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The Stock Interest.

SKIM-MILK FOR PIG FEEDING.

An important experiment has recently been concluded with feeding sweet skim-milk against sour skim-milk as a feed for pigs, at the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station.

The pigs used in this experiment were small Yorkshires and Berkshires. The test began May 23 when the pigs were about eight weeks old. For the two weeks previous the pigs were fed nothing but skim-milk and at the beginning of the test they were a remarkably even lot.

The skim-milk used was part of the time from cold deep setting and partly from the separator. When from cold setting, that which was fed sweet was warmed before it was given to the pigs. The sour skim-milk was left in an open barrel and was not fed until it was thoroughly soured and loppered. The meal was not mixed with the milk until feeding time, so that the sour skim-milk was fed with sweet corn meal. The station conducted a similar experiment test a year ago, and on the publication of the results, showing that the sour milk was equal in value to the sweet, the criticism was quite widely made that the corn meal being not mixed until feeding time the test was not a fair one, and that the results are consequently not reliable. This criticism is foreign to the test, and entirely mistakes its object and the lesson to be drawn from it. The idea is not a testing of the relative value of sweet and sour corn meal, but the value of sweet skim-milk as compared with sour skim-milk. What suggested the test was the advice given to creamery men in many agricultural papers to heat the skim-milk as soon as it came from the separator and sterilize it so that it would keep sweet until fed. Many creameries have put in expensive apparatus for this purpose, and are daily putting themselves to a good deal of trouble and considerable expense to accomplish this object. The design of our test was to learn whether anything was gained by thus keeping the milk sweet. The figures obtained last year and during the present test speak for themselves, but the addition of corn meal to the sweet milk and letting them sour together would be something never done by the judicious farmer and would defeat the object of the experiment.

In every case the pigs were fed all the skim-milk they could eat until they were taking six quarts each daily. This amount was then kept constant, and whatever more the pig could be induced to eat was made up of wheat bran and corn meal in varying proportions. One-half of the pigs had sweet skim-milk and the others sour skim-milk.

The four pigs on sweet milk gained during the growing period from May 23 to October 13, 172, 177, 179 and 187 pounds respectively, a total of 715 pounds. During the same time the four pigs on sour milk gained 171, 173, 166 and 178 pounds, a total of 688 pounds. Thus in each case the pig on sweet milk has gained more than its mate on sour milk, an average of three and one-half and a total of twenty-seven pounds. If the experiment had stopped here the verdict would have been decidedly in favor of sweet milk, but when the crowding for market began results were just reversed. During the finishing off process, from October 13 to November 11, the pigs on sweet milk gained 77, 65, 55 and 43 pounds, a total of 240 pounds, while the pigs on sour milk gained 82, 72, 70 and 51 pounds, a total of 275 pounds, and a gain over the pigs on sweet milk of thirty-five pounds. It followed then that at the time of killing the two sets of pigs had made substantially the same gain.

A queer fact developed when the pigs were killed, and one for which no satisfactory explanation has been given. Each pig that had been fed sweet milk shrank more in dressing than its mate on sour milk. The per cents of shrinkage for the sweet milk pigs are 21, 16, 18 and 19, an average of 18 per cent. The sour milk pigs shrank 16, 14, 17 and 11 per cent., an average of 14 per cent., or 4 per cent. less than the pigs

on sweet milk. This 4 per cent., or about eight pounds per pig, represents the total gain of the sour skim-milk over the sweet skim-milk.

This is much the same result as test obtained last year, when the same matter was investigated.

The difference in the results obtained from feeding sweet skim-milk and sour skim-milk are so little that not much can be claimed in favor of sour milk. Nor do we desire to claim any advantage from its use. The object of the experiment has been attained when it is shown, as these two years' work do show most conclusively, that sour skim-milk is at least equal in feeding value to sweet skim-milk. Hence, farmers need not be afraid that they are losing money every time the milk sours on the way home from the creamery, and creamery men need not go to any expense or trouble to so handle the skim-milk as to sterilize it and keep it sweet.

Swine at the Fairs.

At the last annual meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, P. A. Pearson, of Kinsley, gave a brief paper on the advantages and disadvantages of exhibiting swine at the fairs:

"Among the advantages of exhibiting at fairs is, that in seeing other swine and comparing them with our own we are enabled to form a more correct estimate of our own than we could do if we did not have the opportunity to compare them. Perhaps almost every man thinks when he shapes an animal for exhibition that he has a world-beater, for he perhaps fails to see the weak points in his own animal, being blinded by his admiration of some of the better points in his animal in which he really does excel. But when we place them on exhibition at fairs, and compare them with others in their class, we are enabled to see where ours lack in filling the standard of perfection. Now, we have by this comparison learned our first lesson. Knowing where our animal is wanting, we at once seek one of the opposite sex that excels in those points where ours are weak. We secure that animal, mate them and find that their offspring are a great improvement over their ancestors, in other words, that their progeny will have the better points of both parents.

"By this exhibition and comparison, followed by purchasing and mating, the exhibitor has gained an advantage that he perhaps never would have done had he not been an exhibitor, both in improving his herd and in a financial way, for the better hogs we send out the higher prices we will be able to get for them, and a man that makes a business of exhibiting at fairs and pursues the course that I have suggested will soon be known as a breeder that has superior stock.

"I have spoken of the selfish side. There is a general side to this question, and that is from the fact that our fairs are largely attended by farmers and breeders who raise more or less swine, and being able to see improved stock, are stimulated to try their hand. They purchase good animals and breed them. They by this means help to improve the stock of the entire country. Hence a general benefit accrues by reason of our stock being on exhibition at fairs, where all can learn a lesson and see the advantages of having improved stock.

"The disadvantages are very few. There is one disadvantage that the breeder has to contend with in exhibiting at fairs, and that is in having to meet men who exhibit but few of their own breeding, but buy up the better ones and place them on exhibition at the leading fairs, thereby gaining an undue advantage over those of less means but perhaps for better breeders. This should be corrected by inducing our fair associations to offer their largest premiums for stock bred and owned by exhibitor. A second disadvantage comes from the fact that fair associations do not offer sufficient premiums to pay the expense of exhibiting, and don't pay what they do offer."

Of the fattening qualities of alfalfa, it has been demonstrated at the stock yards in Kansas City that three and one-half tons of alfalfa will fatten a

steer, and give a greater increase than ninety-five bushels of corn, and at the same time will make better beef.

National Swine Breeders' Association.

The National Swine Breeders' Association announces the following program for their eleventh annual meeting, to be held in Assembly hall, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., October 13, 1893: Address, S. E. Morton, President, Camden, Ohio. Reports, John G. Springer, Secretary and Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "The Swine Industry," Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. "Care of Boar," Charles J. Stuckey, Atlanta, Ill. Discussion, led by I. N. Barker, Thornton, Ind. "Care of Sow," Geo. F. Davis, Dyer, Ind. Discussion, led by J. B. Cunningham, Edin, Ill. "Swine Feeding," Theodore Louis, Louisville, Wis. "The Breeding Pen," Geo. S. Prine, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Discussion, led by A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill. "Necessity for Thorough Organization," W. W. McClung, Waterloo, Iowa. Discussion, led by S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio.

This meeting, occurring during the Swine exhibit of the World's Columbian Exposition, will be largely attended, and its proceedings will be of unusual interest and benefit. In order that the same be published immediately after the meeting, members of the association not expecting to have the pleasure and profit derived by personal attendance, are requested to at once forward to the Secretary their annual dues, \$1.00, so that a copy of the proceedings, when published, may be sent them.

Swine breeders who have not united with this association should now do so, and thus give their individual aid towards the advancement of the great industry in which they are engaged. By the payment of \$1.00 for membership fee names of breeders will be placed on and published among the roll of members and will be entitled to a copy of the proceedings of the coming meeting when printed, and in addition there will be at once sent to them the proceedings for five preceding meetings of the association. These proceedings of past meetings contain most excellent papers, addresses and discussions on matters of vital interest to the swine industry, and are alone worth more than the amount required for membership fee.

Weaning Young Pigs.

If at five or six weeks old the young pigs are eating and growing well, increase their feed, giving them all that they will take, and decrease the feed of the sow gradually for nearly two weeks. At the end of this time the two strongest youngsters of the litter are taken away. Again, after two days, another pair, and so on till all are weaned. This tends to even up the different pigs of the litter, if there is any variation in size and uniformity in a lot, and add to their selling value. By following this course the sow is given the very best chance, and any danger of spoiling her milking qualities is prevented, which is very important if she is to continue to be a brood sow.—*Canadian Live Stock Journal.*

The first thing to do in the morning is to water your horses. If fed on dry hay and grain during the night they become thirsty, and a few swallows of water will cool their stomachs and give them a better appetite. Next give them a good currying and brushing. After breakfast put the harness on them and go to work, and every time you let them rest examine their harness and see if everything is in order. Keep their manes out from under the collar, and keep the collar clean. When you go to dinner pull off the harness, and after dinner curvy the sweat off. Then wash their shoulders with cold water and it will take the heat out of them. Make your grain ration half corn and half oats ground. Mix together well and feed plentifully. This makes the best summer feed for work horses.

The first step in securing fast walkers is to breed from stallions and mares that are good walkers, then train a colt to a fast walk instead of a trot.

The Sheep Supply.

"About the most discouraged men in the stock business at present are the flockmasters," says the *Chicago Drovers Journal*. "The deluge of sheep that has poured into this market for the past six months has been sufficient to paralyze any kind of a market, but up to June prices were in pretty good shape, due more to inflated prices of other meat products than to the natural law of supply and demand.

"This indiscriminate marketing in itself was sufficient to sadly impoverish the future supply, for many dealers let loose root and branch. Now comes the time when feeders want to stock up. The sheep are to be had, in fact there is a decided surplus of this grade of stock on hand, but those with a disposition to buy haven't the money or can't get it. It is, therefore, pretty certain that there will be a remarkable falling off in receipts of sheep later on, and without a doubt the year 1893 will stand as the heaviest for several years to come."

In view of the foregoing condition farmers and feeders in the corn belt should take advantage of the panicky situation, as advised in the *FARMER* last week, and buy now when so many want to sell, and at the same time steady the situation among the range sheep-owners and prevent an over-marketing.

It requires so little capital to stock up with sheep now, therefore it is peculiarly appropriate for many of our stockmen to do so at this time. The low price of wool, of course, is discouraging, but not more so than wheat. Yet but few farmers think of abandoning wheat-growing, and how much more ruinous it would be to have a wholesale desertion of the sheep business when, as a matter of fact, there is no other branch of the animal industry which is farther from the point of over-production than sheep.

The common whine and lugubrious wail that goes forth every time there is a slump in wool that "it don't pay to raise sheep any more," is inexcusably absurd.

Sheep husbandry is a natural and necessary industry for this country, and, properly conducted, will compare favorably with any other agricultural pursuit. In any event there, will always be a number of shrewd and intelligent farmers who will become prosperous because they had the good sense to stay by their flocks in adverse times.

Swine Scraps.

Those who have tried field peas for hogging down are requested to report results.

There is no money in putting extra weight on hogs to be marketed in the immediate future. Additional fat only means a lower price as things are now.

Probably never before this year were hogs turned into the wheat field to harvest an abundant crop, and it is to be hoped that this will never occur again, if brought about by the low price of that cereal.

It is to be hoped that the experiment stations will give us more slaughter tests of wheat-fed hogs. The low price of wheat has opened a new field for feeders, and the stations can help settle some of the questions which have arisen in connection with it.

It is said to be so dry in some parts of the country that farmers have to soak their pigs in the river before they will hold slop. While it is hardly that dry, yet this may serve to keep in mind the fact that pigs should have more liberal rations of slop or other feed now that pastures are shortened by the drought.

It might be well to think of winter shelter for the hogs and plan to provide something that will help save heat and feed during the winter. Study out some cheap and handy method of sheltering the hogs. There is no need of an expensive house; in fact, "hog palaces" do not, as a rule, pay. Cheapness, comfort and convenience are three things which should be kept in mind in planning for hog shelter.

The hot and dry weather of August is usually hard on hogs. Fat hogs suffer more from heat than any other class of animals. It is not only well to keep from driving hogs during the heat of the day, but it is a good plan to provide as cool a place as possible for them. This can be done in various ways. Thick shade along creek banks or near a spring forms the most pleasant places for lounging. When such places are unavailable sheds should be built to shelter them from the hot sun.—*National Stockman.*

Agricultural Matters.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR AUGUST.

Corn.—The August report shows that the condition of corn has declined a little over six points during the past month, the average for the entire month being 87, as against 93.2 for the month of July. This decline is due to the drought, which has proved both extensive and persistent. While, in some parts of the country, the continued dry weather has injured the crops beyond recovery, it is nevertheless true, as to the larger portion of the area devoted thereto, that improvement is not only possible, but, with a sufficient rainfall through the month of August, will be assured. The averages in the principal States are: Ohio, 85; Indiana, 79; Illinois, 81; Iowa, 102; Missouri, 95; Kansas, 82; Nebraska, 84.

Spring Wheat.—There has been a considerable falling off in the condition of spring wheat since last month, amounting to something over seven points, the average condition the present month being 67, as against 74.1 for the month of July. The condition by States is as follows: Wisconsin, 70; Minnesota, 67; Iowa, 87; Nebraska, 58; South Dakota, 63; North Dakota, 66. This decline of seven points is the result of the too high temperature and deficient rainfall in the spring wheat States. The drought has prevailed over extensive areas and has done much damage. Much injury has also been done to this crop by the chinch bug and rust in several of the States.

Oats.—The condition of oats has fallen ten points since the July report, being 78.3 as compared with 88.8 last month, while in August, 1892, it stood at 86.2. It is the lowest condition reported in August for many years, and due to a cold, wet spring, succeeded by continuous dry, hot weather during the latter part of June and the whole of July.

Barley.—The August returns for barley show a slight decline in the condition from that of last month, being 84.6 against 85.3 in July, and precisely the same as it was in the month of June.

Buckwheat.—The acreage of buckwheat is reported at 96.3, as compared with 1892, and condition at 88.8.

Potatoes.—The condition of potatoes has declined nearly nine points in the last month, and now stands at 86. Condition in August has been lower only twice in the last decade. The general drought has been the cause of this falling off, and rain is needed badly to prevent further disastrous losses.

