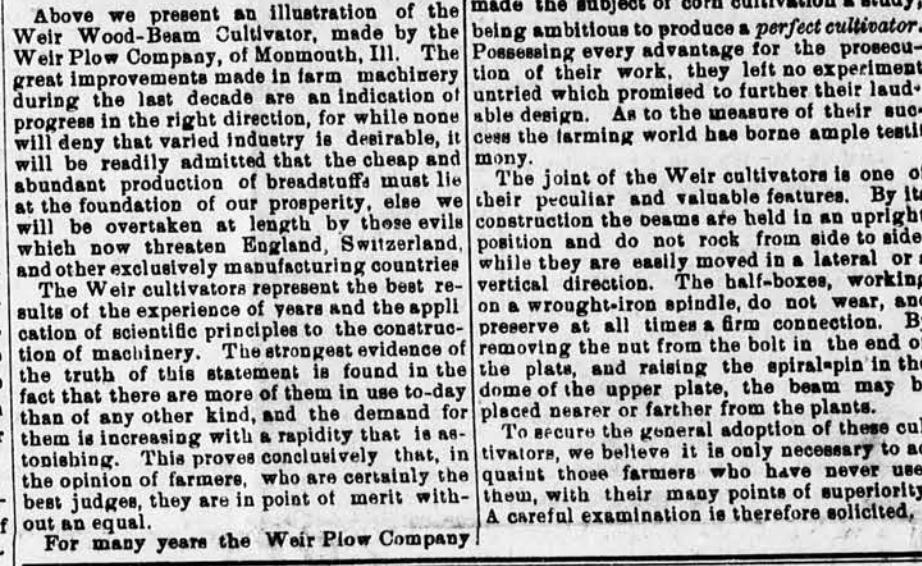


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**J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.**

If it is small pox, anoint yourself with antiseptic ointment, of which glycerine oil of origanum and salicylic acid is enough (4 ounces glycerine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of cytic acid,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce oil of origanum). Those who visit small pox rooms should do so enveloped in a gown or wrapper which may

With respect to infectious diseases among domestic animals, the application of the principles already discussed, is apparent. I have seen enough of the way farmers proceed to convince me that the strong arm of the law should be invoked and men *made* to have decent regard for the health and property of others. The sale of hogs from infected herds should be prohibited; their running at large should be prohibited; the rotting of the carcasses of infected hogs exposed to the



cluded I had got to try a small pure-bred Scottish terrier pup. At about five months of age I was up to her ears in business, hunting and digging for rats and their nests, to the small amusement of the younger members of the family, to see the vengeance with which a big rat got the life shaken out of him. In the warm weather of spring came on, and Rat and the remnants of his family spent down and out, leaving the buildings and fields in disgust, and I have not lost a bushel of grain by rats since, and did not even find signs of them in the corn shocks at husking time last fall. There has been a couple here to spy out the land in the last year, but they fell in company with the dogs, they tried back no report. I now keep two Scottish terriers and think it is impossible for rats to effect a lodgment on the farm. Last year there were many apple trees girdled by rats' bits. Two of my neighbors lost a hun-

To secure the general adoption of these cultivators, we believe it is only necessary to acquaint those farmers who have never used them, with their many points of superiority. A careful examination is therefore solicited.

**A CHEAP PUDDING.**—Select two deep en dishes, fill one with tart apples cut and half a pint of water or less. Cover apples with a tender crust, then turn empty dish over it, and cook fifteen or twenty minutes in a hot oven. Do not remove cover until the moment the pudding is eaten, and have it done at the right time. Serve with cream and sugar, or other as

The first and controlling idea is a home for himself and family; one adapted to their peculiar habits of domestic life. Special regard must be had to their sources of enjoyment, their conveniences, annoyances, and even prejudices as affected by their dwelling together, with a consideration of how their pleasures may be increased or their labors or their discomforts lessened by the arrangement of their habitations. It will even be necessary to take account of their habits of thought, opinions, etc., with the influence of material objects and home scenes, in the formation of the character of his family. Without consideration of these things, no man can intelligently determine the first thing with regard to location, size, form, or appearance of his house.

(NO BE CONTINUED.)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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**THE 'KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN  
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## Farm Stock.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD BROOD MARES.

The influence of the dam is usually very much underestimated, and often entirely ignored by horse-breeders. Instead of writing or speaking of them, or classing them with reference to the female ancestry, as is the custom of cattle-breeders, the female element in the pedigree of a horse is almost entirely lost sight of, while the male is given special prominence.

This, we think, is a serious mistake. There can be no question but that the dam exercises fully as great an influence upon the character of the progeny as the sire. There is scarcely an instance on record of a great horse, either runner or trotter, having been produced by an inferior, or even ordinary dam. Scarcely a single celebrated trotter can be found but what, when we reach his dam, we find, no matter how obscure her breeding, she was a great road mare. Old Gipsy Queen, famous as a long-distance trotter produced Thomas Jefferson, the "Black Whirlwind of the East." The celebrated trotting mare Surrey produced Henry Clay, himself a fast trotter and the ancestor of the family that bears his name. Amazona, the dam of Abdallah, although of unknown lineage, had a well-earned reputation as a great roadster. Old Kate, who produced Brunette, Bruno, Breeze, Young Bruno, and Daniel Boone, was not put to breeding until she had earned a reputation for herself as one of the gamiest and speediest trotters on the road. Roving Nellie, the dam of Mambrino Boy (and at least two other exceptionally fast trotters), was, in her younger days, one of the best mares that ever took the road. The dams of Sherman Morgan, Hill's Black Hawk, and of Ekan Allen, although of "unknown blood" were all celebrated as great roadsters.

We might go on and fill pages with illustrations to prove that the great horses, whether runners or trotters, are the produce of superior mares. Indeed, we scarcely know where to go to find an exception to this rule; and the most successful breeders fully recognize its force. Allen Goldsmith, the most successful of our trotting-horse breeders, has frequently said to the writer that he would not have a brood mare on his place that did not possess superior trotting action. The late B. A. Alexander, certainly one of the most enlightened and successful breeders of his day, fully recognized the importance of superior quality in his brood mares, whether thoroughbreds or trotters. The dams of Prospero, Dame Trot, and Elaine have done more to make the reputation of Messenger Duroc as a sire of trotters, than all the other mares he ever served; and we might name several other stallions whose fame as successful sires is largely owing to one or two superior brood mares.

In short, all experience goes to show that to succeed in breeding superior horses the dams must be selected with equally as much care as the sires. Great performers rarely, if ever spring from inferior mares.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

## POINTS IN A SADDLE HORSE.

The most desirable points in a saddle horse are what are known as the saddle gait, and of these the most important is the walk. This is the most important, because the most valuable and the easiest one for both horse and rider. It is a gait possessed by all horses, but few of them can be denominated good walkers. The average rate of speed at which horses walk, either under saddle or in harness is not over three miles an hour, while a good walker can make five miles with ease; and we have known of some that could make nearly if not quite, six miles per hour under the saddle. Such horses will make wonderful journeys, with great ease to themselves as well as to their riders.

Next to this as a desirable saddle gait, comes what is usually called the fox trot. Nearly all horses will take a few steps in this gait, when going from an ordinary walk to a trot, or when changing from the trot to a walk; but very few horses will take this gait and keep it unless they have been trained to it. It is slightly faster than the square walk, and is a very near approach to what is called "single footing." This gait may be easily taught to most horses, by urging them slightly beyond their usual speed at a walk, and when they strike the fox trot, as they will be almost certain to do before breaking into a trot, an effort should be made to hold them to the desired gait. They will soon learn to like it; and it is a very easy gait for both horse and rider, it may be cultivated with profit. The speed will range, in different horses, from five to seven miles per hour, and it is, next to the walk, the best all-day gait for the saddle horse.

