

THE KANSAS FARMER

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THE SPHERE OF AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISM.

EDITOR FARMER:—I was pleased with your article, in last week's issue, on this subject. An agricultural journal that is exclusively devoted to stale articles, on the mode and manner of doing things on the farm with a lot of miserable advertisements and an editorial, urging farmers to work harder, and farmers' sons to stay on the farm, and a page devoted to a stinky, silly, love story is about the crassest thing that people can tolerate. Yet it is the make-up of many of our agricultural papers all of which are but a dead weight to the advancement of the agricultural class. There is no reason why an agricultural journal should not discuss every subject that relates to the welfare of the class which it pretends to represent. If it does not do that it is a fraud, it belies its profession. Besides the farmer has no other organ through which he can be heard, and through which he can discuss questions more vital to his interests than how to raise corn or potatoes. The ordinary newspapers of the day are political, and they are not only political, but partisan and so intensely that truth to them is stranger than fiction. They are not open for the discussion of any question unless it has a partisan bias. They are effectually subsidized to those very interests that are inimical to that of the farmers.

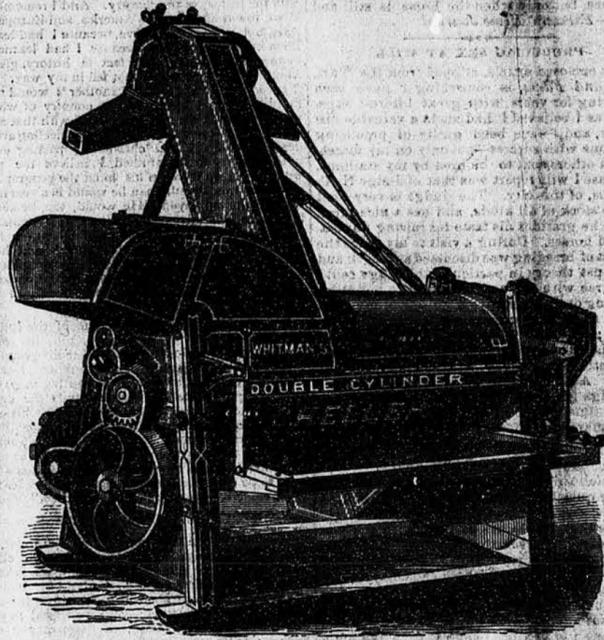
If farmers would work a little less and think more they would do a thing that would be essentially wise; nobody can give a good reason why farmers might not make more money by devoting half their time to the cultivation of their minds; as if it, the physical man is exhausted; as long as a muscle will move he is driven into the corn to fight weeds while the mind goes to weeds and decay and as a consequence the farmers though the largest class, is the smallest factor in the make-up of this government. Their only business is to provide the funds for lawyers and political business to run the machine and the consequence is that we are lawed to death. Farmers may cry and pout as much as they please about high taxes, misgovernment and corruption, but until they rise up as a class to the independent thinkers, they will continue to be the prey of political cormorants. When farmers advance to that state of information and mental culture that they can see what is to their interest, they will brush aside that class of agricultural paper that never rises above suggestions, that makes a man a mere physical machine and also all political papers of every stripe and support and establish a press non-partisan, but thoroughly alive to the interests of all the people and to honest and just government. Then would the farmers of this country soon take their position in the management of affairs commensurate with their numerical strength. N. CAMERON.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In answer to several inquiries made since I returned from the State Grange, at Manhattan, as to what I thought of the Agricultural College, and whether I thought it a good school, and "is it a school that we farmers should support?" I answer most emphatically, yes. I believe it to be the place for the education of the laboring classes of Kansas. It certainly should be sustained, and supported by the farmers of this State, as their institution, and if continued as it now seems to be carried on, it will be an honor and a credit to the State, in the education of our children in the industrial pursuits; and the time will come when they will look back, with pride to it and say, "I was educated at the Agricultural College."

The College is in a flourishing condition. I did not get much acquainted with the teachers, as they were busy, and I wished to see for myself. So took my time to go over the farm, through the Mechanical, Horticultural and Pomological departments (I think I know something about them), and examine carefully, for my own satisfaction the workings of the same. There seems to be an air of "get up and get" about the whole concern. If there is anything going on around there that the man Anderson don't know something about, my conclusion was that it wasn't worth knowing. There seems to be some qualifications about this gentleman (who, by the way, is called the President) necessary to make a good successful farmer, and he would have made his mark in the world, if he had chosen agriculture as his pursuit.

In the Farm department, from what I could see, the Regents have made a success in their selection of a Superintendent. As farming is my forte, probably I could take in more of this department than any other. We farmers



WITMAN'S DOUBLE CYLINDER CORN SHELLER.
Whitman's Power Shellers.

The Whitman Agricultural Company, St. Louis, among other very valuable specialties of their own manufacture, are now pushing a most efficient, durable and rapid double cylinder power corn sheller. The shelling apparatus proper consists of two cylinders; a large and a small one, both moving in the same direction; the large one being supplied with spiral rows of small (chilled metal) teeth, the corn being shelled between the two without breaking either grain or cob. The small cylinder prevents choking, and assists very materially in the shelling process, while at the same time it prevents damage to the machine. No matter whether the corn be wet and tough or not when it gets into this sheller it is taken from the cobs, even to the smallest tip kernels, as clean as though done by hand. The cleaning apparatus is all that any machine of the class can claim. In all parts, the sheller is durable and it is so simple in construction any farmer can easily keep it in repair. We give an illustration of the machine above and would ask readers to send to corner 8th street and Clark Avenue, St. Louis, for such further particulars as may be desired.

cannot afford to make experiments in new kinds of grains, seeds, vegetables, etc., at least, only in a small way; but the College folks can, and publish in the Agricultural papers their success as well as failures, thereby saving hundreds of dollars to the farmers. The farm superintendent is making a start in this way, and I have no doubt but it will result in great good, as he seems to take hold of his work as though he meant business. His name is Shelton, and he came from Michigan, but I see no objection to that, as Michigan has some smart folks as well as Indiana.

They need a barn badly, on the College farm, and I do hope the Legislature will make an appropriation for that purpose this winter. Let us give them a good send off, set them up well, and then if they don't make a showing, we will let some other fellows rent our farm next year. P. P. W.

A FISH COMMISSION.

The artificial propagation of fish for human food has recently assumed great importance in this country. The unexpected and very remarkable success that has attended this enterprise from its very inception and the extraordinary results, as compared with the outlay of money and labor, that have been achieved, have convinced every thoughtful man that this neglected quarter is likely, at no distant day to become one of the most important sources of supplies of human food. So complete and convincing has been the success in this industry that the unusual grumbling and fault-finding because the government has fostered and aided the enterprise has been almost entirely omitted. When the appropriation of a few thousand dollars has resulted in making a species of fish that had become so scarce as to sell at 50 to 75 cents apiece, and to be found only on the tables of the rich, so plentiful as to sell at three cents each, and even at that become a glut in the market, it is an argument that all can appreciate, and none can gainsay. And this is what has been done. The capacity of the waters of the United States for producing human food is almost limitless. Our innumerable streams of every variety of character, deep and shallow, wide and narrow, rapid and gently flowing, rocky, gravelly, sandy and muddy, furnish suitable conditions for the culture of all the different varieties of food fishes. Our lakes, great and small, furnish suitable conditions for the propagation of unlimited quantities of some of our

most important food fishes. And then we have direct access, through a thousand channels to the seas and oceans around us with their inexhaustible supplies of fish food. Such are the capacities of our water resources for the production of fish that it has been estimated by one who has given much attention to the subject, that our waters, if properly stocked will produce as much human food as all our land will; and at a cost so trifling as to not admit of comparison with land culture. The most of the States have already taken steps to inaugurate this important work. Kansas is one of the very few States that have lagged in this enterprise. The Great Author of nature has favored our State with numerous beautiful streams distributed throughout all our territory. These afford the most suitable conditions for fish culture. The direct communication we have with the gulf makes this a very excellent part of the country for the propagation of those species of fish that go to the ocean to spend their growing period. Our food fishes are rapidly diminishing in all our streams, and if artificial means are not resorted to for stocking them, we shall as a State, soon be entirely dependent on outside sources for fish. This will hardly suit a genuine Kansas. If our present legislature would inaugurate this work by authorizing the appointment of a commission of 3 or 5 suitable persons, and by making a suitable appropriation, the history of this enterprise in other States proves that the time would soon come when it would be seen that it was one of the most profitable investments the State had ever made. W. J. TEMPLIN.
Hutchinson, Kansas.

BUTTER.

EDITOR FARMER: My observations since sojourning in Topeka, lead me to believe that the dairy business will, ere long, rank as one of the chief branches of farm industry of this State. Very large quantities of butter, much of it of an excellent quality, seek Topeka for a market during the butter-making season. A great deal of this, otherwise good butter, is injured in quality very materially, by the careless manner in which it is dressed. A number of the best butter-makers, I find, use coarse, common salt in dressing their butter. This is a vital injury to much that would otherwise prove a prime article for table use. If, instead of using common salt, the fine, Ashton dairy salt was made use of to season the

golden rolls, the product, in many cases, would be increased several per cent in quality and price.