Hay.—The season has been generally favorable for the growth of grasses and clover. There has been a sufficient supply of moisture in most localities except in the region lying between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. The hay crop, on the whole, is large, although in some important regions unfavorable conditions caused a reduction of the crop. The lowest condition of timothy on August 1, is reported for South Dakota (66), New Jersey (67), Colorado (70), and Nebraska (72). The damage is generally attributed to drought during spring and summer. Some localities report serious losses caused by the prevalence of grasshoppers or the army worm. In others the plants were frozen out during the preceding winter. A generally high condition prevails in New England, New York, Florida, Louisiana, in the Ohio valley, and on the Pacific slope. The general average of condition for the timothy crop is 89.6, as compared with 93.2 in 1892, and 90.9 at the corresponding date in 1891. The crop has generally been secured in good condition. The product of clover hay was large in many localities, especially in Louisiana, Florida, and on the Pacific slope. Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Illinois, Missouri and Texas report damage by drought and grasshoppers. The weather conditions were generally favorable for harvesting and stacking, insuring a clover crop of fine quality.

Pasture.—The general average of condition for pastures has been materially reduced by deficient rainfall during the last month, the figures for

August 1 being 82.3 as against 94 on the first of July. All except some half a dozen States have participated in this reduction, but in greatly varying degrees. Among those in which the decline has been material are most of those along the Atlantic coast from New Jersey and Pennsylvania southward, those bordering the Gulf, except Florida and Louisiana, the States of the Ohio valley, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and a number of the more western States and Territories. It is, however, chiefly among the States and Territories of this last-named group that the few instances are found in which there has been an improvement of condition.

Cotton.—The August report makes the condition of cotton 80.4, a decline of a little over two points since last month. This is the lowest average for August ever given out by the Department. The averages by States are, for Virginia, 88; North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 75; Georgia, 83; Florida, 92; Alabama, 79; Mississippi, 81; Louisiana, 89; Texas, 72; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 83. The general averages in August for several years are as follows: 1892, 82.3; 1891, 88.9; 1890, 89.5; 1889, 89.3; 1888, 87.3, and in 1887 it was 93.3.

The present low condition is the consequence of an excess of rain in the early part of the season, followed by hot, dry weather during the month of July. Rust is reported as a cause of injury to the crop in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the boll-worm and caterpillar have damaged the crop more or less throughout the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. Shedding is also reported as occurring in some localities.

Since the 1st of August the drought has been broken and rain has visited the cotton belt, excepting parts of Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, where it is badly needed. In some portions of Mississippi and Alabama too much rain for the good of cotton is announced.

FRUIT.

Apples.—A still further decline in the condition of this fruit is made evident by the returns of August. The indication that the commercial crop would be very light is confirmed at this date. In many of the States a complete failure is reported.

Peaches.—The drought has done some damage to this fruit in the Atlantic peach belt. Complaints are frequent of premature ripening. Conditions still point to a large crop in this section, however, and local showers have benefited some localities. A further decline is noted in Michigan, where fruit has dropped severely. California has a good crop of excellent quality.

Grapes.—An abundant crop is promised at this date. The percentages of July have been generally well maintained. Dry weather has tended to check the spread of rot and mildew.

A New Forage Plant.

The agricultural papers of Germany are publishing a great deal about the cultivation and care of a new plant which surpasses even our valuable crop, alfalfa. The plant has been experimented with for a number of years and is a pronounced success. It belongs to the vetching class and is described as an everlasting pea. It is an improved species of the vetches found growing wild in that country and is found to be particularly adapted to meadows. The governments of the several German States have directed their agricultural schools and experiment stations to devote particular attention to the culture of the plant, botanically termed *Lathyrus silvestris*. One of the agricultural papers thus describes it:

"This plant," it says, "has all the valuable traits of red clover or lucerne, without showing any of their defects (such as causing bloating in cattle when fed green carelessly, or the heaves in horses when hay is given dusty), and surpasses them in every valuable essential of a fodder plant. It will endure at least sixty to seventy years on the same spot without necessitating a new seeding. It grows on any soil free from stagnant water. Where no other forage plant will live it flourishes with

undiminished vigor and exuberance, scarcely needing rain after it is once well established the second year. After that time it needs no further care except mowing and gathering.

"It produces heavy crops, averaging about 200 quintals to the hectare (four tons per acre) of cured hay. Its nutritive properties twice exceed those of red clover or alfalfa, weight for weight; careful investigations, made at several experimental stations, showing that the two latter plants contain only 10 to 12 per cent. of protein or albumen, while this improved lathyrus or everlasting pea contains from 24 to 30 per cent. of these valuable nutritive substances.

"Cattle, as well as horses and hogs, eat it with avidity. The yield of milk from cows fed with it averages about 25 per cent. more than when fed with any other fodder, and the quantity of cream from the same amount of milk is nearly doubled. The use of its hay as a provender is also said to afford a preventive or cure against murrain or spleen diseases.

We are not prepared to inform our readers where any of the seed of this great pea can be secured, nor to vouch for the truth of the statements made in the German publications. If, however, the plant is as represented, it would be valuable for the arid lands of the West and we will endeavor to learn more of its culture. One feature above all others which commends it is the power to withstand drouth and last for many years without reseeding.—*Irrigation Age*.

The above was referred to Prof. Georgeson, who replied as follows:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Referring to your clipping from *Irrigation Age*, I will say, that the highly laudatory article in regard to *Lathyrus silvestris*, which the *Age* quotes from a German paper, can not be endorsed by the results at this station. My attention was called to this plant, by the extraordinary claims made for it, some three years ago, and I procured some seed from England, with a view to test it here, with the result that the seed failed to grow. Next year I tried it again with the result that we got a few spindling plants which led a precarious life during the summer and the following spring they could not be found. Last year I tried it for the third time, and, to make the matter sure, I obtained also some plants from the experiment station in Georgia, which were carefully set out and tended. About 10 per cent. of the seed grew, and the plants all lived through the summer. Being specially interested in the plant I looked up what few were still alive this spring, but, to my chagrin, I find that they are now all dead. I have looked over the plot carefully and I am unable to find a single plant. This experience induces me to discount the claims made for it very largely, especially for use in this State. I have seen a few favorable reports from other States. In Michigan, for instance, it has been reported to do well, and I regret that we have not had better success with it here. Once thoroughly established it is possible the plant may be of value.

As stated in the clipping, it is a perennial plant, whose root grows deep in the ground, and, for that reason, ought to withstand drouth well.

It is a leguminous plant, and in common with all other plants of this family, it furnishes highly nitrogenous feed, and has the power to absorb nitrogen from the air; but all this is of but little practical value to Kansas farmers if the plant will not grow here.

If we could secure a stand of it as readily as we can of clover or alfalfa I have but little doubt that it would be a useful addition to our list of forage plants. It should be borne in mind, however, that, like nearly all new things, it is lauded to the skies and impossible claims are made for it. These claims emanate chiefly from seedsmen who realize large profits on the sale of the seed. I have had circulars from one Clotten, in London, who claimed to have a monopoly of the entire seed crop in Germany, in which he offered to sell this seed at the modest price of \$2 an ounce. The seeds are about as large as sweet peas and an

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ounce of seed would seed only a few square yards. We shall try the plant again, on a small scale, but from the past experience I am not sanguine of great results. C. C. GEORGESEON.

A Substitute for Straw.

The extent of the scarcity in England of what in this country is generally called "roughness" is illustrated in the following suggestion for a substitute offered by a correspondent of the *N. A. U. Cable*, of London. He says:

"In view of the dearth and scarcity of straw, occasioned by the drought, and of its usefulness as a substitute for hay if properly treated, why should not waste paper be used for litter in all large cities? There are thousands of tons of it produced every year in London, and if every owner of horses and cows would make it known that he would pay a farthing a pound for it (£2 6s. 8d. per ton) in large or small quantities, he would soon have as much as he required. In these days of cheap newspapers, the accumulation of such is a positive nuisance. Of course, such can be turned into clean printing paper again, but they don't pay for collecting, as men of reading proclivities and limited income know full well. As a manure, paper should be of pretty much the same value as straw, and as litter it would be cleaner, and if opened out and crumpled up by children before using it would be just as comfortable to lie on; anyway, the idea is put forward for what it is worth."

High Carnival at St. Louis.

The metropolis of the Mississippi valley again presents a programme of fall festivities that for brilliancy and variety outshines the carnival cities of the old world.

Paris, the most magnificent city on either continent, has for ages held the proud title of "the premier carnival city of the world." However, during the last ten or twelve years an American rival of no mean pretensions has contested for that high honor, and to-day St. Louis holds what Paris so reluctantly relinquished, the title of "the carnival city of the two continents."

Not content with the successful exhibitions of previous years, the Autumnal Festivities Association has arranged a programme for 1893 that for brilliancy and variety will be difficult to improve upon. The first of the great attractions, the St. Louis Exposition, will throw its doors open to the public September 6 and continue until October 21. The world-renowned Sousa's band has been engaged by the management, which in itself is a sufficient inducement to crowd the magnificent building during every concert.

Special attention has been paid to the street illuminations, and on the evenings of August 12, 17, 24 and 31, September 7, 14, 21 and 28, and October 3, 5, 12 and 19, the most magnificent display yet attempted will greet the eye of the fortunate visitor, electricity playing a prominent part. The evening of October 3 the Veiled Prophet and his followers will parade through the principal thoroughfares, and immediately after the great ball, which has received considerable prominence throughout the world, will be held.

The thirty-third great St. Louis Fair and Zoological Gardens, October 2 to 7, will be the crowning week of the carnival season. This institution has no peer, and is known in every land where the footprints of civilization exist. The Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route being distinctly St. Louis lines, and having at all times the interests of the city in mind, have made a remarkably low round trip rate from all points on the entire system to St. Louis and return during the festivities.

For further information in regard to rates, route, limit of tickets and for a copy of the fall festivities programme, address nearest Missouri Pacific or Iron Mountain ticket agent in your territory, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

Oscillator Threshers, Horse Powers, Engines JOHN S. DAVIS' SONS, Davenport, Iowa.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

The Farmer's Forum.

This department is devoted to the discussion of economic questions and to the interests of the Alliance, Grange and kindred organizations.

IS THE INTEREST A BURDEN?

The following circular was recently sent from this office to representative farmers in various parts of Kansas, care being taken to include in the selection members from each of the several political parties. Several answers have been received and are given in full in the alphabetic order of the writers' names:

OFFICE OF KANSAS FARMER,
TOPEKA, KAS., July 16, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—You are one of 100 farmers in different parts of the State to whom this slip is sent with the request that you read carefully the following letter from the Superintendent of the Census to the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and that at your earliest convenience you write to this office full answers to the inquiries of the Superintendent of the Census.

It will be understood that we are at liberty to publish your answer.

Yours very truly,
KANSAS FARMER CO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—As you are doubtless aware, the Census office has been investigating the subject of mortgage indebtedness in Kansas. The tabulation of the returns from farm owners in ten Kansas counties shows that in these counties it costs the farmer \$114 on the average every year to pay the interest upon his mortgage without reducing the amount of the principal. Whether the payment of the interest is or is not a real or perceptible burden upon the debtor may depend upon the use to which he puts his borrowed capital and upon the profit he derives from it.

Are you in possession of any facts in regard to farmers' net incomes above payment of interest and in regard to the cost of producing crops and rearing farm stock that will indicate whether this annual interest charge of \$114 is or needs to be a perceptible burden upon the farmer in a year of good crops; and if not, what proportion of bad crop years must occur in order to make it a perceptible burden? By "burden" I mean a loss of property or of customary comforts or other enjoyments in consequence of the payment of this interest by the farmer as a debtor in comparison with his circumstances as they would be if he cultivated a farm having the same net value above incumbrance that the farm he now cultivates has.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

MARTIN MOHLER, Esq.,
Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture,
Topeka, Kas.

RANDOLPH, KAS., July 23, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have your circular, with subjoined letter from the United States Census Bureau addressed to Secretary Mohler, requesting reply to certain questions propounded by Superintendent Porter, as to whether the \$114 annual average interest on the Kansas farm mortgage is or is not a real or perceptible burden upon the debtor.

Having worked with my own hands on the same farm for thirty-four years, and beginning to climb the steep ladder from one of its lowest rounds, battling with adverse conditions through storm and stress, a fickle climate, biting blizzards and blistering blasts, wayward markets and wayward insects, piping times and panicky times, I am led to believe, although I have never inspected the day-book or ledger of my neighbors, that as a whole, throughout the State, it is safe to say, that, to some of our well-to-do forehanded people, the trifling sum of \$114 is not a very perceptible burden. While there may be hundreds of mortgagors who never lose a moment's sleep, never deny themselves and families a comfort or a luxury, and who, by reason of superior business talent or good luck, never worry over this annual drain, there are, I know, thousands of so-called small-fisted farmers over whose humble homes in verdant vales and sunlit slopes, the dark, dank shadow of the mortgage curse hangs like a pall, and the Sheriff phantom pursues relentlessly both sire and matron by day and night. How the pang of anguish pierces the heart as the gentle, motherly daughter timidly alludes to an organ or piano, or the steady, stalwart son asks to go to the World's Fair or to college next fall! And how they shudder at the slender thread by which the Damocles sword is hanging over their farmstead, with its ever-coming,

never-ending annual tribute of \$114! It is safe to assert, Mr. Editor, taking the State as a whole, that as a rule, taking a series of years together, one year out of three is a failure. Then add to this, the present financial condition, the future, with its painful uncertainty, the constant contraction of the currency, the continued scarcity of the circulating medium, the "real burden" of taxation, direct and indirect, national, State, county, township and school district—the lion's share of which rests on the shoulders of the husbandman—the shrinkage in value or stagnation of real and personal property, cheap produce, dear money, the 100-cent silver dollar of your contracted debt of years ago, metamorphosed by Shylock into a 150-cent gold dollar or the pound of flesh, I am firmly convinced that it is not only a real burden, but a thorn in the side, and a mill-stone around the neck of a majority of our debt-ridden yeomanry. Yours for a brighter day,
ED. SECREST.