Single footing is, perhaps, the next step in a regular progression of saddle gaits, and, as before intimated, differs but little from the fox trot. It has been described as an exact intermediate between the true walk and the true trot, and each foot appears to move independently in a regular pit-a-pat or one-at-a-time manner, and is a very easy gait for the rider. It is still faster than the fox trot, and many single footers will go ten or twelve miles an hour. In exceptional cases it is as fast a gait as the true pace.

The rack is a slight modification of the true pace, in that the hind foot touches the ground lightly in advance of the fore foot on the same side, while in the pace the hind and fore foot keep exact time and move together, and on his account it has been described as a lateral motion. The rack is perhaps not quite so fast

a gait as the true pace, but is one especially desired under the saddle.

In addition to possessing all the foregoing gaits, the perfect saddle horse should be able to trot, pace and gallop as required; and should be quick, active, and elastic in all his motions. There must not be a particle of dullness or sluggishness in his composition. He should possess a sensitive mouth, and respond readily to the slightest motion of the bridle rein in the hands of his rider; and in none of his gaits should there be a sensation conveyed to the rider that the action is labored or painful to the horse; and above all, he should be sure footed and not addicted to stumbling.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

## Horticulture.

## SETTING ORCHARDS, A WORD OF CAUTION.

I have not noticed what Mr. Cowley wrote or recommended in regard to planting peach trees with apples, but some time since I used something like this language, in remarks on that subject, referring to the peach tree: Its presence will be a benefit; they will bear several crops of fruit before it will be necessary to cut them out, which will pay all expenses and yield a good supply of fire-wood, which will pay again. I speak from experience; they are of value as a wind-break; they permeate the ground with their roots and thereby prepare it for a better growth of the apple. My peach trees had been in bearing three and four years when I cut them out and some were touching the apple trees. My apple trees are seven and eight years old from the transplanting, and have been bearing three years; I venture to say they are larger than the average of orchards, and I also raise maples between the rows to two years old, and no difference can be detected in the growth of the trees. But my orchard has been cultivated and kept clear of corn, as I always wish an orchard of mine to be, and I suspect that if Mr. Cushing ever saw an orchard of apple trees destroyed where the peach was intermixed, that the peach trees had been allowed to remain too long, or the whole thing was neglected. It is not the presence of the peach back that ruins the fine stock, but the lack of feed. But I like Mr. H's plan for thinning an orchard better than the one I recommended.

E. TILTON.

EDITOR FARMER: I do not consider it my peculiar mission to criticize other people's ways and doings, but I do want to endorse what Mr. C. H. Cushing says in your last issue about planting peach trees in an apple orchard in alternate rows; for I am one who has suffered by so doing. I consider it a great mistake to thus plant, and if I had a mixed orchard of peach and apple trees put out, I would at once remove the peach, if the apple trees were still worth saving.

Now as to the preservation of fibrous roots. As a rule, if the roots of trees have been exposed to the air any length of time, it is better to trim them all away and let the large roots furnish a new set, than to let the old ones remain. Nature has furnished all the large roots with latent buds, so that in a few days after planting, the tree is equipped with a new set much better for its use than the old ones possibly can be, if half dead.

In the treatment of fibers, I have reversed my former ideas and practice, since my experience in the nursery business, and usually trim them all away, if the tree has been exposed very much to the air or sun. This is the practice all nurserymen follow with root grafts, and it is a great saving of labor as well as a great benefit to the root; so it is to larger trees. Also in setting trees with long roots, my practice is reversed; once I left them on in full length, now I always cut them off to medium length, and with much benefit to the trees.

Now as to the "cutting back" an apple tree at the time of transplanting, experienced men differ, and honestly, no doubt. I believe it is injured by heavy cutting back at the time of setting, especially if thrifty and vigorous, if it is not so I would neglect it altogether.

A tree, it seems, will stand much abuse and neglect and still make a very respectable tree; much like some men, who, after an inordinate use of tobacco and whiskey and bad diet, will, yet, in the main, be very fair men, but who, without these failings, would be nature's noblemen, glorious men.

Prof. S. T. Keasey, than whom no better horticulturist ever trod Kansas soil, said in a lecture at Manhattan, that every bud and leaf cut from a tree, reduced its power of growth. I believe to a certain extent it is a fallacy to advocate the "cutting back" the top to balance the root" at the time of setting. I find a good, strong top on an apple tree, no matter how short the roots are, is much better than one cut back to a "whip stick," as many do. With forest trees it is different, at least with many varieties.

I am told that Prof. Gale, at Manhattan, has made some interesting experiments with long and short root apple grafts, which bear directly upon this subject. I should like very much if he would give the readers of the FARMER the results of these experiments; they are the property of the state and should be given, though it be like giving, "line upon line." Prof. G. is generally "sound" in horticultural matters, though I do not agree with him in regard to keeping apple trees bound up with hay, grass or paper through both winter and summer; I think it is a great injury to them.

J. S.

## TRAINING VINES.

I have pinched back Madeira vines until the leaves became twice as large as my Land and very thick and glossy, and as bright as though they had been varnished. I always grow a grand and perfect Madeira vine out doors, and when it fills the bill the bulb root is easily lifted and the vine carried into the house and made to grow along up in a corner of the room, in a slightly place, the admiration of everybody who sees it.

Another pretty adornment for indoors is to plant some of these bulbs in a box, out where the sun can shine on them, train them up, say six feet high on strings then move them into the house, put the box on a bracket and let the vines hang down. It is a beautiful device, a trailing, dainty, delicate, mass of green, hanging like drapery. Madeira vines will work in any place, and at any time of year that you need some green growing thing to use for "filling in" in your fern basket, hanging basket, or any odd corner that needs a glossy bunch of leaves, a winding vine, unsightly spot hidden, a broken place covered or a bare place beautified. I can't tell you what all I make of them? For instance, look at the picture of a basket of ferns, then go and order such a basket made of green painted wire with a wide, high handle of lattice-work wire; fill with leaf mould and ferns, cover with plushy moss and then stick around, here and there, a Madeira vine of early growth or stunted imperfect growth, so as to run up and in and out of the handle and before you know it you can make just as pretty a fern basket as that beautiful one you admired in Vick. My basket cost one dollar. I filled it in July, and could have kept it all winter if I had desired to do so. It was just as pretty as a picture. Such ferns! And of these some convenient little vines—like "handy men" who can work at all trades—I made another little indoor charm. A wash pitcher froze up and the bottom came out. We took a tin basin, painted it green, put soil in the bottom, set the pitcher in it, filled it with dirt and then heaped moss around the pitcher on top of the basin, set vines in the pitcher and covered the top of it with pretty green moss too. The little vines grew and hung down over the sides of the pitcher, out of the spout, twisted around the handle, crept over the moss, trained in a way however, to show the shape of the pitcher, and it was beautiful and suggestive of a pitcher brim full and running over. It is just wonderful what nice things one can contrive out of vines and moss. You can bring all the luxuriance of the deep, dewy woodland, its viney dells and dark ravines and moist beauty and freshness, right to your very doors. We are in danger of overdoing, however, when we begin this enticing, alluring work. The men don't like it, and some of them growl and act ugly and selfish sometimes. Nothing in this department of life's enjoyments will hurt a woman worse than for a great selfish lout to get mad and throw away her hanging basket 'cause he bumped his unwieldy head against it; but we must bear it and reckon it among our crosses, as best we may.—*Rosella Rice.*

## THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Without wholesome and seasonable vegetables it is impossible to claim for a table the it is well furnished. It would be much better for the American people were they they to eat less meat and more vegetables. It is a pardonable for any family, who can control even one-fourth of an acre of land, but especially for a farmer to be confined to pork, potatoes and hominy, with an occasional chicken as a regular diet.

