETTER FROM ORANGE COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER: I saw an article headed "Our Danger and our Remedy from Insects." I agree with the writer only he don't go far enough in his plans for saving the insect-eating birds, where he refers to the statute to stop the young sportsmen from killing the birds, for three years, and after that to permit it only one month each year. Now I make an amendment to that. Have the present legislature pass an act giving a small premium for hawks of all kinds. In my opinion, hawks destroy more birds and bird's nests than the hunters do. Last fall, I gave a premium of 25 cents each, for all hawks killed on my own farm; the boys have killed 31 since that time. I believe this plan will do more good to the farm than the same amount of money laid out in any other way. I recommend all farmers to pursue the same plan. The boys have not killed quails or prairie chickens since, and they enjoy the sport aside from the pay and the honor of having the largest hawk; for the hawks are hard to shoot, and it can only be done when they are in pursuit of prey; they are very shy and are always on the lookout. Also, I wish to impress on the minds of the farmers that after this month is the time to commence hawking the grasshopper eggs. The first time the frost is out of the ground enough, in February, commence hawking. I mean to keep one team on the harrow continually, until time to plow for spring crops. The hawking will be better than early plowing, the harrow will bring the eggs on the top of the ground and they will hatch out earlier and stand a chance of being destroyed by the bad weather following in March or April. I say, do the hawking anyhow; if it does the hoppers no harm, it will do the field a great deal of good in smoothing and clearing it up for plowing. You will find it will pay both ways. I mean to work hard against the insects for they have worked hard against me; they took 37 acres of grain, clean

but I raised a splendid crop of corn, and we have wheat and rye enough over for bread and seed again the coming fall. Now, I ret commend to farmers, all who have too much ground open for corn, to put corn or millet on what you want for wheat, it is the best stubble to put wheat on and the millet is the best feed for young stock that you can get; particularly calves coming yearlings in the spring. I am feeding it now and like it very much.

P. C. W.

WEATHER PROVERBS.

This country is scarcely old enough yet to have many homemade proverbs, and this is especially true of the States west of the Mississippi. And further, the proverbs that might be true of the Atlantic or Gulf coast, will rarely be a correct indication of weather in this the central State or on the Pacific slope. Here is one that we all know: "If the ground hog sees his shadow on the second of Feb, he returns to his hole and remains there six weeks." We call that day "ground hog day." We understand from this that if the beginning of February is fine we may expect severe weather after. This proverb in its form is American and it will more or less be true in the eastern States but it is questionable whether it may be relied on here. Any way, every year I have been in Kansas there has been some severe weather at the end of March or beginning of April without reference to ground hog day. We say this is American in form, but it appears to be an adoption of English and Scotch proverbs. February second, is known in the church calendar as *Candlemas Day*; and there are quite a number of proverbs relating to a fine Candlemas.

Here are some:—

- 1 "If candlemas be fair and bright, Winter will have another night."
 - 2 "If on candlemas it be shower and rain, Winter is gone and will not come again."
 - 3 "If candlemas be fair and clear, There'll be fine weather in the year."
 - 4 "The hind had as lief see his wife on the bier, As that candlemas day should be pleasant and clear."
- Here is another that has much wisdom in it that a farmer may observe:
- 5 "You must have on candlemas day, Half your straw and half your hay."
- Valentine's day in February, also has its proverbs. Here are two:
- 6 "On Valentine's day, Will a good goose lay."
 - 7 "If she be a good goose, her dame well to pay, She will lay two eggs before Valentine's day."
- The weather of February is the theme of many proverbs.
- 8 "All the months in the year, Curse a fair February."
 - 9 "February all alike, Be it black or be it white, But if it be white, It is better to like."
 - 10 "February makes a bridge and March breaks it."
 - 11 "March in January, January in March I fear."

We will close with one or two from southern Europe that will interest farmers.

- 12 "A field requirith three things; fair weather, good seed, and a good husbandman."
- 13 "Good husbandry is good divinity."

Holtan Feb. 3, 1877.

ROBERT HAY.

THE MEASUREMENT OF A PERFECT HORSE.

An old horseman gave me the following rule by which to judge a perfectly formed horse. I present it to the readers of the FARMER and ask their judgment upon it. It is as follows: That the length from the top of the head to the withers, and from the withers where the collar fits to the lowest joint in the back, and from that joint to the coupling, and from that joint to the root of the tail should be the same. Also from the joint of the rump bone to the stiffl joint and from that joint to the hock joint and from the hock joint to the hoof should be the same in length. Also: that the length from the top of the withers to the joint of the shoulder bone and from there to the back joint of the fore arm joint and from there to the knee, and from the knee to the hoof should also be the same length, although the three different measures here given from the various parts of the horse may vary somewhat. Horsemen and farmers are invited to give their rules and experience, and we should like to have some reader of the FARMER send in their measurements for perfect cattle, sheep and hogs of various breeds.

T. B. P.
Belvoir, Kan.

EDITOR FARMER:—A convention of Colts-wold sheep breeders was held here to-day resulting in the organization of an association the main object of which shall be the publication of an *American Colts-wold Record*.

A full set of officers for the ensuing year, including Pres't Sec. Treas. & vice Pres't for the different States was chosen, and an appropriate constitution adopted. Rules determining eligibility to registry were fully discussed and a committee of three finally appointed to put these in shape for publication at an early day.

Alex Charles of Cedar Rapids, Iowa was made Secretary of this new association, a situation which, together with the harmony and good feeling which marked the proceedings, of to-day, argues well for the future success of the enterprise.

PHIL. THRIPTON.
Springfield Ill. Jan. 18th, 1877.

EDITOR FARMER:—Please state through your columns for the information of G. W. Everhart and others, that John Tannahill of Patron post-office, Butler Co., Nebraska, will furnish them with Chufas for seed at the following rates: Per bu. \$10, peck 2.50, qt. 85c, pk 10c. I would be pleased to have Mr. Everhart give—after a trial, his experience in the cultivation of Chufas.

LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND.
Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 29, 1877.

Crop Notes.

Franklin County.

EDITOR FARMER:—The crops the past year in Franklin county were good, but would not compare with last year; the season was very wet, and the farmer could not cultivate his crop more than half as much as it needed; if the crops had been cultivated as they were last year, they would have been far better.

Corn that was cultivated but once, will yield from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre. Of course, some of the bottom land was almost entirely drowned out, but as a general thing it will average about forty bushels per acre, and is worth at the present time from twenty-two to twenty-five cents per bushel. Castor-beans yielded from eight to twelve bushels per acre, and sold in the club \$1.25. Wheat went about twenty bushels per acre, and is worth from 90c to \$1.00. Flax made only about one-half crop, on account of so much wet weather; worth \$1.00 per bushel. Oats about one half crop, worth twenty cents. This is an average of the principal crops raised.

The price of land varies from five to twenty-five dollars, according to the improvements and locality. Splendid improved farms can be had at fifteen dollars per acre, less than five miles from the city of Ottawa, the county seat and one of the most flourishing cities in the State. We are not disposed to "brag" but we think this is one of the best localities in the State, for an enterprising farmer.

W. S. D.

Lyon County.

Feb. 17.—Wheat and rye looks well considering time of sowing. Stock never looked better at this season of the year. Orchards and vineyards in good condition. Horses worth on an average about \$60.00; Ponies about \$25.00. Fat cattle average about 3 cts. per lb. 5 cts. gross. Sheep \$1.50 to \$2.50, oxen \$5 to \$8.00 per pair. Grains average as follows: Wheat 75 cts., corn 21 cts., oats 16 cts., per bushel. Flour \$3.50 to \$4.00 per hundred. Butter 20 cts., eggs 12½ cts., Potatoes \$1.00 per bushel. Hay \$3.00 per ton; wood \$3.50 per cord; coal \$5.00 per ton. No loss reported by fire this season. No Government land, improved land average about \$15.00 per acre; unimproved about \$5.00 per acre. Grasshoppers have deposited innumerable amount of eggs; nothing being done to destroy them. We favor any thing to prevent their ravages. We have more laborers than labor. Money loans at 10 and 12 per cent. per annum. Schools and church are of the best character.

G. W. FREDERICK.

Holt County, Missouri.

Feb. 7.—Winter wheat and rye have mostly been destroyed by locusts or the dry freezing during the month of December. The locusts destroyed the early sowing. A large part of the ground thus stripped, was re-sown after the heavy frosts set in. The grain sprouted well, but dry weather is setting in, the greater part succumbed to the freezing. Some of our farmers propose to sow their fields again during this month and with favorable weather expect to reap good crops therefrom. About one-half of the last year's crops of wheat is still in the hands of farmers. Quality good. The condition of cattle in this county is excellent; never was better; large lots are being fed here, generally owned by horse dealers. Graded cattle comprise a heavy per cent. of those produced now. John G. Cowan of New Point, is the leading short-horn breeder of the country. Levi Gillis, W. W. Frazer and G. M. Dodge of Mound City, are also in the business, and are beginning to send out some fine stock.

WM. KAUCHER.

Edwards County.

Feb. 9.—A severe winter has given place to an early spring, if we may so call our present open weather, and farmers are generally looking forward to a good season. No great amount of wheat have been sown in our county, but reports are favorable of what little growing. Our live-stock has wintered in good shape and will be in condition for work when the frost is out of the ground. Good horses are worth \$100. Cows—new milk from \$40 to \$80. Oxen \$100 per yoke, and the market not by any means over-stocked with animals. Very little loss by prairie fire in this vicinity, some hay has been burned. Grasshoppers have not laid any eggs in this county. We are in favor of a bounty on eggs and hoppers as an inducement towards their destruction. Money is worth 3 per cent. a month, short time and from 10 to 20 on long time. Good school and church.

WM. EMERSON.

Bourbon County.