OTTAWA, KAS., July 26, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your slip of 10th inst. at hand. There is now no profit in farming here, save what is gained by what your slip would class—"By 'burden' I mean a loss of property or of customary comfort or other enjoyment." So the man who has to pay this \$114 interest can pay in no other way.

The people who have settled in Kansas are a noble stock. They can deny themselves culture and comfort, of the present, hoping some day to have for themselves or theirs homes of peace, happiness and plenty. So now, in these times of depression, they have bowed to the inevitable, like a flower in a storm, and are suffering for the comforts of life, for the education they had hoped to give their children, and for nearly all the pleasures, the gayeties, the culture and higher aspirations in order to meet their obligations and once more be free men in free homes.

A. C. SHINN.

OSKALOOSA, KAS., July 24, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your request for reply to question of Superintendent of Census, with regard to farm mortgages, is received. I consider it a difficult question to answer. The conditions and circumstances vary so much with different farmers. With some, the mortgage interest is a great burden, while others seem to meet their obligations without great effort. Nearly all the farmers of my acquaintance who are mortgaged have made good use of the money and will be able to redeem their farms. A few have too heavy a load and will not be able to. They were over-sanguine and shouldered too big a load when prices of farm products were better than now. In a general way, I should say the average interest on mortgages—\$114—would not be burdensome to a good farmer in fair crop year. However, it makes all the difference in the world how the money for which the mortgage is given has been used. If judiciously invested the payment of the interest is certainly no burden. If it has been, to use a vulgar phrase, "blowed in"—spent for luxuries or in some way that brings no return in cash, the mortgagor must certainly feel as if he was paying for "dead horse" at each semi-annual interest call.

EDWIN SNYDER.

FRANKFORT, KAS., July 26, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your letter, together with the inquiry from Robert Porter, Superintendent of Census, concerning mortgage indebtedness in Kansas, were duly received.

I think the inquiry sent out by Mr. Porter very incomplete, because the average size of the farms was not stated with the \$114 of average interest which each farm-owner had to pay in the ten Kansas counties.

Of course, it is easier to pay \$114 interest on a farm containing 160 acres than it is to pay that amount on eighty acres, and it is much easier to pay the \$114 interest on a well-improved farm worth \$4,000 than on a poorly-improved one of the same size worth only \$2,000. So I cannot see how Mr. Porter can get any information worth much without making his inquiry more complete.

However, I shall answer the slip the best I can, considering the average

farm to contain 160 acres, which ought to raise at the very least estimation 3,000 bushels of corn and 1,000 bushels of oats as an average each year for ten years. Besides this, it ought to raise hay and pasture enough to sustain horses and cows enough for a farm devoted to grain-raising for commercial purposes. Take 1,000 bushels of the oats and corn for home consumption, and there will be, at 30 cents a bushel, \$900 worth of grain each year for sale. One hundred dollars ought to keep up repairs and taxes, and \$200 ought to pay for all the help required besides the farmer's labor. Now, take \$114 for interest, and there are \$436 to buy clothing and food, pay principal and other necessary demands. From this estimate it seems the average mortgaged farmer is in a hopeless condition.

The above is a very reckless estimate, though it will exactly fit many mortgaged farmers in Kansas.

Let us look at the situation in the light that the best Kansas farmers are able to throw upon the subject. If the whole crop of grain were fed on the farm to cattle, hogs and chickens, each skillfully managed, and a small tract of land devoted to fruit and vegetables for the family, the income on the same farm under the management of a man who knows how to farm skillfully could be easily doubled, and \$114 of interest be no burden at all with the average prices of the last ten years. But it is not of as much importance to know what certain men can do on a farm as it is to know what vicious legislation is compelling the American laboring class to submit to in order to keep up a part of the human family without work.

Making money, getting money, and earning money are entirely different proceedings. Under existing laws the government has the sole right to make money. Even counterfeiters cannot make real money out of the intrinsic (?) stuff known as gold; the government stamp of sovereignty must be on it. Getting money by interest being paid for the use of money is the opening by which a part of mankind are enabled to live in luxury and idleness by the efforts of others and get richer and richer all the time. It seems that money should have no other function between citizens than to facilitate trade, and that whatever interest is paid for the use of money, should be paid direct to the government, which ought to prepare for deposits from citizens who desire to lay up wealth in that form and guarantee the return of that wealth whenever called for without interest. It would be one of the greatest boosts civilization ever got if Congress would demonitize both gold and silver and issue about \$4,000,000,000 based on the intrinsic value of the United States, and with this amount redeem all the barbaric gold and silver, then do its own banking, letting the money to men who had real, visible wealth in their possession for security, and make it a criminal offense for anybody to take interest for the use of money. Then all the interest would flow into the government banks as a revenue.

T. F. SPROUL.

NORTONVILLE, KAS., August 10, 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to the question, whether the \$114 interest paid by the farmers of ten counties in Kansas is a burden, depends upon conditions and circumstances. Upon small farms of forty, sixty or eighty acres, where grain is raised and sold upon the market, it would be; but upon a farm of 160 acres, in good condition and well stocked, it would not be. The \$114 interest represents a debt of about \$1,600, interest at 7 per cent. Farms of the above description are worth, in this locality, from \$6,000 to \$7,000, so that the indebtedness would not be more than one-fourth of the value of the farm. With good care and management there would be no trouble in paying the interest and reduce the principal on such a farm. The cost of raising crops depends altogether upon the condition of the soil and the cultivation of the crops. Of course, it costs more to raise wheat, corn and oats on poor, exhausted land with poor culture.

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1887 to 1892—six years—taken from our farm books: Wheat, 57 cents; oats, 20½ cents; corn, 20 cents. This means the cost of the labor, with \$3 added per acre for the use of the land. Wheat and oats put in the bin, corn in the crib. The average price we have obtained for our wheat at our home market for these six years, 79½ cents, put upon the market in the month of May. The average price of oats, 28 cents; corn, 30 cents, for the same years. The average price for hogs sold during these six years, \$4.45 per 100 pounds; fat steers sold, \$4.54 per 100 pounds. These prices mean at least 40 cents per bushel for corn. Both hogs and cattle were sold at our home market, Nortonville. We think steers can be raised up to 2 and 3 years old for 3 cents per pound.

JOSHUA WHEELER.

State School Books.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Shortly before the day set for the annual school meeting throughout the State, members of school boards received by mail a sample page of the *Advocate*, devoted largely to the discussion of the school book question (and evidently in the interest of the school book trust) and the present status of the matter in this State. Among other statements, it named four or five States that published their own school books and declared that the books were inferior to and as expensive as those of the trust. If this is true, it proves to me either dishonesty or very bad financial management in the getting up of those books. On reading that statement, I wrote at once to prominent publishers of New York city, and have their reply, stating substantially that they will be glad to print and publish by contract for the State of Kansas a book equal in size, quality and binding to "Ray's Third Part or Practical Arithmetic" for 10 cents each, and other school books at proportionate prices. The lowest wholesale or contract price of this book is 40 cents, and we generally pay 50 cents. If this is true, and it can be easily investigated, as I am ready to furnish the address of this firm, the State should save its citizens this enormous difference by publishing its own school books in this manner by contract. I believe also that it would

be a progressive step to have district ownership of school books, now optional, established without exception, by law, and these books furnished to the districts at cost. JNO. J. CASS. Allison, Kas.

Old John Adams' Ideas in 1809 Good for 1893.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is an old saying that "History repeats itself." In *Scribner's Magazine* (February, 1876,) I find expressions used by "Old" John Adams, in his letters to Colonel Ward, that fit wonderfully well to men and times of the present, as the following extracts will show:

Under date of June 6, he writes: "The funding system and the banking systems seem to threaten a total destruction of all distinctions between virtue and vice." On August 31, he says: "If an excessive partiality for England, too strongly resembling the sentiments of the Tories in 1770-1-2-3-4, can be abated, and the fatal policy of depending on the British fleet for protection be averted, it will be well worth the pains. In short, the fatal error of depending on the wisdom, justice or benevolence of any foreign nation for protection or assistance must be corrected or we shall be miserably deceived and betrayed." Again, September 27, 1809: "The partiality for England, which you and I observe among public men, does not proceed merely, as I conceive, from our extensive commercial connections, but from a desire to monopolize the government of this country by means of British influence. This object has been, in view, and this system steadily, but under cover, pursued from the peace of 1783, and there is a party in every State possessed of great wealth and some talents closely combined in this plan. It will be very difficult to resist them, but they must be counteracted."

John Adams was an intense hater of banks and bank bills, and the hardest of hard money bimetalists, and, October 24, 1809, he says: "It will be eternally in vain to talk of public credit until we return to a pure, unmixed circulation of standard gold and silver. There can never be a government of laws in money matters without a fixed, philosophical and mathematical standard. Contracts can never be inviolable without a stable standard." Finally, November 14, 1809, he says: "As long as bank bills of any kind are made the medium of trade, and the standard of value, there can be no certain public or private faith or public or private credit. There has scarcely been a public or private contract or covenant honestly fulfilled since 1775."

The depreciation of the currency at the close of the Revolutionary war was doubtless the cause he would have assigned for the lack of honesty. We may, with equal truthfulness, assert that there has been a similar lack of honesty in fulfilling contracts since 1873. The difference between the two periods is, that in the former the dollar of payment was nearly worthless, while in the latter the dollar of payment is worth a dollar and a half for every dollar in the debt. This results from monometallism.

John Adams' vigorous protest against British influence and his recognition of a party of American Tories as plotting to secure control of our government and their reliance upon foreign support, applies most forcibly to the present time and existing conditions. If the industrial and financial disturbance increases until there is a clash of arms, the appearance of a British fleet on our Atlantic coast may be reasonably expected. Doubtless a plutocratic welcome awaits them. P. C. BRANCH. Sterling, Kas.

Do You Study Politics?

Whoever studies political questions should read all sides. The official State paper, the *Topeka Advocate*, is still at the head of the reform movement, and is giving its readers a more reliable report of the situation in Congress than any other Western paper. It receives its information in the shape of editorial correspondence.

One dollar a year or 25 cents for a trial subscription. Address,

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,
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The Horse.

The Holton Races.

The first race meeting that has brought together large fields of noted trotters and pacers in Kansas this year took place at Holton last week. The programme included three well filled races for each day, but owing to rain the programme for Tuesday and Wednesday had to be dispensed with. A part of the races scheduled for these two days were crowded into the latter part of the week, but a few of the races and many of the specials could not be given for lack of time and on account of the condition of the track.

The programme for Monday had three good races on the card and was witnessed by one of the best crowds ever assembled in Jackson county up to that time at a race meeting. Indeed the people of Jackson county seem to have appreciated the races this year more than ever before and turned out in larger numbers and thus gave substantial encouragement to an industry that is not only a great benefit to the town of Holton but also a credit to the breeding interests of Kansas. Great credit should be given C. E. McDonald for the most successful meeting ever held at Holton and what would have been a really great meeting had not the bad weather so seriously interrupted the programme. W. P. McNair, of Wichita, acted as starting judge, and the dispatch with which he got off the large fields speaks well for his ability in this position. It is a relief to know that in only one race was there more than five scores and most of the races were sent off on from one to three times scoring. This result brought out many compliments for Mr. McNair.

The races for Monday were chiefly eventful in bringing out a Kansas yearling that trotted the fastest mile that has been trotted by a yearling at any place this year. This was the promising chestnut filly, Pansy McGregor, by Fergus McGregor, owned by William Bradbury, of Topeka, Kansas. The believers of early development were more enthusiastic than ever when this colt won the rich purse of \$1,000, making a record of 2:37 and giving promise of ability to trot better than 2:30 before the season closes.

Tuesday and Wednesday no races were given because of the rain, but after harrows and floats had done long and persistent work on Thursday the track was again in fair condition and four good races were given Thursday afternoon. The chief interest centered in the 2:35 class because of the many heats and close contests before it was finally decided and in the 2:22 class because of the fast time made considering the condition of the track. Every race was sternly contested and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

On Friday the race of great interest was the 2:23 pacing class. Here two remarkable Kansas pacers met the hitherto invincible pacer, Smith, belonging to the great racing stable of J. W. Page, of Beatrice, Neb. Free Coinage, owned by Wheldon and Fuller, of Emporia, is a three-year-old colt, never broken until February last. He was showing wonderful speed and hence the whole field of fast horses in this race was pitted against him. Robt. Russell, a comparatively unknown pacer, owned by O'Reilly & Co., of Junction City, won the first heat in 2:13 $\frac{1}{4}$, but Free Coinage was only a throat-latch behind. The second heat witnessed a wonderful contest between Free Coinage and the great pacer, Smith. This heat also was paced in 2:13 $\frac{1}{4}$, and while it was won by Smith, yet Free Coinage was not half a length behind him. It was considered a wonderful event that any horse could pace the rough track Friday in the fast time of 2:13 $\frac{1}{4}$, and it was still more astonishing that a three-year-old Kansas colt could drive out aged horses in that remarkable time. As Free Coinage had important engagements at Independence, Ia., this week, he was drawn at the end of the second heat, it being evident that the whole field was against him and that it would be a long and hard race, and his owners did not think it best to take the chances of injuring him for his future performances.

The racing Saturday was of the same high order of the preceding days, but there were no sensational performances like those of Thursday and Friday. The crowd was good size and the interest manifested in the events on the programme was a fitting close to this very successful meeting.

Horse Notes.

Never let a colt know when it is being educated.

Careless feeding and watering ruins many a horse.

Horses well fed and well curried do not get sick unless abused.

Drive a horse with a rein that both you and the horse can feel.

Never be satisfied with your horses if their coats stare and they appear dull.

Give the horses a few potatoes frequently; it will help rid them of worms.

Have soft, good-fitting harness. Be firm

but kind in your treatment and the horse will become attached to you and do good service.

It is better to give stallions regular but not hard work to develop vitality and energy.

It is rather strange that that feature in horse-breeding which excites the greatest interest, viz., speed, is the most nearly worthless.

Do not begrudge paying a good stallion fee. Every extra dollar expended will return more than 100 per cent. profit if it is rightly placed.

A grain ration of two-thirds corn and one-third oats in winter, and one-third corn and two-thirds oats in summer, is a good one for mature horses, but no grain is equal to oats for colts.