Few people, even in our large cities, with money at command, know the delicious flavor of a well cooked dish of fresh green peas or beans, plucked from the vines in the morning and served for dinner the same noon.

Again, few farmers take any great pains or active part in securing a good vegetable garden. With them the regular farm crops take precedence. This ought not so to be; neither ought all the labor necessary in a good garden to be delegated (imposed upon) the wife or the daughters. Where the garden plot is small most of the labor has to be done with a spade; it is simply impossible for most women to apply manure, spade up the soil, and with a hoe and rake prepare the seed beds. Even if they have the will, but few have the physical ability. Such labor will be found hard even for a strong man. If a garden plot be large and of the right shape, viz., at least twice as long as it is broad, a skillful plowman with a good team and proper tools can prepare the land well enough and in much less time than it can be done by hand.

There are at least three very essential points which must be kept in view in all vegetable gardening; these are, a good rich soil, a warm and quick soil, and a well pulverized and friable soil. Naturally, there is no soil, which for gardening purposes, will not be benefited by a good coating of well rotted stable manure; swine and cow dung are rich in manurial properties, but are of a cold nature; horse dung is not quite so rich, but heating. Poultry is very fertilizing, but needs to be mixed with common earth, otherwise it will burn the life out of the seed. Just here it is in point to remark that the common manure heap should be forked over in order to hasten decomposition, and if too dry, it should be wet over with the chamber slops and the dirty water of the family washing. All this should regularly go to the compost heap. If not naturally warm and quick, the addition of silica or common sand (the mineral which forms the outer coating of straw) together with air-lacked lime and wood ashes will produce the desired result on ordinary soils.

Every farmer ought to understand that plowing, pulverization and deep tilling are essential to the successful cultivation of any crop, but especially so to the cultivation of a good vegetable garden.

The question is often asked, how soon can we "make garden," and what vegetables are hardy so as to withstand a late frost? I answer that as soon as the soil is well settled and in good friable condition; even now you may prepare your seed beds and sow or plant spinach, lettuce, onions, (sets) carrots, early beets, Irish potatoes, radishes and peas. Beans, cucumber, squashes, sweet corn, gumbo, sweet potatoes and parsnips cannot be planted until all danger from late frost is over. Of radishes, lettuce, and later in the season, beans in variety and also sweet corn; there should be repeated plantings, of say ten days apart in order to have a succession for the table.

In another paper I propose to detail an experiment with garden peas, and I will then name four or five varieties, which, if even planted on the same day, will give a succession for the whole season.

Many people are fond of cabbage, and desire to plant largely, but where only fifty or even a hundred heads are wanted it is cheaper to purchase the plants than to try and raise them, and so of tomatoes also. Where this is impracticable, now is the time to sow the

early sorts in a well prepared seed bed and transplant as soon as well grown.

One of the earliest and most generally esteemed vegetable is asparagus, but its cultivation and treatment require more space to write up well than I can command in this article; besides, there is yet plenty of time (before planting) in which to refer to it again, if thought desirable.

I will add here the names of such varieties of vegetables as have proved good and satisfactory for my table. Let me impress it upon the mind of the reader once more: Vegetables to be good, palatable and wholesome must be grown quickly and prepared fresh very soon after gathering.

Radishes—Long Scarlet and Olive-shaped, Long White Summer.  
Lettuce, Silician—Early Cabbage.  
Beet—Early Bassano, Turnip-shaped, Long Blood.

Beans—Early Mohawk, Black Wax, Early Valentine, Pole, Cranberry and Lima.  
Cucumber—Early Frame and Short Green.

Carrot—Early Scarlet Horn, and Long Smooth Orange.

Cabbage—Early York, Flat Dutch, and Late Savoy.

Parsnips—Hollow Crown.  
Onions—Yellow Danvers, Extra Early Red.

Tomatoes—Gen'l Grant and Trophy.  
Irish Potatoes—Brown's Beauty and Snowflake.

Sweet Potatoes—Red and Yellow Nansmond, and the Common Red of Missouri.

In the above selection I have only enumerated such vegetables as any good farmer can raise, and which of themselves form a large and good assortment, and I know of no vegetable mentioned that my family would like to do without.—*C. W. Murfield, in Journal of Agriculture.*

## Agriculture.

## PLOWING.

## NO. II.

All land that has an inclination to make water run can be made profitable farm land by plowing a ditch, say 6 feet wide, through the lowest land, and clean out with dung-fork and shovel, throwing the dirt as far from the ditch as possible, then plow a second time and treat in the same way, then plow the field crosswise of the ditch, letting all the dead furrows open into it. This mode of ditching is inexpensive; the sides being sloped a little as construction proceeds, and the ditch can be readily crossed with any kind of farm machinery. Then comes the question of proper depth in plowing; here agriculturists disagree, and frequently without understanding each others motives, for their mode of plowing. All, no doubt, desire to raise good crops, but some men who are founding permanent homes, care more, perhaps, for preserving their soil than for getting the very largest crops for a few years with the certainty of exhausting it. Those who are desirous of making their land wear well, plow deep, and others plow deep with the thriffling purpose of making the land wear, and loosening it so that it will not be easily affected by drouth, and at the same time allow redundant wet to settle away from the surface, that the crop may not be injured thereby, and this last view we regard as the one that should always be kept in view by the agriculturist. We plow deep to avoid injury from wet, and injury from drouth, and to preserve the land from wearing out fast. Land once in three or four years, should be plowed very deep, and all the vegetable matter possible plowed in, so as to keep up the vegetable mold, without which land will not long produce paying crops, without resorting to expensive fertilizers.

In opening a new farm, the first plowing, if the crop is to be small grain, should not exceed five inches; for corn it may be seven or eight inches with advantage. Depth in plowing should proceed by gradation till the greatest depth is reached that is designed. Exposure of the subsoil to the elements, for the purpose of reducing it to a mold, is positively necessary to the production of vegetation in abundance. Wheat, for instance, sown after deep plowing, where several inches of new subsoil is brought to the surface, will generally make a feeble growth, and is easily destroyed by the action of cold weather. In corn culture, deep plowing is always safe, and as a general rule, better results will follow than from shallow plowing, though occasionally a good crop may be got from shallow plowing. More weeds will grow after shallow plowing than deep, and more weeds will grow after a narrow plow than a wide one. I have found that where I plowed during fall and winter, from ten to twelve inches, that few weeds started till my corn was large enough to plow, while on that of ordinary depth, they enveloped the corn; this was of a wet season. When my ideal of tillage is inaugurated, our farms will be underdrained with tile; the subsoil plow will be brought into requisition, and no plowing six or seven inches deep will be done. I have no doubt but better results would be obtained from seven, or even six inches plowing, where the subsoil has been loosened to a depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, than from a greater depth. Plowing is recommended mainly as a protection against the results of wet and drouth.

Our system of tillage is very imperfect, but we shall learn better methods by our necessities as England has done. We will wear out the virgin soil by bad methods of tillage, and when our population is increased to six and eight hundred to the square mile, or a thousand, as in some parts of India and China, then we will not run over so much surface, but turn to the methods above indicated. We shall husband our resources of manure; and keep it on the surface, which we may do by using the subsoil plow; then we shall have largely increased crops. And as we dispense with plowing, we may also dispense with the

heavy draft animals that we are now so anxious to procure, and seek for a medium sized, compactly-built animal, that will answer every purpose and only consume from one-half to two-thirds what the large one does.

In my remarks on the culture of the walnut the typo makes me say "cultivate" for cut out, and "hog cholera" instead hog cholera.

E. T.

Louisburg, Kansas.

## Miscellaneous.

## LETTER FROM OHIO.

EDITOR FARMER: I will now answer the request which you sent me with your first paper, that is, the result of the crops, etc.

