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THE KANSAS FARMER
Hudson \& Ewisa, Eatora, and Proprietors
Topoka, Kansac.

Money at 10 Per Cent.
 Ten the FARMER, of March 19th. I endorse their
naty
advice: "Dont borrow money at 10 per cent." Better live on corn bread and bacon, sorghum
molasese and rye ocfiee and wear the cat off
coler clothing of your eastern friend, than borrow
money. The one true way to independanc ie
to religiously live on two thirds of what you make, and accumulate the other third. If you
can make but 75 cents a day live on 50 cents,
other men do. When you have done that for other men do. When you have done that for
ten years you will be in a position to p pass usury
laws and say what intereat another man shall laws and say what intereat another man shall
receive for his savings. Capital, means saving, and self denial, on the part of some one. The
great fault of society is that fer are content to live within their means to-day. A man's labor
on a farm in the weat is worth $\$ 150$ a y yar and
hord hoard, equal to a total increase of $\$ 250$. The
working farmer in debt for his land cannot working farmer in debt ror his land cannot
spend more than that, or he is ifing on his
capital and that capital may be borrowed. If his property is his own he has a right to
spend all it brings if he is so minded. But if he spends the capital he has borrowed of another
man, does that man, does that give him a right
other man for lending it to him?
Take the average of crops and prices for any
7 years out of the last 21 reduced to a gold basis, and an 80 acre farm has produced 40 acres
corn, at 25 cents a bushel, $\$ 300 ; 20$ acres of Wheat, 75 cents a bushel, $\$ 300 ; 20$ acres of hay
and pasture to feed fcur cows and young calves and team to the value of $\$ 100$. Here is $\$ 700$ a
and the product-less labor $\$ 250$; grain for seed
$\$ 20 ;$ grain for horse keep $\$ \$ 0$; wear and tear o
ond team and tools $\$ 40$, in all $\$ 360$; leaving $\$ 340$ t
pay the interest on the value of the land personal property, and as that much land and
personal property can be purchased in Kansas
for $\$ 2,270$, it shows a profit of 15 per for $\$ 2,270$, it shows a profit of 15 per cent.
One abbe bodied mancan hande such a arm.
Now these Now these are facts or Kansas is not the good
country it is said to be and the Agricultural ReBut granting it to be all true, it does follow
that it is wise for $a$ man to borrow money at 10 per cent., or the calculations are based on the
average of things, and an average means that
for every 100 men, lialf will do as well or better and haif will do worse. It makes no allowance
for sickness or for wain of skill in farming, an
it does not allow of a man living beyond the $\$ 250$ a year that his laoor is worth, if he wants
to save enough to pay his debse. But it doe



 Yieit up, and cannot have the use of it iff
need $i$ Now if trea a piece of propery for sale
very cheas, I Iat go to my banker and deposit my 4 per cent, bond and he will take my note
and lend me 83,000 oin currency for a month for 1 per cent. I buy the property and before the
end of the month, find $a$ cuatomer and sell it a a profit of 11 per cent, pay the banker back hit
money and interest and have made 10 per cent. on my capital besides the er will not accept $a$ mortgage on a wettern farm,
he has no certain evidence of its value ori the tite is all clear. And then again, you men out
west get together every winter and talk repudime for my gold in paper that may be at a dis. count or in eilver that may beata a diecount, and
this and your usury laws make me and others timid about leting money go wet, except you the
tempt ue with a big interest to cover these
chen whe your crops, but we have not full confdence in dor men, unil they neknowiodge by heir pue
lic accs that a man has as good a right to sell his money to the highest bidder as he has his
horee."
you do contract debts do oot abuse the confi-
dence of thoe wlo trust you. If Kanase farm-

"Clegrthe Track for Progressive Implements I"

## The above Cut is intended to represent the New Departure Tongueless Cultivator, which <br> wew Departure Tongueleses Cnitivator, which was incoduced to the Kanses and western Mis- <br> 9. It runs steadier over cross furrows and unevenground. 10. On side-hill ground the wheels are al-

 souri farmers three years ago by Messers Trum-bull, Reynolds \& Allen, of Kansass City Mo who have always been foremoost in introducin improved machinery to the farmers of the new west. It is manufactured by Messrs Pattee
Bros. \& Co., Monmauth, Illinois. The trade on Bros. \& Co., Monmouth, Illinois. The trade on
this cultivator has been stendily increasing and
there is no reason there is no reason why it will not take the place
of the old atyle tongue cultivator)for it possess-
es many advantages, some of which are as foles many advantages, some of which are as fol-
lows:

1. That this is the most simple in construc1. That this is the most simple in construc
2. The front or carriage is composed entirely
ind of iron and steel.
3. It is more compact and occupies little 4. If is is ighter and requires less draft from team. It has no down draft or side presare.