Dairy salt is probably a scarce article in Topeka, and costs at retail about 3 cents a pound, while common barrel salt retails at a cent and a half a pound. But when the small quantity of salt—one ounce to a pound of butter—used in seasoning, is considered, very little would be added to the actual cost, while the value of the butter would be advanced far beyond the trifling outlay. If their grocer does not keep fine dairy salt in stock, he can, and doubtless would, procure a supply, if his butter customers requested it. Grains of coarse salt mixed in a roll of, otherwise, nice butter, injures the appearance as seriously as the quality of the product. Let our butter manufacturers use no other than Ashton dairy salt in their butter, and they will increase the value of their product far beyond the extra cost, which would be so trifling as to be unworthy of notice. Good butter is one of the most saleable articles in the provision line, while a poor article is the worst drug on the market.

Any dairy-woman who is not mistress of the art of butter-making, may easily learn, by seeking information through the FARMER, or some other good agricultural paper, and carefully putting in practice the teaching. Dealers are not a little to blame, for the tons of grease that is put on the market under the name of butter. If they would assort the butter that is offered, and pay according to quality, a great improvement would speedily appear in the quality. The palatable, clean, white butter, which is so much in demand, is a reward, while the inferior would meet the just deserts of her carelessness. E. E. E.

KILLING LICE ON STOCK.

EDITOR FARMER: F. Dwight Coburn was up at my house a short time ago, looking at my Berkshire with an eye to purchasing. (by the way, he is a good judge of hogs, and knows who keeps the best). He made the discovery that my fine Canada sow, "Black Bet," was lousy, and told me how to kill them, which I did very successfully without any injury whatever, (I mean to the sow, not the lice). You will think this is like the story of Constable Sally Dillard, but I will come to the point directly. I forgot to say that my sow can't be beat, and I only ask \$10 each for pigs; however this is not what I started out to say. If you find lice or mites on your hogs, just take coal-oil, and pour it on the hog's back, behind the ears and wherever you see signs of lice; you can do it when your hogs are feeding, if they are not tame enough to approach without feed. I have tried the coal-oil twice. Major Coburn said he had tried it with complete success, so you need not be afraid to recommend it. W. P. POPPER.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR FARMERS.

This is a subject that should be thoroughly discussed in all the farmers' institutes held this winter and no county should omit holding one. Here is where the farmer can make himself felt and understood, and when once the force and utility of an institute is felt, they will be persevered in, as their educational features are felt and appreciated. I have before me the programme of the third annual farmers' institute to be held at Manchester, Delaware county, under the auspices of the patrons of husbandry. They have lengthened their institute this year to four days. Now as to the educational feature and its practical working on the farmers; it only requires a few good men to get up a good programme. Our common schools as at present run, do not answer the end desired, as there is too much superficial theory without enough practical results. Take the scholar through up to the normal and high school, may even the university, and what sort of a practical man do they turn out? But few of them are capable of writing a decent letter or opening a common business account. Writing is ruled out of most of our schools, or perhaps looked upon as one of the ornamental branches like painting and drawing. The consequence is very serious deficiency in good writers, not only in the pupils of our common schools, but in those who pretend to teach them.

True, we have our agricultural college, but that don't meet the expectations of its best friends. Now here would be a question for our institutes, whether it would not be better policy to break up the present college that is nothing but an expensive luxury of but little practical benefit to the state, and less to the class in whose interest it is supposed to be run. For if an institution with such liberal endowments can't sustain itself without further aid from the state it should be quietly permitted to die a slow death, or let the funds be distributed over the state to start natural labor self-sustaining schools, where practical farming and mechanics may be taught to those wishing to obtain a practical education. This is

the course pursued in most of the European countries. France has such schools in all the departments. England, Scotland and Ireland have their agricultural schools where practical farming is taught, and even in those countries of cheap labor these schools are self-sustaining and draw no support from the government. Agricultural and mechanical schools should be devoted to agriculture and mechanics. All branches that tend to educate the student in the practical workings of the farm should receive attention, but the idea of devoting the time of the students to studies that have no connection with farming or are intended to develop the mind of the student in the direction sought, is a diversion the funds of the nation set apart for this purpose, and is both injurious and unjust.

Our whole system of education is too superficial. If we can only build a fine school house with a Mansard roof and an aspiring cupola, create a big debt, issue bonds to pay for it, cram 1,500 or 2,000 children into it at the expense of their health and the risk of their lives, force the pupils to walk a couple of miles—no matter how stormy the weather—so that the fine school house can be filled, we seem to be content. How much better it would be for the directors to put up a half dozen good, plain, comfortable school houses (in towns and cities) where the children could reach them without inconvenience and fatigue. Under so circumstances should they be obliged to climb into the third or fourth story of a building where danger from fire or recklessness is greatly to be feared.

Practical means pertaining to practice, actual doing; for instance, to follow a business or trade, to work.

Our State has made the most liberal provisions for the education of the lawyer and the physician, and nominally for the farmer, but in reality, here, too, for the professional man, as not five per cent of the students ever follow or devote themselves to farming or agriculture as a vocation, while the majority go on to the professions, proving by this means that the agricultural college is a failure and don't answer the purpose and design for which it was instituted. The mechanic naturally inquires what provision has been made for him in this democratic nation or state. He is quietly pointed to the state prison, where he can learn a trade while serving out his time for some crime, herded in with all the worst characters, driven from society for their crimes. In looking over the course of study and its practical tendency that is pursued in the Kansas State Agricultural College, I was much surprised to see how far they have gone ahead of Iowa in giving the students an education that will be both practical and useful in future life. But it appears to me that the Agricultural College does not answer the end proposed; it is beyond the reach of the mass of the farmers and mechanics. The class of studies pursued is not calculated for practical results, but more for ornament than use. Now I would favor a system of schools all over the state that, by being judiciously run, would be self-sustaining. From these training schools the farmer should be able to produce the best stock, the purest seeds, the finest fruits, and the minds of the students studying mechanism should be directed to the best and most economical means of reaching a desired end. But the best place to discuss and talk all these questions over is in a farmers' institute. Every county in the West should hold one this winter. They will be worth a thousand of those lectures delivered by travelling moonshiners, and the practical benefit derived from them are invaluable. I have thus treated a most important subject in a very cursory manner in a brief newspaper article that might well take up volumes. Let others take it up and give it a proper investigation. Our highfalutin' boasting on our great educational advantages and manifest destiny is all humbug. I was a good deal struck with a spread-eagle speech (it was called a sermon) that I listened to on last Thanksgiving. The orator was boasting of all our great national advantages and showing how God had blessed us beyond all other nations; how we had progressed beyond all precedent; that we were raising provisions to feed the starving multitudes in other lands; (hundreds of thousands of tramps and paupers in our own depending on soup houses and public charities to keep themselves and families from starving). He boasted much on our intelligence and our public school system. Amen. The city of Charleston, represented by seventeen men, fifteen of them negroes, can't read or write. He referred to our great statesmen and their purity. *Frank*. Look at the Generals, Fremont, Sickles, Schenck, Van Buren, etc., etc., who have disgraced us abroad and the host of miserable thieves who have plundered us at home. No republic can exist for any length of time that is not based on the intelligence of the people; that intelligence in a country like ours must be practical, not theoretical. To develop this great country requires practical men, and to produce this class of men, education must be practical. Hoping this article will draw out others on this all-important question of practical education, I remain yours respectfully. *Samuel S. Smith, in Patron's Helper.*

A little boy and girl, each probably five years old, were by the road side. The boy became angry at something, and struck his playmate a sharp blow on the cheek, whereupon she sat down and began to cry pitifully. The boy stood looking on sullenly for a minute, and then said:—"I didn't mean to hurt you, Katie, I am sorry." The little boy's face brightened instantly. The sobbing ceased, and she said:—"Well, if you are sorry, it don't hurt me." A little boy and girl, each probably five years old, were by the road side. The boy became angry at something, and struck his playmate a sharp blow on the cheek, whereupon she sat down and began to cry pitifully. The boy stood looking on sullenly for a minute, and then said:—"I didn't mean to hurt you, Katie, I am sorry." The little boy's face brightened instantly. The sobbing ceased, and she said:—"Well, if you are sorry, it don't hurt me."

GRASSES.

[A Lecture delivered before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, by Prof. E. M. Shelton, at its Ninth Annual Meeting, held in Manhattan, Dec. 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1876.]

The subject of this discussion, Mr. President is not equally important to the horticulturist and general farmer, in one I apprehend of great interest to both. Of its importance to the general farmer, I need say nothing here; the Scriptural saying, that "all flesh is grass," has a literal significance that every thoughtful farmer appreciates. In truth, this subject of the grasses lies at the foundation of all improved systems of agriculture. To-day if you could dispossess the farmer of all the grasses (and I use this term in its agricultural, not scientific sense), you would rob the field of its fertility and the farm of its flocks and herds, and you would compel a complete reorganization of our agriculture upon some such basis as that of China, or of England in the middle of the seventeenth century.

In the stormy days of the Protectorate, one of Cromwell's hard-faced country squires represented the commonwealth at the court of the King of Bohemia. This man, in the blaze and glitter of court, never once forgot his rural tastes, but eagerly he watched the matches skill of those slow-paced Dutch farmers. Returning to his home, he communicated his observations to a Polish friend—a rural writer, an agricultural penny-a-liner, a Geo. Geddes or Jos. Harris of his day, if those gentlemen will pardon me. Without much ado, this writer compiled a little book which he quaintly called "A Discourse of Husbandry used in Brabant and Flanders, showing the wonderful improvement of land there." Now this may seem a small matter, but this little book—and I say it on high authority—is one of the most important agricultural works ever printed, for it argued most powerfully and effectively for the general and systematic cultivation of two little plants that are the basis of systematic farming; I refer to clover and turnips. English agricultural writers generally have agreed to date improved farming from the appearance of Hartlib's book in 1650.