Wheat oats and corn are the principal crops in this county. The crop of wheat and oats of 1877, was very good, wheat averaging 20 to 35 bushels per acre; oats from 45 to 55 per acre. Corn was a fair crop; potatoes were good; the hay crop of this county was also very good. We have had scarcely any snow this winter, but plenty of mud. Wheat in the ground never looked better than at the present time.

There was scarcely any fruit in 1877. The price of cattle was good; two-year-old fat steer brought from \$40 to \$50. Hogs were dull, the price of fat hogs being from 3¢ to 4¢ per lb. Work horses are plenty here, good work horses are selling from \$100 to \$140. Sheep are bringing a good price. The present price of grain is as follows: Corn, 40¢ per bushel; wheat, \$1 10; potatoes, 30¢.

Land in Crawford county is selling from \$65 to \$85 per acre, and there are some farms which bring \$100 per acre. Farm hands receive from \$16 to \$20 per month. Crawford county is a timbered county, and the soil is good, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass.

J. S.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

## BREEDING UP FROM COMMON STOCK.

As to size, the *Journal* has always advocated the production of large-bodied sheep of the several established breeds. Even when wool is looked to as the principal source of profit, it is demonstrable that it can be grown more economically upon carcasses averaging or exceeding medium size, than upon those falling below that standard. The liberal allotment required for rapid and maximum growth of body will find response in weight of fleece, as well as size of carcass. But flesh can no longer be prudently ignored as an integer in pastoral flock profits. Improved facilities for transportation, conjoined with increased demand for mutton, have kept its price well up in the list of flesh supplies. When sheep carcasses are profitably transported, in refrigerator cars, from Nevada to the eastern seaboard, as is being done to-day, the time has passed for dependence upon the fleece for maximum results in sheep handling. No matter how well the fleece may repay the investment of capital and the employment of subsequent labor, meat can be made to advance the percentage of flock profits.

As to fleece, the objects to be sought are weight, quality, length, density, evenness upon the body of each animal, and uniformity throughout the entire flock; in short, the production of the most salable and valuable wool at a minimum expenditure of time and money. Success here is not so easily or rapidly attained as in the development of carcass. The triple influences of time, intelligence and perseverance, will need to be combined for securing the fullest success in this direction.

Experienced breeders differ less as to the standard to which a flock should be bred than upon the best course to be pursued for securing such standard. In a majority of cases, the blood of both the mutton and fine-wool breeds can be profitably employed—the one to give development of carcass and length of fleece; the other to give density and weight of fleece, and to improve and preserve the herding and other hardy qualities.

The standard desired will indicate the proportion of blood from each breed to be employed. For an exclusive pastoral husbandry not more than two crosses of mutton sheep will be required, and, oftener than otherwise, one will be sufficient. For this we recommend the Cotswold, and advise that it be used as the first cross. We are aware that in thus advising, we shall be opposed by many breeders of intelligence and experience; but the arguments advanced by them are not, as yet, sufficient to overturn convictions resulting from experience, close observation, and diligent inquiry. This cross is recommended for the reasons: 1. Common sheep are usually good milkers, and can be depended on for a liberal supply for the lamb, without which the larger breeds, and grades from them, will not attain their most profitable development. 2. It rapidly civilizes or domesticates—the heavy mutton sheep are comparatively indolent and will do much toward breeding out the timidity that attaches to all sheep unaccustomed to constant handling. 3. It speedily secures size, and, hence, admits of the maximum profits on mutton, whether the wethers are disposed of as lambs or when full grown.

Usually for the second, always for the third and subsequent crosses, Merino rams can be profitably employed. These will secure: 1. Fineness, thickening and consequent weight of fleece. 2. Tendency to gregariousness, and ability to endure its attendant hardships—a characteristic possessed more certainly by the Merino than any other sheep. 3. Uniformity in fleeces and form. 4. Hardiness, and consequent longevity. 5. Industry to work a living from surroundings, however unpromising. With plenty of provender, and otherwise comfortable surroundings, a flock thus handled will speedily develop all the most desirable characteristics, and, meanwhile, prove a source of profit to its intelligent owner.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*







## The Kansas Farmer.

J. H. HUDSON, Editor &amp; Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

## REGENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed regents of the Agricultural College: Dr. W. L. Challiss, of Atchison, and Mr. L. J. Best, of Beloit. We presume, when the supply of professional and business men is exhausted, there will be some farmers appointed as regents.

**"A CHIEF'S AMONG YE TAKIN' NOTES."**  
Our irrepressible saddlebag agent, Mr. W. W. Cone, will, during the next three weeks, make a trip through Jefferson, Jackson, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth counties. His business is to tell the readers of the FARMER his observations, and to take the names of those who have neglected to send in their subscriptions. We bespeak him a friendly greeting.

During the past week, a strike has been in progress among the engineers and firemen of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, from Newton to Topeka. The cause assigned by the leaders of the strike, is the overbearing and tyrannical conduct of the division superintendent at Newton, and the refusal of the general superintendent of the road to receive a committee appointed to present their grievances. Travel and traffic have been much impeded on account of the strike. At present, Tuesday, the governor has ordered three or four companies of militia out to maintain order and prevent the destruction of property, and it is only a question of a day or two when all trains will be moving with their accustomed regularity.

Laboring men must learn that whatever their grievances, the violation of law on their part, places the entire force and power of the whole government against them.

## WHERE TO PLANT THE FRUIT TREES.

The result of our first experience in planting trees may be of some assistance to those who are just beginning to learn the business of farming. The most prominent idea was to utilize all our ground. It seemed a very simple matter to arrive at the conclusion that farmers had been making a mistake in not using to best advantage all the odd corners of their farms, and it further seemed very clear that nothing could give greater satisfaction in after years than trees, and while planting trees why not plant trees that would yield fruit as well as shade? The decision was easily arrived at, and peaches, cherries and pears were soon set out in the fence corners, along the public road, around the barnyard and garden, and wherever a convenient spot could be found. Rows of currants, blackberries, gooseberries and raspberries were planted in the orchard between the rows of apple and peach trees. We very distinctly remember the feelings of satisfaction with which we viewed this first grand planting of trees. We had read up in tree-planting—large holes, pulverized soil at the bottom, care of roots, etc., etc. To make a long story short, an experience of two or three years made our first theory of utilizing all the waste places look very absurd. The trees planted where they could not be cultivated were making a stunted growth or had died. The close planting of the orchard to small fruits was found to be without result and unsatisfactory.

When new fruit trees were to be planted, the orchard was regularly staked off, the small fruits placed in plats where they could be cultivated by horse-power; pears, plums, cherries, peaches and apples were planted in regular orchard rows, each variety by itself. The determination to have all the known varieties of fruits and grapes, gave way to the more rational course of planting a fewer number of well tested kinds.

The young farmer will find, as he gets on in his farming operations, that he has neither time nor money to waste on fancy theories, but system and order are absolutely necessary to carry forward farm work with economy. The planting of a few trees here and there about his farm will lead to neglect and loss.

## PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

Ignorance and indifference are boon companions. Anomalous as it may seem, the man who knows but little is seldom anxious to add to his stock of knowledge, while the individual who is really well-informed is never satisfied except when adding to his store of information. Striving after improvement, studying the causes and effects of changes all about us, quickens the faculties, broadens the judgment and increases the powers of mankind. He who is content with simply plodding along in the steps of his forefathers, with taking everything for granted, without asking the reason why, becomes narrow, contracted, ignorant, selfish and uncharitable. He who is willing to see with another's eyes, or listen with another's ears, or accept another's reasoning, may as well be blind, or deaf, or devoid of mind.