It has no complicated evener-each hor
is compelled to do his share of the work.
8. The pitch of the shanks have safety
pin braces and can be adjusted to a nicety.
ns before, and while the droppers are placing the
plantsi t ramp the dirt gently upon those already plantsif tramp the dirt gently upon those already
covered; move up wagon and prepare for cover ing again as before. In this way 80 rodse can
be set in a very short time and a great deal better than by any other way that I know of. On
furrow turned upon the plants is sufficint till the
$\qquad$

## ays retained in the path of the team by the


12. It has four large twisted shovel.
deeper and will hill up the soil better.
13. It leaves a team with sound

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 13. It leaves a team with sound necks and } \\
& \text { chouddere, and in better condition for the har- }
\end{aligned}
$$

14. "The New Departure," having a highand wider clearance in the arch, will passe
ver corn in the most advanced stages of cultiover corn in the most advanced stages of calti-
vation, with the least injury to the tall stalks whereas, with other cultivators, the neck yoke,
ongue and braces' ench come in contact with


We would advise the farmers to give this cul your merchant, Mesers Trumbull, Reynolds \& Allen, propose to send it to any part of Kansas
or western Missouri, to your nearest Railroad point, freight paid, upon receipt of the price at
which any first-class cultivator is being retailed.
 state that the doctor seemed enthused with the
usefulness of S. E. V.
He said, "When I get my bee cellar in oper ation, I mean to partition off and light, finish and
 am satisfied that the cause of that very annoy-
ing malady is mainly from inhaling the pollen
of plants, which irritates the nasal and visual glands, and producess severe inflammation of such substaces in air transmitted by a aub-earth
air duct, will be entirely arrested, and the air
ind will be delivered in a condition as pure as it is
found anywhere in nature."
Several other physicions of this region have Several other physicions of this region have
taken the cue, and are greatly interested in the
proposed experiment of my enterprising and
It is to me more than probable, thatTrapping Gophert
As 1 am indebed to your hor your able corps of correspondents, I
throl that I can only repay by answering somefeel that I can only repay by answering some
request that may perhaps have the desired
information. Your correspondent from Hutch-

$\qquad$
and had considerable expense in resetting myhedge where he had destroyed it; also, a large
share of my potatoes he had taken. I madeseveral inquiries as to how I could overcomesee
pade and dig until I find the runway, which is dig a hed by the loose earth thrown up, the inches lower than the bottom of his runway, so $s$ to allow me to place my small steel trap in the runway, putting in some loose dirt around
trap so as to leave it level with his road ; then
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ to something on the surface, and the first trip
the litle gopher makes he will find himself caught. If Mr. Hayden, or anyone else, will purchase a few of these small steel trape, and se

Week's time they can rid their farms of all the
gophers that are doing them harm; of, if they can't procure the traps conveniently, dig a hele sufficiently deep to ndmit a stone jar where the
runway will cross it, and cover over with runway will cross it, and cover over with some-
thing to exclude the light, and when he comes along he will go right into it, and you have him
just the same, if the jar is sufficintly dep to just the same, if the jar is sufficiently deep to
prevent him climbing out of it. I prefer the steel trap, as they are the cheapest and the least
work in setting them. Respecifully,

