

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

Patrons Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. E. Howell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County. Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. B. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.

POMONA GRANGES.

- 1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka. 2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

- Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Dodge, Sec., Marion City.

Letter from Bro. F. H. Dumbauld.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—While many of our brothers and sisters are working together in co-operation and saving from ten to sixty per cent. to themselves of the profits on their own labor, others again seem to know or care but little how they buy or sell, and thus lose a large per cent. of their labor in paying middle-men that produce nothing to do the business for them.

What! too poor, when you give half you raise to middle-men to co-operate for you, and who curse you because they can't get more?

Take one-fourth you pay middlemen and co-operate among farmers in doing business themselves will do the business they do for you and you will have three-fourths that you pay them left. Middlemen co-operate; they co-operate in forming rings to get your wheat, your pork, your corn, and other products; no one runs away with their money.

AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS.—Moved by the many expressions and acts of sympathy and kindness bestowed with such generous and untiring hands during the last seven months' sickness, affliction and death of a devoted wife and mother, during all of which time, as well as in the sad rites of the burial ceremony, my brothers and sisters of the grange, neighbors and friends, uniting as with one accord to alleviate the suffering of a prostrated and painful laborer, until death alone bade you cease your labors, and find rest from deeds well and truly done.

How it Effects Them.

The Montreal Witness feeling not very kindly toward the grange in Canada, or anything that is originated in the order, calculated to break the power of middlemen, thus relieves itself of a great store of feeling: Perhaps there is no organization which has developed itself more rapidly and forced itself upon the attention of the country in a shorter period than has the grange in Canada.

A Patron's Views of the Independent Party.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to make a few statements (in my limited manner) in support of the Independent party. I am more than pleased with the language of the Independent Platform, and would be glad to do something to strengthen the party in this section.

arms to their own interest; a want being swallowed up by the moneyed monster that already has his jaws set upon them.

But I say, let us try. I know we are not able to hire the different and many presses that are on the sell to the highest price. But we do not want that kind. But we do want the laboring classes to meet together and examine the Independent Platform and discuss their interest in regard to the monster that has taken away our circulating medium and refused to return it except we pay a high premium and high interest for it.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Ruler to remove from the labors of this life our beloved sister R. Wells, of Excelsior Grange, No. 26, State of Kansas, and

Understand Our Principles.

The principles of our order are so imperfectly understood, even by the members of the grange, that we can hardly wonder that it is misrepresented. Those that underlie the order as its constitution declares, as a well defined scheme of political economy; in its own words—we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

National Grange Treasury.

The following statement is given by the chairman of the National Grange executive committee: On the 30th of June last there was in the treasury a surplus of \$160.38 cash.

Magnitude of the Farming Interest.

It has been stated on good authority, and can easily be made to appear from the census returns of 1870, that in the United States, there are in round numbers, twelve million five hundred thousand bread earners.

Master Allen's Opinion.

We extract the following very explicit remarks from a letter by Bro. T. R. Allen, master of the Missouri State Grange, to the Journal of Agriculture: A good citizen understands his rights, privileges and duties. A majority of the good American citizens are farmers.

burden of taxation as equally as possible among the people, fostering and protecting alike all the interests.

There are now many of these interests, but all may be comprehended under four general heads, to wit: Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Professional—all these interests are mutual, but not equal. These great interests should all be represented fairly and justly in the law-making powers of the government.

Two are two kinds of Patrons, just as there are two of men or two kinds of bees—one workers and the other drones—of course each work, their position, and occupy it. But we hope, as the world progresses and advances, drones will become scarce.—National Grange.

burden of taxation as equally as possible among the people, fostering and protecting alike all the interests.

Each of you can answer. But is it any wonder that our interests are neglected or lost sight of in legislative halls; that unequal and unjust burdens are imposed upon us; that our labor is so taxed that farming would still be unremunerative if we were all the best farmers in the world? Where is the remedy to be found? I answer, in the grange. The grand object of the grange is to make us better farmers, and more intelligent and consequently better citizens.

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“We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the grange, National, State, or Subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.”

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Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. We must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of this country.

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On the 30th of June last there was in the treasury a surplus of \$160.38 cash. The National Grange has \$62,526.25 invested in government bonds, worth to-day about \$70,000 in greenbacks. Of this amount \$9,747.54 stands to the credit of several States, who have never drawn the donation made them, at the rate of \$2.00 to each subscriber to the grange, by the National Grange at its session in Charleston, in February, 1875.