Feb. 7.—Condition of winter wheat and rye is very good. Live stock, condition good, wintered on the range without any other feed. Losses small. Horses average price \$75.00. Cattle \$15 to \$20. Hogs \$7 per hundred. Sheep \$2.50 per head. Oxen \$80 to \$100 per yoke. Corn 55 cts. per bushel. Home market for produce in proportion with price of corn. Losses by prairie fires comparatively small. Plenty of Government land at \$1.25 per acre. Improved lands \$5 to \$10 per acre. No eggs deposited by grasshoppers. The people favor Legislation on the subject. Mills, stores, shops and Mechanics are wanted. We have good water powers. There is no one loaning or offering to loan money in this county, a good rate could be obtained. We have three or four good schools in this county. The Methodists are organizing churches here.

WM. M. FRIEDLEY.

Harvey County.

Feb. 10.—Livestock in good condition. No prairie fires. Grasshoppers are hatching out. Winter wheat is in good condition. Plenty of rain.

W. H. COLE.

DIARRHEA IN YOUNG CALVES.

Calves brought up by the pail, and in the earliest period of their existence, are subject to diarrhea or scouring. The paunch becomes distended, its inner mucous lining is inflamed, and it usually contains a quantity of dirty, yellow, offensive fluid, and whitish matter often larger than a person's fist, composed of the coagulated ingredients of the milk the density of which is nearly equal to that of cheese. None of the cheesy matter is found in the intestines, and but rarely in any of the stomachs except in the first or paunch. Loathing of the food ensues, and at last total suspension of the appetite. The animal prefers to stand, and when it lies down, it is on the right side, the left being swelled. Grating of the teeth and eructation ensue. The stools are mostly thin, of a whey-like appearance, and small in quantity. The animal shows uneasiness by looking around to the left side, and kicking at the belly with the hind legs. A stupor at last comes on, the animal standing with his head in a corner, or pushing it against the wall.

The remedial measures will be best understood when we give the rationale of the disease. In the adult ruminant, the first three stomachs are of considerable size, and serve to prepare the coarser particles of vegetable food for the action of the fourth or true digestive stomach. The young calf however, is not physically fitted for living on solid food, but like the young of other mammals, is naturally nourished by milk, a fluid which needs not the action of the first three stomachs to render it fit for digestion and absorption. In the calf at the birth, consequently and for some time afterwards, these three first or preparatory stomachs are infinitely smaller in proportion the fourth than they are in more advanced life, being, in fact, as yet but rudimentary organs. The calf is also naturally adapted for taking in its food by sucking, a process by which the milk enters the alimentary canal so slowly as to allow it gradually to pass by the three first stomachs through a comparatively narrow channel into the fourth stomach, which is the only one, as it were, necessary to perform the digestion required at an early age. If, however, as is sometimes customary, a large quantity of milk is poured into the calf immediately after birth, or if at once allowed to drink freely from the pail, which it very readily learns to do, then it will swallow as much in two minutes as would probably require fifteen minutes in the act of sucking. The consequence is, that the narrow passage leading through the first three stomachs, does not admit the milk as fast as it is swallowed, and that fluid is, from time to time transmitted into the yet small paunch, which continues to descend according to the amount collected. The paunch, however, it is seen, in so young an animal, is not fitted for very active functions, and the milk retained there, being exposed to the warmth and motion of the organ, undergoes certain chemical changes, which end in the formation of its coagulable principle into the cheesy masses before noticed. The collections act as irritants to the parts containing them; inflammation is the result and the extension of this, with the consequences, causes death.

The obvious remedy is prevention. Give the young calf milk frequently, not less than three times a day, and in small quantities at a time, not exceeding one or two pints. Let it take time to drink it, and as the quantity should be small, it should be richer than is the pure milk. As the stomach increases in size, the quantity of food should be increased; and in time other kinds of food should be added to the necessarily limited quantity of milk the calf gets to drink as it attains size and age.

—Prairie Farmer.

THE DAIRY.

Your article on making and packing butter is good. I wish all butter-makers could read and practice it. Washing butter is not only useless, but positively injurious to the butter. But there are many who insist that it must be done to get the milk out. If you can only get them to try the other way once, and taste the butter unprejudiced, they would certainly save the water to wash the dish rags.

To sour cream in winter (this may be as new to some one else as it was to me two years ago), add from half to a pint of buttermilk, when the cream is skimmed into the jar or churn.

Colored butter is a nuisance. Why color it? If a cow gives milk as poor as that, better feed her better, and then if she does not improve, beef her. I have never seen but one such cow; she gave a large quantity of milk but scarcely any butter. She would probably have made a good cow for cheese.

Butter is naturally light yellow, but grows deeper by keeping, thus telling its own age always in water. Give me the freshest; though to my disgust I am sometimes told that older butter is best, and I can dispose of it more readily.

Last fall I was amused and enlightened by a neighbor. I was packing butter to sell in town, and laid aside a roll that I thought smelt a little rancid. Said he "just put that in your churn of buttermilk, churn it for a while, and you can't tell it from the fresh—but it won't keep so long. Well, I tried it, and to my surprise it was the first roll sold out of the lot. On stating that it was not as fresh as the other, I was told it was the best tasting in the lot. My neighbor had been prevented from going to market for three weeks, and fearing she could not sell her oldest butter, churned it over—a large jar full. Out of three such jars, the oldest sold first, and at the same price. Now, my opinion is, the people don't know fresh butter when they see it, and it is a pity to waste it on them. Hereafter we will eat the freshest always, and sell the oldest—and pack it, too, when cheap. Will some one explain this seeming inconsistency in consumers?

There are very few farmers on the prairie prepared to make really good butter, for it is too warm in summer, and too cold in winter. Hence if we had more dairies in our State it would be better, for they could afford the necessary expense of the proper conveniences.—*F. in Rural World*.

LEANING TREES.

Often in a fine orchard we find one or more trees leaning over so far as to destroy the beauty of the whole orchard. It is also much more difficult to cultivate around a leaning tree. This may easily be remedied while the trees are young, by partially digging up and replanting the trees. The roots will be found smallest on the side from which the tree leans; and therefore, these roots should be loosened from the earth, the tree set in a perpendicular position, and carefully fastened by stakes and guys and the earth replaced around the roots. It would be well to add some rich compost to promote their growth. If, as is very probable, the top of the tree has become one-sided, it should be pruned so as to restore the balance. In this way we have "righted up" pear trees six inches through the stem; but the best way is to look after the young trees and not permit them to depart from the way of uprightness.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

BUY SMALL TREES.

Nurserymen usually describe trees on their catalogues as "second class," "medium," "first class," and "extra." The difference in these classes is principally, if not wholly, in the size and height of the trees; and as most farmers desire the best, they suppose that the large "extra" trees merit that description, and hence order them. The fact is, however, that a small tree will grow faster and (if a fruit tree) come into bearing condition sooner than a large one; and, as the *New England Homestead* states, in half a dozen years the tree will be larger and finer than the other.

The larger the tree, the larger the roots which it has, and the larger the roots the less fibers there will be upon them. A tree that has plenty of fibrous roots will grow readily if proper care is used in transportation; but no amount of skill can coax a tree to live and flourish which is destitute of these little fibers. The roots of large trees are always more or less mutilated in the process of taking up, while small trees sustain little injury from this source. Dealers in trees assert that experienced men buy small thrifty trees, while those who are just starting are anxious for the largest to be had. Those who are to set trees the coming season will do well to learn from the experience of those who, at considerable loss to themselves, have demonstrated that small trees are the ones to buy.

WOODSMEN AND AXES.

From an article on pluries and modes of chopping, in the *Northwestern Lumberman*, we extract the following:

The styles of axes differ with nationalities. A Canadian chopper prefers a broad, square blade, with the weight more in the blade than elsewhere, the handles being short and thick. A down East logger, one from Maine selects a long, narrow head, the blade in crescent shape, the heaviest part in the top of the head above the eye. New York cutters select a broad, crescent-shaped blade, the whole head rather short, and the weight balanced evenly above and below the eye, that is, where the handle goes through. A West-back woodsman selects a blade, the corners well rounded off, and the eye holding the weight of the axe. The American choppers as a rule, select a long, straight handle. The difference in handling is that a down-Easter takes hold with both hands of the extreme end, and throws his blows easily and gracefully, with a long sweep, over his shoulder. A Canuck chopper from directly over his head, with the right hand well down on the handle to serve in jerking the blade out of the stick. A Westerner catches the blade at the end of his handle, the handle being three inches apart, and delivers his blows rather directly from the left shoulder.

In fact, an expert in the woods can tell the nationality or State a man has been reared in by seeing him hit one blow with an axe. It is, however, an interesting fact to know that a Yankee chopper, with his favorite axe and swinging cut, can, bodily strength being equal do a fifth more work in the same time than any other cutter, and be far less fatigued. This in a very large degree will account for the greater percentage of Maine men who will be found each year in the woods.

MR. GEORGE GRANT'S QUEEN FARM CATTLE.

Among the many enterprising foreigners whom the boundless resources of our great West have attracted to become denizens with us, may be mentioned Mr. George Grant, of Victoria, Kansas. Mr. Grant is a Scotchman, whose energy and enterprise won for him a large fortune while in business in England. Having terminated his active business life there he was led to invest in a large tract of land in Ellis county, Kansas, where he has established a colony for testing practically and intelligently the special adaptation of the prairies of that section to stock-raising. He has divided his large estate into sections or stock farms, all well watered and suitable for raising stock or grain. These farms he sold only to settlers of assured character and position, who are disposed to devote themselves to the raising of improved breeds of sheep, cattle and horses, and cultivate the land according to the progressive farming ideas of the present day. After several years' trial this experiment has proven eminently successful, and Mr. G. has surrounded himself with a pleasant class of neighbors. Some of the most prominent business people in New York have sent out their sons to colonize, who have found pleasure, health and profit in the enterprise. Anxious to bring the breed of cattle he was raising to the highest possible standard of perfection, Mr. Grant visited England in the early part of 1876, and after a close examination of the stocks of all the leading *bona fide* breeders in that country selected several animals from the Prince Consort's Show Farm at Windsor, which he imported here and showed at the late Centennial Cattle Exhibition. These beautiful animals, models of bovine perfection, attracted much attention while on exhibition, and were generally conceded to be the best of their kind ever brought to this country. They were short-horn, and as a herd, bought for the purpose of breeding stock and not for the butcher, were certainly not excelled, and probably not equalled, by any thing at the Exhibition.