## Distances to Plant Apple Trees, Eto.

 A correspondent of the FArmer (Mr. L. W. "18 feet apart." My prediction is that before fifteen years expire, Mr. Mott will regret that you remark, " 18 feet is too close, thrifty trees will soon require a space of twice 18 feet between Now for an illustration. One of my near neighbors, 15 years ago put out an orchard ofchoice fruit 18 feet apart. $H$ He is now in trouble, his trees are lapping each other so much so that a wagon has no business in the orchard.
He is talling of cutting doren every other tree to give rorm for the renainder. This is not an isolated case by any means; we
have some of the oldest orchards in have some of the oldest orchards in the state,
therefore we have a better opportunity to test this question of what distance to plant apart apple trees; they will therefore be 20 years old in the fill. They are two rods apart ( 33 feet), and in several cases the limbs have met togeth-
er. Whiat will they be in a fow years? There is $s$ wide difference of opinion among fruit growers-ranging from 18 feet to 33 feet, a dif-
ference of 15 feet-yet they are all anxiously striving to obtain the same object. This question needs agitation.
Those who have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Those who have not put out an orchard } \\
& \text { should visit the orchards which have been set } \\
& \text { out } 20 \text { years or over, which have been well car- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { out } 20 \text { years or over, which have been well car- } \\
& \text { ed for , and then they will see for themselves } \\
& \text { whether } 18 \text { feet or twiee that space is the best to }
\end{aligned}
$$

## whether 18 feet or twice that space is the best to adopt. The average distance of new orchards

 in this section of the country is 24 feet. Thefarmers are, in my opinion committing a great
error who plant their trees below these figures they will find it out in a few years.
A prevailing idea is, that trees in a prairie A prevailing idea is, that trees in a prairie
country grow low and scrubby. Scientific writers have given this notion their support. Prof.
Hayden of the Geological Survey of the Western Territories, admits that he regarded the pe
culiar characteristics of the soil and climate as but in a later report he acknowledges his error, and states that the experiments in forest culture
have changed his opinion. I have just measared three of my apple trees that are standing in a line; they measure 3 ft .5 in , 3 ft .8 in . and
4 ft .1 in . in cercumference, and these trees, be it
tit remembered, are only 19 years old from the
time of setting out, and on hirs villainons stench"" kinds of Ailanthus, one of which does not give forth a villainous stench." That it is a char-
acteristic of the Ailanthus to spread from its roots, is an objection. For several years I have
made repeated efforts to grow it in timber belts, only way is to put out in the spring vigorous
plants, and they may escape the rabbits. The plants, and they may escape the rabbits. The
Ailanthus will withstand a greater pressure,
when seasoned, than white oak

Vick Park, Rochester, N. Y

Editors Farmer :-Some years ago, I took your paper intending to settle in your country,
but altered my plans at that time. I now think seriously of coming to Kansas, and want to get
the most reliable book giving general informaword, the name and where published, you will oblige.
March, 2

## Sheep Dip.

The Western Rural gives the following as a good dip for sheep: Tobacoo 8 lbs , oil of tar
11 pints, soda ash 10 lbs, sof soas 2 lbs , water 25 gallons. Boil the tobacco, and dissolve the other ingredients in a few gallons of water, then add enough water to make up the twenty-five The temperature of the water should be kept at about 70 deg. Fahr. Keep each sheep in the
ath three or four minutes. This will not inbath three or fore
jure the wool.