No more conclusive evidence need be wanted that the pace is faster than the trot than the fact that nearly every animal that has been developed at both gaits has much the lower record at the pace.

A bridle recently invented for kickers is useful. It has rings for the reins attached just below the rosettes, or where the check loops up, and pulling raises the horse's head higher and higher so he cannot kick.

Much can be learned by observing nature. A horse will never stand facing a wind in a pasture, but will always turn his back. A horse heated by driving can be foundered in a few minutes by standing facing the wind or in a draught.

Many farmers breed horses to suit their own prejudices, regardless of any market value, while those who make horse-breeding profitable breed for the markets big, heavy draft horses or large, stylish coaches. The grade mares make the finest farm teams and the geldings sell at top prices.

To raise good horses and keep them looking well and in good life we must not work the life out of them, especially not load them too heavy. That is what makes old horses out of too many colts. Because they are willing and walk right off we forget and put on a heavy load. If we would just stop and think, our judgment would tell us it was wrong.

World's Fair Notes.

In the implement display in the Agricultural building at the World's Fair the Hayes Pump & Planter Co.'s exhibit, of Galva, Ill., attracts a great deal of attention.

The Wenger Animal Dipping Machine Co., of Wellington, O., have an exhibit in the Live Stock building of their sheep dipping machine. This article seems to be the only one conducted upon such principles in existence, and we understand that it is a decided success. Our Chicago manager states he has been at their factory, and that he approves of their method of sheep dipping.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the Electrical building at the World's Fair is the Dr. A. Owen electric display. He shows there the methods of making material for electric conveyors, and also illustrates the means of application of electricity for curative purposes. The Dr. A. Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Co., of Chicago, is the largest and most successful concern in the country, and their things are well known as meritorious.

One of the novelties in the Transportation building is the McCallum steel wheel wagon, manufactured by the McCallum Steel Wheel Wagon Co., whose main office is located at 1130 Caxton building, Chicago, and works at Belle City. The McCallum steel wheel wagon has many special advantages over the old styles, and their exhibit is attracting a great deal of attention. Mr. McCallum recently told our Chicago manager that to fill the orders secured during the World's Fair would require the entire capacity of their factory for many months.

In the Live Stock building at the World's Fair the Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., have a very fine exhibit. They illustrate their incubator and brooder combined, and the methods of hatching are shown at the different stages. The Reliable incubator is meeting with universal satisfaction wherever used, and our Chicago manager writes they are obliged to increase their facilities very materially to supply their increasing trade. They will send, free of charge, a handsome illustrated catalogue, also a testimonial book, which is very instructive to a poultry-raiser.

Aberdeen, S. D., is to celebrate in royal style during the month of September. From the 11th to the 25th the Inter-State Grain Palace will be open. It is a magnificent structure and gives great credit to the growing States of North and South Dakota. During the same period the States fair will be there, and Aberdeen is expected to have on its finest dress for most of the month. Mr. S. W. Narregang, dealer in real estate and investments, writes our Chicago manager that business is very good with them and they are not feeling the effects of the money stringency. He is offering some desirable real estate on very liberal terms. Investors would do well to communicate with him.

A SURE THING.

Old Cases of Malaria Need No Longer Be Invalids.

There is no trying to dodge the fact that quinine will not always cure malaria. While it is doubtless true that large doses of quinine or other derivative of Callisaya bark will cure more cases of chills and fever than any other drug, it is equally certain that in chronic malaria it is, in a majority of cases, a flat failure. In every malarious district there are thousands of people who continually take quinine and yet continually have more or less frequent attacks of malaria. These facts need no argument. Every person who lives in a malarious locality knows them to be true.

A remedy capable of curing these cases of chronic malaria that quinine will not relieve would be a great blessing to humanity and produce a genuine sensation in medical circles. This is exactly what the remedy—Pe-ru-na—will do. It cures all those old and stubborn cases of chronic malaria that have taken quinine perhaps for years without result. A thorough course of Pe-ru-na is sure to remove the malarial poison from the system.

A publication containing the latest information concerning the nature and origin of malarial poison and the cure of malaria in all its forms is being sent to malarial sufferers in all parts of the civilized world by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio. It will be sent free to any address for a limited time.

Health Hints.

Raw egg for a cut.
Hot water for sprains.
Hot lemonade for colds.
Turpentine for lockjaw.
Hot milk as a stimulant.
Salt water for falling hair.
Raw oysters for hoarseness.
Tar on sugar for weak lungs.
Quicklime in water for poison.
Sugar moistened with vinegar for hic-cough.
Milk puddings and stewed fruit for bilious dyspepsia.

Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

Kansas Fairs.

Following is a list of district and county agricultural societies and fair associations in Kansas, with names and postoffice address of Secretaries and dates of fairs for 1893, as far as reported:

Kansas State Fair Association, L. H. Pounds, Topeka, September 29 and 30, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Allen County Agricultural Society, C. L. Whitaker, Iola, September 21, 22 and 23.
Anderson County Fair Association, M. L. White, Garnett, August 29, 30, 31 and September 1.
Clay County Fair Association, P. P. Kehoe, Clay Centre, September 12, 13, 14 and 15.
Coffey County Fair Association, George Throckmorton, Burlington, September 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, J. P. Short, Winfield, September 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Herington Fair Association, Dickinson county, W. N. Hawley, Herington, September 19, 20, 21 and 22.
Finney County Agricultural Society, D. A. Mims, Garden City, September 21, 22 and 23.
Franklin County Agricultural Society, C. H. Ridgeway, Ottawa, September 28, 27, 28 and 29.
The District Fair Association, Franklin county, D. H. Gore, Lane, September 19, 20, 21 and 22.
Greeley County Agricultural Association, Thomas H. Orr, Horace, September 26, 27 and 28.
The Anthony Fair Association, Harper county, H. Parke Jones, Anthony, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Jackson County Agricultural and Fair Association, S. B. McGrew, Holton, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, George A. Patterson, Oskaloosa, October 10, 11, 12 and 13.
Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, C. M. T. Hulet, Edgerton, September 19, 20, 21 and 22.
Johnson County Fair Association, W. T. Pugh, Olathe, August 22, 23, 24 and 25.
Linn County Fair Association, Ed. R. Smith, Mound City, September 5, 6, 7 and 8.
LaCygne District Fair Association, Linn county, J. S. Magers, LaCygne, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
The Frankfort Fair Association, Marshall county, James B. Van Vliet, Frankfort, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, D. M. Ferguson, Paola, October 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Morris County Exposition Company, E. J. Dill, Council Grove, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Sabetha District Fair Association, Nemaha county, Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, September 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Osage County Fair Association, O. E. Filley, Burlington, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Osborne County Fair Association, M. E. Smith, Osborne, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Riley County Agricultural Society, Charles A. Southwick, Riley, September 27, 28 and 29.
Wichita Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, J. E. Howard, Wichita, September 11, 12, 13 and 14.
Wilson County Agricultural Society, C. R. Cantrell, Fredonia, August 29, 30, 31 and September 1.
Neosho County Agricultural Association, H. Lodge, Erie, August 29, 30, 31 and September 1.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Have You Written Home To-day?

BY JOSEPHINE RAPLEY HAGUE.

Is the white hair growing whiter
For your promises unkept?
Would the dear eyes I am the brighter
Had they not for tidings wept
Of the wanderer forgetful,
Who procrastinates each day,
Nor answers, "Yes," the query,
"Have you written home to-day?"

Do you know the faces brighter,
When the train comes ringing in,
And that father's old heart lightens
When your letter's handed him?
And mother says, "I knew he'd write."
That the neighbors cross the way
To hear from you? Oh! tell me,
Have you written home to-day?

In life's struggle, oh! my brother,
If the world is not your friend,
Write to father or to mother,
They are true unto the end.
Though long you have neglected them,
They'll put all that away
If you'll answer "Yes," my query,
"Have you written home to-day?"

Let the star-spangled flag
Upon the free air float;
Let hill and vale and crag
Prolong the cannon's note.
"Long live the Union!" let this be
The watchword of our liberty.

—Mrs. Botta.

"SAMANTHA BONE."

I was interested in the poem, "Nothin' to Do," in the "Home Circle" department of KANSAS FARMER of August 9. The farmers' daughters who want an education, but are kept at home to fill a servant's place, without money, appreciation or love, are only too common.

It is bad enough to keep wife and daughter with never so much as a nickel they can legitimately call their own, but, beside this, to live alongside, day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, and never one single look of love, of appreciation—much more a tender, affectionate word or tone—this is the *experimentum crucis*. The parents unite in making it as hard for the daughter as it has been for the wife. They seem to congratulate themselves on being legally possessed of such "help." Undoubtedly they love their daughter, in their way—that dreadful, calm, cold, matter-of-fact, unfeeling way too often seen in the farmer's home. If the daughter is sick they will dose her with quinine, yet that girl could die by inches of mental starvation or heartache and they would never for one instant see it. That she should cherish ambitions they never dream.

The boys work for themselves. They have a bit of land, stock, some money. They are in touch with the outside world. The girls can not have this, because "father" has just bought a new cow. They can not have that, because the corn-crib must be enlarged. They must stay at home from school to "shuck" corn or help at harvest or in planting-time. The sociables and parties are few and far between, and the daughter never has anything "fit to wear" when there is one.

And "love," that greatest thing on earth, who offers it in the home to the farmer's daughter? The father is tired. He "works hard" and "don't feel like talking nonsense." The brother—it would look "spooney" to the average farmer boy to say an affectionate word to his sister. Why, he hardly even thinks of saying a polite one. He never thinks of getting his sister any little present—a new dress, apron, or even a package of nice candy. "Oh, nonsense, no!"

What, with sickness and work and poor crops, the mother forgets the heart-hunger of her own girlhood and never bends over her growing daughter, and, with a kiss, says, "How we do love you."

This girl looks at the pet calf and chickens and actually envies them. The kitten is petted and can show its love in return, but this girl has never known anything but repression. She dares not tell her mother that a tender touch, an affectionate word would comfort her restless soul. What business has a girl to be restless? That books, magazines and papers should come into the home is something for which she longs but never dares to speak. That the daily conversation might only run in some other line than that of complaints about prices, crops, work and stock she wishes with all her heart, but is silent. If only something on this great farm could be given her for her very own. If only some new idea or thought or help could come to her. If only it were not a silent, weary, trpad-mill existence, with the same weary round day after day, year in and year out.

"Samantha Bone" is not your daughter, of

course, but it would do no harm to read that poem again. "Your daughter" has a bit of poetry pinned over the sink where she washes dishes. She copies something from Whittier, or Longfellow, or the Psalms and commits it to memory while she molds bread. She stops at the door long enough in the morning to see a picture in the eastern sky more beautiful than one by Carot. She set a bit of golden-rod in a little vase and it glorifies the whole of the little room. She has time to take the Chautauqua studies and goes, with her mother, once a week or once a month to a little club, where they read papers and talk about something that helps them up out of the rut and puts off the day when they will be ready for their last folding of the hands and the long, quiet sleep. She has been away to school. She was at the State Agricultural college and learned how to live and not *drudge* to live. She has a cheerful room, all her very own. She gets kind words from father, and when money comes in she has her share, as well as her mother. She goes with the family to church every Sunday, and life never gets lonely, and dreary, and monotonous, with our daughter. "Samantha Bone" does not live at our house. MRS. C. F. WILDER. Manhattan, Kas.

A Chapter on Corncocks.

Corncocks are useful to make pipes for the men, as stoppers to bottles that have mislaid their corks, to crowd into the bung-hole of the cider barrel, to throw at the hens when they scratch the young onions, to curl hair on, to hold up windows, to ferrule the children with, to grease the griddle in place of the time-honored half of a turnip, to wind basting ravelings for future use, to stop up any kind of a chink, to drive away red ants and to found a fortune. The last two statements may seem to challenge remark, but they can bear the light of the best tallow ever run in a candle-mold. One step on corncocks when entering the pantry and joggles the cream into the pickle dish. On inquiry one finds that red ants don't like corncocks. I don't wonder. Neither do I. As for the fortune, a man who once lived not ten miles from Springfield laid the foundations for a fortune so large that, though he died twelve years ago, the lawyers have not yet done fighting over his will, solely by carrying loads of corncocks hither and yon and selling them for fabulous prices. The children find both fun and sorrow in corncocks. They make pretty dolls, to be sure, but if the masters of the Inquisition could have been provided corncocks sufficient to allow one for the mouth of each prisoner, they would have abandoned all other modes of torture. It is a most enlightening sight to enter a "destrict" school and see a row of little culprits standing behind the stove, a corn-cob in each mouth and the silent tears of agony rolling down the chubby cheeks. A corn-cob smudge is said to give ham and bacon a most perfect and delicate flavor. A corn-cob put on a pole, saturated with kerosene and set blazing, will destroy any worms' nests into which it is thrust during the early morning of June's rare days. A corn-cob slightly greased and set in a candle-stick has been known to burn half an hour, and to save bringing in the lantern from the barn in order to light the children to bed. Without the grease it would, if very dry, burn slowly, and perfume the air in a way that showed itself an excellent substitute for joss-sticks. The ancient nurse in the rural districts uses them to purify the atmosphere in the sick room, and considers that, together with woolen rags, they are far ahead of any disinfectant favored by the medical fraternity. The country damsel preparing for the social fray has been known to blacken her eyebrows with a burnt cob. When children object too strenuously to having their teeth scoured with soot from the teakettle, an indulgent parent may make a compromise on the black powder from a burnt cob. In many places the jetty stuff is supposed even to have medicinal power, and Miranda swallows a quantity in order to have a sweet breath—ah, telltale plan—when Ferdinand comes a-wooing. You can black boots with corncocks. You can shell corn by rubbing cob on grain. A corn-cob makes an excellent scrubbing brush. A woman with a soul for ingenuity once hung out a large wash with clothespins manufactured from cleft corncocks.—*Minneapolis Housekeeper.*

As We Imagine, So We Are.