Mr. Grant has also devoted much time and attention to raising sheep and here also he has met with signal success. The climate and the soil of Kansas have been found admirably adapted to the purpose, and when the strain from the royal farm is thoroughly incorporated with the rest there is no doubt that the great results already attained will be entirely outdone. I had almost omitted to remark that Mr. Grant's imported cattle took a diploma of the highest merit and the United States Centennial medal of honor at the Centennial show, an honor richly deserved and fittingly bestowed. The address is Mr. George Grant, Victoria, Ellis county, Kansas.—*Boston Journal of Commerce*.

A FRENCHMAN who has lived in America for some years, says:—"When they build a railroad the first thing they do is to break ground. This is done with great ceremony. Then they break the stockholders. This is done without ceremony."

Class in the middle of geography, stand up, said a schoolmaster. "What is a pyramid?" he asked. "A pile of men in a circus, one on top of the other." "Where's Egypt?" "Where it always was." "Where's Wales?" "All over the sea." "Very well," says the schoolmaster; "stay there till I show you a species of birth that grows all over the land."

"Do you know what bull-dozing is?" asked a man of an old farmer. "I thought I did," said the granger, "but the bull wasn't dozing; he was making believe, and being in the middle of a forty acre lot, naturally had to make pretty quick time to reach the fence ahead of him."

Patrons of Husbandry.

HOW TO REPLENISH THE TREASURY OF THE SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The best conducted Granges are those with full treasuries. The direct result of an empty treasury is a slim, feeble attendance at Grange meetings, and very little interest manifested by those who do attend. One of the plans adopted to replenish the treasury is to "raise the dues." The minimum dues of a member in a subordinate Grange, as fixed by the National Grange, is \$1.20 per year. As the paying members in this State will not average over 20 to a Grange, it can readily be seen that the amount in the treasury would be hardly sufficient to pay the running expenses. A few Granges in the State have increased the dues with very good results. Another plan adopted last year by widespread Granges, was, for the members to lease a piece of land, from ten to fifty acres, and sow it to corn; the members doing the entire work gratuitously, the proceeds to go into the treasury. This has many advantages over any other plan that we have yet heard of, and we hope to see it largely copied the coming year.

WHY ARE THE FARMERS TAXED SO MUCH?

"The subject of immigration is one of more vital consequence to your State than any, if not all others." (Extract from Gov. Anthony's inaugural)

It is a trite saying that, The agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom. The writer could but wish that a mind more fertile than his, that others more learned and wiser than he, would write and talk up this subject with the ability and with an earnestness the theme demands. But it is averred that a single drop of rain falling upon the ocean wave, disturbs, to a degree that whole, vast reservoir; that thought expressed, however humble its origin, may serve to create a nobler thought within some kindred breast, which again, more forcibly proclaimed, would arouse with magnetic thrills a slumbering nation into active life.

Immigration into Kansas is much to be desired. Her people are anxious to have settlers come in. No great influx of immigration can, however, be expected, so long as the present laws exist in regard to taxation. The thrifty and enterprising man who comes to make his home among us, thereby contributing what he may have of property to the wealth of the State, should not be taxed for the improvements he makes. He should rather have a premium therefor. But what does he find? After coming here, and when about fixing up the place he has purchased after the manner he had been accustomed to, mayhap, east of the Mississippi river, he finds that every acre of prairie he turns up, every rod of fence he builds, and even the building that shelters his head from the winter's blast, the storm and the rain, is observed and enquired into by the argus-eyed assessor and as dutifully noted down.

The Kansas farmer has much to contend against and very much to discourage him. The late frequent visitation of locusts, low prices for grain and all other products in his line, high prices for lumber and other building material, these and many more are barriers that array themselves in antagonism to his success. All this, together with the taxes he has annually to pay, reduces him to such an extremity that it is only by the strictest economy that he is enabled to withstand the pressure.

Does the Kansas farmer always want to live in a backwoods style in order that he may escape a heavy taxation? If he does, he may purchase a single forty acres, construct for his habitation a sod house or a "dug-out," invest his money in cattle and let them range upon the land that somebody else owns. There are many who do this. Or, if he be able and chooses to belong to that class who herd their "cattle upon a thousand hills," he may, by a style of maneuvering peculiarly his own, so adroitly manage his business that his taxes will be comparatively small. But if he chooses to make agriculture his vocation, if he wishes to improve his place, and to beautify the same with hedges, with groves and with vineyards; if he wishes to erect a dwelling for himself, his wife and his little ones, and sheds and barns for his animals, as becomes a civilized human being—in a word, if he wishes to adorn his home with ornamental and healthful surroundings, then there is no loophole through which he may hope to escape. These things are not as they should be if we would wish to see the country settled up.

There is a vast amount of lands in Kansas owned by speculators. Every settler who locates along side of these lands, enhances in value the lands of the speculator. Should not he who holds his lands for a higher price, be brought to bear an equal burden of taxation with the settlers.

The following plan regulating taxes, were it to become a law, would be much better for the State than the one now in force. When it has been ascertained how much tax is required to be raised in a county the coming year let the equalization be as follows: All lands to be taxed alike according to their location and their relative value. Every one to pay a tax on his personal property, money, &c. So far it does not differ from the law now in force. Tax him for all grain, bacon, &c, he has on hand, except what he needs for consumption on the place. Tax him for his buildings where they exceed a certain fixed value. At the high prices of lumber, carpenter and mason work, but very indifferent farm build-

ings can be built for \$600. Those who wish better ones have the privilege to erect them, and they would be willing and expect to pay a tax on them all above the cost of \$600 or some other fixed valuation. But do not tax a man's life out of him for the privilege of improving and building up the country. To do so is a drawback to prosperity within the State—yes, it is a deadly thrust at the spirit of enterprise. Refrain from so doing as guardedly as you would from taxing knowledge. Should such a course be pursued, we should see an unprecedented and uninterrupted flow of immigration into the State, which would soon transform these vast, wilderness prairies into a fruitful field and "cause the desert to blossom as the rose."

Belvue, Feb. 12, 1877.

Installation of Officers of Capital Grange.

On account of pressure of other business, we have neglected to give our report of the installation of the officers of Capital Grange, which ceremony we had the pleasure of witnessing.

The members of Capital Grange together with visiting members of other Granges gathered at the Hall in the morning, and at noon partook of a feast of good things provided by the sisters of Capital Grange, and enjoyed themselves with music and general social chat, preparatory to installation of officers.

In the afternoon the following officers were duly installed: Col S. N. Wood, visiting member and Master of Falls Grange, Chase Co. acted as installing officer, ably assisted by brother F. H. Wharton of the same Grange.

Master, Mr. J. B. Billard; Overseer, J. N. Ross; Lecturer, W. P. Popenoe; Steward, H. Freeman; Asst. Steward, Louis Mulholland; Chaplain, Mrs. C. M. Steele; Treasurer, Mrs. B. A. Otis; Secretary, S. H. Downs; Gatekeeper, Sam'l McDougal; Ceres, Mrs. F. C. Harvey; Pomona, Mrs. Sarah Curtis; Flora, —subsequently installed—Miss. Hattie Long; Lady Asst. Steward, Miss. Alice Ross; During the installation ceremonies on behalf of the members of Capital Grange, the editor of the FARMER presented to the retiring Secretary Miss Ella Spencer, a beautiful Silver Cake Stand, as a mark of esteem and appreciation of her services.

After the installation ceremonies short addresses were delivered by Chas. Robinson of Douglas Co. and worthy Master of the State Grange, Wm. Sims, Bro. Wood of Chase Co. and others.

The following resolutions offered by the W. M. Sims, was adopted by the unanimous vote of all present:

Resolved. That each individual Patron present, pledge himself for himself, anew, to use every effort, to forward the interests of the Order.

Taken altogether the occasion is one to be associated with pleasant memories, and remembered by all who were present.

Dickinson County.

EDITOR FARMER: I forward you a list of the officers of Excelsior Grange No. 1038. Our Grange is in a thriving condition. We meet regularly, pay our dues promptly, and enjoy ourselves hugely.

Samuel Wilson, W. M.; S. F. Hart, W. O.; W. R. Moore, W. L.; J. C. Hart, W. S.; E. G. Medley, W. A. S.; J. S. Wilson, W. C.; N. C. Reed, W. F.; J. Q. Hart, W. Secretary; J. Simmers, W. G.; Mrs. S. J. Wilson, Ceres; Anna Wilson, Pomona; Mrs. C. V. Ourant, Flora; Miss C. L. Simmers, L. A. S. Fraternally, D. E. F.

GOOD RESULTS FROM THE ORGANIZATION.

Has not the Grange done something to entitle it to recognition as a great instrument for the public good? It is hoped that every weak brother who cannot see ample compensation to him in what has already been done will stop growling that the Grange has no filled his pockets with money without any effort of his own, and get out of the Grange as soon as possible. We want no such drones, but men who can see what great things we have already done and what wonders we may yet do, if we are earnest workers in our grand co-operative movement. These are but a few of the benefits conferred on our country by the Grange, and when time and space will allow, it may be profitable to go into this subject more in detail, showing the success of local grange enterprises, and new systems of co-operative association recently organized.—Monthly Talk.