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During the quarter ending 30th June, the secretary received \$2,865 for one hundred and ninety-one dispensations, showing one hundred and ninety-one granges organized during the quarter. The receipt for manuals sold, was \$292.64. For song books, \$360.51. For blank books, receipt books, and knives, \$61.95. There were \$206.23 received from various other resources too numerous to itemize.

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Against these aggregated deposits by the secretary of the National Grange, the State treasurers there were drawn drafts, first of \$1,956.06 to cover the quarterly expenses in secretary's office, and then for printing, song books, stationery, tools, regalia, etc., expenses of executive committee, national lecturer, salary of worthy master of National Grange, and donations to State granges, the sum of \$5,650.18, leaving the net balance of cash in the treasury of \$160.38 as above stated.

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Of the whole number of these bread earners, there are not less than six millions (about one-half engaged in agricultural pursuits) and nearly two millions in other rural trades and callings, making with their food dependents a total of not less than twenty-four millions of consumers. The manufacturers, including all classes of operators, earn bread for about two million people. The commercial classes, including all that properly belong to them, support two and a half millions; the railroad and express companies about half a million, and the miners nearly half a million more.

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Yet while agriculture and mechanics taken together feed ten times as many as commerce, twenty times as many as manufacturers, and fifty times as many as railroad companies, yet the least of these, by combination and management, exert far more influence in the country and incomparably more power with the government than the tillers of the soil, and this for the simple reason that the latter do not exert the power which they might, in the protection of their own interest.—Christian Union.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

- FOR PRESIDENT, PETER COOPER, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, SAMUEL F. CAREY, OF OHIO.

Independent State Ticket.

- For Congress, Second District—JOHN R. GOODIN. For Governor—M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon county. Lieutenant Governor—J. A. BEAL, of Pottawatomie county. Secretary of State—Wm. M. ALLISON, of Cowley county.

Independent National Platform.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Democratic parties neglected to correct.

Independent State Platform.

- The Independent Reform Party of Kansas makes the following declaration of principles: 1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislature...

assured that if Bro. Green and Worthy Master Barnes do their duty, the order in Riley county will soon take the front rank in our State.

And to our order throughout the State, we would urge the necessity of organizing county granges, and then enter at once upon the work of co-operation.

Our National Grange has made arrangements, and entered into co-partnership with the co-operative societies of Europe, under the name of "The Anglo-American Co-operative Trading Company."

The English societies during the last twenty years have grown immensely rich through co-operation. Their own statement of the objects of this co-operation is as follows: "To bring the manufacturing population of Europe and the agricultural population of the United States into direct communication by an exchange of produce, mutually conducted on the basis of freedom from every kind of fraud, adulteration, imposition, or tricks of trade, and to share with each other the profits arising from the exchange of their produce."

"To make advances of money to any members of the company in the United States, either individually or in collective groups, for the purpose of enabling them to raise or prepare for market, staples, produce, or articles dealt in by the company, or to develop the agricultural or mineral resources of the country. Not depending entirely on their own surplus capital, our co-operative friends in England assure us that, when the business proposed shall be well established, they can secure for us other capital at a slight advance, on the bank of England rates."

In order to reach the desired end, we must have our county co-operative society, a State society, and then a share of five dollars in the Anglo-American Society, and then we are ready and in a direct line to reap all the advantages of co-operation, both in our own country and in Europe; for bear in mind that we get a share of the profits made by the British societies.

It is estimated that in years of fair crops, through this co-operation, five million dollars annually can be saved to the Patrons of Kansas alone.

And through these co-operative societies, by being enabled to get money when needed at five or six per cent. per annum, we will be able to break the power of the money rings in this country quicker, and more effectually than all the politicians on earth.

Now brethren, success or failure depends upon ourselves. Which shall it be?

We will hold ourselves in readiness to go anywhere in the State and explain this system of co-operation, only asking that our legitimate expenses be paid.

HOW THEY TALK.

We are receiving numerous communications from all over Kansas full of inquiries concerning Peter Cooper and the greenback party; they ask for documents that will assist them in disseminating the principles of our party and to strengthen the rapidly growing sentiments favoring them.

How can it be otherwise with an intelligent people who understand which is the best course to pursue to reach peace and prosperity.

MONEY IN FRANCE.