Our faculties are like a chest of tools, if never opened, polished or sharpened they

are simply dead metal, and useless in the accomplishment of design and purpose. Every flower, every blade of grass, every dewdrop, every summer shower, every wintry blast, the bright sun, the pale moon, the twinkling star—all speak to us in eloquent language of the great Creator that made them. But millions lose the grand lesson which Nature teaches because they can attach no meaning to what they see or hear. The great book of Nature is open to us all, reason, instinct, appetite, self-preservation prompt us to read; yet how few ever get beyond the alphabet of knowledge, because of an indolent, careless manner and habit.

The occupation of the mind by the pursuit of knowledge is of itself a good, since it diverts from evil, elevates and refines the mind, strengthens the judgment. Bread and butter, pigs and geese are not all there is to life. The humblest mind in its leisure moments may seek pleasure and satisfaction in the contemplation of higher and nobler thoughts. Herein lies the great power and advantage of associated effort, of organized movements in the direction of farmers' clubs and grange clubs, in encouraging and stimulating thought, discussion, investigation; in lifting man out of the every-day ruts of toil and hardship into the clearer atmosphere of progress, elevation and improvement. Farmers, one and all, young and old! join your neighborhood club, put your shoulder to the wheel of progress, determine to exercise your brains as well as your muscles in the noble cause of agriculture.—*American Cultivator.*

## BEE-KEEPING FOR PROFIT.

EDITOR FARMER: As you ask me to answer your Illinois correspondent, I will say, that there are localities where bees do very well. My locality used to be good, and I think I might say first-rate, but being near Lawrence the demand for wood has gradually cleared off the timber on the river far beyond my place, and my locality has grown poorer for bee-keeping as the land has been cleared. A timber range for bees seems to be essential. A large portion of their honey and pollen they gather from timber and shrubs, and where they are lacking, bee-keeping cannot be made a success in this state. That has been my observation.

There are many good localities yet, on the large streams and rivers, where you can find plenty of linden, sumac, maple, willow, cottonwood, and other trees, shrubs and vines that yield honey and pollen, and where bee-keeping will be a success in the hands of an experienced apiarian, that is, as far as surplus honey is concerned; but you will have to depend mostly on the extractor for surplus, as the time that honey is procured for storing is so short that the bees have not sufficient time to build comb and to store it. Twenty pounds of surplus to the hive can nearly always be depended on. I think there has not been one year of the nine that I have been in the business that I got less than that, and occasionally a year that you will get one hundred pounds, but it will be well not to expect that amount too often. The market for honey in Kansas is poor, especially extracted, but that seems to be the case all over the country. The sale of bees is also poor unless you are a first-class liar, and can tell people that bees will succeed on the prairies; then you might sell a good many bees each year, for (how long) I could not say as I have not tried when I advertised bees for sale, nine-tenths of the inquiries for bees would be accompanied by the question, "Will bees do well on the prairie?" N. CAMERON.

## WEATHER REPORT FOR MARCH, 1878.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

STATION—Lawrence, Kansas. Latitude, 38 degrees 57 minutes; longitude, 95 degrees, 18 minutes; elevation of barometer and thermometer, 875 feet above the ground; rain gauge on the ground; anemometer, 108 feet above ground, on the dome of the University building, 140 feet above sea level.

The warmest March since 1868.

Mean temperature, 50° 0, which is 10° 86 above the average March temperature for the ten preceding years. Highest temperature, 81°, on the 23d; lowest, 27°, on the 4th; range of temperature, 54°. Mean at 7 a. m., 44° 34; at 3 p. m., 60° 06; at 9 p. m., 49° 64. There were but four frosts during the month, all of which were very light, and caused no damage to fruit. Peaches were in blossom on the 15th, cherries and pears on the 25th.

Rainfall, 2.67 inches, which is 0.14 inches above the March average. Rain fell on eight days; there were a few flakes of snow with the rain of the 29th. The entire depth of snow for the season 1877-78 has been but three inches; the smallest amount on our ten years' record.

Mean cloudiness, 40.86 per cent of the sky, the month being 12.21 per cent. clearer than usual. The number of clear days was 16 (entirely clear, 3); half clear, 9; cloudy, 6 (entirely cloudy, 3). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 47.74 per cent; at 2 p. m., 47.10 per cent; at 9 p. m., 27.74 per cent.

Wind—S. W., 31 times; N. W., 26 times; S. E., 11 times; N. E., 8 times; E., 6 times; S. S. E., 5 times; N. S., 3 times; W., twice; calm once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 14,994 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 387 miles, and a mean hour-

ly velocity of 16.13 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour on the 28th.

Mean height of barometer column, 29.005 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.025; at 2 p. m., 28.983; at 9 p. m., 29.000; maximum, 29.872 inches, on the 18th; minimum, 28.519 inches; monthly range, 0.853 inches.

Relative humidity—Mean for the month, 67.6; at 7 a. m., 79.6; at 2 p. m., 50.5; at 9 p. m., 72.7; maximum, 100 on the 8th and 20th; minimum, 24.9 on the 6th.

## SADDLEBAG NOTES.

## NO. XVIII.

Upon arriving at home I found the following notes yet remaining in the saddlebag:

**POSTING STRAYS.**—A large number of stray animals are never posted and are therefore forever lost to the owners. It should be the duty of every man who knows of his neighbor having stray stock that have not been properly posted, to inform the proper authorities of the fact. A man who is accessory of a theft in this manner and refuses or neglects to appear against the thief, is as bad as the thief himself.

**THE FUEL QUESTION.**—In some of the northern counties I find some of the inhabitants are burning corn, and some are even thinking seriously of raising the mammoth Russian sunflower for fuel. There is but a limited amount of wood in this vicinity, and the people are not in good enough circumstances to pay cash for fuel of any kind. Ten acres of average corn will keep one stove in fuel for one year.

**GUIDE AND HITCHING POSTS.**—In some localities I find good substantial "guide boards" erected in some prominent place and within convenient distances of each other, that are of great assistance to a stranger in traveling, yet only in a very few localities in the state has the enterprise and public spirit of the people been shown in this direction. The same can be said of hitching posts, a necessary attachment to all well-regulated farms.

**COST OF RAISING CORN.**—While much has been said upon this subject, yet much more ought to be said and written, if it will only induce farmers to keep an itemized account of expenses and receipts each year on every crop of corn that they raise. From inquiry and observation, I find that it costs less to raise corn when the price is 10 cents per bushel, than it does when the price is 20 cents! When the price is low, farmers will squeeze the expenses down correspondingly low, in footing up the profit and loss, at the end of the year.

**FORT RILEY.**—Of what use is Fort Riley to the people of the United States, or to the citizens of Kansas even? From fifteen to twenty thousand acres of as valuable land as there is in the United States is lying idle here at Fort Riley, because it is held by the government as a military reservation. What's the use of a standing army in Kansas? It is claimed that the revenue derived by the merchants and others in the vicinity of the Fort, from the soldiers, is a sufficient excuse for the government expending hundreds of thousands of dollars at this Post, yet if this land was open for a settlement, the revenue derived from the settlers, would, in one year, exceed that from the soldiers in ten years.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**—In my travels I often find subscribers to the FARMER, who state that they receive much valuable information from the advertisements in the Kansas FARMER which they can get in no other way. Quite a number have told me that the advertisements have paid them the price of the paper each and every year they have taken it.

W. W. CONE.

Topeka, Kansas.

## From Allen County.

Wheat is looking finely in this section. Oats, are well up and a good many farmers have commenced planting corn. But owing to the recent heavy rains, have had to suspend operations in that direction for the present.

The prospect for fruit is good so far, although every one is on the anxious seat, looking out for frost; the farmers are at least six weeks ahead of last spring. Vegetables are quite plenty in the market. Cattle doing well, grass good, hogs \$2.00 per cwt., horses and mules in good demand. Larger emigration than ever was known to southern Kansas.