WOMEN OF THE GRANGE.

Show us a Grange that has an organ, a good choir, and a library of well selected books for old and young, and we will show you one where women are interested and intelligent, and have their hearts in the work they have undertaken. Granges that prosper best are those where the women come in because they see something for them to do, not merely as an ornament, depending upon the brothers for her entertainment, but feeling that as much responsibility rests on her for the success of the Order as on the brothers. We think that more depends on the sisters for making a Grange interesting than on the brothers.—Hosier Patron.

INFLUENCE OF THE GRANGE.

Among other things, we might mention, the happy influence which has been exerted by the organization of subordinate, State and National Granges upon the minds of our class. Farmers have made progress within the past few years, in the knowledge necessary for the conduct of their public and private business. They are holding up their heads among their fellow men, and learning their rights, and how to gain and preserve them. As our Order grows in years, it will, no doubt, show a greater gain and greater in breadth and compass of mind.—Rural World.

As a Scotch schoolmaster was teaching a sharp urchin to cipher on the slate, the precocious pupil put the following question to his instructor: "Whar d'iz a' the figures gang till when they're rabbit out?"

SOME QUESTIONS FOR OUR CORRESPONDENTS TO ANSWER.

EDITOR FARMER:—You will confer a favor by answering the following questions:

- 1st. What branches are required by law to be taught in the common schools of Kansas?
- 2d. How and for what length of time are teachers licensed?
- 3d. What is the average length of the school term?
- 4th. What salaries do teachers receive in the common schools?

W. S. CHENOWETH.

Clark's Hill, Indiana.

EDITOR FARMER:—I have a valuable sow and her insides seems to hang out of her rectum, and I can find no one who can tell me what to do for it; in fact I can find only one farmer who pretends to know what it is, and he says it is the piles, but could give me no remedy for it. Her privates are very much swollen, and yesterday when I was washing her with alum, something protruded out of the vagina, but went back next day. Can you or any of your many subscribers give me any cure.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

Waterville, Kansas, Feb. 6 1877.

EDITOR FARMER:—I want to ask through the medium of your valuable paper, if any blackberries take root from the tip of the canes, as do raspberries?

Will Mr. Burns, of Manhattan answer, or some one who has experience in growing small fruits. If they do, what is the name of some of the kinds?

I had some vines put out last spring, so have not fruited yet, but very many of them have roots at both ends of the canes, or vines. The vines are long and slender, lay near the ground. I have the Lawton, but this unknown kind is nothing like it, and yet it looks just like a blackberry.

I asked one of our county nurserymen about it, and he said if it takes root at the tip it is a raspberry, but he did not see the vine.

This may not be nothing new to your readers, but all wonder at it here.

L. F. PARSONS.

Salina, Kansas, Feb. 10th, 1877.

JUNE GRASS.

In answer to some new subscriber in Illinois, we would say, that "June grasses" can be raised in Kansas. Last year there was raised in this State 8,850 acres of clover and over 20,000 acres of timothy. The grasshoppers destroy the tame grasses to a limited extent, but do no damage to the prairie grass. Apples, and cherries are raised in considerable quantities in the eastern part of the State. There are but few bearing orchards in the central portion and none in the western part. Currants have not proved a success as yet in this State.

EDITOR FARMER: In your paper of Jan 8. your correspondent M. L. wishes some German lady to enlighten him (or her if your correspondent is a lady), as to how black bread is made in Germany, how it is kept &c. &c. Having been raised in Germany on the kind of bread in question, though not a lady, I venture to give the information desired:

The bread is mixed and baked in the same way and manner as bakers in this country bake their bread except, in place of yeast, leaven is mixed in the dough in the evening before baking; it sours or rises over night, next morning is mixed again and baked in an oven built of stone similar to the American clay ovens; it is then laid on a bread rack, generally up stairs, and left to dry out; of course it gets hard and dry, and sometimes stale or mouldy. My parents baked about once a month, thirty loaves, which filled the oven.

With this fare as to bread, as well as other eatables of less richness the Germans are perhaps more contented and happy than the Americans are that are sumptuously every day.

LEWIS SCHAEFER.

PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR.

Occasionally, during the past two years, we have received for trial, samples of butter coloring preparations from Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., with the request that they should be tested and criticized as to their merits and demerits. Knowing the firm were striving to make the best preparation possible, and that they intended to stop at nothing but perfection, we have been free to find all the fault that could possibly be detected.

The first sample received, however, was superior to any other preparation of annatto that we have ever used. It was perfectly clear of sediment, free from odor, and gave a bright, clear color to the butter, while it was sold cheaper, according to its strength, than anything we had previously bought. But it was not warranted to keep through the whole year without being injured by freezing in winter or moulding in summer. A late sample proved equal to these tests, and showed greatly increased strength of the coloring principle. Having tested it for several weeks, we informed the proprietors that we could find no fault with it whatever. As now made, it is the strongest, cleanest, purest and cheapest butter and cheese coloring substance we have ever found and for all we can see, it is absolutely perfect. It will bear heat or cold, and does not fade when exposed to the light. It should entirely supersede carrots for coloring butter, and also all the crude preparations of annatto, as formerly put up by druggists.

Since Wells, Richardson & Co., commenced the manufacture of their perfected butter color the prejudice against the use of artificial coloring in butter has been swept away at a rapid rate, not only among butter makers, but also, among the dealers and their consumers. Being perfectly harmless, simple, cheap, and easily used, it has become one of the staple articles of the dairy room, as much as salt or rennet. For ten cents the proprietors will send any one a sample. Let all the butter makers try it.—New England Farmer.

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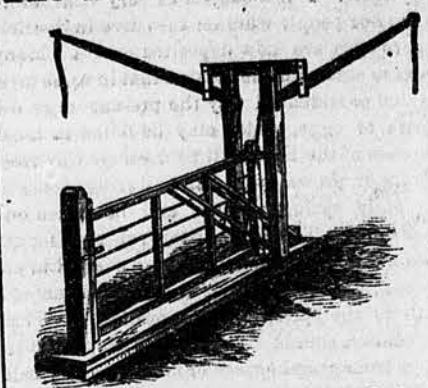
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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SLANDER.

'Twas but a breath—
And yet a woman's fair name wiled.
And friends once warm grew cold and stilled,
And life was worse than death.

One venomous word,
That struck its coward, poison blow,
In craven whispers, hushed and low—
And yet the world heard.

'Twas but one whisper—one
That muttered low, for very shame,
That thing the slanderer dare not name,
And yet it was done.

A hint so light,
And yet so mighty in its power,
A human soul in one short hour
Lies crushed beneath its blight.

NIP AND TUCK.

I don't know that philosophy has ever explained why all men hate cats and all women love them. I say all because the exceptions are effeminate men and masculine women. To me the question presents no difficulties whatever. I know in my heart that the bitter animosity which one sex feels for the feline race is owing wholly to the preposterous and utterly irrational manner in which women go on about cats. If ever you wish to arrive at a speedy summary of a woman's inconsistency, want of logic, and excess of perversity and incomprehensible sentimentalism, just watch her relationship to the cat. The more worthless the animal, the more she dotes on it. The more bloodthirsty and cowardly, the more she extols it. If you can demonstrate that it is a treacherous fiend, that sucks the baby's breath when her back is turned, and steals all the milk and tit bits the moment the kitchen-door is shut, she will go and stroke its back in transcendent sympathy.

When I was quite a small boy, I brought home one day a little spaniel pup. He couldn't have been more than eight weeks old. My aunt had a monster tom-cat, a twelve pound war-horse, a battle-scarred veteran that had eaten more canary-birds and killed more robins than any monster of its tribe in the country. She called it Zeph, which was an affectionate abbreviation of Zephyr.

Well, it fell upon my spaniel pup, fastened its talons on either side of the innocent's face, and proceeded to chew his little pink nose off. This was bad enough. But imagine my feelings—my outraged sense of justice—when my aunt appeared upon the scene with a broomstick and many screams, and proceeded first to break the back of my harmless pup, and then to upbraid me in unmeasured terms for bringing a great, nasty dog into the house to worry her poor cat.

I nursed that pup for a long time and then buried it. I think I vowed over its little grave behind the barn, to avenge its death. Zeph and I exchanged looks of contempt for a long time afterward. He knew that I hated him cordially and I felt that he despised me.

One day Jim Folsom, the butcher's boy, brought down his bull dog to the house. He had told me that it worried cats beautifully. My aunt was away that afternoon, and I had got Jim to happen round with the animal, accidentally as it were. I shall never forget my astonishment at that dog. It was an old, dilapidated, brindled hybrid, that held his head down, with his nose to the ground, and had a habit of staring spasmodically, as if some one were about to kick him. I tried all my powers of persuasion to get Zeph out into the yard without a wall, and we finally, in sheer desperation, took the dog into the kitchen. We had to do it by main force. The moment Zeph got his green eyes on him he made a straight spring, and landed on him like a leopard.

The rest of the scene lives in my memory like a fire or a midnight assault. The process of whipping that cat was to me one of the most momentous proceedings in my juvenile history. All at once we were assailed by a series of the most deafening yells, barks, yelps, squeals, and sputters that ever issued from an animated creature. Dog and cat were lost in a whirling chaos of fur. They plunged under the table upon which the pumpkin-pies were cooling; they upset all the tins and cookery; and finally the table itself. They tore up all the rag carpet, knocked down the stove pipe, rolled over and over, slinging blood and pumpkin in all directions, and then, with one super canine howl, the dog plunged through Jim's legs and out the door, where Ben, the stable man, hit him over the back with a pitchfork, and across the fence, where my uncle struck him with a brick on the hind leg. The last we saw of him, he was tearing down the road in a cloud of dust, with a posse of men and boys after him, all under the vain delusion that he had the hydrophobia.