H. H. Dyer, of Hoopeston, writes to inquire the paper circulation in France. During the Franco-Prussian war France issued a paper money, not promised to be redeemed in gold, but receivable for all dues to the government and a full legal tender for private debts—the same as proposed by the Independent Greenback party of to-day—of \$600,000,000, and not a franc of it redeemable in gold.

of France to-day is \$5,000,000, which would allow of paper currency more than \$17 per capita. Besides, she has always had a large circulation of metallic money, the amount of which can not be certainly ascertained, but at least equal to the paper. To-day, France has, according to statistics recently before the British Parliament, \$1,540,000,000 in gold and silver, which, with the paper currency, would make about \$80 per capita, and all this in a territory not as large as the State of Texas.

Pennsylvania is in line for the Independent Greenback party and Cooper and Carey. Last week a consultation of leading currency reformers was held at Philadelphia and steps taken to form a State committee, and place an electoral ticket in the field.

KILL ALLEN FOR COOPER.

The newspapers bring us the news that Bill Allen, of Ohio, will take the stump and sound his fog horn for Peter Cooper, and he expects to carry Ohio for Cooper and Carey.

This is the cause of the people—the "upper ten" are against us, but we have the lower million; good men and great men like Cooper, Carey, Allen, and a host of others are with us, and lend a helping hand.

Let the policy of the people, which is to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes, prevail, and we shall make an annual saving of \$21,000,000 in the item of interest alone.

CLUB MEETING.

ED. SPIRIT.—Greenback Club of District Fifty-four met August 11, pursuant to adjournment. J. W. Dolan in the chair. Hon. E. G. Ross being present, resumed the discussion of the currency question as affecting the rights and interests of the people at this time.

ED. SPIRIT.—A few days ago I took a flying trip through the eastern portion of our county and I was very much struck with the beauty of the locality.

C. H. Taylor offered the following resolutions, which, on motion of H. Manwaring, were unanimously adopted by the club:

Resolved, That in the overthrow and burial of the Democratic party, we recognize one of the grandest achievements of the Republican party in its past career.

Resolved, That the attempted resurrection of the Democratic party of to-day is an insult to the Independent Reform and Greenback voters of this nation.

Resolved, That we stand firmly by the principles and identity of our Independent organization; that our cause embracing the rights of life, liberty, and the fruits of honest toil, shall not be wrecked in the mire of the Democracy or Republicanism of the day, alike degenerate and polluted bastards of our martyred fathers.

On motion, A. H. Field, W. W. Randolph and C. H. Taylor were appointed a committee to procure one or more speakers for the next regular meeting of this club, to be held on the evening of August 25.

On motion club adjourned to meet at the Brackett school house on August 25, 1876, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

A GOOD TIME.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—We cannot say that your loss is our gain, but your absence from here to-day was most certainly your irreparable loss, while it was our great disappointment and the only thing that marred the perfect happiness of the day and occasion.

The "Harvest Feast" was a grand success. Some of the leading features of the occasion was a big crowd (variously estimated at from 1500 to 3000 people), big baskets well filled, and the most big women ever gathered together at one time and place on any occasion, to say nothing of the big men.

Let the policy of the people, which is to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes, prevail, and we shall make an annual saving of \$21,000,000 in the item of interest alone.

FROM COWLEY COUNTY.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—A few days ago I took a flying trip through the eastern portion of our county and I was very much struck with the beauty of the locality.

innumerable number of spring branches of clear, beautiful water, running over solid gravelly beds, affording an abundance of pure healthy water for either man or beast.

Indian affairs in the northwest are beginning to assume the color of war, but it is thought that there will be no fighting this season.

The eastern portion of our county is much more broken than the western. Dexter City, twenty-five miles east of here, a small village of some twenty-five houses including three stores, a neat school house and a steam flouring mill, is delightfully situated on the east side of the Grouse, a magnificent stream of clear, pure water that traverses Cowley county from the northeast to the southwest, one of the loveliest stock raising countries that I ever beheld.

It is said that a large number of northern Indians have been seen crossing the Missouri below Fort Benton, moving northward into the British possessions, and it is not believed that they will make a stand against the troops again this year.

There appears to be no prospect of another engagement with the Indians if they desire not to make a fight, as the troops will be unable to overtake them before the approach of cold weather.

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Horticultural Department.

Fruit Drying—The Old Method and the New.