In our own State the situation in respect to the grasses is a peculiar one, and not unlike that of England in the seventeenth century. It is safe to say that our Sir Richard Weston has not yet spoken; our Hartlib yet maintains a "mute inglorious" silence. My friends, this is a tremendous question, and one overshadowing all others connected with the general subject of tillage in our State. If it can be shown that the cultivation of the "tame grasses," so called, including of course the clovers, is from climatic and natural causes an impossibility in Kansas, it follows necessarily and can be proved as conclusively as moral reasoning can prove anything, that this State is incapable of supporting a dense agricultural population; that that slovenly, scouring system, called "pioneer farming," is the highest style of farming our State is capable of; that a large portion of these beautiful prairies must ever be given over to the nomadic herdsman. To many this may seem like an extreme statement, but let us look at it in the light of practical facts. We are just now in the midst of a Kansas year of plenty, and this we all know means a good deal; it means as much in one direction as our cries for "aid" last winter did in another. It means "aid" this winter, but that kind which railroads and steamboats and capital can give us in unbending the land of what the English generally call "corn." But with all this plenty we are not quite happy, for every one of us knows that even Kansas crops of corn at fifteen to twenty cents, in a depreciated currency, are a snare and delusion; that wheat at seventy-five to ninety cents per bushel is profitable—but only to the middlemen. You horticulturists, I apprehend understand better than we the art of making sales; at least I hear no complaints this fall of your difficulties in disposing of orchard products. We may view this matter as we like, but the real wealth of this State, when we take into account the cost of production, is its flocks and herds; and these get their value from the grass that so abundantly covers our untilled acres. The difficulty, however, is here; we can't make this grass assist us as horticulturists and farmers; we cannot make this prairie grass manure our orchards, beautify our lawns, or take a place in the rotation. In short like the Indian and Buffalo, it is incapable of civilization. Crop it closely and it disappears, and where it once stood, coarse, flaunting weeds defile the landscape. From all over this great West, from Nebraska, Colorado and Texas, the cry goes up that the native grasses are disappearing, and they do not return. Indeed I notice in one of our prominent journals the claim put forth that this process has already gone so far as to affect the meat supply. This comes home to most of us. The inference from all this is plain: with prairie grass alone, "ranges," not fields, must pasture our herds; the "cattle-man" and farmer must continue two separate individuals, as in the sparsely-settled regions of Texas and Colorado. This explains in part what I mean by saying that this question of the grasses overshadowed all others connected with the general subject of tillage.

But there is another aspect to this question, which makes my meaning more plain. When these beautiful valleys and fertile prairies are generally occupied, as they will be if our posterity is to have a continuous flow; when this takes place, then we shall find ourselves compelled to adopt better and more perfect systems of culture. "Our limits will be circumscribed, our boundaries set." When our tilled acres become exhausted or foul with weeds, we can no longer abandon them for the time and break more prairie—for the prairie will have been broken, or be owned by our neighbor. Then that cry will go up if history repeats itself, that our lands are fading and fouling, and the crops proportionally diminishing. Then shall we begin to get a faint conception of the eastern concern for manure. If at this time we have grasses that are even tolerably reliable, we can meet this question squarely and we can solve it. We can then alternate pastured fields with fields of growing grain, and while we are manufacturing our animal products upon the pastured field we shall in the cheapest and most effective way increase its grain-producing capacity. If we have not these grasses, why, then, we may never feel their need, as in the case I have imagined. We shall very fairly illustrate the old Belgian adage; "No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops."

Some critical friend may here ask, What has all this to do with the object of this meeting—with horticulture proper? I answer that nowhere, to my knowledge, is the line separating agriculture and horticulture sharply defined. The two subjects are intimately and inseparably associated; and more than this, they are independent to a very great extent. Certainly, we have yet to see a peo-

ple with whom horticulture had attained any considerable growth, whose agriculture was debased, and without the impulse of improvement. In nothing do these two departments approach more intimately than in this matter of the grasses. Your beautiful art will seem wondrous bold and imperfect if our lawns are refused Nature's green carpet; and certainly your orchards will be at a sad disadvantage if they are to be denied the favoring influences of the sod in its proper place and season.

From my first acquaintance with this State, this subject has impressed my mind powerfully; and from the outset I have endeavored hopefully, though not without misgiving, with the time at my disposal to ascertain some satisfactory data that might be of use to the practical man. To-day, without attempting a discussion of the advantages of even a large part of the grasses which might seem of use in this latitude, I ask your attention briefly to a few facts with reference to plants with which I have experimented upon the College farm.

The blue-grass, botanically called *poa pratensis*, has many excellent qualities which commend it to the wants of a very large class. In a greater degree than any other grass suitable to this latitude, it combines the qualities of beauty and utility; hence, to the lawn and the meadow, to the stockman and the gardener, it is almost equally valuable. While blue-grass flourishes best in a soil that is partly shaded, it admirably withstands the effect of drought. A dry, warm, calcareous soil is best suited to the growth of blue-grass, and if to this can be added a permeable clay subsoil, we may pronounce the conditions very favorable, so far as soil and subsoil are concerned. I regard this question of subsoil as of very great importance and one that cannot be overlooked. My experience has been this; where the subsoil consists of loose sand, as with a large proportion of these bottom lands, there is a great difficulty in obtaining a "catch" and even where this is done, the plants fall to tiller, and the drought affects them powerfully. The great difficulty with the cultivation of blue-grass lies in obtaining the "stand." When this is once obtained upon such a soil and subsoil as I have described, I am satisfied that it is as sure a crop as any grown in Kansas. In proof of this let me state a fact. Upon the College farm we have three or four considerable patches of blue-grass, one of them nearly three acres in extent. All are upon high, dry and very poor knolls, and although we have had two years of grasshoppers, and during that time drought enough for a lifetime, this grass has made a continuous growth, and is even now a mass of green blades. I do not wish to be understood as asserting that the difficulty in obtaining a stand is one peculiar to Kansas; it is not. Missouri farmers tell me that even in that paradise of blue-grass, it is nothing uncommon for them to seed and reseed three or even four times before a satisfactory catch is obtained. Then let us have patience, and above all let us not trust entirely to "luck," and utterly ignore common sense when we seed down our door-yards. I know several gentlemen in this vicinity who, with commendable patience, regularly seed their grounds every spring, by sowing blue-grass seed upon the late snows. They argue that this is the way the thing is done in the East. Now no Eastern farmer can live in Kansas a couple of years without learning a good deal; but what he learns is nothing compared with what he unlearns. I have got so far in this myself, that I feel like commending from the first, any agricultural project of which it can be said, "They don't do so in the East." The plan of sowing such bulky seeds as those of the clover and timothy plants upon the surface of the ground, is a very successful one in the Eastern States, but when it is applied in Kansas, and to such seed as blue-grass, a successful growth might be counted an agricultural miracle. The seed of the blue-grass is very light; a whole bushel weighs but fourteen pounds. It contains but a small portion of nutriment for the germ, and in its young state it makes a very feeble growth. Such seed, if left upon the surface, or even at a slight depth in the ground, is carried away by the first of our "gentle winds," no one knows whither. If in this situation, the seed, by any favorable combination, germinates, its early growth is so slow and feeble that the ground about it is dried out completely before its root has reached permanent moisture, and it perishes from this cause. Instead of seeding in the spring, I should say sow blue-grass in the early fall, or late summer seasons; then, if the fall rains follow, a strong growth will be made before frosts can affect the plants. This plan has an additional advantage; if the fall seeding fails, the process can be repeated the following spring.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CARE OF HORSES.

To go fully into this subject, would require a whole volume, yet a few hints may be useful to some of our readers. Those persons who are constantly taking care of horses, are generally faithful and intelligent, and manage well. The horse is most neglected by the farmer, who in the winter, has but little for him to do, and spends but little time—often too little—in taking care of him.

The standing of the horse is too much neglected, or this subject is not judiciously managed either by the professional groom or the farmer. The horse is often allowed to stand in the stable on the hard floor, with his fore feet considerably higher than his hind ones, constantly straining his muscles. The floor on which horses stand should only slant one or one and a half inches in eight or nine feet—barely enough to conduct off the liquid manure.

Some farmers turn their horses into a pen, and let them stand as they please. This is a good arrangement, as they can move about, and stand at ease, and by standing on the manure, which is moist and soft to their feet, they are much less liable to injury to the feet than horses that stand on the floors. By this arrangement, a horse may eat from a trough on the barn floor, so as to breathe freely of pure air. But with this plan it is necessary to level the manure frequently where the horse stands to eat, else it will accumulate under his hind feet and give him an uneasy position.

Horses should be carried and brushed down daily. This is necessary as it is for a person to wash his face and hands daily. It is not only necessary to comfort, but to permanent health. Horses should have a good supply of fresh water. Farmers often consult their own convenience in supplying this, to the serious injury of their horses. The animal comes home rather late in the evening, warm, and perhaps sweaty, and in that condition he is supplied with water, as the hour for retiring for the night is at hand, and to water the horse as the saying is, after he has become cool, would be very inconvenient. To avoid so great an evil as giving cold water to a warm horse in winter, when his labor is over, give him water when he is about to return, if con-

venient; if not, wait until the horse has become cool after returning home, and turn him to the water—or, if not convenient, carry some to the stable. If a little hot water can be added to the cold, he may have drink without waiting; or moistened food may be given to him, so that water will not be necessary.