Half an hour later that cat way lying upon a cushioned chair near the stove, purring peacefully, with one eye shut—a fit symbol of the invincible—while a group of horror-stricken women repaired damages, and informed me that an abandoned wretch who would worry a poor innocent pussy would assuredly end his days on the gallows.

For a long time after that I gave myself systematically to the study of Zeph. He disabled two black-and-tan pups; he killed two yellow birds that cost me a week's work to trap. I found by actual experiment, that he could not be hit by a clamshell; for Charles Parsons—who, to use his own phraseology, could "scop the head off any ki-yi at a hundred yards" with that missile—came up at my request, and practiced one whole afternoon without getting a fair shot at him.

I satisfied myself that "Spanish buttons" were "no go." I got some strychnine from the boy in the drug store, and fixed it nicely in a piece of cold mutton. Then I made up with Zeph, stroked his back, tickled the top of his head, called him pet names, and offered him a nice dainty little repast. But he only rolled up his green eyes, pulled the meat open, looked inside of it, and walked off.

As for shooting him, that had been tried too often. He rather courted that sort of fun. His joints and neck were so full of buck shot that I honestly believe he let himself get fired at in order to become iron clad.

I never fixed him. On the contrary, he fixed me. I made a futile effort to get up a combination against him in the family. I opened on him with statistics. I proved to my mother that he had killed Uncle Zeke's mocking bird and that he had killed the two orioles that had a nest in the maple. I sat up all one night to see him carry off the mutton chops, and distribute them among his paramours and confederates on the back porch. My mother, as kind, indulgent, and sensible woman as ever lived, lost all her virtues the moment the cat question was opened. She told me it pained her to

the heart to see such a bitter, revengeful spirit in her own flesh and blood. What had aunt Sarah done to me, she'd like to know.

About two weeks after that I was pecked off to boarding school, to the meanest cruelest old pedagogue in Christendom. Mark this: he was an old friend of Aunt Sarah's.

You can understand from these early impressions what my after opinion was upon the cat question. With an honest affection for dogs, I grew up with a notion that I must wait until I was my own master before I could own one.

In 1865 I was living in Thirty-second street, and somehow believed like great many other fatuous fellows who get married and pay the bills, that I was my own master.

My aunt's cat was perpetuated in my wife's sister's pet. Poe's raven was an evangel of love by the side of that cat, and for a year that monster was master of the place. It lived on English sparrows—anything less was not good enough for his lordship. My wife's sister had a theory that he employed his waking hours in ridding the ward of rats. I can take my oath that, gorged and pampered, he would turn out of his way if he met one. He slept by the fire in the basement all day. At night he was religiously put out, as my wife's sister said to hunt for vermin, but in reality to sit on the back shed in a select council of abandoned voluptuaries like himself, and carry on his amorous pursuits to a chorus that would have shamed the fiends themselves.

Let me put myself right because my wife's sister's friends will undoubtedly have this article sent to them marked.

If you go up to that house in Thirty-second street, you will find the back fence in the yard the roof of the woodshed, and the grape arbor full of bullets that were aimed at that cat in vain. But I desire to say here that the hellish noise of that monster at night did not aggravate me half as much as the devilish human kindness with which he was treated by the women. Bruce came to see me one day; he had a little ten-ounce black and tan with him. When he was going out, that infernal cat which had been lying in wait in the hallway, pounced on the dog unawares, and before Bruce could rescue the poor fellow, had bitten him through the fore leg, after which he ran down stairs. I followed it down with a stick. What do you think the crafty thief did? He found it stretched upon its cushioned chair, purring as innocently as a kitten that knows no guile. The women instantly came to its rescue, and I was mistaken. It must have been some other cat.

It occurred to me one day that human intelligence, if concentrated upon the question, must be superior to the instinct of a cat. Then I tried diplomacy and thought to win my wife's aid. I rushed down to her one day, crying, with genuine horror in my voice and face, that I had seen that infernal cat sitting upon the baby's breast in the cradle. I had thought it safe to count upon the maternal instinct in this case. Alas, my wife only replied, "Why Dolph, how absurd! Jane (that's my wife's sister) has carried Tom down to Sarony's to have his photograph taken."

Then when he swallowed the skylark that Ned Bannister gave me, I hired the ashman to carry him off one morning, before the women were up. You know the result. The beast was back in five hours asleep on the cushion, and by some language, known only to cats and women, it conveyed the true state of the case to my wife and my wife's sister, and there was coldness in the family for a week.

I believe I was as mad then as Lever was in my day, and I went and consulted Bruce. "Get a fox terrier," said he. "They train 'em in England to kill cats. Try a thoroughbred English bull!"

This revived my old notion of keeping a dog. I discarded the idea of the bull, for fear that, in the work of extermination, he wouldn't stop at the cat, and might even carry his vengeance beyond my wife's sister; but I sent out for two fox terriers. Instead of fox terriers, my agent brought me back, in the Ville de Paris, two Bedlington dogs. Shaggy, wiry, anxious little brutes, they seem to be compounded of steel, quicksilver, and old rope. They weighed twelve and fourteen pounds, and they yapped and snapped incessantly.

I believe I was grievously disappointed, not to say disgusted. "What, in Heaven's name," I cried, "did you bring me these poodles for? I had set my heart on a dog that would kill a cat."

"I know it," said my agent, "so I picked these. Either of 'em will warm a cat in seven minutes. If he don't I'll give you a hundred dollars for him."

Then I brought my prizes off, and named them Nip and Tuck. Tuck was the male. A more gallant little animal I never saw. As near as I could get at his pedigree, he was a combination of the Scotch terrier and the Welsh harrier, with a strain of the Skye in him. He had the rough, wiry coat of one, the deep-toned head of the other. His chest was deep and wide, his joints were trim and knotted hard with muscles. His fore legs were light, straight and symmetrical as a cat's. I examined his teeth. They were all there, clean and sharp. He had no dew claws, which made me suspect his strain of Skye blood. Altogether, I never saw such a bundle of strength and agility, such respiration, such courage, and such bottom in so small a compass.

"What hideous brutes!" exclaimed my wife, jumping upon a chair.

"Bloodthirsty monsters!" cried my wife's sister, backing up against the door. "There's hydrophobia in every expression."

"If you will have dogs, my dear," continued my wife, "why do you not get Spitzes—those beautiful white Spitzes?"

"Spitzes!" I exclaimed with horror. "Why, they are the fiercest animals outside of the African jungle. They'd worry the cat. Now, these timid little beauties wouldn't harm a mouse. That's what I wanted to speak about. You see they're famous dogs. That one, dragging up the carpet in the corner, belonged to the Marquise of Lorne. She lost it in St. James' Park one day. It was stolen and sent out here. I got it dirt cheap and thought some of sending it back, with my compliments, to the original owner. The other one, trying to get under the door, was one of Eugene's pets, and was sold when she went into retirement. They're very valuable but we've got to look out for the cat. That Tom of yours would make mince-meat of 'em in a twinkling. The last thing the man said to me was, 'They're a nervous kind of dog, and the sight of a cat sets them wild.' Here, come here, 'Tuckey,' I cried; 'nice Tuckey!'

But Tuckey had his nose under the door that led to the pantry, and was excavating a passage at a rapid rate through the ingrain carpet. I felt morally certain that if that cat was not in the pantry, he had left his scent on the sill.

Both the women were a little softened by the discovery that the animals had belonged to distinguished people and they finally promised to keep an eye on the cat, and not let him hurt them.

Then I put them up in the garret temporarily, until the kennel, "as built, remarking my wife as I thought I'd go and take a early stroll with my dogs before breakfast. I left her innocently settling herself for another nap, and went up and let out my beauties. We had the lower part of the house to ourselves. I got them into a closet, while I let in the cat, which was waiting at the door with a debauched air. The lordly ingrate marched straight to his cushion, giving two or three contemptuous sniffs, as if there was dog in the air, and he'd attend to it at his leisure. No sooner was he comfortably installed than I let out Tuck.

I have read a good many stories about animal sagacity, but I never read or heard any thing that equaled that dog's comprehension of what I wanted. The moment I opened the closet door six inches wide, he made a straight bolt for the cushion and the cat, and landed square on the thief's back. If there had been an explosion of cats, the result for the next minute could not have been more exhilarating. I could not see anything but a whirling periphery of indistinct legs and tails. They probably made four hundred revolutions in a second and a half, and that is too rapid for an untrained eye. I sat down in a comfortable seat, concluding to stay awhile, for I had a notion by the unusual sounds, which the astonished feline monster made, that something was interfering with his windpipe. And that was true, for as the revolutions slackened up, I perceived that Tuck had him by the throat.

Determined to see fair play, I cried out to encourage the cat, "Why don't you bite him through the fore leg and run! It's only a dog." Once he broke away with a most pusillanimous yell. But he only got five feet. The terrier was on him again, and despite claws and teeth fastened him in the same place. I enjoyed it, believe, about ten minutes. At the end of that time it was very evident that the dog was just warming up to it, but the cat was getting groggy. So I pulled Tuck off. "Now," I remarked to the dilapidated monarch of the basement, "you can get up in your chair and purr. To-morrow morning we'll try the other fellow."

I never saw such a demoralized cat in my life. Like all sneaks, he gave out all at once when he met his match.

At the breakfast table I told the women that their Tom had thrashed one of my dogs pretty badly.

My wife's sister said it was too bad. But there was I thought, a little gleam of triumph in her eye, as she stroked her pet, and remarked, "Who would think that such a docile beauty as that would fight any thing. I can hardly credit it."

Well might she doubt it, for Tom was just then the most docile of frauds. He didn't really have ambition enough to purr. I thought I detected an effort of the cat intellect to communicate the real facts to my wife's sister. But the cat vocabulary was evidently not equal to the emergency.