| arm Stock. |  |  | eel | These birds feather enrly, have foll meaty reastes, are pony-built every way, are hardy as |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Let Us Have More Flesh and Less Fat. |  | fail |  |  |
|  | weather. While aheep have not suffered | by |  |  |
|  | the eheepheris have fed atoot all their hay | nd Bellfowers are mentioned as partial failures. var | va | st the Plym |
|  | the stock is thin in |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { back. } \\ \mathbf{M}_{r} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| have grown weaker these late years, but we in- | Cattle have suffer | me varieties which have been most sp |  | ecure broilers for June |
| wiser in matters of household economy. Even |  |  |  |  |
| on the tables of farmers fat pork is slowly-very slowly-giving place to a more sensible diet, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| and town people are fant learning to prefer for food the light bacon in place of the heavy, gross, |  |  |  |  |
| pickled pork, and are even beginning to refuse 0 pay the price of nutritions meat for in-nutritious and indigeatible tallow. The day is com |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | week of fat feeding. When first hatched a |
| tious wnd indigemitle thiow. The diy in com. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| blemish, except, perhaps, where it appears in delicate lines, like fine lace-work permeating |  |  |  |  |
| the juicy, thick flesh. <br> The fiard times seen in the last five yenrs in | eastward, their places have been taken by han drefs amall flocks, dairies and herds, until |  | the sale of seeds or plants. - Prairie Farmer. |  |
| this country, and the depression in all industries now felt in England, have served to thoroughly awaken consumers to the necessity of cconomizing in every way. In looking for a place | dreds of small flocks, dairies and herds, tu <br> the numbers are nore numerous than ev |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | While in these prisons the food of the chicks |
| of economy <br> to pay the price, of choice porter house steaks or fancy mutton chops, worth per |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| haps twenty cents porlhing for food for human |  |  |  |  |
| beings, and but little more for mechanical or other purposes. In the household it is almost useless, and people are no longer willing to buy that which they have learned is of no value |  |  |  | with milk can be gradually substituted. Meal lone is too fattening food, and does not furnish |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| There are those who, before the reveresesfollow. |  |  |  |  |
| ing the panic most be worthless. The panic brought them to the use of lean meat, and |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| they have discovered that the meat of lean kine was at least more profitable if it was not as tender and juicy as that accompanied with a thick |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | plant nother row, and, ater ander another row. Continue in this way :nti! you |  |  |
| Those buyers who can afford to do so insist upon having the fat trimmed from the meal they buy, but the poor man cannot afford this One working man remarked to a butcher in |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Englaud, "I would like to eat such meat as that you have just trimmed, but I cannot afford it. This fat costs me less per pound, and it goes |  |  | crop, <br> killed. Wheat ; looking well in titis county in spite |  |
| farther in the family. My children cannot eat as much of it as they would of the lean." But | Kansas Horticulture |  |  |  |
| in buying food it is nutriment we want, and of that very little is to be found in fat-scarcely |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| any in fict. We do ono need hie fit o keep up animal heat as our foefethers may have wanted |  |  |  |  |
| far better to clothe ourselves warmly than to try to keep the body warm by filling ourselves with |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| heat-producing food The question will be asked, what would yon |  |  |  |  |
| have us do? Are we to be called upon to change entirely the plan and purposes of our feeding, and no longer try to produce fat animals for the |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| before you. When you sit down to eat a beef- |  |  | , |  |
| cut of the chunks of fat with which the beast was blanketed thickly, and leave them to be thrown into the waste barrel for the ham fat mann. forn futed yiedd to you a mouthful or so of | w |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ciated by the average farmer.-Massachusetts |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | fessional Men and Poult |
| stomach. You push it aside. It is worthless to you. The consumers for whom youn are fate |  |  |  |  |
| tening other beats like the one of which yonhave been ating, have perhaps more delicate |  |  |  | that they must demand respect by virtue of the |
|  |  |  | Spring Chickens. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| no good purpose, and the result is that you must acept for your tallow what tallow is worth |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| The retail dealer cannot force upon his customer that which is useless and distasteful, and so |  |  |  |  |
|  | R |  |  |  |
| they will not buy it of you. There is no help for vou. You must raise an | parallel belt of three counties in width running | back again before the ground is dried in the pres |  |  |
|  | of north and south through the state, embrucing |  |  |  |
| -which is lean enough too-will not fill the bill. Scrub cattle and sheep are often lean |  |  | and mutton, wass valued at a 1 little less than tour hundred millions of dollars. The statistics of |  |
|  |  |  | try are not given fully, but on the supposithat each family on the average consumes |  |
| enough to escape all objection on the score of grease, but they will scarcely answer. What is wanted is an animal which, with broad, thick |  |  |  | About Eg |
| back, and rich, , juicy, tender flesh, has yet litleor no outside fat, and not over much kidney |  |  |  | We have seen dyspeptics who suffered untold torments with almost every kind of food no |
|  |  |  |  | liqu |
| tallow. Breed for flesh and not for grease and you will meet a want already strong and which | ${ }^{\text {foll }}$ |  |  |  |
| will ere long be imperativ. ${ }_{\text {To urge breders to bred for lean and feders }}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{d} \\ & \mathrm{w} \text { solid } \\ & \text { mend } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | , |  | on their cows, they will find them to pay a |  |
| carry our natives through the markets at a fair ine sems to be necesesry, because without |  | him liberally with coal oil, but it | ter per cent. on the capital invested thal | $8$ |
|  |  | hurt his digestion a partic |  | - of the egg with the white |
| that fat the meat would be poor, stringy and Yet tew who have given the matter | ${ }_{e r}^{\mathrm{ed}}$ |  |  | alon |
|  | $1{ }^{1}$ periments the favorite |  | - weighing five or six pound, will sell for twice | $\text { ethem the } \text { en }$ |
|  | is includes | (hori) and poured into all the wounds. I |  |  |
|  |  | in took harsoap and made a salve of it an | - ${ }^{\text {ofving, while the cost of production is but a tri- }}$ | it |
|  | - sixth and seeventh districts, are, for winter, Ber |  | lie more. In this matter of chicken-raising, it is the early chick that cathes the coin. In | Hard boiled eggs are not half so bad |
| In our experience of cattle raising we recall | Davis, Winesap, Yellow Bellflower, White Pip pin, Tallman Sweet, King of Tompkins County |  |  | raw eggs, even in egg-nog. - Indiana |
|  | Jonathan, Baldwin and Grimed Golden summer, Red Astrachan, Sweet June, B | r. only bored two trees when I succeeded in exter- |  | - A Soak For See |
| cropped out of scrub parents. Unlike any of her kin, she grew large, with flat back and | of ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  |  | Some corn-raiser advises the soakin Some cornide of lime, and says: |
| heavy buttocks, having all the signs of a well |  | terminate sand-burrs from my dooryand. I |  | - corn in chioride ordime, and says: |
| heary buttocks, having al the signs of a welfattened animal. Much to the chagrin of her owner she proved to be barren and was butchered before completing her third year. ${ }^{\text {lon }}$, dressed she provedwith searce a vestige of fat about the carcass. This was a freak of nature, but is proof that such catt duced. |  | have cut and raked and burned, but every spring they are there in all their glory, with all |  | 11 |
|  | jeet to blight, Yellow Bellfower un |  | he |  |
|  |  | what will |  |  |
|  | ss. ${ }^{\text {sin }}$ | alpa Liter | True, they are sometimes used as briilers at | , |
|  | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| The Live-Stock Outlook in Colorado. March is more than half gone and we have been fortumate in having plesant March |  | end | bird. This he discovers in the Domi |  |
|  |  | onioides) is a variety obtained origin Savannah, Ga., sent to the North Atla | their more fashionable descendants, the mouth Rocks. | Go slow on this. Try a pint of corn port results to the Kansas Farmer. |