There is one thing in which many farmers are negligent in the care of their horses. They feed their whole stock early in the evening, and they do not go to the barn again for the night. When the horse has eaten his supper of the dry fodder, he is very thirsty, but he has no drink, and suffers for want of it. The next morning his thirst has abated, by an equalization of moisture in the system, and he has become hungry, and is looking for his breakfast, so he will not drink in the morning, though water is offered. It is but little trouble to turn the horse to water about nine o'clock in the evening, and it should be attended to. If the food be out and moist, as now practiced by many, it will be in a great measure a remedy for the evil.

When the horse is out, keep him well covered while standing in the cold, especially after hard driving, or when warm, and put a blanket on him on being put in the stable when sweating. Never wash a horse's legs in cold water when he is warm, not even in hot weather. Cold water may be used for inflammation, but only when the horse is still and cool.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

PRODUCING SEX AT WILL.

The enclosed article, clipped from the *Turf, Field and Farm*, is something I have been watching for years with great interest, especially as I believed I had made a valuable discovery, and I have been guilty of practicing the same with success—not only on my mares, but on others sent to be bred by my stallions. One case I will report was that of Judge N. T. Stevens, of this city. The judge is very fond of fine stock of all kinds, and has a nice farm, where he gratifies his taste for raising fine cattle and horses. During a visit to my place the subject of breeding was discussed at length, and in my pet theory in particular, the judge could not agree with me, and proposed to test it by breeding one of his mares to one of my stallions; and if the produce was a filly, it was to be his; if a colt mine—to which he readily agreed. He sent his mare over, and when I was satisfied she was with foal, I sent her home. A little while before she was to foal, the judge got uneasy and purchased my chance just in time to retain possession of the produce of his mare, she dropping a fine Bourbon Chief colt a few days afterwards. B. F. AKERS.

KANSAS STUD FARM, Jan. 8, 1877.

The following is the article alluded to: "The question of producing sex at will, in animals, seems to be pretty well settled. It appears that science has at last, with analytical research and scrupulous care, unlocked the door to these mysteries, and laid bare the simple means by which these ends may be accomplished. Prof. Thury, of Geneva, has shown how males and females may be produced in accordance with our wishes. He says: If you wish to produce females, give the male at the first sign of heat; if you wish males give him at the end of the heat. The truth of this law has been sustained in practice, George H. Napheys, A. M., M. D., of Philadelphia, in one of his recent works, says on the subject, that he has now in his possession the certificate of a Swiss stock grower, son of the president of the Swiss Agricultural Society, Canton de Vaud, under the date of February, 1876, which says: 'In the first place, on twenty-one successive occasions I desired to have heifers. My cows were of the Schurtz breed, and my bull a pure Durham. I succeeded in these cases. Having bought a pure Durham cow, it was very important for me to have a new bull to supersede the one I had bought at great expense, without leaving to chance the production of a male. So I followed accordingly the prescription of Prof. Thury, and the success has proved once more the truth of the law. I have obtained from my Durham bull six more bulls (Schurtz-Durham crosses) for field work, and having chosen cows of the same color and height, I obtained just what was required at will.'—*Colman's Rural.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

LETTER FROM MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.

EDITOR FARMER: The Executive Committee of Kansas State Grange have directed that members of dormant Granges shall be demitted by State Grange, upon payment of amount of State dues on individual members asking for demit, from date of last quarterly report of subordinate Grange, and demit fee or twenty-five cents.

Care will be taken that the above is not confounded with the extract from decision of Master and Executive Committee of *National Grange*, providing for restoration to good standing, of members who have become unfilled by reason of the "forfeiture or suspension of the charter of their Grange," published in your last week's issue.

Pursuant to the authority in them vested by the State Grange at its last session, the Executive Committee have authorized and directed the Secretary of the State Grange to reinstate delinquent and dormant Granges, whenever thirteen (13) or more members of any such Grange shall have paid him the amount of State dues due on the number of members so reported, and desiring to retain their charter and continue their organization.

In calling attention to the above, I desire most earnestly to urge upon all good Patrons, the necessity of availing themselves of the very reasonable terms offered for the restoration to good standing, of their Granges.

The Executive Committee have also directed the Master and Worthy Lecturer to do some traveling in the interest of the order, and it is desirable, on our part, in view of the short time we can be absent from our offices without detriment to the order, to arrange with county authorities for one or more meetings in each county, as far as possible, and to so arrange our meetings as to enable us to meet the greatest number with the smallest amount of travel and in the shortest time. With this object in view, we invite correspondence with Deputies, Masters and Secretaries of County or District Granges.

Yours Fraternally,
WM. SIMS.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

A report read, by F. G. Adams at the Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Grange, Manhattan, Dec. 18th, 1876.

GEOGRAPHY.

In geography, by prevailing methods, there is far too much abstract memorizing, too much forced effort to load the memory with definitions and descriptions so unconnected with events and narrative, as that the study is divested of all interest and, consequently, no lasting impressions are left upon the pupil's mind. The facts are imposed upon the memory repulsively, and are therefore soon forgotten. Definitions of natural divisions, and long descriptions of countries and their physical features are required to be memorized in a manner so dissociated from every thing within the pupil's knowledge or within the scope of his reading and conversation, that no thought or consciousness is elicited that upon which the mental effort is expended has any relation to the world in which we live.

We submit the experience and views of Brother C. C. Post, worthy Secretary of the Indiana State Grange, given our committee on this subject. He says:

When I was 14 years old I could look on the map and tell the names of nearly every stream, lake, city, or mountain in the United States. Ten years afterwards I only remembered such as I had connected with some idea or fact. I remembered the position of New Orleans because of its connection with the history of the country. And I remembered cities, towns and rivers in America, and Europe, and Asia, not, as I verily believe, because I had learned them from the map, but because I had learned to connect them with some fact in history, gleaned from book or newspaper that fell in my way. And if I were to attempt to teach another I would select for his reading a history of the country of which I wished to teach the geography, and with that and a globe, and the newspaper, carefully selecting articles descriptive of *life*, and chronicling passing events in the country to be studied, I believe the pupil would fix more firmly in his mind the geography of a country in a month, than he would in a year in the way usually employed. He would, too, be acquiring a love for study and reading. The occasional searching of the map for places of which he read, would give a knowledge of all countries, and the relation they bear to each other, geographically, commercially and politically, and would make interesting to most minds, what is generally of very little interest."

Says Prof. M. M. Campbell, late of the Indiana State University: "In geography, too, too much time is spent in useless details. After the grand divisions and great features of the earth are learned, and the pupil is shown how to use his maps and globes aright, he has no need to study the details of each country, or of any country but his own. Should pleasure or profit lead him, in after life, to travel or traffic abroad, then is the time to hunt up the details in geography that he expects to need. Such details would now be forgotten and thus would have to be all learned again if they had been learned at school twenty years before, or even ten."

ENGLISH GRAMMAR. LANGUAGE.

In respect to the study of English Grammar, the methods prevailing are open to still greater objection. As taught in most of our common schools, considering the time wasted, it would be better if the entire study were abolished. We speak from experience and observation—and we appeal to your experience and observation, of those of you who have committed whole grammar books to memory, have learned to parse "Milton's Paradise Lost" all through, have learned to analyze the most complicated sentences according to the modern methods, if you know of any advantage justifying the labor expended in acquiring such accomplishment; if that can be called an accomplishment which performs no service in this busy world of ours; which he who acquires never thinks of, or hears spoken of after having left the school-room in which he sought to memorize it?

The object of instruction in English Grammar should be: To inculcate *habitual expression in speaking and writing* the English language in accordance with correct usage.

It is a subject of *practice*, and not of abstract study. As men learn to plow by plowing, and women learn to make bread by kneading and baking, so no one ever did or ever can learn to write the language he speaks, except by writing. And he cannot acquire the habit of correct speaking, except by *practice* in speaking as others speak, who speak correctly.

But the method prevailing in our schools does not consist of such practice. On the contrary, it consists of the memorizing of definitions, rules, exceptions, distinctions and formulas, *without practice* in speaking and writing, according to correct usage; *without an application* of that which is memorized.

Effort is made by this irrational method to have whole volumes memorized by the pupil without any proper, rational application, in speaking and writing according to the memorized rules. As a consequence, the study is as wholly void of useful results, as it is void of interest to the pupils who pursue it. It is indeed pursued under protest. The subject is never thought of out of school except with repugnance. If, in after life, *practice* in writing is undertaken, or if, from pride, or any other motive, effort is made to correct bad habits in speaking, the rules of grammar, memorized at school, have been forgotten, or rest so vaguely in the memory that their application to the sentence or phrase in hand is beyond all discovery or recognition.

Systems of parsing and analysis are employed involving mental ability and mental effort far above the powers of pupils in these schools to master, or to have any just appreciation of. To the old, and sufficiently difficult and objectionable ones, new systems have been supplemented, till the study has really become one, more difficult of comprehension than are the systems of logic employed in the colleges and universities. The founders of these abstract, memorizing, analytical schemes for torturing the brains and wearying the patience of our children, seem to have projected them under the apprehension that they involve a disciplinary study of considerable value: that such study develops the intellectual powers, sharpens the mind to criticism, and opens up to the pupil the philosophy of language. But this claim has no foundation, neither in fact nor in philosophy. On the contrary, grammar by these methods is a study hurried to the intellect. It is a study so loaded down with unapplied, and to these pupils unmeaning terms, definitions, rules, exceptions and distinctions, and its facts and principles are so far beyond comprehension, that it is not in the least disciplinary. It involves mental toil without mental appreciation to such a degree that it checks mental development rather than stimulates it.