Pity the man or woman devoid of imagination; but he or she who allows the imagination too great liberty, becomes its subject rather than its master. The man who wears a rubber on the pedal attachment to his cork leg, because the cork foot aches without the rubber, is as unfortunate a victim as the Scotchman who fainted on account of the heat in church, the first Sunday after stoves were set up, although a fire had not been lighted in any of them. A Springfield man awoke one night with a tormenting pain in his back; he directed his wife to apply a plaster, and told her where the plaster was to be found. Relieved of the pain soon after the plaster was



Examine the new oil cloth on the kitchen floor; its color and gloss are being destroyed and you may see where a cake of common soap fresh from the hot water in the scrubbing bucket has been laid on it for a moment, the free alkali having eaten an impression of the cake into the bright colors.

A more careful examination will show small "pin holes" here and there where the alkali has cut through the surface to soak into and gradually weaken the whole floor covering.

This is what cheap soaps and washing powders do.

Prof. Cornwall, of Princeton, says of the Ivory Soap, "It will not injure the most delicate fabrics."

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applied, sleep came, but in the morning it was ascertained that instead of a plaster a sheet of postage stamps had wrought the cure.

Men over-fastidious in their choice of tea have been the victims of their too vivid imaginations. One man objected to a brand of tea purchased by his wife, declaring it "weeds," and accordingly selected a choice kind. His next cup of tea was pronounced perfect; the color was good, and "That's a cup of tea for you," was said with emphasis as he drank the second cup made from the "weeds" his wife had bought.

Preserving Peaches.

The peach is one of the most valuable of our American fruits, and the number of ways in which it can be utilized makes it a boon to the provident housekeeper, since it is capable of furnishing a relish all the year round. Nearly all of the peach compounds are of excellent keeping qualities, and may be depended upon for stability, flavor and attractiveness. With peaches, as with other fruit, it is a mistake to use any which are not perfect. No housewife who cares for her reputation should do so.

Preserved Cut Peaches.—Having peeled and stoned the fruit, allow sugar, pound for pound. Break a quarter of the stones, extract the kernels, cut them in pieces and boil in just enough water to cover them until soft, then set aside in a covered earthen jar. Put at the bottom of the preserving kettle a layer of sugar, then one of peaches, and so on till the kettle is filled or the fruit exhausted. Let it warm slowly till the sugar is melted and the fruit heated through. Then strain and add the water from the kernels and boil the whole till the peaches are tender and clear. The fruit is then taken carefully out with long-handled skimmers, placed upon large flat dishes or platters, and set in the sun to become firm. Meanwhile the sirup is boiled and skimmed till it is clear and thick, when the jars are filled three-quarters full of the fruit and the boiling sirup is poured over to fill the receptacles, which are sealed up in the usual manner. Jars that are without cover may be secured by a cloth with a thick paper tied tightly over.

Preserved Whole Peaches.—The peaches and sugar, of equal weight, are put into the kettle in layers, as in the case of cut peaches, set over the fire, and a pint of water to each four pounds of fruit and sugar is added. The sirup is brought to a boil, which continues for half an hour, when the peaches are taken carefully out and put on a flat dish in the sun. The sirup is boiled down until it is thick and clear, when the peaches are put back and boiled till they look clear, when the whole

is ready for putting into the cans, which are sealed when cool.

Peach Jam, without cooking.—Nice freestone peaches are to be pared and cut into small pieces, rejecting everything which is not entirely perfect. A stone jar is to be used, the bottom being covered with a layer of granulated sugar, then a layer of the cut peaches, packing closely and alternating layers of sugar and peaches till the jar is filled, the top layer being of sugar. The jar is then covered, and thick paper is carefully pasted over, so as to exclude the air. This preparation will keep perfectly for several months, it is claimed, and may be used for pies, rolled pudding or sauce. Two factors are imperative, however: there must be no taint of decay in or about any particle of the fruit when it is put up, and the air must be carefully excluded.

Peach Marmalade.—The peaches, having been peeled, stoned and weighed, are placed in a porcelain-lined kettle and heated slowly, so as to extract all the juice possible. It is necessary to stir them often from the bottom, and for this use a wooden spoon is best—never use an iron spoon. Increase the heat gradually till the juice comes to a boil, which is allowed to continue for forty-five minutes, stirring frequently during the time. The sugar is then added, allowing twelve ounces for each pound of fruit, and the whole is boiled for five minutes, all of the scum which rises being carefully removed. Then add the juice of a lemon for each three pounds of peaches, and the water in which a quarter part of the kernels have been treated as described for preserved cut peaches. The whole is then to be stewed for ten minutes more, being stirred meantime till it becomes a smooth paste, when it is taken from the fire and put into jars or tumblers, being covered when cold with brandied paper. In place of the lemon juice, a ripe pineapple may be peeled and cut fine into the kettle of peaches at the start, and will give them an admirable flavor.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Aroused and Regulated

By that purest and best of botanic alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a dormant liver renews its secretive action and impels the bile into the proper channels. This welcome change is accomplished by a disappearance of the yellow tinge of the skin and eyeballs, uneasiness in the right side, constipation, morning nausea, dizziness, furred appearance of the tongue, and sourness of the breath, which accompany liver trouble. Rheumatism, dyspepsia, malaria and kidney complaint are removed by the Bitters.

Reason? Beecham's Pills act like magic.

The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Sunflowers.

BY MAY RAFFLEY M'NABB.

Faces of brown and gold,
Slenderest forms of green,
Nodding, bowing and smiling,
On the breast of the prairie seen.

Over the thin-bladed grasses
Flashing their earnest eyes,
Fraught with a golden sunbeam,
Floating from azure skies.

Loneliness cannot sadden;
Their cheer our hearts empower.
Beautiful friends of the prairie,
Warm-hearted, free sunflowers.

"Mortal," they softly say,
"Peace to thy heart."
"We, too, yes, mortal
Have been as thou art
Hope lifted, doubt depressed,
Sneering in part,
Tried, troubled, tempted,
Sustained, as thou art."

—Goethe.

A COW'S FROLIC.

Danvers is a town celebrated as being the place where the State asylum for the insane is established and also the portion of the habitable globe upon which the famed Danvers onion attains the plenitude of its size and strength.

Recently Danvers gained renown in a third direction and now shelters within her gates a cow, a gentle, meek-eyed bossy, whose achievements far transcend those of Mrs. O'Leary's noted animal, which by merely kicking over a lamp set Chicago in a blaze.

This cow is not a Jersey, nor an Alderney nor yet a Guernsey. She is neither a Short-horn, a County Kerry nor a Texas steer. She is just a plain cow with brass tips on her horns and a liver-and-bacon complexion. She is the property of a man who lives on the outskirts of the village and from innocent calfhood, through that romantic period of her existence as a heifer, to the severe and matronly dignity of her present state, has never given any signs that she would do other than follow in the footsteps of her maternal progenitors. But appearances are deceptive.

The cow, with others of her kind, inhabited a small barn by night and an expansive pasture by day. She found it a monotonous and humdrum existence, and yearned for excitement. So, on Wednesday afternoon, while her companions were standing knee-deep in the black mud, where the brook crawled feebly along, placidly switching the flies from the right and left flanks alternately, and chewing their cud the while, she slipped away. The pasture bars were old and crumbling with dry rot. My lady gave them a tentative shove with her liver-and-bacon side, and started back as a loud crack followed. Presently she tried it again, and the flimsy piece of wood broke fairly in two. Not a human being was in sight, and, exultantly knocking her hoofs against the prostrate rails, she passed through the gap and was free.

As far as can be learned this cow never had a name. Her owner addressed her individually as "You," sometimes accompanying the term with a qualifying word, and collectively as "Co' boss." So to avoid a ceaseless repetition of pronouns the *Journal* will call her Mooley. Well, Mooley set off down the West Peabody road in high feather. Liberty had never before tasted so sweet, never before had the sun shone so brightly or was the summer air so delightful. Mooley did not formulate her ideas exactly like that, of course, but it was how she felt. Pretty soon she came to a place where a farmer, with childlike and Arcadian simplicity, had planted a garden contiguous to the road, with never a bound or barrier to stay invading feet. The vegetables looked truly appetizing to bovine eyes, and thither walked the cow. How her mouth watered as she discovered cucumbers imbedded, stretching away in illimitable vistas of cool, green, deliciousness! Mooley now understood that this is what she had been yearning for all these years, and began on the cucumbers without delay. Cows cannot smile, but this one undoubtedly would have smiled had nature given her the ability. "Crunch, crunch, crunch," went the crisp, juicy vegetables and the number of cucumbers grew steadily less. When fifty of them had disappeared Mistress Mooley paused to take breath.

Somehow the cucumbers did not taste quite as nice as before, and a lot of newly-dug early potatoes in baskets invited her attention. These were better and flavored to a nicety. Half an hour later two full bushels of the toothsome tubers were transferred from the basket to the quadruplex stomach of the cow. By this time strange sensations had begun to make themselves manifest and she felt unaccountably heavy.

A remedy was at hand. The delicate golden green of the corn with the silken floss bursting through the tips of the ears said as plain as a placard, "Come, eat me."

Accordingly two dozen nice, plump ears went to join the cucumbers and potatoes.

Somehow even this was not sufficient, for the muscles of Mooley's legs began to waver as though on the verge of collapse. In desperation she struggled over to an adjacent bean patch and there consumed about half a bushel of butter beans. Things were decidedly mixed by this time. The setting sun seemed multiplied by three, and the horizon wobbled like a spun plate settling down after its last rotation. The odd symptoms increased in number and unpleasantness. Suddenly, "Get outer that!" in a harsh voice broke the quiet, and a stone came humming over the corn leaves. Mooley knew what this meant, and with a convulsive jump reached the road. Her owner now stood there with upraised switch to accelerate her progress, but the weapon remained poised as if grasped in the hand of a statue. The lad gazed at the cow in wonder and fear. She was distended until she looked like a liver-and-bacon balloon and wild distress was in her eye.

"Gee whiz!" exclaimed the youth. The journey to the little barn was slow and toilsome. When the owner beheld Mooley coming into the yard in the twilight his wrath was changed to astonishment.

"Gosh all hemlock!" he shouted, when he observed the inflated condition of his pet milker. As she paused to drink at the trough her equatorial circumference increased so as to pass the bounds of belief. She looked like a small planet, mounted on legs. The farmer could not believe the evidence of his eyes. He at length got her into her stall, milked her and resolved to await the morning's developments.

All night long poor Mooley moaned pitifully. Never had she felt so dreadfully. Frightful torments racked her frame. She was no better at sunrise and a veterinary surgeon was sent for. When he arrived the Arcadian gentleman, whose plantations had been ravaged had also come, and the mystery was explained. The bloated cow was incapable of rising from the floor of her stall, and was in a very bad way. "Jamaica ginger," commanded the doctor, and the farmer latched up and drove to the village at once. He returned with a whole case of the vivifying stimulant, and the essence of the fluid as bottle after bottle was decapitated and emptied into a tin pail, floated in an olfactory cloud over all the neighborhood. Diluted with water the medicine was offered to the cow, who declined it. Then they got a big syringe and she took it involuntarily. The doses were repeated at regular intervals all day until decidedly favorable symptoms were observed. The cow ceased her complaints and visibly diminished in girth.

By-and-by she stood up and the fumes of Jamaica getting to her head, she began to rock on her pins in a hilarious sort of way. Sedate old Mooley had acquired one of those dreadful things known as a "jag," only she did not know it. Under the beneficent action of the ginger she slowly recovered from the effects of the cucumbers, potatoes, corn and butter beans, and at last accounts was quite comfortable, although still a trifle unsteady as to gait. But the report that she yielded milk-punch at the evening's milking is a base libel.—*Boston Journal*.

A Woman Who Was "Sot."

After supper the old mountaineer lighted the cigar I gave him and sat down on the doorstep and said:

"Yes, stranger, I lost my woman over two years ago, and that gal has been keepin' house ever since. Mighty nigh broke me up when the old woman went."

"Was she sick long?" I asked.

"Not a blamed minit! She was 50 years old and had never been sick a day in her life. The trouble with her was she was sot in her ways. If she got an idea into her head, it wasn't no use to argy. She'd stick to it if it killed her."

"What was the cause of her death?"

"Bein' so blamed sot. One day she got the idea that she must hev some coon meat. We had bacon and b'ar meat in the house, and I offered to git fresh pork, but she'd said coon, and coon she was bound to hev or bust. I talked and talked, but she finally turned on me with:

"'Reuben, my mouth waters fur coon, and if thar's ary one on these yere Cumberland mount'ings I'm going to hev him befo' I sleep."

"She took the axe and started off. I lowed she'd be home by night, but she didn't come. I waited till noon next day and then sot out. I knowed about whar she had headed fur, but it was clus upon sundown when I found her. She had started a coon and driv him up a tree and then chopped the tree down.

"And got caught as it fell?"

"Exactly. A big limb had struck her, and she was shore enough dead. Lay right thar pinned to the ground, and she had a bewtiful smile on her face. The coon had started to come down and was ketched and killed at the same time and the carcass wasn't ten feet away. That's what Mary was smilin' at—she had got the coon and was thinkin' how blamed mean I'd feel when she toted it home."

"It was sad," I said after a pause.

"So 'twas," he sighed, "but I've got one consolation. She's right up thar in heaven, and, drat her onery hide, she's got to live on the same fodder that the rest of the angels do and quit sloshin around arter coon or 'possum!"—*M. Quad*.

The Upper Berth.

Miss Chapel's Sunday school class was as varied in color as it was in nationality, passing through all the degrees of light and shade, from "Whitey," as they called the little Swedish boy, through Mickey, the grandson of old Erin, and Pietro, the "Dago," to Sammy, that double-dyed personification of blackness, whose brilliantly stupid remarks have so often delighted the Saunterer's heart.

It was announced one Sunday that the school would be visited the following week by a well-known English missionary, who would personally visit the various classes, in order to make a practical study of the different methods of teaching. Each teacher was advised to select some interesting chapter of the Bible and prepare her scholar for a sort of examination on it; so Miss Chapel cast about for some story with a sensational coloring, finally deciding that Jonah furnished about the proper material. It had been the one cross of her career as a teacher that she always had to spend more time in maintaining order and attention than in expounding religious truths; but for once her choice of texts seemed wise, and the steady interest with which the little urchins followed the adventures of poor old Jonah and his traveling companion inspired her with hope and confidence.