| uf Horse-Racing and Gambling. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| The curse of horse-racing and consequent abling annually carried on at county and |  |
|  |  |
| cially the west, has received a substanti eck by a wise decision of Judge Ross, <br>  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| the so-called agricuitural fairsor |  |
| suppose there is no la gambling in Nebraska, |  |
|  |  |
| ir fairs going into the $p$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| agricultural commu |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow}$ |  |
|  |  |

In this spectacte there is nothing but a woman,
dresed in shor kirist her Iggs encased in
wosted hose, walking monotonously around a sawd ast ellisphe, about which sit a number or
pecetator, who every now and then break out spectaton, who every now and then break out
apparenty without hyme or reason, into frantic appluse. Atter walking round a certain
number ot times, she goes of finto room, where
she falls asleep. After a certain number of days she fals alleep. After a certain number of days
of this her feet begin 0 swell and beome pain-
fult; later on she begins $w$ se visions, and walks
 her work. When she finally leaver the track,
she is in a condito which makes continuous
medicial attendace which medical attendance a necessity to a ave her hifie.
It is nothing more or
slows
slow torture, which does not a public trial by






 for a long ialf of congres. It was a petition to
doy in bhal
the Almity to thwart the desigse of evil and to cool the passions of our representatives.
We mut confess that it had the effect to portray the character of congress more vividy than
anything we have heard for a long time. To pray for protection from the very source to
which the country has aright tolok for pro
tection, is puting congreses pretty well down in the scale. But the minister was right in his
idea. This country ger equal whe the itting of it congres. . From the
moment congres opens its session until it closes. in, hiere is a a eeing of unrest throughout the
nation. The concern seems to be regrded $a s$ a nation. Rec concensenesproximity ton andighted
powder magzine
torch; and that is ibout what it is. In no oher place can there be found such an exhibition of
ceckeesness and passion. While congrees should be sober, dignitified and wise, it is di-. being resorted to by others, seaure that unity of half as diligently politiss from a farmers stand rectly the reverse. It is no wonder that th
people dread the arrival of the hour for $i$ io

Zatrous of efugbandxy.
galuertisements.



## 






| From an address delivered before <br> York grange we make the following extr <br> the importance of the social features |
| :---: |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

$\qquad$


WATER! WATER!
$\square$

BERKSHIRE PIGS college farm.