There was twenty thousand pounds of cheese manufactured in this county last year; one factory manufactured ten thousand pounds. Capt. S. J. Stewart is the most successful cheesemaker in this county, he will make 25,000 pounds this summer, has made already 1,500 pounds this spring. The co-operative store is doing a good business. Average sales amount to about one hundred and fifty per day.

## From Osage County.

Stock doing finely, some fine cattle are being shipped to market. I saw a fine lot of 17 head of 3-year-olds, fed by Mr. Oliver, of Dragoon Tp., shipped by Finch, at Burlington, weighing over 1800 lbs per head. Grass is growing; wheat never finer; oats all grown; farmers plowing for corn; all available ground will be in crop this year. Horses are selling readily at \$100 per head. Cows reported dull sale. Hogs slow, \$2.50 offered. Sulky plows are in use by nearly all farmers. Fruit trees in profuse bloom. The farmers are all disgusted with the late election frauds.

A.

## From Elk County.

Winter wheat could not be better. Our wet weather ceased about the sixth of March,

and the ground was getting very dry, but we had a good rain last night, and it is raining again this evening. Peach and plum trees are in full bloom. Some corn is being planted; a large amount of oats sown this spring. Gardening has commenced in earnest. Stock cattle are living on grass. Times are dull, but every one is looking for better times, and consequently are redoubling their energies. A great many emigrants are coming in this spring. Butter is 10c per pound; eggs 5c per dozen; potatoes, 60c per bushel; corn 18 to 20; wheat 50 to 65; fat hogs \$3 per hundred milch cows, \$18 to \$25; work horses \$65 to \$100.

T. J. MORGAN.

## REALLY AN ELEGANT THING.

The new Rocky Mountain Tourist, just from the press, is indeed an artistic gem. In point of engravings, printing and descriptive it is beyond all question the handsomest publication of the character ever issued in the United States. There are in this work no less than sixteen of Thomas Moran's exquisite drawings, and among them his famous reproduction of the Mount of the Holy Cross. Of Moran's other matchless drawings are those of Grand, Glen, Marble, Knab and Boulder Canons, Twin Lakes, Teocalli Mountain, etc. Joseph Board is represented by characteristic hunting sketches, Blasing by several exceedingly attractive mountain sketches, Lancelot by the spirited drawings of the remarkable rock-sculpture on White River, and Henry Worrall by full-page views at Veto Pass and Wagon Wheel Gap, as well as a large number of other very finely executed sketches in different portions of the western country. The engravings are of the most part large, the full quarto pages of the Tourist enabling the showing to the finest advantage of plates seven by ten inches. The book comprises sixty-four pages, exclusive of the cover, and printed as it is upon super-sized and calendered paper of the richest finish, the effect throughout is superb. While a very model of typographical beauty the Tourist is none the less practical in its range of information, time, distances, railroad and stage fares, hotel and livery rates being noted with uniform accuracy and in so easy and pleasing a manner as to entirely relieve the work of everything approaching the tedious detail of the average guide book. Containing no advertisements of whatever character, the New Rocky Mountain Tourist is fit companion to Picturesque America in any gentleman's library. Specimen copy may be had without cost by writing to W. F. White, Topeka, Kansas.

## FEEDING A CALF.

Reader, did you ever attempt to feed a "brun net" calf? If you have, you well know how to pity a certain farmer not far out of our city. He commenced by saying that he had one of those disagreeable jobs this week, such as farmers are liable to have. He said he had determined to raise the calf, and to that end the first thing in order was to learn him to drink. With pail in hand he entered the pen, trying in a mild way to coax the calf. Failing in this, the pail was set aside and an attack made in earnest. After numerous grabs, the calf was secured by getting astride his neck and a hand to each ear. He was then ready for the milk which was in an opposite corner. After wallowing around a considerable length of time, the pail is finally reached. The old saying that "you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink" is here verified. The calf is beginning to get mad, and the head of the family is beginning to get mad, and matters are getting worse. The farmer thrusts his fingers in the calf's mouth in imitation of nature to the calf, but the calf is not to be fooled in any such way. He stands firmly braced against all efforts at coercion. At last the calf's nose was brought in contact with the milk, when, thinking he was about to be drowned, or something of the kind, he made a sudden dash for freedom, throwing down and tramping upon the head of the family. Matters were considerably worse. The calf was mad, the head of the family was real mad. The calf kicked up and capered around in a circle bleating and snorting. The farmer indulged in something resembling although not exactly like the Lord's Prayer, which brought his wife to the scene, who calmly inquired what on earth was the matter with the calf, and tells how her mother used to feed calves. It was easy enough if you go about it in her way. Our farmer says, you can all talk, but feeding calves should be placed at the head of the list of putting up stoves and weaning babies.

## Markets.

## New York Money Market.

New York, April 8, 1878.

GOLD—Opened at 110½; closing at 110½.  
LOANS—Carrying rates 4½ per cent.  
GOVERNMENTS—Closed weak.  
RAILROAD BONDS—Steady.  
MORTGAGE BONDS—Dull.  
STOCKS—Somewhat irregular, but in the main, firm; the features of the morning call subsided into the dulles, and presented no particular feature beyond trading fluctuations; prices were strong in early afternoon, but closed irregular.

## Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, April 9, 1878.

WHEAT—Quiet; No. 3, \$1.03; No. 4, 94½c.  
CORN—Weak and lower; No. 2, 33½c; rejected, 31½c.  
OATS—Nominal.  
RYE—Nominal.  
BARLEY—Nominal.

## Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, April 9, 1878.

CATTLE—Receipts, 128, dull but firm; little doing; range of sales, \$2.64 to 30.  
HOGS—Receipts, 400; steady; sales at \$2.80 to \$3.10.

## New York Produce Market.

New York, April 9, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine western, and state, \$4.40 to \$4.50; common to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; good to choice, \$3.20 to \$3.50; white wheat extra, \$5.00 to \$5.50; St. Louis, \$5.10 to \$5.20.  
WHEAT—Heavy; No. 2, spring, \$1.20 to \$1.27; ungraded spring \$1.10 to \$1.27; No. 3 spring, \$1.12 to \$1.17.  
RYE—Dull and heavy; western, 70 to 75c.  
BARLEY—Steady; fair demand.  
CORN—Moderately active; ungraded mixed western, \$2.00 to \$2.10; high mixed, \$2.00 to \$2.10; steam mixed, \$1.95 to \$2.00; No. 2, 53½c; steam mixed, \$1.95 to \$2.00.

COFFEE—Unchanged.  
SUGAR—Raw quiet.  
MOLASSES—Unchanged.  
RICE—Unchanged.  
EGGS—Steady; fresh western, 10 to 12c.  
POULTRY—Meat, firm; \$10.00 to \$10.30.  
MIDDLEBURY—Western long clear steady; 5½c.  
LARD—Prime steam strong; \$7.32 to \$7.38.  
BUTTER—Old western, 7 to 10c.  
ORANGES—Unchanged.  
WHISKY—Dull; \$1.06.

## St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, April 9, 1878.

HEMP—Unchanged.  
FLOUR—Weak demand only for extras; fall super, \$4.35 to \$4.50; XX, \$4.50 to \$4.60; XXX, \$4.50 to \$4.60; WHOLESALE—Lower; demoralized; No. 3, red, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 4 do., \$1.00; No. 2 spring, \$1.00 to \$1.05; bid.  
CORN—Lower; 33½ to 35c.  
OATS—Easier; 25c.  
RYE—Heavy; 58c.  
WHISKY—Quiet; \$1.05.  
BUTTER—Quiet; fresh dairy packed scarce and wanted; 25 to 30c; choice fresh country, 10 to 22c.  
EGGS—Steady; 6c for fresh in cases.  
LEAD—Unchanged.  
HIDES—Unchanged.  
PORE—Easier; jobbing at \$9.65 delivered.  
DRY SALT MEATS—Clear ribs saleable at \$4.85.  
BACON—Easy; clear ribs \$5.50 to \$5.75; clear sides \$5.15 to \$5.25.  
LARD—Lower to sell; \$6.85 to \$6.90 bid.