"Now, boys," she concluded, "remember all I have told you. Remember that Jonah could not escape from his duty, for the whale carried him to it just as surely as the great ship which, when you are once on board and under way, will not stop until it has landed you on the other shore. And, above all, remember this: That when Jonah was cast up on the sand it was a symbol of that which we all need—the higher birth."

The class was dismissed and Miss Chapel waited anxiously, yet confidently, for the following Sunday. At last the great day came, and all the boys were on hand bright and early. The distinguished visitor was there, and after a while he found himself a very interested member of Miss Chapel's class. Everything had passed off flatteringly and the end was near.

Miss Chapel, her eyes glowing with satisfaction, turned toward Sammy.

"Well, my little man, now tell me what the whale was like."

"He was like a big steamboat wiv de gang plank in, an' Jonah he had ter go."

The teacher turned pale, but there was still hope. "But when the prophet was thrown up on the sand, Sammy, what was that a symbol of?"

Sammy hesitated a moment, but soon the idea came, and his eyes glistened. "Dat? Why, de upper berth, miss."—*Boston Budget*.

Never be alarmed if a living insect enters the ear. Pouring warm water into the canal will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface and can easily be removed by the fingers. A few puffs of smoke blown into the ear will stupefy the insect.

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The Humboldt Union says that "Kansas is the only State in the Union which shows this year's grain products at the World's Fair."

State Superintendent of Insurance, S. H. Snider, has issued his first report. It is now ready for distribution to those for whom it is intended.

According to the Douglass Tribune the highest stalks of corn in the Kansas building are shown by Senator L. P. King, of Cowley county. The corn was cut on July 1, and is fourteen and one-half feet high.

The State officers have issued a circular through the office of the Secretary of State warning the people against the fraudulent and swindling bond investment companies, who are operating in Kansas without any license of law. Such swindlers should be reported promptly to the State authorities.

The Board of Regents of the State Agricultural college seem inclined to some cheese-paring on salaries of some of the faculty, which will undoubtedly result in having cheaper men at that institution, which at the present time is splendidly equipped with good men. The FARMER feels a special interest in that college and will surely protest against any backward steps in the interest of alleged economy.

Last week was an unusually favorable one for farmers of the West, as more than the usual amount of rain fell in Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, and generally throughout the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with the exception of central and southern Texas and extreme southern Florida, where there was a decided deficiency. There was, also, more than the average rainfall in northern Minnesota, eastern North Dakota, southeastern Michigan, extreme northern Ohio, and over portions of central and western Missouri and adjacent portions of Kansas and Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle informs Senator Voorhees of the cost of changing the ratio in the matter of free coinage of silver to be a total of \$112,866,321. This estimate does not take into consideration the loss of the profit of \$48,000,000 in the silver bullion now owned, or the practical suspension of silver as currency during the period of recoinage, which would require fourteen years to recoin at the present mint capacity. There would also be a possible curtailment of the currency to the amount of \$496,332,450, the amount of silver now coined, unless some provision was made to keep the volume good by some additional method.

WALL STREET HURT.

The paramount public question before the American people now is prompt settlement on a permanent basis of the existing financial dilemma, and our readers will peruse with special interest the view taken by Wall street financial men, as shown by Henry Clews' last weekly financial review. While it does not agree with Western ideas and views it certainly reflects the Eastern idea, and is as follows:

"The general situation may be said to be on the mend; but the recovery is so slight as to be scarcely observable from day to day. There is certainly less apprehension than existed a week or two ago. The number of bank failures and of mercantile suspensions is declining, and about as many banks are re-suming operations as are closing their doors. There cannot be said to be any important general distrust as to the solvency of mercantile firms; and such fear as exists in that quarter is mainly against the possibility of sound houses becoming embarrassed through the continued extraordinary scarcity of money. The trouble among the banks seems to be less acute than it was a week ago. There has perhaps been no material abatement in the applications for currency from the interior banks; but, as those demands now meet with but a restricted response, the city banks may be presumed to be getting their resources into better shape. This result is apparent in some increase of discounting prime paper and in a disposition to lend more on call. There is also evidence of an abatement of the extreme scarcity of currency, and the opinion seems very general that the premium on money has brought into circulation a considerable amount of hoarded funds. The continued arrivals of gold from Europe have made a large contribution to the local stock of money, which must have a favorable effect through restoring the reserves of the banks; but as the banks may be reasonably expected to first of all husband their resources in view of the weakened condition in which they are now placed, these new supplies of money have not yet had the effect of extinguishing the premium on currency, though they have materially reduced it.

"The chief interest and dependence, however, centers in the action of Congress on silver. All eyes are fixed with intense anxiety upon the capitol. The first posture in financial circles has been that of waiting to see what estimate Congressmen put upon the situation. The impression so far received has been one of intense chagrin and disappointment. As a rule, the representatives of the people seem to have no more serious idea than that they are assembled to debate over again an already over-argued and settled question, and to make a display of their oratorical prowess. In neither house does it seem to be realized that Congress is summoned to execute promptly a specific and expressly defined behest from four-fifths of the people of the United States. Few members seem to understand that the country is brought to the present seriously depressed state by its silver policy and that their sole business, as unmistakably prescribed by a vast majority of the nation, is to prohibit at once the increase of silver money under the so-called Sherman law. The disposition shown during the past two weeks to consider alternatives and compromises in place of this simple repeal remedy, and the trifling with the public demand, especially in the Senate, are producing a discouragement that will rapidly resolve itself into a profound national exasperation; and it now remains to be seen how far the Senate will really dare to carry its defiance of the public will. That command now needs to be expressed with a force of personal representation from the leading centers of the country that will bring reckless Senators to their senses; and the signs are gathering that, in a few days, the popular demand will be uttered with a majesty that will compel the respect of those who now dare to set their own theories and petty sectional interests in hostility to the highest national welfare. The time for debate and speech-making display is past. The conflagration flames all around us, and we want no fiddling Ne-

rees to insult the public suffering. The hour has come when the supreme sovereignty of the American people must be absolutely obeyed; and if there should prove to be a majority of the higher house who dare to defy it to the last, it will be but for a moment that such a traitorous exercise of legislative functions will be allowed to prevail. If it is possible that the country cannot depend upon the Senate in its hour of supremest peril, let that body dare to say so by denying the demand now before them; but salvation from a debased currency could be but momentarily deferred by such a presumptuous folly. As matters now look, the silver session is likely to become an intensely exciting one at an early day; and we are far from expecting that, when the public resolution becomes properly understood, the Senate will persist in its present defiant attitude."

SEED GRAIN MEETINGS.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners were busy last week sending out letters and instructions to the County Commissioners regarding the collection of grain for farmers in the drought-stricken counties. The object is to have uniform and prompt action, and so they say to the county boards:

"You are therefore earnestly requested to call a mass meeting of the people of your county, to be held at the county seat, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m., August 26, for the purposes herein set forth. It is suggested that if, from any reason the county officers above designated cannot or will not serve, a committee be appointed by this mass meeting to take their places, and that the meeting or the committee appoint one in each township as solicitor. The details of collecting the aid can be arranged at this mass meeting or by the committee.

"Contributions of wheat and cash will be acceptable. These donations will be kept at the county seat towns until directions are given by the Board of Railroad Commissioners what to do with them. The distribution of the same will be placed with the County Commissioners and Clerk of the various counties in need. Blank receipts will be provided, so that every person contributing anything and every one through whose hands anything passes, will get a receipt. The men receiving aid will be required to sign a receipt for the amount. This receipt will contain a statement that he needs it and is unable to purchase the same within his own means."

THE OOMING WHEAT CROP.

We have noticed a disposition on the part of many of our farmers, and also on the part of those who pretend to advise them through the agricultural press, to favor a reduction of the area in wheat, owing to the present low prices and the failure of the past year. We would strongly advise our readers to put in the usual acreage. Because the past season was disastrous, both in crop and prices, there is not the slightest probability that next season will be the same, and it is certain that a large number of wheat-growers will have been disheartened, so that the acreage in wheat this fall will be considerably less than last fall, which of itself ought to enhance prices. There is a class of people who always desire to be in the crest of a boom, but unfortunately for themselves they are usually a little behind. When wheat brings a high price they are sure to sow every acre in wheat; when corn is favored with a good market all goes to corn; when millet seed is in demand, they will raise large acreages of this crop, and so on through the entire list of agricultural products, with the inevitable result that the large production creates low prices, and their shifting course proves to be profitless. More far-seeing farmers are not affected by the swinging of the pendulum of failure in prices. They who plant the usual acreage in those crops which they have found by experience to be suited to the soil and markets, as a result, are pretty sure to get good, average prices for all they raise, taking one year with another. It is admitted that the failure of the past year is very disheartening to

those who had placed their trust and depended largely on the wheat crop for their income, but the failure of the wheat crop does not come more than once in five or six years, and the probability is that the seasons will be favorable for several years to come. On the other hand, the shortage in crops of all kinds in Europe the present season is certain to call for more American wheat to make up the shortage, which in turn will enhance the price. Our advice is to put the usual acreage in winter wheat this fall.

PREPARATION OF THE WHEAT GROUND.

It is at this date rather late to advocate early plowing for wheat, but we would, nevertheless, call the attention of our readers to the fact that the sooner they get the wheat ground plowed, the better are the chances for a good crop. This is due to the fact that the wheat plant does the best on a firm seed bed, and if the ground is plowed early it has time to settle before the wheat is put in. This is an important feature, especially in a dry fall. When the ground is plowed just before seeding in a dry fall, the moisture in the soil which is turned up is rapidly dissipated and the top soil which has been turned under does not gather moisture to any extent from below. The result is a dry seed bed, in which the wheat may lay for weeks before it germinates. If the land had been plowed in July, immediately after harvest, it would have had time to settle down. The rains would have been absorbed by the porous soil, and although at seed time the upper two or three inches may be dry, there is sure to be sufficient moisture from below to germinate the seed promptly when put into the moist under layer with the drill. Late plowing for wheat has another disadvantage—the weeds generally come up thick, a foot or more in height. When these are turned under, although they may serve as a fertilizer, form a cushion on which the furrow slice rests, and if the fall happens to be dry, the soil dries out all the more readily because the weeds prevent the particles from settling together closely. Our advice is to get the wheat ground plowed out, and to run over it with a disc or harrow two or three times between now and seed time, then be ready to begin sowing your wheat not later than the latter part of September, and sow it then regardless of the weather.

TAXABLE VALUE OF KANSAS.

The State Board of Equalization yesterday received the returns from all the remaining counties and the total valuation of the property of the State, exclusive of the railroads, was announced.

This year the total assessment is placed at \$353,965,030.56.

Last year the valuation was \$342,682,845.52, showing an increase for the year of \$11,282,185.04.

On this valuation the rate of taxation for State purposes was placed as follows:

For interest fund.....	2-10 mills.
For University fund.....	1-10 mills.
For general revenue fund.....	3 5-10 mills.

Total..... 3 8-10 mills.
The levy last year was 3 95-100 mills.

Edison, the world's greatest inventor, is quietly taking in the World's Fair. To a reporter he said: "No man who makes his living by his intellect can afford to stay away from it. I put it on a business basis. I find new ideas of motion and many other things in everything I see. It is all a study for me."

Last week Mr. Gaines, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, made the semi-annual disbursement of the interest from the annual school fund. At the last disbursement, in February, 50 cents was given every county for each child of school age. The August payment is 51 cents per pupil. The total number of children of school age in the State is 498,866 and the total sum to be distributed this month is \$254,421.66. Shawnee county leads all others in school population, having 17,079 pupils. The smallest is Morton, with 183, and Haskell next, with 322.

FEEDING STEERS ON CONTRACT.

The farmers are frequently offered chances from stockmen to fatten cattle at a given price per pound for all they can put on. Now, this is a legitimate business, and when the feeder exercises judgment in regard to the class of cattle he undertakes to feed, he may make money at it, but he is just as liable to lose money if he is not pretty well informed on the amount of feed which can be consumed by the steer in the various stages of fattening for each pound of gain. It has been a common practice to accept 6 cents per pound of gain as a fair compensation to the feeder. Now, whether this price is a just one or not, will depend on three factors—(1) the price of corn; (2) the condition of the steers which he undertakes to feed, and (3) the weight that they are to reach. In regard to the first point it should be noted that the price placed upon the corn should be the price it will probably bring in the spring when the steers are turned off, since he does not get his money for the corn consumed until the steers are marketed. It usually happens that just at gathering time a considerable quantity of corn is marketed by those who need ready money, so during a few weeks the offerings are so great that the price is depressed, but later in the winter the prices usually improve, and the price of corn used in feeding steers on contract should be estimated on this improved condition. But the condition of the steers is an equally important point to consider. Every feeder knows that as a steer advances towards maturity it will take more and more feed for each pound of gain he makes. A four-year-old steer, weighing perhaps some 1,300 pounds, will require more feed for each pound of gain than would younger steers, and in the same way, steers that have been kept on good pasture during the summer, and come into the feed lot fat, will require much more feed per pound of gain than will others which are put into the feed lot in only a moderate condition.

During the past two winters they have been feeding steers at the Kansas Experiment Station at Manhattan. These experiments comprised the feeding of different mixtures of feeds, and feeding steers in-doors and out-doors, but for the present we will notice only the results of the out-door feeding. Winter before last five steers, averaging 1,200 pounds in weight, and in good condition, having been fed on corn for two or three weeks before they were received, were put into the feed lot and fed on ear corn, corn fodder and some prairie hay. These steers were fed on corn which cost 33 cents per bushel. They were fed from November 30 until May 30, covering a period of six months. The five steers gained in that time 1,564 pounds, or an average daily gain of 1.71 per head for the whole period. For this gain they consumed 15.5 pounds of ear corn on an average per head, through the entire feeding season, besides the fodder, at a cost per pound of gain, including the fodder, a little over 8 cents. This, however, is exclusive of the labor of feeding. But here is the important point which we intended to bring up: Up to March 21 these five steers gained 1,149 pounds, at a consumption of only 13.3 pounds ear corn for each pound of gain. From March 21 until May 30 they gained 415 pounds at a consumption of 21.8 pounds of ear corn per pound of gain. This experiment we have reason to believe was carried out with the utmost accuracy, and the result may fairly be taken to represent the cost of the feeding of steers under similar conditions. Probably most of our farmers would be willing to take these steers and put the gain of 365 pounds on them for considerably less money than 8 cents per pound of gain, but the result if they had done so would have been that they would have lost money. To be sure, the gain which hogs made following steers is not put in this account, but the pork would certainly be the least profit that the farmer ought to have, if he is only paid actual cost for feed consumed.