$\qquad$ verance disieipline, vigor and hardihood.
such materals were the firt Purtitn made fil
prototypes of the stern New England rocks on prototypes of the stern New England rocks on
which they landed. In Iarge degree they sup-

## A. Z. BLODGETT, Y, <br> 

Clydesdale Horses,

| their useful lives of toil, but pour on a little of | Iesdale Horses, |
| :---: | :---: |
| the oil of human gladness, and the flame wild | Cly |
| burn the brighter. To this end celitivat amusenents, cultivate music, cultivate all |  |
|  |  |



UXZ DE HOETY




$\qquad$

TSSSMR PIGS
 one who takes an agricilutural paper. The rest
study politios, and instad of peting a living trom the som with one or two others, ise all that
it. My farm, wis. romains for miles around not mortgaged."
Thus speaks an Indiana Farmer. That man tells, in a a thor
In
sentence, what keeps so many farmen's noese sentence, what keeps so many
-the grindstone. They spend their time in stady sional ofice-hunters in office. Let them study in point, and the evil complained of will soon
Are gin to mend. fare gin to mend.


Puro Brode poultry,


GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs.

Dork Brahma and whito Loghorn

## LOOK HERE!

 Choice Short-Horns from the Kentucky Blue Grass Regionss. n" Thitry-Five hexd of Young Short-Holns,

 | ancetoran are trom the best herde. |
| :--- |
| 1 mean bustanes, need the money and am bouma to |



A. J. BAYNE

THE KANSAS FARMER. HODSOO \& EWIING, Eaitora \&
Topoka, Zestas.
 Prospectus of "The Daily Capital." On Monday, April 21, 1879, the undersigned,
proprietors of the "Kansas FARMER Steam Print-
ing House," will commene the ing House," will commence the publication in
Topeka, of The Daily CAPrTAL, an evening paTopeka, of The Daily CAPrTAL, an evening pa-
per, Republican in principle and independent
in politites, the price of which will be 10 cents
per week, delivered by carrier or through the per week, delivered by carrier or through the
post effice. The paper will be issued in usual
folio form, pages $14 \times 21$ inches, five columns to the page.
The Cepritil will contain the latest telegraph-
ic, state and county news. Particular attention will be given to local city news, political, social
educational and religious. In all that pertains
to the welf to the welfare of Topeka and Kansas, the Cap
ITAL will be a friend and advocate. The pub-
lication of the CApITAL is undertaken as a busi ness matter, a par
Publishing House.
We shall place the paper before the people
upon its merits, as a live, progressive newspaper, conducted upon business principles. We believe
every citizen can aford to place in his family a
good daily newspaper at 10 cents per week.
We such a journal as the Carital, to give it
trial.
Very truly,
HUDSON \& EWING, How to Increase the Value of Farm The man who makes a specialty of any busi-
ness, ns a rule, produces a superior article.
This is notably true in the rearing of thorough-
bred stock. Men who bred stock. Men who devote their livees and
fortunes to propagating a pure race of
 relied on to transmit the qualitites most desired
to their offspring. Men engaged in ordinary to their offispring. Men engaged in ordinary,
mixer farming cannot do this. They lack
either the knowledge, tion enner the knowledge, time or opportunities,
and sometimes all of these, requisites to success
It is, therefore, rarely the part of wisdom or economy for farmers to attempt to waisem mares
to bread $f \circ$ It It will generally pay them two-
fold to purchase the fold to purchase them from well-known breeders,
or hire the services of such stock if they are not
in a condition to buy. Never keep half-breeds and scrub males to breed from. The best
heifers, the off-spring of a thoroughbred short
horn or other breed of cattle should be kent mothers, but the sire ehould be of pure blood
every time. Make this a cast-iron rule, if farm stock. It is fully as important to carry tion to the value of stock, as to adhere to topor-, in
breeding horses, or any other breeding horres, or
breed from mongre
be at all avoided.
If farmers were alive to their own interest
they would liberally patronize profesional
breeders, and breeders would present every inducement in the way of prices to cultivate an
increase the trade between themselves mers. The farmer's stock would very often sel
for double the price he receives for it if his mares, cows, etc., had been severed by thorough-
bred males. This is one of the important truths which should be coustantly pressed home
upon the farmers, and breeders should leave no upon the farmers, and breeders should leave no
stone unturned to bring this reform in stock-
raising about. They have been too intent in raising about. They have been too intent in
striving to hold up their animals to fabulous
prices. It would pay them much better to be prices. It would pay them much better to
able to sell ten animals at $\$ 100$ to $\$ 150$ api
than one for $\$ 500$. If this couse was stead than one for $\$ 500$. If this course was steadily
pursued by farmers for ten years, it cannot be
doubted that the value of farm stock would be doubted that the value of farm stook would be
much more than doubled, if the present course
of breeding from mongrees is continued. Farof breeding from mongrels is continued. Far-
mers will never be bale to separate themselves
from "hard lar truths are learned and acted upony. Why simi-
should any farmer consume time and producing $\$ 500$ worth of stock, when by a wise
system of the use of thoroughbred males, he could produce $\$ 1,000$ from the same expendi-
ture? And yet nineteen out of twenty are doing ture? And yet nin
this very thing.
The American Farmer and his Mission. There is no other business demands so diver-
sified a knowledge as agriculture. Hence a large siiced a knowledge us agriculture. Hence a large
class of subjects is discussed in agricultural
papers of the first class, and this field