We frankly confess to no great feeling of admiration for dried apples. In fact they are among the things that we have mildly detested. This dislike may be due in part to the fact that the pleasures of boyhood were sometimes seriously interrupted by the task (not self-imposed) of paring, coring, and slicing the windfalls of the orchard, preparatory to their being dried on boards in the door-yard, if the weather was favorable; otherwise, in pans or plates in the oven, where the apples we had carefully manipulated were converted into something resembling scraps or brown leather, not merely in appearance but also in taste and indigestible qualities.

As we are separated by a considerable number of years from our boyhood, we should probably have outgrown our dislike of dried apples, if it had been occasioned only by the interruption to play or to reading a sensational story, caused by getting the fruit into the proper dimensions and condition for drying. But the trouble is, we never like the sauce. It may seem to you like putting on airs for a boy to turn up his nose at his mother's dried apple-sauce, although we never could understand very well why it was mother's any more than ours, after we had cut and cored the apples and fixed up a bench to dry them on. No matter, however, about the ownership. That is a side issue. We did not like the sauce, and do not think we are putting on airs at all when we say it out honestly; at least, it does not appear to us half so much like putting on airs as to say that a thing, or a person, is lovely when you think them anything but lovely.

We do not know much about science, but those who do, tell us that the cause of the bitterness of the apples dried by the method we are trying to describe is that the drying process commences by closing up the minute pores or cells on the surface of the piece of apple; this surface, becoming a sort of skin or coating, prevents the moisture underneath it from passing out, or allows it to pass out so slowly that fermentation meanwhile takes place, not only destroying the natural flavor of the fruit, but leaving a very unnatural one in its place.

A vast improvement, however, has been inaugurated by what is termed the Alden process of pneumatic evaporation. "This process," says a recent writer on the subject, "consists in exposing fruits and vegetables to the action of rarified moist air. The heated air currents move in the same direction as the fruits, &c., which steadily advance into an atmosphere constantly becoming cooler and more damp. The effect of this increasing humidity and decreasing heat is to keep moist the surfaces of the articles under treatment, to open their minute pores and cells, and to retain them in that condition until the water is evaporated and passes off in the form of warm vapor. This process occupies about two hours for apples."

The Alden process has stood the test of practical operation in some localities for several years, and is rapidly becoming a great benefit, not only to horticulturists, but to people generally, as fruit is no longer the luxury of the few, but the hygienic necessity of the many.

The following are among the principal advantages claimed for the evaporating process:

1. The natural flavor of the fruit is almost wholly preserved. It is claimed that nothing is removed from the fruit but the large percentage of water which enters into its composition. This of course can easily be restored when the fruit or vegetables are to be prepared for the table, and then they are almost identical with fresh fruit and vegetables. The change undergone in the process of evaporation is so slight that the different varieties of apples can, it is said, be detected by their flavor years after they have been evaporated.

2. The evaporated products command a much higher price in the market than those dried by the old method. I think they have never brought less than 100 per cent. more than the ordinary dried apples, and sometimes the difference in price has been considerably more than that, while the high-priced article, it is claimed, can be produced at less cost than the other.

3. Another advantage, most worthy to be considered, is the immense saving in the cost of transportation. A barrel of green apples when evaporated weighs about 15 lbs.; a bushel of peaches is reduced to about 5 1/2 lbs.; and a bushel of tomatoes to about 3 lbs.; a wagon-load of pumpkins will make a convenient parcel to carry home from the grocer's.

As the result of this method, fruit can be transported to remote places at a trifling cost, and without the inconvenience of storage or loss from decay; and the supply can be made as abundant at one season as another. This is a matter of great importance to Michigan, which is probably surpassed by no other State in the Union in regard to the abundance and variety of its fruits.—B. G. B. in Prairie Farmer.

Soap suds may be used with great advantage for manuring grape vines. Downing says he has seen an Isabella grape vine produce 3000 clusters of well ripened fruit in a season, by the liberal use of manure and soap suds from the weekly wash.

The Blackberry.

The blackberry requires nearly the same treatment as the raspberry; but being a more rampant grower, it should have more room, and needs more pruning or pinching. The distances of the rows may be six to eight feet apart, and the plants, if kept single, two feet in the row. Sometimes they are allowed to grow thickly or in a continuous line, in which case they should be kept well cultivated and properly pruned.