Last winter, another lot of steers were fed in the same manner at the Experiment station. This time the steers were younger and lighter, weigh-

ing less than 1,050, pounds per head on the average when put into the feed lot. Corn was estimated at the same price as the previous year—33 cents per bushel. We have not all the figures at hand, but we have learned that this lot of steers was fed at a cost of only a little over 6 cents per pound of gain for the time they were in the feed lot. This fact emphasizes the difference in the cost of feeding steers which are of good weight and in good condition to begin with and steers of lighter weight. The bulletin of this latter experiment we understand is now in press and will soon be given to the public. Our farmers who study these bulletins will find they furnish reliable data on which to base their estimates under similar circumstances.

A DISGUSTED WOOL DEALER.

One of the leading wool commission firms of Chicago, in their weekly letter to growers, under date of August 18, explain the unusual depression and stagnation in the wool trade by the following extracts from their letter, which says:

"To say the market is dull is simply to repeat a story that has become old and tiresome. Stagnation prevails, with sales less from week to week, owing to stringency in money matters. Very few manufacturers have the means to pay for wool and the running expenses of their mills. The result is two-thirds of the machinery is stopped and others running only part time. Under such conditions it requires but little wool to supply the demand, and there being ample stocks of bright light wool to select from, manufacturers will pass the more dingy, earthy wools of Western States, and for such there is absolutely no demand.

"The party in power is pledged to remove duties. The President has always advocated free wool, and in his message to Congress, states that if they had not been called in extra session in August to act on the silver question he would have called them together in September to adjust tariff matters.

"Many had supposed and tried to believe that the tariff question would be let alone for the present, and that the duty would not be taken off from wool, but as the President has always been in favor of putting wool on the free list, that will, without doubt, be one of his first propositions after the silver bill is settled. Should the duty be removed, it would make but little difference in price, for values are now about on a free-wool level. But what the manufacturer fears and will cause him to go slow, is that the duty will also be taken off from goods, make goods free, as many representatives and advisers of the administration would advocate, and there would be very little demand for wool.

"Giving our manufacturers free wool would not enable them to compete with the foreign manufacturer unless a very great reduction should be made in the cost of labor. Reduce the wages and strikes and lock-outs would result. It is on account of this uncertainty as to what this administration will do, as much as to tight money, that is closing factories and work-shops all over this country. We can see nothing encouraging in the near future, and advise selling whenever opportunity offers at going rates. To-day we cannot sell, there being no demand, so there is no use writing us to close out any wool, for we shall do that unless requested to hold.

"We cannot close without expressing our regret for the change the people demanded, and was made last fall, which has already cost the wool-growers of this country \$15,000,000."

F. P. Baker, the veteran editor of the Kansas Newspaper Union and the old-time founder and editor of the *Commonwealth*, has sent a lengthy communication to the Kansas press protesting against what he terms unjust railroad taxation and railroad legislation. He concludes by saying: "If legislation against railroads goes on, as it has done for a few years against corporations; the result will be ownership of railroads by the government, in my judgment, and it will be brought

about by the owners of the railroads in order to get rid of undesirable property."

THE COLUMBIAN STOCK SHOW.

This week the stock shows at the World's Columbian Exposition begin. The first classes of live stock shown consist of horses and cattle. Chief Buchanan is well pleased with the quantity and quality of the exhibits, and thinks the foundation should be laid this year for a national stock show, and in this opinion he finds many enthusiastic supporters from the representative breeders in attendance.

The collection of stock in the wide pavilions and the intense enthusiasm manifested in this first national exhibition makes the culmination of Mr. Buchanan's plans almost certain. Breeders from every section of the country are in the city. No less than 400 cattlemen are in attendance with animals in their own department. There are many more in the horse sections, and in this small army not a man has been discovered who was not ram- pantly in favor of the yearly instructional show at Chicago.

The arrivals of horses and cattle last Saturday ran away up into the hundreds, so that now there is not an empty inch of room in the wilderness of sheds. J. B. Dinsmore, superintendent of the cattle department, says now his books show the display is the largest ever collected in the world, and in point of excellence has not been equalled in the history of improved breeding. He says no farmer can afford to miss it, and judging from the crowds of honest brown faces that throng the sheds but few contemplate missing it. He now has 1,200 in the stalls, divided among the varieties approximately as follows:

Angus.....	72	Ayrshires.....	129
Brown Swiss.....	42	Devons.....	58
Galloways.....	75	Guernseys.....	48
Herefords.....	130	Holsteins.....	65
Jerseys.....	178	Polled Durham.....	26
Red Polled.....	73	Short-horns.....	197

There were nearly fifty palace stock cars shunted into the grounds yesterday, bringing splendid herds of contented-looking cattle and big bunches of proud horses. There are more than 900 head now in the stalls in the latter department.

The exhibitors are delighted with their accommodations and all the details of their reception. The dates on which the different breeds of stock will be judged in the Columbian live stock exhibit at the World's Fair will be as follows, and the judging will begin promptly at 9 o'clock each morning:

Tuesday, August 22—Suffolk Panch.
Wednesday, August 23—Percheron.
Thursday, August 24—Clydesdale.
Friday, August 25—Shire and French Draft.
Saturday, August 26—Belgian.
Monday, August 28—Arab and American-Arab.
Tuesday, August 29—Cleveland Bay and French Coach.
Wednesday, August 30—German Coach.
Thursday, August 31—Hackney.
Friday, September 1—Morgan.
Saturday, September 2—Jacks and mules.
Tuesday, September 5—Saddle.
Wednesday, September 6—Russian trotter.
Thursday, September 7—French trotter.
Friday, September 8—Shetland pony.

CATTLE.	
Tuesday, August 22—Short-horn.	
Wednesday, August 23—Short-horn.	
Thursday, August 24—Hereford.	
Friday, August 25—Aberdeen-Angus.	
Saturday, August 26—Galloway.	
Monday, August 28—Class 16, sweepstakes by ages; class 17, grand sweepstakes, beef breeds.	
Tuesday, August 29—Jersey.	
Wednesday, August 30—Jersey.	
Thursday, August 31—Holstein-Friesian.	
Friday, September 1—Guernsey.	
Saturday, September 2—Devon.	
Monday, September 4—Ayrshire.	
Tuesday, September 5—Red Polled.	
Wednesday, September 6—Polled Durham and Dutch Belted.	
Thursday, September 7—Brown Swiss.	
Friday, September 8—Class 16, sweepstakes by ages; class 18, grand sweepstakes herd, general-purpose breeds.	

Nearly every breed of horses and cattle in the world is represented. There are horses from the imperial stables of Germany and from the stables of the Czar of Russia. The finest horses of England, France and Arabia will be here along with the thoroughbreds from the blue grass regions of Kentucky.

Each day there will be a grand parade of fine horses and cattle in the big stock pavilion, which has a seating capacity of 25,000. Already there are 1,200 horses in stables at the "White city" and 1,000 head of cattle. Hundreds of people visited the stables today and took a look at the stock in the stables.

One of the features of the coming

week will be a parade through the grounds of the horses sent here by Emperor William of Germany and the Czar of Russia. These horses will be led by grooms attired in the royal liveries of their respective monarchs.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The business condition of the country last week, according to Dun's weekly review of trade, is as follows:

There is a rift in the clouds. Faint, and yet definite, signs of improvement are all the better because they come not from possibly delusive hopes or from foreign monetary aid, but from the good sense and the wonderful recuperative power of the people themselves. Business is trying to go ahead without waiting for Washington. The imported gold, nine millions or more during the week, does not go to the right spot, but the people are creating home-made currency for themselves by using certified checks. Little money comes back as yet from timid hoards and the paralysis of exchange is as nearly complete as ever, but that very fact pushes each section and city into relying more on itself and less on the government and Wall street. The resump-tions are now becoming somewhat numerous, and in every shrinkage of production men see evidence that the demand must soon overtake the supply.

Pig iron does not rally, though the output has been reduced 46 per cent. since May 1. Sales of wool in seven weeks have been only 17,575,000 pounds, against 50,327,000 pounds last year and 37,450,800 in 1891. Somewhat fewer cancellations are met with in dress goods and there is more buying of fall wools. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston since the end of June have decreased 17½ per cent., but a little more demand is now seen.

With such shrinkages in great industries it is surprising that railroad earnings do not decline more, the decrease on roads reporting in August thus far being 18 per cent.

The decrease of 25 per cent. in clearings outside of New York last week and 30 per cent. this week is only natural. Little more money is now found for commercial loans and the failures of banks have become both less important and less frequent, though the greatest caution is shown in accommodations.

The receivership for the Northern Pacific has been so fully discounted that it produced but little effect. Prices of securities have yielded comparatively little.

Cotton fell one-fourth cent with somewhat better reports of probable yield. Wheat drags near the lowest figure ever known, in spite of the decrease of visible supply, for as low as it is it is too high for speculators to carry with the money markets in the present condition.

The movement of corn is decidedly large, while crop prospects are improving. Important relief comes from the abatement of the drain on the savings banks, and of the demand upon other banks for currency to be used in paying hands.

The commercial failures this week number 455 in the United States, against 192 for the same week last year. Two of the failures were of firms employing over a million capital each, twelve others employing each over \$100,000, and ninety-two were of \$5,000 or over.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending August 21, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer:

The average rainfall for the northeastern quarter of the State is 1.96 inches, while the average for the remaining three-quarters is .85 inches. Light rains fell in the south central and east central counties and in Montgomery, Ford, Trego and Gove; heavy rains in the central, northeastern and extreme western counties and in Labette, Barber, Ness and Rooks, and very heavy rains in Marshall, Washington and Riley, where it was between six and nine inches.

The temperature has been about normal. There has been very little sunshine in the eastern division, with an average amount over the rest of the State.

In the northern half of the eastern division corn is in fine condition and late corn is generally looking well in the northern and northwestern counties, except in Phillips, where it is in need of rain, while over the central, southern and southeastern part of the State much corn has been cut to save the fodder.

Sorghum, millet and broomcorn are in fair condition in the northern half of the western division and in Rooks, Russell, Rush and Ford. Wheat is yielding about fourteen bushels per acre in Sumner.

Pastures are short throughout the south half of the State except where good rains have fallen.

The ground is becoming too dry to plow in localities of deficient rainfall.

Chinch bugs are quite numerous in Linn and McPherson.

Grain and hay stacks were damaged by the heavy rains in Marshall, Washington and northern Riley.

Horticulture.

Budding Peaches.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please tell me through the FARMER how to bud peaches and at what time?
C. L. WALKER.
Cunningham, Kingman Co., Kas.

Budding the peach is preferably done on peach seedlings of the present summer's growth. Trees of any other age will be found unsatisfactory, if, indeed, they can be used as stocks at all. We have sometimes made use of trees in their second summer, having first prepared them for the operation by cutting back to the ground and allowing a single strong, smooth shoot to grow, budding at the proper season near the base of this.

The buds are taken, of course, from a tree of the sort which it is wished to multiply. Leafy shoots of the present summer's growth, called bud-sticks, are cut when ready to bud, and the leaves at once separated by cutting off at the top of the leaf-stalk, leaving the leaf-stalk as a handle to the bud in the future work of inserting it. The best buds are likely to be found along the middle of the bud-stick, and in using them care is necessary to avoid the use of the single fruit bud sometimes occurring. The branches producing buds are recognized by their more narrow pointed apex, and by their smooth surface.

Having the bud-stick in hand, select a smooth space near the ground and on the northern or northeast side of the tree, and with the round-pointed budding knife make two cuts, a transverse and a longitudinal, like the vertical and cross lines in the letter T, the former about three-fourths, the latter half an inch in length. These cuts go through the bark, so that it is readily separated at their intersection for the admission of the bud.

The bud is now shaved off the bud-stick, and with it a "shield" of bark and wood, the less wood perhaps the better. The "bud-shield," carrying the bud in its center, should not be over three-quarters of an inch long, and is rounded and thin at both ends. The thin slice of wood inside the shield is by some removed, though others with equal success allow it to remain. If it is to be removed, it must be so done as to allow the heart to remain in the bud, else the bud will not live.

In the insertion of the bud it is thrust downward, under the loosened corners of the bark at the T cut, and if the stock be in proper condition, with the bark readily separating from the wood, this step is easily performed. If the stock be somewhat out of condition, the bark may be lifted directly, by the use of the ivory blade of the budder, though work done under such conditions is less likely to result successfully. The bud-shield being thrust well down behind the bark on the stock, the work is finished by binding the cut parts snugly over the shield, using as bandage or tie a soft, broad string, like a ribbon of the inner bark of the bass-wood, or what is more easily obtained and is even superior for the purpose, the inner husk of the corn ear. We have also made much use of the tying material called raffia, employed by florists, and find it satisfactory, though rather less elastic than corn husk, as well as more expensive.

Every few days after budding the work must be examined and the ties noticed, lest by the growth of the stock they be forced into the bark, strangling the bud above and below. When the bud is well set, the ties should be entirely removed.

The season for budding is indicated by the ripeness of the buds and the ready slipping of the bark of the stock. The latter condition is at this date, August 15, the more important, and, assuming that the stocks have been kept well cultivated and free from weeds, with seasonable rains to keep growth active, they may as well be budded at once. So long as the stock is in condition, buds may be inserted, provided that time enough remains till the close of growth to allow for their thorough union with the stock. Earlier set buds are more likely, however, to pass the winter safely. E. A. P.