It is mental drudgery of a very hurtful character, because it tends to create in the mind of the pupil a distaste for all study, an aversion for the pursuit of all learning. The failure to comprehend and retain in the memory the long list of definitions, rules, exceptions, distinctions and formulas brings to the mind of many a child a disheartening conviction of his own incapacity; a mental sensation, a soul crushing conviction, we might almost say, which no school requirement should ever bring home to the mind of any youthful human being. No course of study should be prescribed in any school which does not carry with it constant encouragement to the pupil, which does not keep alive self-respect and self-confidence, and bring home to the mind, day by day, a feeling that progress is being made, that new thoughts in nature have come into possession, and that new powers of action are being acquired, preparatory to the discharge of duty in the actual affairs of life.

It is a little difficult to explain how this irrational method of teaching grammar has come to be so nearly universally prevalent. It may be said to have come, however, from the combined ignorance, thoughtlessness, stupidity and stupidity, of book makers, book publishers and bookish teachers.

Under the hallucination that by memorizing book-

made rules and formulas, correct speaking and writing can be imparted scores and scores of school book authors have tried their hands at grammar making. Almost every teacher has his favorite author on this subject, and between the persistence of the agents of book sellers, and the diversity of choice among teachers, changes are constantly made in the text book on this subject till our houses fairly become lumbered up with with rejected books on English Grammar.

It is true that there are some thinkers among the authors of these books of grammar, who have made their books with no intention that they should be memorized, and have plainly so said in their instructions to teachers. Such books have been made for use solely as *guides to practice*. Yet in the hands of most teachers *practice* is omitted, and the books are required to be memorized by pupils *without practice*.

I hold in my hand a book of this character, which has been, as you see, worn out in memorizing. The author in his suggestions to teachers plainly says: "Keeping in mind the main purpose of these lessons, namely, the teaching both of *correct* and *improved* expression, and that in its immediate connection with thinking, the teacher will see how important it is to encourage the children to *speak* and *write* with the utmost freedom. Let them narrow in their reading, or in their lessons. Let them learn to *write papers*, or *pen or slate and pencil*, almost as readily as they use the tongue. Let them answer questions for review on any of their studies in writing. Let them express their requests to the teacher in a neatly written form. Let them write a description of the most common occurrences,—not as a task, but as a pleasant way of talking silently. The teacher should participate in these exercises, entering with interest into their thoughts and feelings, as the surest way to acquaint himself with their scanty resources of language, not forgetting that he who elevates the thoughts of children is sure to elevate their expressions.

In the processes of *drumming and correcting* let all participate, remembering that what may be regarded as *odious criticism* forms but a part of the work. One may suggest a better word, another a better combination, another a better arrangement, and still another a more refined and elevated turn of the thought, while the teacher acts as umpire, giving words of commendation and encouragement, and judiciously employing the assistance of the class in every criticism. A general sentiment in favor of a correct use of language should be encouraged throughout the whole school. It is well to put the defective and the improved expressions in contrast. For a time these contrasted expressions may be kept in a book by each of the class. They should often be put upon the blackboard.

It would seem that the use intended for this book is plainly enough stated by the author. It is intended to be used simply as a guide in the general education of his pupils; to point out the applications of grammar, in the practice of speaking and writing. *Writing* is to enter into the entire school work; the pupils to "learn to use paper and pen, slate and pencil almost as readily as they use the tongue."

Yet this book was gone through with, and worn out by a boy whose class was kept down to the drudgery of committing the book to memory, with no practice whatever in writing, and with no application of what was memorized to the spoken language of the pupils, in or about the school room.

And notwithstanding the well-established fact, of which I have spoken, that city schools are far in advance of country schools in general educational methods, I am obliged to tell you, that this book was worn out in the manner in which I have explained, by use in the public schools of one of the chief cities in Kansas. In the schools of that city the abstract, memorizing, analytical method of teaching grammar is in full blast. Four years of such study are employed in the course, and pupils come out of it with no practical knowledge of the use of grammar, with no better habits in speech and in writing, than when they commenced the study; so far as such study has been concerned.

I call your attention to one other remark made by the author of this book in his preface. He says: "It is believed that the matter contained in this little volume will be sufficient for the majority of pupils who take only the common English branches."

Yet, the pupils in the schools of that city, in the grades below the high school, pursuing nothing but the "common English branches," are put through, not only this book, but through one other twice as voluminous; and that too, by the same memorizing method, and with results such as I have stated.

If such criminal waste of youthful brain force is imposed by the intelligent school board and Superintendent, upon the children in the general educational system of that city, how much more may we expect to find defective educational methods prevailing in the schools of the rural districts.

Truly we may say in the language of our brother of the Iowa Western Farm Journal "our system of education is too much confined to a *rut*."

I will now quote some authorities on this subject. Says the Hon. John Montie, Supt. Pub. Instruction of the State of Mo.: "The teaching of grammar should have a better substitute; the present system fails of any practical result."

Says Prof. M. A. Newell, principal of the State Normal School, Baltimore: "Among modern writers of distinction, not one in a hundred, even studying English grammar as such. We learn to sing by singing, and to draw by drawing, and in the same way, we must be taught to speak and write correctly; by speaking and writing. Text books in grammar should be abolished in all grades below the high school."

Says Hon. Ederly, Supt. of Public Instruction, Manchester, N. H.:

"How vague and unsatisfactory the ideas which our pupils gain from such terms as auxiliary, antecedent, correlative, co-ordinate, proposition, passive, impersonal, infinitive, logical, synopsis, &c. He says that more oral instruction should be given studying English grammar as such. We learn to sing by singing, and to draw by drawing, and in the same way, we must be taught to speak and write correctly; by speaking and writing. Text books in grammar should be abolished in all grades below the high school."

The practical exercises in learning the correct use of language should commence in the lower grades, and no pupil should be led to suppose he has mastered the subject because he can repeat rules like the following: "A noun or pronoun should be given relation or emphasis, by being predicated of another, or put in apposition with another, must be in the same case." The system is wrong and should be corrected."

Says Col. D. F. DeWolf, Supt. Pub. Instruction, Sandusky, Ohio, one of the best educators in the country:

"Let me also say, what I find cannot be too often reiterated, that writing much in school exercises, if carefully done, affords a most excellent means of fixing in the mind a systematic knowledge of the subject, and is the only means of learning to construct English sentences, to capitalize and punctuate, and also to spell. In a German school much more use is made of the pen than in America. The good results are manifest in many directions."

The following is the Plan of instruction in the Cincinnati Public Schools: I quote from a report: "A distinguishing trait of the Cincinnati schools is the prominence that language culture occupies in their course of study. In arranging this course, the truth has been prominently borne in mind that correct expression is not only valuable in itself, but has a powerful reflex influence in promoting correct thinking."

"Having long felt that technical grammar, as usually taught, is of little practical value, the committee on course of study set to work resolutely, some three or four years ago, to bring about an entire revolution in the method of teaching grammar. Instead of reserving grammar as a study for the highest grades, a course was constructed, to begin with the child's first day in school, and keep him company through every grade until he reaches

The Kansas Farmer. Crops, Markets & Finance.

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

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A Sectional Map of Each County in Kansas Given to Every Subscriber.

During 1877, we will publish a sectional map, of each county in Kansas, in the FARMER.

THE BILL PROVIDING FOR COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The above bill, the text of which was given in last week's paper, passed both houses of Congress and has also received the signature of the President.

THE BALLOTS FOR U. S. SENATOR.

The following are the 13 ballots thus far taken for United States Senator by the Legislature of Kansas.

Table with columns for County, Candidate, and First. Lists candidates for various counties like Atchison, Brown, Butler, etc.

MESSERS SMITH & KEATING.

The attention of our readers is called to the splendid advertisement of Smith & Keating in this issue. This old "King-bee" house is so well known to Kansas readers, that it needs no introduction or endorsement from us.

SHEEP ON THE PLAINS.

A correspondent who has given the subject careful investigation gives the number and value of sheep in the Rocky Mountain country as follows:

Table with columns for State, Head, and Value. Shows statistics for Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.

The number of sheep marketed each year from Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming will reach about 250,000 head. Denver and Cheyenne are the principal home markets.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

Rush County.

Jan. 29.—Wheat looks fine, about three times as much were sown last fall as previously. Live-stock is doing well. Horses are worth from \$40 to \$100; cattle, \$15 to \$30.

Elk County, Kansas.

Jan. 22.—Wheat and rye looking fair, and more sown than ever before. Stock in good condition; horses from \$75 to \$125 per head; cattle, domestic, 8 years old, \$85; mixed \$80;

Morris County.

Jan. 20.—There are various opinions as regards winter wheat; more than an average was sown last fall. Stock is in good condition; horses are worth from \$75 to \$100; hogs from \$4 50 to \$5 00; wheat 80 cents to \$1 00;

Shawnee County.

Jan. 24.—The locust ate all the small grain in this vicinity and deposited large quantities of eggs to be hatched in the spring, and unless we can succeed in destroying the young ones, as we intend to try and do, it will be late in June before we can plant anything.