The next morning I let Nip out, and she licked him within an inch of his life. I began to take a new interest in life. Many of its possibilities were just dawning upon me.

"By thunder!" I remarked, at the breakfast table, "that cat of yours jumped on my other dog this morning, and mauled her severely."

"Well," said my wife, "I'm afraid you'll have to send them away. It would be too bad to have 'em killed!"

"I'll have to talk to Tommy," observed my wife's sister, with playful reproaches, as she stroked her favorite. "We'll have to give him a talking to, we will; it's a naughty quarrelsome boy."

I wonder if a cat, among its other unique talents, has an appreciation of a keen practical joke. Do you know, I fancied the monster rolled one of his green eyes at me as my wife's sister went on.

"Is the precious sick, or only tired out killing rats at night? Tell his aunty what makes him act so foolish."

With that I rushed off to Bruce. "Hag me, old boy," I cried. "I've got the bulge on my wife's sister!"

"Bulge?" said Bruce (he was a Columbia College boy). "Did I understand you to say bulge?"

"Yes. That cat of hers. You know it. Well. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Well?"

"It goes off every night on a debauch, and comes back in the morning to recuperate. Then my dogs whale him like blazes before the women come down. Ho! ho! He! he!"

"By the tears of the holy crocodile!" exclaimed Bruce, "I'll come and see it. Do you know you can make a fortune letting your dogs out to married men?"

He did come over. We both yelled with delight. We calculated that if that cat would only hold out, we could lick him three hundred and sixty-five times every year. I never saw such a heavenly expression of ineffable resignation and trust in the divine order of things, as that which came into Bruce's face as he footed up this result.

But the cat did not hold out. He got pretty bad the fourth morning. My wife's sister said he had the pneumonia. I think myself that his spine was dislocated, and his windpipe was chewed through, for I noticed his purr did not connect.

On the fifth morning, when I tried to coax him in with tender and winning tones, he looked at me a moment, then he turned tail, and went feebly over the fence, out of my sight; and into my dreams forever.

If any married man has to live in the house with his wife's sister, and she has a cat, let him address (terms easy)—Nym Crinkle, in *Spirit of the Times*.

RECIPES.

GERMAN PUFFS.—Milk, 1 pint; eggs, 5; butter, 2 ozs.; flour, 10 spoonfuls. Bake in cups. Sauce.

FISH CAKES.—Take cold boiled cod, either fresh or salt; add two-thirds as much hot mashed potatoes as fish, a little butter, two or three well beaten eggs, and enough milk to make a smooth paste; season with pepper; make into nice round cakes, and fry brown in sweet beef dripping or very clear sweet lard.

BREAKFAST—POACHED EGGS.—Place a frying-pan of salted boiling water on the fire, lined with as many small muffin-rings as it will hold; break the eggs singly into a cup and pour into the rings; boil them two and a half or three minutes; remove the rings and take up the eggs singly in a strainer; serve on half slices of nicely browned and buttered toast of baker's bread; put a small piece of butter on each egg; pepper lightly and garnish with sprigs of parsley. Serve hot.

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 this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

WANTED AGENTS TO canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubs. Park Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. PHILLIPS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It contains 320 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One Agent sold 40 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. Circulars.—Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 374 pages and 320 fine engravings.

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Peter Henderson & Co.

Seedmen, Market Gardeners and Florists,

35 Cortlandt St., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

SPECIAL CALL.

Agents Wanted

To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS.

Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to Agents by any House. An easy and pleasant employment.

The value of the celebrated new Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than one thousand of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as ALEX. WRETH, M. D., and Wm. B. BRYANT, D. O., writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Read the following certificates:

FERGUSON STATION, LOGAN CO., KY., June 6th, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in its infancy or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too sceptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hand certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merit.

The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Patent Eye Cups. I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.

WILLIAM BRANTLEY, M. D., Salina, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

ALEX. R. WRETH, M. D., Atchison, Pa., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my utter astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

Rev. S. B. FALKENBERG, Minister of M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight for the first time in twenty years. I am indebted to you for the greatest blessing that has ever befallen me. By your advertisement, I saw at a glance that your invaluable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they directly fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HON. B. D. DEAN, M. D., writes: "I am, and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small catch-penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business proposition, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

Mayor E. C. ELLIS wrote me, November 10th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Eye Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They cure the greatest eye disease of the age."

HON. HORACE GREELEY, late Editor of the New York Tribune, writes: "Dr. J. BALL & Co. of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man; he is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly, I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am now seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

ADOLPH DIORNBURG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. BALL & Co., I hereby recommend the use of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—50 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

ADOLPH DIORNBURG, M. D., Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esq., writes: "I have, for 37 years, personally attended Adolph DiorNBURG, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me. WM. STEVENS, J. P."

LAWRENCE CITY, MASS., June 9th, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph DiorNBURG for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor. S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor. GEORGE S. MERRILL, J. P. ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.

Rev. W. D. JOURDAN, M. D., of Chillicothe, Mo., who has used, and seen other parties use our Eye Cups, writes: "To those who ask my advice about your Patent Eye Cups I am happy to state that I believe them to be of great advantage in many cases, and should be tried by all and neglected by none. This is my honest conviction."

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired sight, dimness of vision and overworked eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind made to see; spectacles discarded; sight restored, and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book, A GEM WORTH READING!

Save your eyes and restore your sight; throw away your spectacles!

By reading our Illustrated Physiology and Anatomy of the Eye, of 100 pages, tells how to restore impaired vision and overworked eyes; how to cure weak, watery, inflamed, and near-sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eyes. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfiguring your face. Book mailed free to any person. Send on your address.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the Patent Eye Cups to the hundreds of people with diseased eyes and impaired sight in your country. Any person can act as our Agent.

To Gentlemen or Ladies \$5 to \$20 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967), 205 WEST 33d STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

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I will sell cheap, in pairs, trios, or singly, choice young stock, hatching of 1876. Bred from Todd's celebrated strains, Buff Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmans, also, White Leghorns, and Aylesbury Ducks. Some one-year-old fowls for sale. Eggs in the spring. Everything warranted pure bred and to go safely by express.

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The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

Crop Notes.

Farmers from different parts of the country report wheat in good condition.—*Abilene Chronicle.*

The late sown wheat of Labette and Cherokee counties is in a splendid condition and the fields of living green present quite an attractive appearance, the wheat being from three to four inches high.—*Chetopa Herald.*

The wheat throughout Harvey Co. is reported fine and in a flattering condition with the exception of a few places where it was sown on sod; has been frozen out.—*Halsstead Record.*

The warm weather is bringing out the young grasshoppers. We were shown a number about half an inch long yesterday, that were as lively as crickets. A week more such weather will probably bring the most of the eggs to life and hoppers.—*Scandia Republican.*

The grasshopper eggs are hatching out. We have seen the young hoppers all alive and kicking. This will of course prevent them from doing any damage to crops this year.—*Walnut Valley Times.*

The late warm in addition to fitting the ground for plowing, has hatched out the young grasshoppers, ocular demonstration of which we have seen. The next cold snap will be rather too much for them. It will use them up.—*Larned Press.*

Farmers from all portions of the country inform us that wheat looks exceedingly well. A very few pieces will not make a full crop but the average gives promise of an unprecedented yield this season. The recent weather has caused the crops to spring up and grow and the rain yesterday will so moisten the ground as to greatly assist the growing wheat. Unless some accident befalls the crops, our Valley will rejoice in a most bountiful yield of wheat next June.—*Great Bend Register.*

Grasshoppers in abundance are said to be hatching out in the egg-infected portions of the State. Although the army didn't reach our country, it seems a few specimens are coming to life this warm weather. Mr. Fred Graemes brought a few from his place, adjoining town, some of which were quite young, being just hatched, while others were so large as to render it certain that so they had, in some sheltered spot, survived the cold weather and storms. It's to be hoped the hatching out will be general, as the March weather will finish the career of most of them.—*Oskaloosa Independent.*

We notice in different exchanges a warning against a species of swindlers who are probably coming this way. Their mode of operation is this: they travel through the country asking farmers to sign their name to contracts for a machine to cook food for stock. The farmers are appointed agents for a certain territory, and agree to sell four machines in four years, which agreement they think they are signing but which in reality proves to be nothing more nor less than a promissory note of, from \$100 to \$200. Look out for these fellows.—*Sabetha Advance.*

START THE HARROW.—To day is the first of February, and we have had a taste of fair weather. Very soon the frost will leave the ground. Every farmer who can should start the harrow to work, tearing up the grasshopper's eggs and nests. Expose them to the birds and weather. This is the best and cheapest of all remedies. Millions were thus destroyed last fall, and the entire brood may be badly used up by a little industry between this and April. Start the harrows at once, and keep them running when the ground is thawed.—*Junction City Tribune.*

Mr. J. B. Handy of Bloom township informs us that a neighbor of his Mr. Ladd, has been making experiments in the artificial incubation of grasshoppers, in order to test the vitality of the eggs deposited in that vicinity. He placed a quantity of dirt containing eggs under the influence of a proper degree of warmth and as a result, in a about a week his pains was rewarded with a fine brood of about seventeen hundred, more or less, happy, jumping, sprightly little insects, willing to eat, grow and become a curse to the land.—*Osborne Co. Farmer.*

The grain market has been quite dull for the past week and wheat and corn both on the decline. Wheat is ranging from one to one twenty. Corn dull at twenty-six, with indications of a greater decline. Rye, we might say, is not in demand at all, scarcely any sales made, the ruling price being at about forty-five. Oats from twenty-two to twenty-three with a downward tendency.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The boast of immense corn cribs at different points in the State falls far behind the cribs of N. E. Parker, Valley Falls, Kansas. No. 1 is 204 feet long, 16 feet wide and 12 feet high, corn packed to the point of the roof. No. 2 is to be like unto No. 1 in every respect, is nearly built and half full of corn. Parker is also buying all the corn he can get and cribbing it both at Nortonville and Rook Creek, Kansas.—*Valley Falls New Era.*

As a specimen of what can be done at stock raising, Wm. S. Jay bought a Berkshire sow of J. V. Randolph a year ago for \$20. Last summer she had a litter of fine Berkshires which he sold for \$75. This winter she has a litter of four pigs, worth \$25, and is herself a splendid two year old, worth \$50, though offered for sale at \$25. Total receipts when all are sold, \$125, against a total expenditure of about \$80.—*Emporia News.*

In mid-winter it is something unusual to see such large numbers of people, from the East, in a new country, in search of homes. During the eleven winters that we have spent in Kansas, we have never seen so many people from the Eastern States as have visited this part of Kansas the present winter. We take this as an indication that there is going to be a great rush of immigration to Kansas by the time spring opens.—*Humboldt Union.*

The Chicago Tribune estimates the municipal debt of Illinois at forty millions, averaging eight per cent. interest, and says the burden is so heavy that "all hope of paying the principal has been abandoned. In some instances the payment of interest has been stopped, and the effect of the overwhelming debt has been to depreciate the value of property, prevent purchase and settlement, and has actually caused men to sell out their farms at a sacrifice and move elsewhere, where the land was not mortgaged so heavily."