## St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, April 9, 1878.

CATTLE—Firm; fairly active; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.75 to \$5.15; fair to good, \$4.25 to \$4.60; light, \$3.75 to \$4.25; fair to good butchers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; and heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; feeding steers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; corn-fed Texas, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Colorado, \$3.75 to \$4.00; receipts, 13,000.  
HOGS—Firm and active; light shipping to good packers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; packing, \$3.50; butchers to select, heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; receipts, 4,400.  
SHEEP—Strong and higher; extra heavy shipping, \$5.40 to \$5.75; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common to fair, \$3.25 to \$3.50; receipts, 1,800.

## Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, April 9, 1878.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged; spring extras, \$4.50 to \$5.00; western extras, \$4.50 to \$5.00; winter extras, \$4.50 to \$5.00.  
WHEAT—Fair demand and lower; No. 1 spring, \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 3, \$0.95 to \$1.00; No. 4, \$0.90 to \$0.95.  
CORN—Unsettled and active but weak and lower; strictly fresh, 40c; regular, 38c to 40c cash and April.  
OATS—Fair demand and lower; 22c cash and April.  
RYE—Quiet and steady, 38c.  
BARLEY—Dull, weak and lower; 41c.  
PORE—Active but weak; 15c cash and April.  
LARD—Unsettled but generally lower; \$7.05 cash; \$7.10 to \$7.15 May.  
BULK MEATS—Easier; shoulders 3½c; short ribs, 5c; short clear 3½c.  
WHISKY—38c bid; 34c asked.

## Chicago Live-Stock Market.

Chicago, April 8, 1878.

HOGS—Receipts, 17,000; a shade weaker; mixed rough, \$3.40 to \$3.50; light, \$3.50 to \$3.60; heavy, \$3.65 to \$3.80.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,900; strong, excited and heavy; shipping steers, \$3.90 to \$4.00; feeders and stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; butchers' steers active; \$3.10 to \$3.20; cows, \$2.20 to \$2.40.  
SHEEP—Receipts, 500; scarce; shipping dull; sales at \$4.35 to \$4.50.

## Lawrence Market.

Lawrence, April 2, 1878.

Wheat, No. 3, 90c to 91c.  
" No. 4, 85c to 86c.  
" rejected, 60 to 80.  
Corn, 20 to 22c.  
Oats, 15 to 18c.  
Rye, 35 to 38c.  
HOGS—Heavy, gross \$3.00.  
CATTLE—Butchers' cows, \$3.00 to \$3.50; steers, \$3.00 to \$4.25; shippers, \$3.50 to \$4.50.  
CALVES—\$5.00 to \$7.00 per head.  
SHEEP—Live, \$3.00 to \$4.00.  
HIDES—Per lb., green, 7c; green salted, 7 to 8c; green calf, 8c; dry flint hides, 12 to 14c; 50 to 60c cash. One-third off on all No. 2 hides.

## Atchison Produce Market.

Atchison, April 1, 1878.

WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$1.01; No. 4, do., 90c; No. 2, spring, 85c; No. 3, do., 85c.  
RYE—No. 2, 41c.  
OATS—No. 2, mixed, 18c; No. 2, white, 10c.  
BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 25c.  
CORN—No. 2, 30c; rejected, 18c.  
FLAXSEED—35c.

## Leather Market.

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

HIDES—Green, .05  
Dry Flint, .10 to .12  
Dry Salt, .08  
Calf, Green, .08  
Kip, Green, .08  
Sheep Pelts, green, .75 to 1.00  
Damaged Hides are bought at 10 to 15c off the price.  
TALLOW in Cakes, .05

## Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb., 12c  
" Round, 10  
" Roasts, 10  
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb., 6  
" Hind, 7  
" By the carcass, 7  
" UTTON—Chops per lb., 12½  
" Roast, 12½

## Topeka Lumber Market.

Joist and Scantling, \$22.50  
Rough boards, 22.50  
" No. 2, 22.50  
Fencing, 20.00  
" No. 2, 20.00  
Common boards, surface, 25.00  
Stock, 25.00  
" C, 25.00  
" B, 45.00  
" A, 65.00  
Finishing Lumber, 35.00 to 35.00  
Flooring, 35.00 to 35.00  
Shingles, 3.00 to 4.00  
Lath, 4.80

## Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring, 1.00  
Fall No. 2, 1.10  
" No. 3, 1.00  
" No. 4, .90  
" Yellow, .23  
CORN—Per bu., .23  
White Old, .23  
Yellow, .23  
OATS—Per bu., .20  
RYE—Per bu., .25  
BARLEY—Per bu., .25  
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs., 3.75  
" No. 2, 3.50  
" No. 3, 3.25  
" No. 4, 2.70  
CORN MEAL, .90  
CORN CHOP, .65  
RYE CHOP, .75  
CORN & OATS, .75  
BRAN, .50  
SHORT, .65

## Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bushel, 125 to 150  
BRANS—Per bu.—White Navy, 2.25  
" Medium, 2.00  
" Common, 1.50  
Castor, 1.25  
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice, 12  
" Medium, 12  
CHEESE—Per lb., 10 to 12½  
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh, .6  
HOMINY—Per bu., 5.25 to 5.50  
VINEGAR—Per gal., .30 to .40  
POTATOES—Per bu., .50 to .65  
POULTRY—Chicken, Live, per doz., 2.00 to 2.25  
" Dressed, per lb., .09  
Turkey, .07  
Geese, .10  
ONIONS—Per bu., .40 to .75  
CABBAGE—Per dozen, .40 to .75  
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu., 1.25 to 1.50

May Brothers, Galesburg, Ill., want county agents for their late improved wind mill, the cheapest, strongest, and best in use. Retail price, \$50. Write for terms, cuts, etc.

## 8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

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

PRESCOTT & Co. Opposite T. & H. House.











**ROOT'S** Reliable Garden  
**SEEDS**  
Hot Bed Plants in their season. Man-  
ual and Plant List sent for stamp. "Fresh,  
practical and sensible."—*Am Ag*  
Address, J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.

**THE MAGIC COIN BOX**

Holds over **\$1.00** of Silver coin, in "Half Dollars," "Quarter Dollars," "Dimes," &c.

The merest movement of your thumb pushes the desired coin into your hand, and another coin immediately takes its place as if by magic. Never change in half the time with no danger of dropping any. Sample case, undomestic, plated, with **NICKEL SILVER**, sent post paid, **50 cts.** Agents! Traffic to commanding in coin boxes, for **\$1.00.** Agents wanted everywhere. Give Pay. Postage Stamp taken on order.

**MUTHINSON & CO.**  
12 Union Square, N. Y.

## Trees, Trees, Trees.

I have for the spring trade a large and varied assortment of Trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs, Grape Vines &c. &c., of nearly all the varieties that succeed well in our climate. Look at the prices of some of my surplus light stock suitable for shipping. Cash made accompany all orders and stock must be taken as specified. Price lists wholesale or retail sent to all applicants. At annexed rates I will pack in good condition and deliver at R. or express offices.

Apply our selection of varieties, 3 years, or selected, 1 year old.

	Per	100.	1000
From 2½ to 4 feet.....		\$5.00,	\$40.00
From 4 to 6 feet.....		10.00,	75.09
Cherries Early Richmond 2½ to 4 feet.....			