Osborne County.

Jan. 23.—The condition of winter wheat and rye is good, the acreage being four times that of last year. Live-stock is in good condition, and prices range as follows: horses, \$75 to \$100; cattle, yearlings \$8 to \$18, two year old \$15 to \$18; hogs, live \$4 88 gross, dressed \$5 50.

Marshall County, Indiana.

Jan. 23.—We are having winter here in dead earnest. There has been good sleighing for near two months. This being a timbered country farmers are now busy harvesting saw-logs. Wheat went into winter-quarters in better condition than it has for the past three or four winters.

Russell County.

Jan. 26.—Winter wheat and rye in good condition, and better than has been known since the organization of the county. Live-stock looks well considering the extremely cold weather and the amount of snow. Horses are worth from \$50 to \$75. Dressed hogs \$6 per hundred. Sheep, \$3. No losses by prairie fires. Wheat \$1 00 per bushel and corn 40 cents. Improved claims are worth from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and unimproved lands \$3 to \$5 per acre.

Marion County.

Jan. 22.—The winter thus far has been uniformly cold and dry. At the present time the ground is frozen hard. There is no snow. The condition of winter wheat is very unpromising. Early sown wheat was devoured by the festive hopper. There is probably not more than one-third of the amount sown there would have been had the grasshoppers not visited us; they never left the orchards and groves but perished with the cold weather.

Legislation upon the subject.

The condition of all kinds of live-stock is good. I am wintering two hundred sheep in an open yard and protected from the wind by stacks of hay and straw. They are watered once a day, and fed two bushels of shelled corn to the whole flock, and they are wintering well.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The whole country is deeply interested in the lumber trade and the prospect surrounding it at any given time. We have for the portion of the winter now passed had a remarkably favorable winter for logging operations in the woods in all parts of the country from which the lumber supply is to be drawn.

COMMERCIAL BREVITIES.

Since last July, American cattle have been received at Glasgow, Scotland, to the number of 50 to 250 per week. Meat, also, has been imported there regularly, the average quantity being 150 carcasses weekly.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

From the Kansas City Times of 28 ult. we take the following: CATTLE—The market was dull and weak on shipping steers, buyers holding off under advances from the East of glutted markets and declining prices.

ON CHANGE.

Regular board, 11 a. m. to 12 m. Wheat—No 2 cash and futures nominal. No. 3 cash sold 1 car, \$1 38; seller February, \$1 30 bid, \$1 36 asked.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway from Ferguson Station to

The St. Louis Union Depot.

(Eleven miles) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines.

For Copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Kansas City, Jan. 28, 1876. PRODUCE. BEEF—Per lb. Choice, 15c; Prime, 14c; Common, 13c.

Topeka Produce Market.

Wholesale cash prices, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices. BEANS—Per bu. White Navy, 1.25@1.50.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. WHEAT—Per bu. spring, 75c; Fall No. 2, 1.15.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green, .06@.06 1/2; Dry Flint, .14@.15; Dry Salt, .08.

A penny saved here and there counts up at the end of the year.

Buy only SILVER TIP PED Shoes and you will save dollars instead. Also try Wire Saddle Soles.

"I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used."

Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend all my friends, if they want to secure health, to always keep it on hand.

"R. L. MOTT, Columbus, Ga."

EDITOR FARMER:—Please inform Farmers and Trappers, through your columns, that they can always obtain the top of the market in cash, for their Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts and Tallow, at the Old Leather Store, 135 Kansas Avenue.

And say further to farmers, that we can supply them with the best quality of Harness Leather, Sole Leather, or Upper Leather, in any quantity desired, together with Threads, Laste, Awls, Wax, Bristles, Pegs, Nails &c. &c. Prices satisfactory.

Respectfully, HARTSOCK & GOSSETT, 135 Kansas Avenue.

THE "IRON TRAIL."

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan Guide, maps and time tables of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent, between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kan.

Farmers will find it a great saving of time and money, as well as a great convenience to have Scales on their farms so to be able to weigh all their Grain, Cattle and Hogs, and as the Chicago Scale Co are offering them to the Farmers at from 30 to 60 per cent discount from former prices, now is the time to buy—You can buy at lowest prices by ordering direct of the company or through Wm. Sims Master of State Grange, Topeka, Kansas.

MONEY! MONEY!! If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST Co, Topeka Kansas.

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The St. Louis Union Depot.

(Eleven miles) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country. This company has just published a beautiful colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St. Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis. For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written Express for the Kansas Farmer.

THEN AND NOW.

How rapidly does pass away the time. It seems but yesterday since I was in my prime. Yet now my steps are feeble, I am old and gray. All that I've loved in life has passed away. While I am waiting, longing to cross the tide. And greet the loved ones on the other side. Like a weary child who seeks its mother's breast, So Heavenly Father, do I long for rest. Rest from the cares of earth, its toll and strife, Longing to gain that heritage—Eternal Life. How time has flown. Ah me! And can it be That I have lived a hundred years to see? Yes, when it is, figures you know do not conflict. For I was born in seventeen hundred seventy-six. Just one hundred years, and yet it's but a span. Though I have lived beyond the common age of man. And, as I gaze through the long vista of years, Think of its joys, its hopes, its sunshine and its tears My soul is stirred with olden memories fraught. One hundred years! What changes it hath wrought. Then was our country in its infancy and like a child Was free from sin, was pure and unbeguiled. Men whose hearts were warmed by patriotic fire, To nobler deeds, to higher aims did they aspire. Then men loved honor, and were not all for greed, But now how many men you'll find like Tweed, Eager for wealth, for praise of men, for fame, Making these trivial things in life their highest aim And even men who're old and leaning on a staff, You'll often see them worshipping the "golden calf." Now men who are trusted with the ship of state, Resort to bribery, fraud, how would they rate With men of olden times who were in power, That led our nation through its darkest hour? And though my vision's dim, yet I can see That children's lives in life their highest aim. Then they were taught to honor and respect the old, But now to parents they are disobedient and bold, Then they were taught to heed the golden rule, Now we can't have the Bible read in school. Then when a man saw fit to choose a wife, 'Twas generally supposed to be for life. And if by chance they sometimes disagreed, They always healed the wound with greatest speed. Now, if they quarrel, they resort to law, or court, And instead of the sequel, which is a divorce, Look at the display of law in the divorce court. Throughout the breadth of this our beautiful land, Sapping the life blood from the nation's heart. And though we have advanced in science and in art, 'Tis still in moral decadence that we are. Are we not advanced in these one hundred years And yet our skies are bright, all nature doth appear As gay, as glad, as this Centennial year, As when the flag of freedom was first rung, And the joyous notes of liberty were sung. And though my earthly pilgrimage is almost o'er I love my country as I love my life, And every star and stripe upon its field, Are dear to me though I am old; But while life lasts my prayer shall ever be, God save the land I love, home of the free. M. A. C. M. Wabanssee.

WINDOW GARDENING.

I wonder that country homes do not more generally have in their living rooms a "flower window." I don't mean a window with a few house plants arranged within the room, but one of those outside box arrangements with a sloping glass roof, that is fastened on like a small balcony, or bracket, and the floor of which is just a little lower than the window-sill.

Take a few planks and make a floor four or five or six feet, as you may choose, in diameter, bracket them on well underneath your window-sill, and make glass sides and roof to the same; make the roof high enough next to the window to at least take in the lower sash, higher, if you don't mind a few shillings more. Now the "women folks" can pot their sweet violets and garden pinks, and one or two scarlet geraniums, and a heliotrope, and an ivy or two, and a rose or two, and then what a little winter garden you will have to cheer you when the snows lying white "on moor and wold," make it wintry and chill without. In the day-time this window, facing south, of course, will be warm enough from the sun, but at night, the window inside can be raised, and the stove heat of the sitting room will warm it sufficiently. It is such a cheap little conservatory, such a miniature greenhouse, and the plants can be sprinkled and kept from dust so nicely, and carpets will not be spoiled nor will the pots have to be lifted and carried around from pillar to post.

I laugh and I sigh when I think of the waste of muscle and nerve I used to suffer in carrying my poor pets around, they were often sick, and I knew not what to do for them. I soaked them with cold water, or scalded them with hot water, I burned them up with fertilizers, and they passed through the vicissitudes of thrip, and brown scale, and mite, and red spider, and green fly, and often times they died and left no sign.

But now I wage a war of destruction on those relentless plant enemies, and I don't carry my heavy boxes around as formerly. I think no money would tempt me to take house plants inside again. People try to have too much, and to do too much in this world. We should all of us try to be deliciously lazy once in a while. It becomes a bounden duty to be idle occasionally, I have really often felt as if I could not take the time to go to bed at night. I leave so much undone. Does not every housekeeper feel this way at times, when unusual complications of housework, and social demands, and desire for information, and the inevitable house plants make great inroads upon her nervous force?

Now I do think that if women would sit down and just forget there is bread to bake, and the stocking basket is "full for repairs," and the ironed clothes to put to rights, &c., &c., and just "take it easy" after the day's work is done, it would be ever so much better for us all.

That identical "he" just this moment sits with his legs crossed, his elbow on the stand, the "Independent" on his knee, his cheek in his hand, and he has dropped off into a snooze.