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—BY—

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Fight it Out Upon That Line,

If it takes a life time to do it.

We believe we can serve our patrons Cheaper and
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salesman to effect sales, for if the article suits the sale
is made; all can wait on themselves. How much
pleasanter this is than the old way of hawking about
prices.

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Chromo Candles.

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6,000 ACRES

Of fine valley lands, interspersed with creeks, tim-
ber, etc., etc. One of the first selections of the State.
Only twenty-five miles from Topeka. A rare chance
for some one to make a bargain. This land will be
exchanged for a stock of dry goods or hardware.
No second hand or hard stock would be entertained.
This land is worth \$10 per acre as it runs, varying
from \$7 to \$15, according to location. \$60,000
takes the pile. One-fourth cash; balance on ten
years time, with interest at 5 per cent. This land is
bound to be worth \$20 to \$25 per acre.

640 ACRES

Of choice land to exchange for stock of dry goods.
Land richly worth \$5,400.

160 ACRE FARM.

Five miles from Lawrence, on road to Leaven-
worth. Cheap for cash.

225 ACRES.

All second bottom land; 180 acres under cultiva-
tion, 15 acres timber. Six miles from Topeka.
Plenty of stock and well water; all under post and
rail fence, good corral, new frame stable. No better
farm in Kansas. 36 acres produced 1030 bushels of
choice wheat the past season; 90 acres corn; 6,000
bushels this year. This farm is a bargain at \$6,075-
56. Terms \$2,175.56 cash, balance on long time,
at 10 per cent. interest. Crops past year would half
pay for the farm.

123 ACRES.

Choice bottom land farm, 3 miles from city; good
hewn log house, frame addition, good stone milk
house, stabling, corn cribs; all well fenced (board,
post and rail); plenty of timber and bottom. Price
\$4,756.45 cash, balance on long time at 10 per cent.

80 ACRES.

Five and a half miles from city; stone house, two
rooms, cellar, well, stabling; all fenced (wire, hedge
and board). A bargain at \$150.

160 ACRES

Choice slope land; all fenced (board and wire);
good house, stable, well; 100 acres under cultivation.
Six miles from city. Price \$500; cash and time.

160 ACRES

Choice farm, 5 miles from city; one and a half story
stone house; 200 acres bottom and timber, plenty of
running water, stabling; twelve acre orchard; plenty
of coal, one of the finest farms in the county; all
well fenced with good hedge. Price \$6,035.50 cash
and time—cheap.

170 ACRE FARM.

Good house, nice stone milk house, good stabling;
fruit and forest trees planted. Farm 6 1/2 miles from
Topeka. Is a great bargain at \$1,700—no less.

60 ACRE FARM.

Good house and improvements, 6 1/2 miles from To-
peka; choice place, good stabling, etc., etc. Can be
bought for \$1,385.31. Terms \$575.31 cash; balance
on time.

80 ACRE FARM.

Forty acres improved; one and a half story house.
Bargain at \$1,250. Six miles from city.

160 ACRES.

Eight miles south of Topeka. For \$500 cash.
A big bargain.

160 ACRES.

Choice land; twenty acres broke and fenced,
situated in Wabunsee county, three miles from
Dover. Price \$450.

400 ACRES,

In Wabunsee county, for two dollars per acre.

360 ACRES.

At four dollars per acre. One-fourth cash; balance
on ten years' time at

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

Commercial Notes.

During the past year, over 1,200,000 barrels of flour were manufactured in Minneapolis.

Large quantities of American writing and printing paper are being shipped to England.

The corn crop in Georgia is 23 per cent better than last year, and the cotton crop 7 per cent better.

The San Francisco *Grocer* says: "Let the national currency become the circulating medium of this coast, and the places now occupied by Chinese will soon be filled by white men and women."

As the gold yield of Australia decreases, the wool crop becomes more valuable. Last year the wool product of that country was \$70,000,000; more than four times as much as its gold product.

Rents in Boston are considerably lower. A store near the center of business in that city, which used to bring a rent of \$17,000, now yields but \$5,000; and another one, built since the fire, and paying at one time \$16,000, now brings only \$8,000.

It is said the visible supply of cheese here and in the interior, is 300,000 boxes less than last year at this time, the dairies having made an excess of butter; hence speculators in hog products look for an increased demand, stimulated by the decreased supply of cheese.

Of preserved meats in this there were imported into Great Britain during 1876, 198,800 pkgs. from the United States, exclusive of 4,440 tons of fresh meat, partly in the carcasses; 48,151 from South America; 12,639 from Brazil; 6,254 from Canada; 11,848 from the Continent; total, 270,692 pkgs.

The market for spices since the first of the year has shown more activity than for many months past, the values in most instances are much higher, closing with a somewhat speculative feeling. Cloves have advanced to 40 cents, and ginger and pepper and nutmegs are jobbing briskly at full prices.

The wool growing business of California is rapidly increasing, and it is proposed to hold periodical trade sales, like those held at London, Auckland, and Sydney, in order to facilitate the handling of her immense crop of wool which already exceeds 50,000,000 pounds annually.

The Montreal *Journal of Commerce* says: "Americans are congratulating themselves on the lessening importations from Europe, as shown by recent returns, and claim that before many years elapse they will be able to complete with the 'workshop of the world' in everything she manufactures."

It is announced in a recent number of the *London Telegraph*, that the oldest and most celebrated steel works in Sheffield have decided to remove their entire establishment to the United States. This is because of the sharp competition which they have encountered in this country, and of the high duties imposed on foreign steel by our tariff laws.

COTTON CROP OF 1876-77.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that the cotton crop question is evidently inclining in favor of low estimates, and adds:

The long crop men, with an apparent show of reason, point to our remarkably heavy receipts, which now show at all the points an excess of 315,000. If the prospect were as favorable as last year, this would indicate a crop of 4,984,000 bales. But long crop men are ready to admit that compared with last year, we shall no doubt soon see a large falling off, perhaps from this time out. The question then, is as to the extent of this deficiency. It would require a decrease of 584,000 bales to make the crop 4,400,000; or 784,000 to make it 4,200,000; or of 984,000 to make it only 4,000,000. Men who are regarded as moderate in their views regard anything above 4,250,000 bales as a large crop estimate, and any below 4,100,000 as a short crop counting themselves on from 4,100,000 to 4,200,000. On the other hand, shrewd observers, who have studiously considered the question, point definitely to not over 4,000,000.

ENGLISH WHEAT MARKET.

The *Mark Lane* (London) *Express* in its last Monday's issue, reviewing the grain trade for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 13, says:

"The submergence of lowland districts has entirely stopped all agricultural labor, while the continual rain fall has seriously affected the condition of all home grown grain. Heavy snow storms in Scotland have proved very disastrous to the stock farmers, a great number of sheep having perished. The wheat plant, where it is not submerged is looking fair. English wheat in good condition is rare both in the country and Mark Lane, but ready sale has been found at late rates. The impossibility of working many mills in the country has caused trade to assume narrower dimensions and supplies to London have been meagre of grain. There appears little probability of much improvement, as farmers are unwilling to thrash in the present weather. Arrivals from New York have been a little over 2,000 quarters. Barley advanced a shilling 7/4 quarter for fine qualities. There has been less activity in maize, which is somewhat depreciated in value. Oats have been dull and unaltered despite limited arrivals, but the scarcity of hard old corn has supported full prices. Cargoes which arrived at the beginning of the week are held with great tenacity. Business was limited, but a slight advance has been realized for wheat and maize."

OVER-FATTENING BEEF ANIMALS.

The *London Lancet* thus comments upon the tendency to overfeed beasts and develop an excessive quantity of fat for Christmas show meat: "In the economy of nature a certain proportion of adipose is the complement of a fixed quantity of muscular tissue. Excess is an excrescence, if not a disease; nevertheless, graziers continue to lay fat on their beasts with the energy of men heaping up a reserve stock of fuel for vital energy. Instead of so much waste, a burden to the animal, no good to the meat eater, and valuable only to the cook or kitchen-maid, to whose lot it falls as 'perquisite' for that abject of domestic extravagance, the 'grease-pot.'"

THE U. S. REVENUE LAW ON TOBACCO.

The *St. Louis Republican* gives the Internal Revenue law on leaf tobacco, with subsequent remarks as follows:

Retail dealers in leaf tobacco are required to pay a tax of \$500 in the form of license. But if they sell in one year more than \$1,000 worth of tobacco, they must pay an additional tax of 50 cents for every dollar's worth so sold.