| A Prosperous Sign. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| all |  |
| to | Griesa Bros. have hoisted the sign of "Tr |
| ti- |  |
| from Kansas Home Nurserses," on our stre |  | A DAILY PAPER

From the Capital of Kansas! Ton Woeks for One Dollar.

The welcome rain came on Sunday morning
last, when Topeka and this vicinity were visited


## 






















sugtil time to arrange in a preardance with this
interest in, pivoing it prome farmers realize their

## Time to Shear Sheep.

How soon will it do to shear sheep? Is
best to shear early or late?
Newton, Kansas,
N. HENSHAW.
Newton, Kansas,
About the time the apple trees begin to bloom.
-Ed.

## Courteons Railway Officiele

Ono of the edition of tho Amerien 4 Agriakh
$\qquad$

the pleasure of travel in the west and north-
west. Every one is impressed with their olig-
ing disposition and civility as controsted with
ing disposition and civility as contrasted with
the impatience and often rudeness of the aver-
age railway employe in some older states. In
age railway employe in somene older states.. In
journeying ten thousand miles over the roads in
In
journeying ten thousand miles over the roads in
Illinois, IIwa, Wicoonsin, Minnesota, and in
the vast country west of the Missouri river, I
In
the vast country west of the Missouri river, I
have everywhere found conductors, titket
agents, and baggagemen reazy and willing to
to
agents, and baggage-men ready and willing to
answer inquires, and to contribute every way in
their power to the comfort and pleasure of trav-
ors on the long stretch of the Union Pacific
railroad to voluntarily seat themselves near you
and point out the various objects of interest as
the train speeds through Nebraska, Wyoming,