What I wanted to say, was, women must have their recreations just as men have. A lively bright woman don't care to snooze in her chair, tho' she don't mind if John does; poor fellow! his accounts and his "worriment" in business must tire him out sometimes. But almost every woman does love to have "green things growing" in her window, and John if he only knew it, how he could brighten her hours of labor if he would make it just as easy as he could for her, so that the green pets and treasures should not be so much work and at the same time give her more pleasure.

C. M. D.

THE CORRUPTION OF CHILDREN.

Not many years ago the civilized world was shocked at the reported attempt to spread a contagious disease by disturbing infected clothing through several cities. The life of a person found guilty of such a crime would justly forfeited, and the community would say "Amen to his execution."

A worse criminal has recently been brought to justice. A French teacher, in a New York public school, was found guilty of introducing obscene books among his pupils. He was regularly employed by the publisher for this vile work. Every father and mother will rejoice that he is now serving out a long term of imprisonment for his hideous crime.

The New York Tribune, commenting on this subject, very justly says:

There is just as corrupting an influence daily set before the children who pass through the streets on their way to school, which parents appear strangely to ignore. We mean the flash newspapers and cheap novels which are offered for sale to half-grown boys and girls by their vendors, or thrust gratuitously into their hands as they pass, with the certainty that they will buy the succeeding numbers. Very few girls and fewer boys, unless they have been forewarned, can resist the tempting dramatic pictures of kneeling women with streaming hair, bravos armed to the teeth, etc. etc. The opening chapters seem harmless enough, and the boy or girl, reared most probably in a refined and Christian home, plunges, unheeded into this offal of kitchen literature. These papers and magazines to which we advert would not strictly fall under the prohibition against obscene publication and so they manage to escape the law; but the views of life the present are those taken from the grotto and gambling hall; their very hard atmosphere is crime. A boy who would be simply disgusted by the open vice in publications which the law prohibits, accepts the concealed poison in these without suspicion.

It may be impracticable to suppress such publications by law; it can be done by a practical expression of public opinion—that is by refusing to buy. To accomplish such a reform, better papers must be substituted, works in which the imagination is cultivated with pure literature, for the people will have "stories," and they have a right to them. No form of instruction, of equal influence, has ever been devised.

HONOR BEFORE RICHES.

A True Romance of Real Life in the French Capital.

Most of our readers are familiar with Balzac's novel, "What Will He Do With It?" The interest turns on the use of the romance will make of a large fortune. High society in Paris is now speculating anxiously upon the manner in which a young professor, living in a garret of the Quartier Latin, will dispose of more than three millions and a half in sterling ready money and splendid real estates in France and Italy. The young professor is Philippe di Ferrarri, only surviving son of the late Duke di Galliera. He was some years ago one of the most brilliant pupils of the Lycee Louis le Grand. With feverish ardor he devoted himself to study. This intense application arose from a double motive. The boy loved knowledge, and he had a high and sensitive spirit, which was wounded beyond endurance by the Duke one day in his presence in a fit of anger revealing a family secret which concerned him. From that hour he resolved not to touch a centime of the paternal fortune. His mother, the only daughter of the Marquis di Brignole Sale, is the heiress of three powerful Genoese families. In the early years of her married life her wealth was scarcely inferior to her husband's. This fact consoled to some extent her sensitive boy for being a pupil in an expensive school, where he would not have remained at the charge of his parents, had it not been that compulsion was exercised. On obtaining a bachelor's degree, he cast off what he deemed to be a dishonorable state of dependence, and set out, penniless, to do for himself. He dragged obscurely in schools as an usher, and through sheer force of will, is now an assistant professor in the College of France. The vast Galliera fortune is within his grasp. He could at any moment have houses, lands, picture-galleries, palaces, and the adulation of endless sycophants and prosperity worshippers. The Hotel di Galliera, in the Rue de Valenciennes, stands in a park of about nine acres. Cows graze on the lawn, and on the side next the Hotel des Invalides there is a Swiss village for the gardeners and dairy-maids. The art collection is the first among the private galleries of France. Professor Philippe Ferrarri pays 15 francs a month for his habitation in the Faubourg St. Jacques. He is not insensible to its dinginess and discomfort, but he respects himself in it. He feels he is no impostor, and to the astonishment of society, which cannot believe that what it considers to be a *toquade* will endure, he perseveres in rejecting fortune and duty. His mother's wealth, at her death, he consents to inherit, but not unless his father's property be appropriated according to the wishes of the late Duke, who was a Freethinker, and superb in his munificence when an appeal was successfully made to his public spirit. He granted to the municipality of Genoa the Palazzo di Brignole Sale, which as well as its picture gallery, he donated with the consent of the Duchess, who derived it from her father. The port of Genoa was not large enough for the commerce which the railway movement brought into it. The Duke, hearing this, sent a present of 20,000,000 francs to the municipality of the city, and 2,000,000 francs to build houses for the dock laborers. A no less noble donation was made to the municipality of Rome to build a lay university, and a capital of 1,500,000 francs was promised, the interest of which was to be spent in professors' salaries and scholarships. The Duchess has sent 1,000,000 francs to the Pope to compensate for the strictness with which she respected her husband's Freethinking principles in giving his remains a civil interment. The body, when she reached Genoa, was in the hands of the priests, who were preparing pompous obsequies. She was obliged to obtain the aid of the civil authorities in preventing a requiem from being chanted over it. The funeral was of the simplest kind—a leaden coffin in a plain oak shell, a hearse devoid of ornaments. No hired mourners, no religious officiants, no psalmody proclaimed that a *magnifico* to the fate of the peasant had yielded. A square stone, with a name and two dates, marks the spot where the opulent Duke's body was consigned to kindred earth. The Ferrarri fortune was a considerable one at the end of the last century, many of the family having filled high places in the story of "Genoa the

superb." The late Duke's father, through contracts obtained from Napoleon I., became one of the richest men in Italy. His son, the late Duke, came to Paris early in the Second Empire and founded a banking-house. He was a far-seeing man who had believed in the possibility of steam-engines superseding stage coaches when his friend M. Thiers did not. After Rothschild, he was the greatest shareholder in the Northern Railway. He took 150,000,000 francs of M. Thiers's three milliard loan, but the profits he made on that transaction were devoted to repairing the disasters occasioned by the Prussian invasion. The Pope made him Duke of Galliera, and by that name he was known chiefly in Paris. In France the Duke hid his munificence. In Italy he was openly and splendidly generous. His widow states that in his latter years he refused to be mixed up in railway and other speculation in his own country. He lost the keen interest which he took at an earlier period of his life in money making. His main object in his closing years was to dispense his fortune nobly, and in a way that would be of permanent benefit to mankind. His splendid gifts to his native city led Victor Emmanuel two years ago to make him Duke of Luedio. When the tale of his son's singular refusal to accept his wealth first became public it was said that the Ducal Professor was only his adopted son. The Duchess writes to contradict this statement. Philippe, the poor struggling tutor, is the only surviving child of her late husband. But she is silent about his renunciation of the incredibly vast fortune to which he is the legal and undisputed heir. Young Ferrarri has stood certainly on an exceedingly high mountain of all the kingdoms of the earth, more wealth has been placed within his reach after he has known what it is to be ill-clad, to be wretchedly poor, to struggle painfully as an usher among noisy boys, than falls to the lot of most princely nobles. But a perhaps over-delicat point of honor prevents him from entering into its possession. The Duke at the end of his life took no enjoyment out of his money beyond what was derived from dispensing it in promoting the happiness of the Latin race. Professor Philippe, who is a citizen of the French Republic, will only exercise his heirship in seeing that the millions of the Ferraris are to be devoted to works of public utility.

FASHION NOTES.

The standing bias band, sloping off in front, is the popular collar for dresses. It is a trifle over an inch wide when finished, and is sewed on without cording at the bottom, or the milliner's fold formerly used.

Worth is sending out three styles of costumes: One consists of a skirt, tunic and bodice; another has a polonaise and skirt only, while the last and prettiest model simulates a caesque on its polonaise with the trimming. The buttons used for ladies are slightly larger than a dime in size. For woollen dresses the smoked pearl and vegetable ivory buttons, which have shanks for holding them, are liked as they can be had in nearly every shade to match costumes. A pretty fashion in sleeve trimming is to cut the sleeve to flare slightly at the wrist without a separate cuff. In the outer seam a space of two inches is left open, and into the opening is put a finely pleated frill of silk. Sometimes a strap is buttoned across this pleating. The square plastron at the throat of a high bodice is a fashion likely to spread. It is always in a color that contrasts with that of the dress, and looks fresh and novel. It will be extensively used in polonaises as well as bodices, and for freshing up black dresses it is most effective. Neck scarfs are rather giving place to the square soft silk neckerchiefs so comfortably ad conveniently worn. Late importations, however, show a novelty in this line in soft silk ones with narrow gauze stripes, the groundwork being one tone and having down the centre shading stripes mixed with a contrasting color. The new square backs of basqued bodices are in keeping with the square plastrons; they are cut short on the hip, round and long in front; at the back the three centre seams come to the neck, and extend to the waistline all being whaleboned. It is not unusual to see the back of the basque extend half a yard below the waist, and sometimes more. There is nothing newer in linen cuffs than the convenient shape introduced as the "Quirk." This is a reversible, one side square and straight and the other wide and rounded. The all round collar, still a fashionable shape, is now made more comfortable by having the corners in front cut off diagonally. Colored cuffs and collars are decidedly on the decline, though still worn for dark days and travelling.

VERBENA RUST.