It is clear enough that the above tax is simply prohibitory, and is not paid by any one in the United States. The law was made to force growers of tobacco to sell to their product to regular dealers, and then the Government would be able to control it and derive some revenue from it. But if the farmers were permitted to retail it without license the manufacturers would lose their business, and if the farmer were to be charged only the same license paid by regular dealers the cost of watching so many persons and covering a vast territory to collect the revenue would be too much uncertain and expensive, so the Government practically forbids farmers from selling any of their leaf tobacco except to manufacturers or authorized receivers and shippers.

The farmer may use in his own family all the tobacco he produces, if he pleases, but to either give to, loan to, barter to or sell to his neighbor or any other unauthorized person any small quantities of tobacco without having paid \$500 special tax subject himself to a fine and imprisonment.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE SHEEP-SKINS

Few persons have any idea of the industrial value of sheep-skins. The manufacturers for which sheep-skins furnish the raw material are both numerous and important. In the city of New York alone, the sale of manufactured sheep-skins amount to more than \$5,000,000 yearly. A single manufacturer turns out 50,000 dressed skins weekly. Most of the skins are imported, as American skins are too small and light to be split. The best skins come from Calcutta, which is a curious fact, when we consider that a hot country is unsuitable for sheep. These large skins are split into two portions, the wool side being called "skivers" and the flesh side "flesher." The whole skins are called "roans." The "roans" are tanned to imitate Morocco, and are used as a substitute for the real article, which is prepared from goat skins. A large quantity of sheep-skin is used by boot and shoe makers for topplings, linings and trimmings. Leather for "skivers" is used largely for binding books, instead of Morocco, and that from "fleshers" is used for binding account books, being stronger than shivers. Trunk makers, makers of pocket-books, makers of hats, makers of musical instruments, and furniture makers, use a large quantity of sheep's leather. "Chamois" skins are made almost entirely from "fleshers" as is also most of the buck-skin that is used for various purposes.

SHIP LOADS OF BUTTER.

The market is glutted with butter of Western manufacture, and consumers wonder at its stiff price. Good butter is sold at forty to forty-five cents a pound at retail, and at from thirty-eight to forty cents a pound at wholesale. It has been said that the high price of butter is due to the heavy exports to foreign countries. A vast quantity was recently shipped to England, and it is reported that the exports have more than doubled within a year. In round numbers 12,000,000 pounds were sent to foreign ports, an increase of 7,000,000 pounds over the export in 1875. Men who deal extensively in butter say that it is impossible to clear the market of the great quantities sent from the West to this city, and that it is this kind of butter that is exported at from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a pound. Home consumers who want the best butter, that is made in this State, must pay good prices for it. "The reason why the best butter is sold at from forty to forty-five cents retail," said one of the heaviest dealers yesterday, "is because persons who want good butter are willing to pay those prices for it. It is not true that the exportation of butter affects the market here. Butter is cheaper by \$5 on the hundred pounds than it was at this time last year."—*N. Y. Sun*.

TEXAS CATTLE DRIVE.

It is estimated that 175,000 cattle will be driven north from Texas in the course of the present year. M. B. Lloyd, stock agent of the Kansas Pacific railroad, is stationed at Fort Worth, Texas and has been called to the city for gathering facts regarding this winter. He has information of 125,000 cattle which will be driven, and thinks that the small drovers will make up the 50,000 wanted to swell the drive to the proper number named above. The winter in Texas has been unusually severe, and many cattle have died from exposure to the cold stormy weather and from want of food. The cattle now on the range are said to be suffering, and that it will be late in the spring before they can be ready to put on the trail unless the weather in the spring should be unusually warm and grass comes early. At present the opinion is generally expressed that the bulk of the drive will be at least a month later than usual.—*Drovers' Journal*.

DROUTH.

The people of New England have been afflicted with a severe drouth. The weather in that portion of the country had been exceedingly dry during the fall season and the winter set in with all the streams at low water mark, and the hard freezing of the present winter has operated to make a good deal of trouble in various ways. A number of mills engaged in manufacturing have been compelled to shorten production on account of low water and a few have been compelled to suspend business entirely on this account, thus throwing hundreds of operatives out of employment in midwinter, of course causing a great deal of distress among these people. In a great many cases people have had to haul water for common use for a distance of some miles. A large amount of snow has fallen over the country and already some fears have been expressed that the advent of spring will give the country entirely too much water.

CONFLICTING VIEWS OF CREMATION.

"They ought to carry this cremation idea a little further," solemnly remarked a Chicago father before his household, last evening, "just enough to introduce the heathen custom of burning up a man's wife with him, as they did among the Hindoos."

"Ah, yes father," replied the eldest daughter, sitting near, "but in this age you wouldn't find many wives who could be Hindoosed to try that!"

The father started, looked at that girl a minute over his spectacles, "ahemmed" violently, and then asked her if it was not about time she went to bed.

The social subordination of woman stands out an isolated fact in modern social institutions, a solitary breach of what has become their fundamental law; a single relic of an Old World thought and a practice exploded in everything else.—*John Stuart Mill*.

Cremation, as thus far dealt with, shows that woman's jaw-bone holds out longest against fire.

ATTENTION! ALL FARMERS, TRY OUR NEW CORN DUMP.

GREAT FAILURE OF THE MILTON Gold JEWELRY COMPANY IN LONDON.

WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM WHO SELL MILTON GOLD. TAKE NO NOTICE OF OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS OFFERING MILTON GOLD. AS THEY ARE NOTHING BUT COMMON PLATED WARE.—The entire stock of the Milton Gold Jewelry Co. is consigned to us to raise money as soon as possible.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD Jewelry, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still, it takes an expert jeweler to discover Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. These goods are not BRASS or PLATED BUT MILTON GOLD. The following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 CENTS.

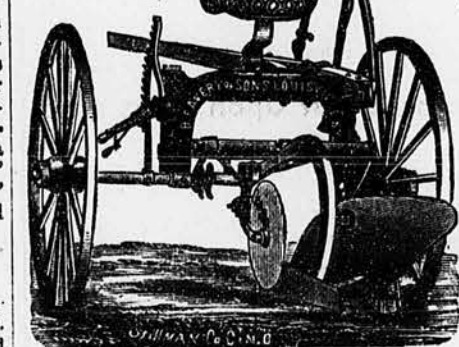
ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with Independence Hall engraved.
ONE SET SPIRAL SHIRT STUDES.
ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN.
ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest pattern.
ONE COLLAR BUTTON.
ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy. Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for \$4.50, by mail, post-paid, for 50 cents, or a sample lot for \$1.00.

We also put up lots for \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5, and will send each of the five lots and ONE SOLID SILVER WATCH, FREE.

Address all orders to JOLLY & CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry, 619 Broadway, New York City. Please say where you saw this advertisement.

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The first part contains an entirely NEW SYSTEM of Tables which show, AT A GLANCE, the accurate value of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Coal, Merchandise, etc., from ONE POUND up to a CAR LOAD, and for ANY PRICE that the market is likely to reach; the Interest on any sum for any time, at 7, 8, and 10 per cent.; the Wages for any time, at various rates per week or month; the correct measurement of Boards, Scantlings, Timbers, Saw Logs, Cisterns, Tanks, Wells, Granaries, Bins, Wagon-beds, Corn-cribs, etc.

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There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that affects the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

FARMERS, TRY OUR NEW CORN DUMP.

Shellabarger, Griswold & Co., PROPRIETORS OF

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Manufacturers of the

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—OF—

Family Flour, MEAL, And MILL FEED

Cash Paid for Wheat, Corn, Rye, &c.



E. E. EWING,

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Every variety of choice and fancy goods have been added to our large stock of Standard Groceries. And we now offer our customers the finest assortment of Groceries to be found in the city.

Molasses, Syrups, Honey, Sugars, o ffees, Teas.

BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N. O. MOLASSES Mocha and O. G. Java Coffee; Green Teas, Japan Teas, English Breakfast Tea, all selected with care from the best houses, and warranted genuine.

CANNED GOODS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, SALTED MEATS, AND FISH, EDAM CHEESE, PINE APPLE CHEESE, ELGIN CHEESE.

FLOUR and MEAL.

At the head of the list of Flour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Oat-Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Grits.

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We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and furnished it with a large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a full line of White Granite Best, White Granite Victoria, English C. C. Ware, Glass, Yellow and Rockingham Ware. We also keep a large stock of STONE, CROCKERY, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, etc.

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We have a Large Line of All Wool Filling, Western Made Doeskin Jeans, which we are selling at 25 per cent. Less than Last Year's Prices, and all other Woolen Goods in Proportion. We keep the Unlaundered Shirt made from Wamsutta Muslin and 20 hundred Linen at a small advance on cost of Material. \$7.50 for Six.

Sole Agent for the Bazar Glove Fitting Patterns, unquestionably the best Paper Patterns in the Market. Also Agent for the Celebrated Jamestown Alpaca in all Popular Shades, Warranted not to cockle or spot, at 40 and 50 cents per yard.

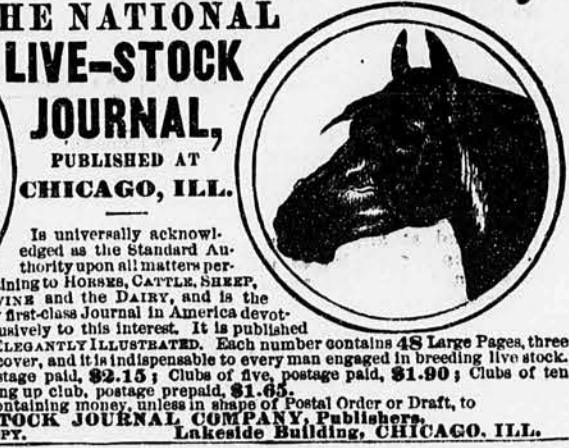
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