(Budded) .....	10.00
Early Richmond on their own roots 1 to 4 feet .....	10.00
Late Richmond and Carolina Morellas on their own roots, 2 to 5 feet .....	10.00

Concord Grapes 1 year .....	3.00	20.00
Mammoth Cluster Raspberry Tips.....	1 00	5.00
Wilson Albany Strawberry pr 1000	\$4.00 10.000	\$25.00
Linnaeus and Mammoth Rhubarb, .....	4.00	30.00
Lombardy Poplars. 2 to 4 feet.....	8.00	21.00

Cuttings of Poplars, Willows, Concord Grapes &c.  
&c., per 1000. . . . . \$2.50  
Address P. P. PHILLIPS, Oak Nursery, Law  
ence, Kansas. January, 15th. 1877.

**Matthews' Garden Seed Drill,**  
**Matthews' Hand Cultivat**  
 Matthews' Drill and Cultivator combined 

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**TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS.** Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack

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**AND NURSERIES**  
DOOR,  
**PLANTS and FLOWERS** ever made  
**GRIMES & GARROW, Pittsburgh, Pa**

**Barb Wire.**  
Under all patents  
it.

Barb. Best Paint, Rust Proof.  
**W. T. LAW SUITS.**  
 Safe to handle.

Absolutely  
*Rust*  
 Proof.

WIRE HEDGE CO.,  
77 Madison Street, CHICAGO,

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**BROWN'S**



**HOG AND PIG**  
**RINGER AND RINGS**  
 Only Single Ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the

**CHAMBERS, HERING & QUINLAN,**  
Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

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**AS WAGON!**



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**struction and Perfec-**  
**tion.**

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**President.**

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... Finish.  
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**Spring and Express Wagons.**

direction of the most skillful foreman in the U.S. these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin woods of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. One of the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

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**Works.**  
ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.

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one and Trimmings

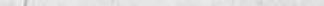
**NOTICE.**

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the State of Kansas for the sale of the MILWAUKEE  
able authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC  
an furnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots,  
stantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Mich-  
Hannibal Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plaster-  
the best brands manufactured.

your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon  
regular and price list.

**SPEAR. H. WILLIS.**





## NUFFIN BUT A BUNDLE OF GROANS.

It being generally known that no collection would be taken up, there was an unusually large attendance of Lame Kilners, and when the bell rang the audience to order every bench seemed taken. Brother Gardner seemed the very picture of rosy health as he shook the kinks out of his spine, and said:

"Gem'len, what am dat objeck on dat sky-blue stool ober dar?"  
 "Dat's de water pail," was the answer.  
 "Jess so, gem'len—jess so. If dat pail war painted red or blew what would it be?"  
 "Nuffin but a pail."

"Jess so agin. If we shud paint dat pail an' fresco de handle, an' silver-plate the hoops, an' call it de Tower ob London, it wouldn't be de tower enny moar dan it is now. We is all agreed on dat—all but de wimen. My ole woman, who am brack as wid de onespot of spades, lame in de left leg, an' wid no moar bewty dan de hump end of a butcher cart, frizzes a curl ober her left ear, ties a red ribbon aroun' her throat, puts on a bustle, squeezed her corset till she can't holler, and sails down the street wid de ideah in her ear dat she's a turkey of the first water. She reckons dat nobody can gaze on her without a shiver of admiration, and dat folks will imagine dat I own all de corner lots on de Brush-fa'm. But she's nuffin but my ole woman arter all—nuffin but a bundle o' groans, an' a heap o' aches. Walk out on de street an' what d'ye see? Ebery female in de lan' rubs paint on her cheeks, an' powder on her face. Dey frizz deir ha'r, squeeze up on deir corsets, nip along on deir toes, an' deir hull aim is to deceive de men inter believin' dat dey am hansum an' lubly. De uglier an' meaner-lookin' de woman am, de more she frizzes an' de harder she nips. De less money dey hev to dress on de richer de duds are, an' de moar jewelry dey wave aroun'. A man stan's up in de broad light of day, an' de hull world kin see if he's humbly an' ugly an' lame an' sneaky, but de woman sails along in a cloud of gorgousness, an' de laneness an' deception doan' come out till after she's got you fast. If a pig is a pig, why shud we call him a cookstove? El a woman is a woman, why de need of all dis paint an' powder, an' nippin' aroun'? De white man doan' pricate it, de nigger is sick of it, an' I tell you, gem'len, dat de time am comin' when this country am gwine to sigh mighty hard for a return ob de days when a clean calico dress an' a healthy woman went aroun' in company."—[Detroit Free Press.

A colored man, having admired a colored widow living in the next block above, but being afraid to come out boldly and reveal his passion, went to a white man of his acquaintance, the other day, and requested him to write the lady a letter asking her hand in marriage. The friend wrote, telling the widow in a few brief lines that the size of her feet was the talk of the neighborhood, and asking her if she could not pare them down a little. The name of the colored man was signed, and he was to call on her Sunday night for an answer. The writer of the letter met the nigger limping along the street, and asked him what the widow said. The man showed him a scratched nose, a lame leg, and a spot on his scalp where a handful of wool had been violently jerked out, and answered in solemn tones, "She did not say nuffin, an' I didn't stay dar mor'n a minute."

I look upon the man who never was known to make a blunder with a kind of pity; he has simply mist his destiny. I don't blame enny man for trying to lighten his load; even mules won't carry double without kicking up behind. I argy that is a man haint got enny conscience he haint got enny soul. Keep your feet warm, your head cool, and breathe thru yure noze, and doktors will be as skarse as undertakers at a pauper's phuneral. There is no klass that the world respects so much, and are willing to pay so poorly, as the philosophers. I do luv an' idea; I wouldn't give a cuss for one-half the epinyuns that are floating around the world. Next to an ackt ov repentence, for solid comfort and quiet satisfickshun, cums an act ov politeness. The man whoze conversashun is made up entirely ov what iz called wit iz the most uncomfortable kritter imaginable; I had rather stir up a hornet's nest than be stirred up by a fellow ov this kink.—Billings.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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



My annual Catalogue of Vegetables and Flower Seed for 1878 will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seeds ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seeds warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refund the order gratis. New Vegetables especially. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Pinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, and Mexican Corn, I offer several other new vegetables, this season and invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

**SEEDS, SEEDS**  
 For 1878.  
 Pure, Fresh and Reliable.  
 CROSMAN BROS. will send their beautiful Illustrated Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds to any address on receipt of stamp.  
 (Established 1840.) CROSMAN BROS., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S**  
 BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING  
**ROSES**

We deliver Strong Pot Roses, suitable for immediate planting, safely by mail, at all post-offices. A splendid variety, your choice, all labeled for \$1.12 for \$2.19 for \$3.26 for \$4.33 for \$5.40 for \$6.47 for \$7.54 for \$8.61 for \$9.68 for \$10.75 for \$11.82 for \$12.89 for \$13.96 for \$15.03 for \$16.10 for \$17.17 for \$18.24 for \$19.31 for \$20.38 for \$21.45 for \$22.52 for \$23.59 for \$24.66 for \$25.73 for \$26.80 for \$27.87 for \$28.94 for \$29.01 for \$30.08 for \$31.15 for \$32.22 for \$33.29 for \$34.36 for \$35.43 for \$36.50 for \$37.57 for \$38.64 for \$39.71 for \$40.78 for \$41.85 for \$42.92 for \$43.99 for \$45.06 for \$46.13 for \$47.20 for \$48.27 for \$49.34 for \$50.41 for \$51.48 for \$52.55 for \$53.62 for \$54.69 for \$55.76 for \$56.83 for \$57.90 for \$58.97 for \$59.04 for \$60.11 for \$61.18 for \$62.25 for \$63.32 for \$64.39 for \$65.46 for \$66.53 for \$67.60 for \$68.67 for \$69.74 for \$70.81 for \$71.88 for \$72.95 for \$73.02 for \$74.09 for \$75.16 for \$76.23 for \$77.30 for \$78.37 for \$79.44 for \$80.51 for \$81.58 for \$82.65 for 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