It would seem almost incredulous with some, after a close examination, that this disease or rust is caused by an insect, or rather the larva of an insect. In warm sunny days by watching closely in the neighborhood where the plants appear most affected, a small minute black fly may often be seen hovering around over them; sometimes while watering I have seen them rise in myriads almost from the plants where they alight to deposit their eggs. The fly itself, I do not think, injures the plants any, but it is the larva that is so destructive. It is impossible to discern them with the naked eye, but with even a good single lensed microscope they can be seen in innumerable quantities. I do not know of any remedy that will dislodge or destroy this enemy without leaving its injurious effect on the plant also. Tobacco smoke will not answer as the insect can imbue itself in the leaves of the plant where it can remain unharmed by the smoke. The insect does not confine its attacks to the Verbena alone. I have seen other plants injured in like manner. Heliotropes in particular, that had become pot-bound, I have seen blackened and injured almost beyond recovery. The most effectual and only remedy perhaps, is to encourage a strong, healthy growth, selecting the best young shoots only for propagating. Give the plants a dry airy atmosphere with plenty of light, in preference to a very damp, close green or hot-house atmosphere.—Howard Britton, in Gardener's Monthly.

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"Croton Floral Gardens," Correspondence Solicited. NEW CASTLE, PA.

January 31, 1877.

HOW TO SHOE HORSES.

There was a number of veterinary surgeons, farriers, and other horse experts in Dr. Grimshaw's audience, last evening, and Doctors Wisdom and Vander, and Farriers Woolman, Farmer, and others had contributed quite a large number of horses' hoofs and bones, shoes and horse-shoeing implements, to enable the speaker to fully illustrate his lecture. He read from authorities to show that there were more horses lame, than of any other animal kind, and he then went on to show that this lameness was caused by improper shoeing. The practice and paring knife he characterized as barbarous instruments used without judgment, by the most of farriers, who are unskilled in the art of shoeing, and have but little sympathy for a horse. A half section of a horse's foot illustrated every part, showing how thin the horny substance was to which the shoe must be attached. The frog of the foot he said was often pared away so artistically, to make a neat job, that the tendon or muscle that extended down the leg over what is known as the pulley bone, and gave the foot its motion, was often injured, and then the horse would be weak in the legs, and blunder. By the aid of a sheep's hoof he illustrated the growth of the hoof, and said shoes on a horse should be changed or removed once a month. He severely criticised the habit of burning the hoof with a red-hot horse shoe to make a fit, and thought that the S. P. C. A. should apply to the legislature for the passage of a law to hang any blacksmith who would use red-hot shoes.

At the close of the lecture, Rev. Fielder Israel made a statement of the benefits which were to be derived from the Institute. He referred to the successful fair which had been held, the proceeds of which had about been exhausted, and said that now a course of lectures had been determined upon, but whether the lectures were to be free, was a question he wished the audience to decide. For his own part he thought it desirable to charge 10 cents admission, which would help along the Institute. Upon putting the question to a vote, the audience decided that 10 cents admission should hereafter be charged.—Wilmington, Delaware Commercial.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Jan. 17, 1876

- Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by B. H. Goodin, Marion Tp. one bay mare, 2 yrs old, white streak on left hind foot, supposed brand on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.00. Also, one bay filly, 1 yr old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00. STEER—Taken up by Seth T. Harbert, Mill Creek Tp. one yearling steer, red and white spotted. Valued at \$12.00. FILLY—Taken up by A. D. Goodpaster, Scott Tp. one dark sorrel filly 14 months high, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$30.00. STEER—Taken up by C. J. Fielder, Miami Tp. one yearling steer, red, some white on belly, half crop on left ear. Valued at \$12.00. STEER—Taken up by John Keating, Freedom Tp. one large yearling or yearling, 2 yr old, dirty, roan color, blue around the neck, dark colored ears, dim brand on left hip. Valued at \$15.00. Chase County—S. A. Breece, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Lewis Gray, Basaar Tp. Dec. 2, 1876, one cow, blue back, white in face, roan sides, 6 yrs old. Valued at \$20.00. FILLY—Taken up by Asa Taylor, Falls Tp. Dec. 23, 1876, one roan mare, 2 yrs old, supposed to be 2 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00. Also, one gray mare colt, supposed to be 1 yr old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00. Chautauque County—E. B. Hibbard, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm. Moffit, Jefferson Tp. Nov. 17, 1876, one Indian cow 5 yrs old, 11 hands high, black and white, square crop of left ear, upper and under bit in right ear, star in forehead. Valued at \$10.00. STEER—Taken up by S. L. Blakeman, near Fern, one pale red steer 2 yrs old, medium size, blue back, white under belly, swallow fork in right ear, slit and under bit in left ear. Valued at \$12.00. Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Davis, Pleasant View Tp. Nov. 28, 1876, one black filly, one white foot, 1 1/2 hands high. Valued at \$20.00. HORSE—Taken up by David Frakes, Shawnee Tp. Nov. 27, 1876, one pony horse 11 hands high, one white hind foot, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00. Also, one brown, pony horse, 14 hands high, star in forehead, dim brand left shoulder. Valued \$20.00. Doniphan County—Charles Rappleye, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Kilker, Dec. 12, 1876, one red and white spotted steer, smooth crop off both ears, unknown brand on left hip, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12.00. Elk County—Geo. Thompson, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Phillip Hand, Howard Tp. one bay mare colt, 1 yr old, no marks or brand. Valued at \$15.00. STEER—Taken up by H. A. Burnham, Elk Falls Tp. one dark red steer, left ear cut off, upper edge of right ear cut off, long horns. Valued at \$12.00. Greenwood County—W. F. Becco, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Alfred T. McKinney, Madri on Tp. Dec. 15, 1876, one red steer, spots on sides, 2 yrs old, unknown brand on left hip, crop and under bit of left ear, half crop of right ear. Valued at \$12.00. Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Edmonds, Union Tp. one white steer, 2 years old, under bit in left ear, horns heavy. Valued at \$15.00. STEER—Taken up by J. W. Hedges, Fairview Tp. one red and white, 2 yr old steer, crop and hole in both ears, branded C on left hip. Valued at \$20.00. Also, one red and white spotted, 2 yr old steer, smooth crop of right ear, branded C on left hip. Valued at \$18.00. F. LLY—Taken up by B. F. Anderson, Okaloosa Tp. Nov. 27, 1876, one 4 yr old filly, black mane and tail, brown spot over right flank, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00. HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. Jennings, Okaloosa Tp. one red and white spotted, 2 yr old heifer, slit in left ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$12.00. COLT—Taken up by Thos. Farr, Union Tp. one bay horse colt 3 yrs old, white face, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00. COW—Taken up by H. C. House, Jefferson Tp. Dec. 1, 1876, one speckled roan cow, drooping horns, 10 or 12 yrs old. Valued at \$15.00. STEER—Taken up by L. A. Eshom, Jefferson Tp. one yearling steer, red and white, blue back, white face and legs. Valued at \$12.00. Rush County—Allen McCann, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Sarah Hicks, Alexander Tp. Nov. 20, 1876, one sorrel horse mule, 13 hands high, branded B on left shoulder, collar marks, had on halter headstall. Valued at \$20.00. Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by T. H. Haskell, Mission Tp. one bay pony mare, 6 yrs old, with sorrel mare colt, white spot in colt's face. Valued at \$20.00. Also, one bay pony mare, white hind foot, few white hairs in face, white spot on end of nose, no marks or brand. Valued at \$20.00. MARE—Taken up by Allen Yount, Dover Tp. one black mare with star and hind, right hind foot white, 4 yrs old, 14 hands high. Valued at \$25.00. MARE—Taken up by A. H. Abbot, Tecumseh Tp. one bay mare 3 yrs old, 14 hands high, Valued at \$30.00. Also, one black mare 3 yrs old, 14 hands high, left hind foot partly white. Valued at \$30.00. COW—Taken up by Timothy Lawler, Williamsport Tp. Dec. 8, 1876, one small, yellow cow, line back, small horns, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00. COW—Taken up by Joseph Flery, Dover Tp. Dec. 11, 1876, one red cow 6 yrs old, branded O on left hip, under bit out of left ear. Valued at \$20.00. HEIFER—Taken up by Golden Silvers, Soldier Tp. Dec. 23, 1876, one white heifer 18 months old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00. Wabasha County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. Marchand, Kaw Tp. one 2 yr old, red and white heifer, end of both ears frozen or cut off. Valued at \$20.00. Woodson County—M. N. Holloway, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Mrs. Sarah Gregory, Belmont Tp. Dec. 1, 1876, one yearling steer, white with yellow neck, hole in left ear. Valued at \$12.00. HEIFER—Taken up by A. Brock, Belmont Tp. Dec. 9, 1876, one red and white heifer, white with red ear, crop and under slope of both ears. Valued at \$14.00. Wyandott County—D. B. Emmons, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Silas Graus, Wyandott, one black mare, 6 yrs old, 14 1/2 hands high, high ring bones on both hind feet, white mark in forehead. Valued at \$10.00. Also, one bay mare 6 yrs old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Valued at \$25.00. Also, one bay horse colt, 1 yr old. Valued at \$10.00.

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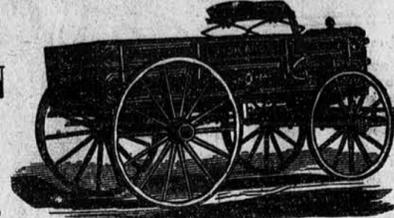
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