 haps one explanation or thir civinit and courr
ey hine in the fact that the railway trins in the nemere states are lees crowded, and the om-
ploge have therefore more time to be accomployes have therefore more timo to te accom-
modating. But there is alwyys time to be civil, and it is apparent that the western roads make a point of securing employes who will be polite
to the public. The eastern would do well to pattern after the western railionds in another
matter-that is, in rewarding and promoting faithful servants without regard to outside influences. Some of these roads frequently undergo
change in the general management and control, but the rank and file of the employes are re tained in their places to be promoted as zoa three engineers on the Peninsula branch of the Chicago \& Northwestern road, who had been
faithful as engineers, were surprised at simul taneously receiving their commissions as con
ductors of passenger trains. There is good management in acts of this kind." Cultivation of Spinach The French call this desirable vegetable the
"scavenger of the stomach," because it it so
healthful an article of food in the early spring healthful an article of food in the early spring
time, and in the coty markets it always finds plenty of purchasers, but it is iot cultivated in
the country an plentinuly as is merits demand Cowsipat dandelions and beet greens supersed.
it almost entirely but but my taste none of then
equal spinach in the delicacy of its faver. It a gross feeder, requiring a o rich, heavy soil to
grom it as rapidy as it demands- it not flourish in a poor sandy demands-(it with, whil if the seedd are sown very early, they will come
forward quickly, and make a very palatable ad
dition to the table. There are two kinds spinach; the round leaf, for saring planting, and
the pointed leaf, a prickly spinach, which used for fall plant, ang, and can be owed early
in October, in rown so far apart that they can lie in October, in rows so far apart that they can
kept free rom weeds. When snow threatens the beds can be covered with stabbe litter or
dried leaves, and the plants will need no care
until the frost is ont of the ground, when the soil can be dug up lightly, and a top dressing
of manure given.,
In the suburbs of large cities, spinach is one of the most productive of early, crops, and it is
cut very often, and sold in gieat quantities.cut very of
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the seat of the disense, and give almost instant the seat of the disense, and give almost instan
relief. 25 . a box.
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splendid number, more profisely illustrated,
possible, than usual. The publishers think
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surpase any former number ever issued, an
we are not prepared to dispute the claim, but we are not prepared to dispute the ci
it it sequal toits former self there is
its readers will be entirely satistied.
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in mending glothes than in getting farm stock
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stores the sick, strengthens the weak, improve the appetite, and will keep the stock in a thriv-
ing condition, for it supplies the valued quali-
ites in gras, Sold by sall druggists. ties in grass. Sold by all druggists. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.-
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be pleased to lean that
ceeded, from direction of several profesional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime
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taste. and its ofecto in lung complaints are
truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who ho hau
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div effected an entire y effected an entire cure.
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| giteraxy aud glourcotic. $\square$ <br> Anemone. <br>  <br> The Bride's Trial. $\qquad$ <br> will put on a man's character, according to the eyes with which they may view him. In the <br> opinion of some, Mr. Benjamin Benedict-not our hero exactly, but the next thing to t , his <br> uncle-was a gentleman, a scholar and a phil- anthropist; while others, quite as well qualified <br> to renson and decide, wonder that such a mon- ster was allowed to walk the earth unchallenged. <br> For old Ben Benedict was just the sort of man to provoke and plenee in alternations-human <br> March day, with streaks of sunshine and chill- <br> ing gusts sandwiched through his nature. People who knew him liked him passing well, but it sometimes took a lifetime to know him as <br> he really was. " ' "You will be to like my uncle, darling," said Huge Benedict to his young wife." "He is <br> eccentric, and he is sterling," Rachel did not anser, but her blue eyes were wistful and full of perplexity, <br> were wistful and fall of perplexity. Uncle Ben, whom she had never seen, but of whom she had heard much, was to her an inscrutable <br> riddle, whom she feared more than she was willing to acknowledge; for Hugh's fature de <br> pended to a certain extent upon Uncle Ben Benedict, and with Hugh's future her own was <br> bound inseparaty, She was a fair, fresh looking girl, with vel- <br> vety cheeks, bronze-bright hair, and features as correct and delicately cut as a cameo. Hugh <br> Was quite certain that Uncle Ben could not see her without loving her; but then these young <br> She was sitting in the fireligith, at their lodg- ings, when the old gentleman first teheld <br> and the only warning she had of his presence she saw reflected in Ho <br> "My dear, how do you do?" said the old gentleman, kissing Rachel on both cheeke <br> And she thought he was not so terribe, after all! <br> He turned to Hugh when he had thus uncer- emoniously made himself acquainted with his <br> new niece-in-law. "Well, young man, are you ready to leave these lodgings and go to your new <br> asked; for be it known that the old genetleman had given Hugh and Rachel a wedding present <br> of a new house wherein they were to live. "Quite, sir," Hugh answered, cheerily. <br> "Yes." "All right." And Menedict sat down to spend the <br> evening and enjo himself. "Well, sir?" said Hugh, when his uncle was taking leave, and paused on the front door steps <br>  |  |  |  | gadvertisements. <br> In answering an advertisement found in these stating that they saw the advertisement in the <br> FREE <br>  <br> $\$ 71$ DDY to ngens any aidy for top $\qquad$ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> GRAPEVIMES, <br> THE LADY ORAPE. $\square$ <br>  <br> The mason \& hamlin organ co. $\square$ <br>  <br> WOOL-GROWERS $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br>  <br> "The best Thing in the Wost," <br> ATCHSONH, TOPEXA \& SANTA FE R R. A1 <br> LANDS IN KANSAS. $\qquad$ <br> ALL ABOUT <br> EAMNEAS: <br> ROSS \& McClintock. $\qquad$ <br> TOPEKA, K KONSAS. $\qquad$ <br> Land! Land! Land! hOMES FOR THE PEOPLE 350,000 ACRES <br> Bourbon, Crawford \& Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS, <br> Still owned and offered for sale by the MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY $\qquad$ AT DATE OF PURCHASE. For Further Informer <br> JOHN A. CLARK, <br> Hay Raking Apparatus, $\square$ |
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