Constant cultivation is always better than much manuring. Pruning the blackberry is commonly but little understood. We hear complaints of the rambling and straggling growth of this bush, extending across alleys, tearing dresses, at the same time proving unproductive. This is owing to a neglect of summer pruning. As soon as the new shoots have reached two and a half or three feet in height, the ends should be pinched off with the thumb and finger, which will cause the protrusion of laterals. These in turn are to be pinched off when they have grown from twelve to eighteen inches. It will be necessary to pass along the rows every two weeks in doing this work, as new shoots will be constantly thrown out during the entire summer. The plants being thus kept within bounds will present neat, compact, and productive bushes, instead of the unproductive stragglers as if left untouched.

Kitatiny—Large, sometimes an inch and a half long, oblong, ovate, glossy black; flesh moderately firm, nearly sweet, rich, excellent. Comes very vigorous, quite hardy, very productive, ripening at the north early in August. The best family blackberry. The berries become duller after picking and less showy in the market.—Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.

Grape Culture.

I have had good success in growing grapes, and with your permission, I will give my method. My vines, in the first place, were set out 7x8 feet, on strong clay soil. But they failed to ripen, although carrying only eight to ten pounds of fruit to the vine. The next season, by way of experiment, I took up every other row in a part of the vineyard, leaving the vines 7x16 feet apart. The result was, they ripened ten days earlier than the rest, and the grapes sold for three cents per pound more. The next year I treated the balance in the same way, and since that time have had a crop every year, for five years, without a failure or any unripe grapes. Last year I sold my Catawbas in Cleveland at eight cents per pound, when five to six cents was the ruling price. My advice to all who have grapes that do not ripen is, to take up every other row in a part of the vineyard, and thus test the matter. The land is not lost. You can leave four feet on each side of the vine, and plant the rest in strawberries, potatoes, or other low growing plants. My vineyard being most all Catawbas, and desiring more Concord, I reset two rows with the latter, leaving the Catawbas till the Concord came into bearing, which was last season. The rows of Catawbas did not ripen more than half their fruit; and the Concord were ten days later than those having more room.

Requisites of a Family Orchard.

M. B. Bateham writes in the Country Gentleman as follows:

In stating what I conceive to be the requisites of a good family orchard, I am guided by actual observation and experience with a family of eight or nine persons, and a goodly share of friendly visitors. Of course we are all habitual fruit eaters, from choice as well as conviction, and as apples are more reliable than most other fruits, we need to calculate for a supply of those throughout the season, or from August to May; then if there are plenty of grapes and peaches, there will be some surplus of apples to be disposed of.

We find that we need three classes of apples to be in condition for use during the whole season. First, not less than two distinct or first-class dessert or eating varieties, always in mellow or ripe condition for table use and for visitors, to send by children to school, and to give to less fortunate neighbors. This will require about a dozen varieties for the season. Second, one or two rich sub-acid varieties for the season. Third, one or two rich sub-acid varieties of good size for cooking in various ways. This will take eight varieties.

Grapes in Fever.

Dr. Hartzen, in Centralblatt fur die Med. Wissenschaften, recommends grapes as a valuable diet in fever. The grape contains a considerable amount of hydro-carbonaceous matter, together with a quantity of potassium salts, a combination which does not irritate but on the contrary soothes the stomach, and consequently is used with advantage, even in dyspepsia. While considering the carbo-hydrates contained in the grape, we must not neglect the organic acids, particularly tartaric acid. Dr. Hartzen thinks the nourishing influences of these acids are too much neglected. It is indeed known that they are changed to carbonic acid in the blood, and are excreted as carbonates in the urine. Possibly careful research might show that, under some circumstances, the organic acids are changed to fats. Dr. Hartzen believes that the organic acids should be ranked with carbonates as food. When fresh grapes are not to be had, raisins or diluted wine should be raised.

The Household.

A BUNION REMEDY.—Use pulverized saltpetre and sweet oil; obtain at the druggists five or six cents' worth of saltpetre, put into a bottle with sufficient olive oil to nearly dissolve it; shake up well, and rub the inflamed parts night and morning, and more if painful. This is a well-tried remedy.

MOths.—Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

RULES FOR ACTION IN CASES OF ACCIDENT.—Professor Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these short rules: For dust in the eyes avoid rubbing; dash cold water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut, compress it above the wound, if a vein is cut compress it below. If you are choked, go upon all fours and cough. For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover it with vasoline. For apoplexy raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

ANTIDOTE TO POISON.—A physician says that sweet oil is not only an antidote to the bite of a rattlesnake, but will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it takes eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreme cases of snake bites occurred eleven years ago. It had been of thirty days' standing, and the patient had been given up by his physicians. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure blot in cattle caused by fresh clover. It will cure the stings of bees, spiders, or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low, running vine called ivy.

TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE.—The following receipt for curing fever and ague, and the reason for its administration in that form, is given by the Journal of Health: "To cure fever and ague, take twelve grains of quinine at one dose about an hour before the chill is expected. Just one week from that hour take another twelve grains of quinine. The disease will seldom return. This is the dose for an adult. Children should take smaller doses according to age. The reason that decided doses of quinine cure fever and ague seems to be that the disease receives a shock which breaks it. Small doses of quinine only hold it in check during the time the medicine is being taken; as soon as it is suspended the disease usually returns. Hence the popular notion that the quinine only 'feeds' the disease. The fault is not with the medicine, but in the manner of administering it. While we do not believe in encouraging the employment of medicine, we are bound to say that quinine, periodically administered, has proved the only 'dead shot' for fever and ague in our practice."

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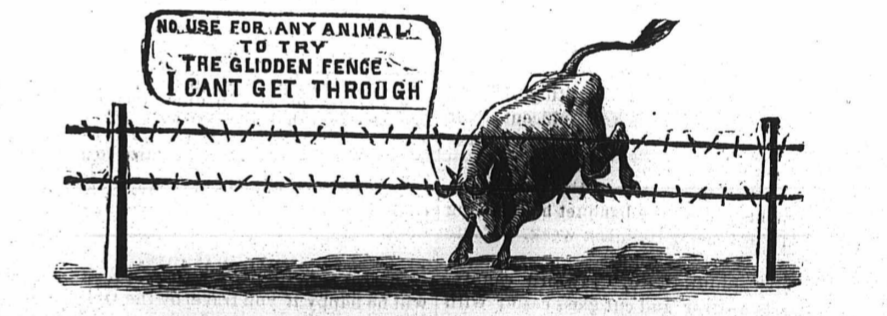
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Get some calomel, have a little sack made of thin flannel, say three inches long by half an inch wide, place some of the calomel in this, and tie shut...

Oil the Harness.

Have your harness repaired, if necessary, before a drier season sets in. Wash it thoroughly with warm soft water and Castile soap...

few hours, till the oil is absorbed. Old harness, that has been neglected, and is dry and hard, had better not be oiled; it will do no good...

Manure from one Fowl.

Lewis Wright, the well-known English poultry writer, says that in one instance the droppings of four Brahma fowls in one night weighed exactly one pound; in another instance, 13 ounces...

It should also be remembered that this estimate is merely for the night droppings, and takes no account of the value of what is made in the day time...

24th Duke of Aldrie at Elmhurst Hall. In a late issue of the Kentucky Live Stock Record we find the following item in the English column...

This regal gentleman of magnificent proportions, and lordly bearing, has his entire time and manly vigor employed in caring for the highest bred dames and damsels of England's short-horn court...

This bull, spoken of so highly in England, is a half brother of the fine young bull, Duke of Gem Duchess, brought to this county this spring by the Parker Bros...

Alfalfa.

Having had considerable experience with lucerne or alfalfa, in the river Plata region of South America, and also here, I write to say that I think it the most valuable grass sown...

Hog Cholera.

This is a disease about which we have no authoritative opinions from veterinarians who have carefully investigated the disease and indicated the means to be used for a cure...

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, living at Grand Gulf, Miss., warns farmers to be very careful about planting chufas...

Veterinary Items.

Nail in a Horse's Foot.

A neighbor of mine recently informed me that he had lost a most valuable horse by a casualty by no means uncommon. A knowledge of a simple remedy would have prevented this loss...

Does a splint necessarily destroy a colt's running chances? ANSWER.—Splint generally arises from some structural weakness in the conformation of the leg...

I have a horse that has been troubled some time with a slight cough. Coughs before he is warmed up; does not cough when feeding; does not heave his sides when coughing...

I have a horse, about nine years old, sound and in good health, and an extra good feeder, and he gets all he can eat. He is only worked moderately, still he will not get fat...

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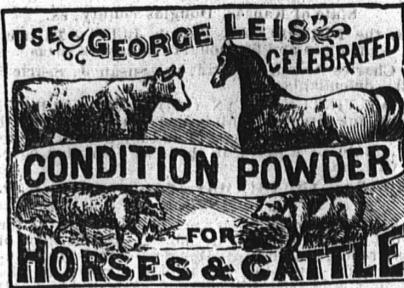
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