Missouri Horticulturists.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Missouri State Horticultural Society has made its appearance for 1892. The report includes, in a volume of 323 pages, reports of the meetings of the society at Chillicothe in June and at Carthage in December. Not only the business proceedings and the most important papers are included, but also discussions of the sessions. This is really one of the most valuable features of the work. In the interchange of experience between practical fruit-growers, and the suggestions they offer about planting, pruning, the best varieties for certain sections, the amateur fruit-grower will find points which it will be impossible to procure elsewhere. The report also has many contributed articles on horticultural subjects that are of rare merit in themselves. Speaking of the increased production of fruits, Dr. Hensley said at the Carthage meeting:

"I was raised in Kentucky where horses grow. Twenty years ago they said the horse business would be overdone, but the men who grow fine horses are getting there. As to the chicken business, I paid \$40 for a rooster and a hen not long since; is that over-production? It is just so all along the line. Those who produce a superior article get good prices. They raise cattle where you can't raise anything else. There is but a little part of this country where you can raise apples."

Insects in Stored Grain.

In a bulletin from the Mississippi Station the three insects most injurious to grain in the South receives consideration. These are the Anguim grain moth, the black weevil and the red grain beetle. The transformation and habits of these insects are about the same. The eggs are laid within the grain, both before and after it is gathered, and the mature insects come forth in three to six weeks after the eggs are laid. Their depredations are not confined to any one cereal, and by their work they cause a marked decrease in weight. Sulphur or salt sprinkled in husked corn will tend to drive the insects away.

The best remedy for grain insects is bisulphide of carbon. For this a "quarantine" bin should be built and the grain treated in it as gathered. The amount of bisulphide needed varies with the tightness of the bin, but, as a rule, one ounce of bisulphide to 100 pounds of grain is sufficient. As the bisulphide is explosive, all lights from matches, cigars and the like should be kept away until all odor from the fumes has passed off. Insects in mills should be treated with bisulphide, beginning in the basement and going upward. To destroy all insects in the spring with bisulphide in or near the empty granary will tend to decrease any damage done the next fall and winter.

Cheap Excursions for Home-Seekers.

August 22, September 12 and October 10, the Santa Fe route will sell round-trip excursion tickets at one standard, first-class fare, plus \$2, (the least rate being \$7) to points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Phoenix and Tempe in Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory and Texas. Home-seekers' tickets will be good for return in twenty days; and stop-overs are permitted in going direction only, within limit.

A rare chance to see the great Southwest at small expense. Cherokee Strip invaders should remember this. For full particulars, talk it over with local agent Santa Fe route, the greatest railroad on earth.

To the World's Fair.

Save time and avoid the crowd in the city by buying tickets over the "Great Rock Island Route" and stop off at Englewood near the World's Fair gate. Electric line from the "Rock Island" depot direct to the gate. Time, ten minutes. Fare, 5 cents. You can check your baggage to Englewood and avoid trouble and save expense, as Englewood is in the great suburban hotel district near the fair, and you can have your baggage sent to your quarters at once.

Remember, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is the World's Fair line for reasons given above. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket and Passenger Agent.

Study the dispositions of your horses and colts. Treat them quietly and kindly and keep them clean; gain their confidence and they will never go back on you in a tight place.

Entomology.

Conducted by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., to whom queries about insects and specimens for determination may be sent, with request for reply in this paper. Answers will be published as soon as possible, and unless of immediate importance no other reply will be made. Always send several specimens, where possible, with statement of habits observed and, with the plant-feeders, parts of the plant attacked, where its name is not certainly known. Specimens may be packed, if small, in a quill; if larger, in a tight tin or other box, strong enough to prevent crushing in transit, and never loose in a letter. The package, addressed and marked with the name of the sender, without other writing, is mailable at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, prepaid.

Kerosene Emulsion.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can any of your readers inform me how ordinary kerosene and water can be combined so as to make a mixture that will not separate, and that can be used in a spraying apparatus, for spraying the roosts and sides of chicken coops? The proportions of these ingredients are not particularly essential, but the idea is to get a mixture that will stay in combined mixture after spraying as well as in the container. I could not enlighten the questioner, therefore appeal to yourselves. A SUBSCRIBER.
Salina, Kas.

Answer.—The method of manufacture of kerosene emulsion was given not long ago in this column, but may with advantage be given again. Make a strong soap suds by dissolving a half bar or a bar of cheap hard soap in a gallon of hot water. While the suds is hot add two gallons of coal oil. Then churn or beat the mixture violently for ten or fifteen minutes or till the liquid becomes a thick, smooth, homogeneous white cream, which, on cooling becomes jelly-like in consistence. A good way to secure the proper mixture, or to form the emulsion, is to force the liquid again and again through a small force-pump. An aquapult is most convenient for this purpose and will be found indispensable where much use is made of kerosene emulsion. If one has a knapsack sprayer the emulsion may be made by its use, the materials being pumped back again continually into the reservoir until the proper condition is met. This emulsion is diluted by adding water at the time of using. For application to plants, a common dilution is one part of the emulsion to nine of water. For use in the poultry house it may profitably be made stronger, and will be found to result very satisfactorily in the destruction of insects, so far as it comes into contact with them. Its qualities as a repellent do not remain long, however, and the application must be frequently repeated, if perfect immunity is expected.

Farmers' Noonings.

It is the common rule on farms, and should be the rule on all farms, to allow a full hour at least for noon. In very hot weather an hour and a half to two hours is better. There is nothing saved by taking fifteen or twenty minutes to eat dinner and then rushing out to work. When a man has a hearty meal and eats that without haste and with plenty of good humor and fun for spice, he is very apt to feel drowsy afterwards. We hear them sometimes say, "If I don't go to work I will go to sleep." The latter is precisely what the good man should do. A nap of fifteen or twenty minutes after dinner is one of the best promoters of health and long life that is in the farmers' possession. We have never found any way to rest on the farm or off of it so good as lying down flat on the back and turning every muscle loose. More rest can be obtained in fifteen minutes in this way than in thirty minutes by dozing in a chair or even lying on the side. Especially is this important for men of middle age or over. The average human begins to decline in strength after the age of fifty. It becomes him, then, to take care and he will add years to his life if he takes the full hour at noon, especially during the summer season, and spends at least twenty minutes in lying on his back on the floor or in the hay mow, or under the trees and taking what the Spaniards call a "siesta" or after-dinner nap. Singularly enough, many a farmer thinks more of his horses than he does of himself. He will tell his son Johnnie to go into the garden and hoe while the horse rests. Is not Johnnie's rest as precious as Dobbin's? Is not his life of more importance? Let him rest, too. The work will get on faster if the whole family spends a half hour after dinner in sleep.

Let all the horse stock have as free access to pure water as possible. When watered but twice a day in cold weather the animals will drink so heartily as to become chilled.

About Tomatoes.

Most every housekeeper leaves the canning of the tomatoes until the middle or last of the vegetables are ripe. This is wrong. The first tomatoes are the sweetest and the ones to be canned for winter use. But you say you cannot spare enough from the first pickings to can. Try it and see. Now for the only way, if you wish perfectly sweet and good tomatoes when you open them. Scald the tomatoes in your usual way. If you have only one can to put up, all right. After they are scalded put them in a pan—I usually use a mountain cake pan—and put in a moderately hot stove oven. Go about your other work and in a short time look at the tomatoes. If you find them thoroughly heated through they are ready to can; can and put away. A few cans each day or so put up in the early part of the season will soon amount to a good many. If you can tomatoes this way one time you will never return to the old way of boiling them on the stove.

Let me urge you to save plenty of them. Nothing else, except potatoes, supplies a better standard article of food through the whole year. Put up in the above way and closely sealed they will keep perfectly a year or five years.


Those who are fond of tomatoes will find them perfectly delicious cooked after this fashion: Select fine, large, firm, ripe tomatoes, avoiding those that are over-ripe. Peel them and cut into slices one-half inch thick and dip them into flour and sprinkle salt and pepper on both sides. Have some nice, fresh butter in a skillet on the stove, and when the butter is hot lay the slices of tomato in it, and when one side is nicely browned turn them carefully and let the other side brown. When done transfer the slices to a meat dish and set the dish on the back of the stove or in the oven while you make a rich cream gravy in the skillet in which they are fried. Put in the gravy all the juice that fell from the tomatoes when sliced, and add a sufficiency of pepper and salt. When the gravy is done pour it over the tomatoes. Send it immediately to the table. This makes an appetizing dish for supper or breakfast. AUNT BETSY.

Strawberries -- Wanted: To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

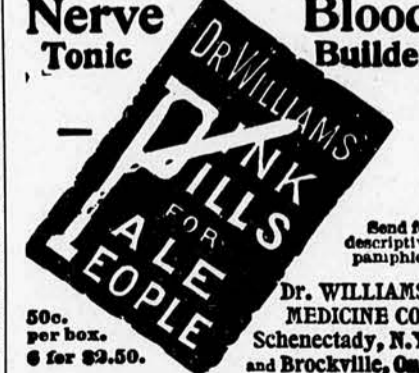
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In the Dairy.

Conducted by A. E. JONES, of Oakland Dairy Farm. Address all communications Topeka, Kas.

The Dairy Cow in August.

This is the most trying time of the year to the cow that is giving milk. Flies and heat, combined with short pasturage, usually make the quality of milk grow less and less, and unless some supplemental food is given, the cow sustains a loss of vitality that it will require much more food to replace later in the season if she does not go dry entirely.

Every farmer should have had his corn fodder or other green food ready for the middle of July if it should be needed, and give the cows all they will eat of it at least once a day. It pays to keep up the flow of milk, and if the pastures do not supply it it must be made up in some other way. We always feed grain to our cows all summer; two quarts each of ground corn and cob-meal and wheat bran night and morning. After following this practice for several years we are convinced that it pays to do it. Whether in winter or summer, the more a cow eats the more milk and butter she will manufacture, and it is as foolish to scrimp her at one season as the other.

Just now the flies are very troublesome. If it can be arranged so as to turn the cows out to pasture early in the morning and again during the night, it will be well to keep them in the stable in the middle of the day, when flies are the worst. Carbolic acid in water sprinkled around the stable with a common watering-pot, if no spray pump is at hand, will do much to abate this nuisance in the stable as well as to purify the atmosphere.

Don't forget to give the cows free access to fresh water at all times during hot weather. They need it more frequently than in winter. Be very careful of the cow that is to calve soon. She will be better off if kept in a darkened stable by herself than in going to the pasture these hot days.

Don't be afraid to milk out a portion of the contents of her udder if it becomes hot and dry, showing inclination to become caked. What is left will be all right for the calf, and there will be less danger of parturient fever. Give her an occasional bran mash, but no other grain, and green corn fodder or fresh cut grass will be better than dry hay.

Never allow your cows to be hurried in going to and from pasture in hot weather. The slowest pace is best, as heated blood means heated milk as well, and that should be avoided.—E. E. Rockwood, in New York Tribune.

A cow is a machine, and there is no profit in just keeping that machine running. It never has been, nor never will be, profitable to see how cheaply we can feed or try to keep our cows. Grudging the food makes poor stock with less profit. Poor stock makes lean manure, lean manure poor farms. It requires nearly one-half a cow can eat to maintain the wastes of the body and to supply heat to keep the machine in running order. All we can get as pay for food and labor is the milk the cow can make from the excess she gets over nature's demands. Therefore, the more liberal the food up to the full capacity of the cow, the more income we derive from her. No one ought to keep cows that just barely pay their expenses. A few inferior cows, remember, cut off a large part of the profits a dairyman is able to make from the rest of the herd. But the cow is not to blame for being a dead weight. Her inability to make a profit comes by inheritance, and she cannot help herself. There is help for the poor dairyman and dairywoman—they can be educated, but for the poor cow there is none. She can't be made over.

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

For week ending August 3, the largest yield of milk in the Jersey herd was from Brown Bessie, 41.4 pounds; the same day she showed 6 per cent. of fat, which was equal to 8.03 pounds of butter. In the Guernsey herd, for same week, Materna led off with 40.9 pounds of milk. The largest record of butter fat was from

Imp. Panacea, 5.8 per cent., and the most butter was credited to Sweet Ada, 2.88 pounds.

The best milking Short-horn for same week was Waterloo Daisy, that gave 44 pounds, while Fancy 11th took the lead on butter fat, with 5.3 per cent. Belle Price got honors for the most butter, 2.02 pounds.

The ninety-day butter test is now nearly completed, and very soon this department will be able to give a statement of the final result.

Mr. Caldwell, Superintendent of the Guernsey herd, is following the practice adopted by Mr. Fuller, of wetting the feed with and allowing it to stand in hot water. Under this idea the Guernseys have shown an increase in the flow of milk.

Mr. Gilbert tells us that while nearly a thousand pounds of butter are made per week in the dairy, he has a very small quantity on hand, as it sells very rapidly, not only in bulk but in pound lots, to visitors, who carry it all over the city, and no doubt some goes much farther.

The records this week include the yield of twenty-five cows from the Jersey barn, twenty-four from the Guernsey barn and one estimated, and twenty-four from the Short-horn barn. Alteration, No. 7 in the Jersey barn, narrowly pulled through what threatened to be a fatal illness last week and she will drop out of the test for a time. On Monday she seemed in a fair way to recover.

JERSEYS. Herd milk, analysis and product—July 28 to August 3, inclusive. (Twenty-five cows.)

Milk—lbs.	Per cent. fat.	Per cent. of other solids.	Butter—lbs. est.	Butter—lbs. cred.	Per cent. fat in churned butter.	Official score.
829.5	4.8	0.21	49.49	48.29	85.52	94.7
831.	4.7	0.19	47.81	46.19	85.73	94.3
819.	4.7	0.19	48.67	47.54	86.16	94.2
827.	4.7	0.19	48.28	48.08	87.38	94.5
833.4	5.	0.12	50.3	49.28	86.33
822.9	4.8	0.08	49.45	48.57	86.09
831.8	4.7	0.19	47.75	46.26	86.91

GUERNSEYS. Herd milk, analysis and product—July 28 to August 3, inclusive. (Twenty-five cows, one estimated.)

Milk—lbs.	Per cent. fat.	Per cent. of other solids.	Butter—lbs. est.	Butter—lbs. cred.	Per cent. fat in churned butter.	Official score.
651.2	4.6	0.17	37.14	35.71	86.02	93.5
665.7	4.4	0.26	37.69	35.97	84.6	94.
665.8	4.6	0.17	37.05	35.97	85.31	94.3
686.8	4.3	0.1	37.79	36.01	85.74	93.2
680.5	4.5	0.02	37.64	36.53	84.89
690.5	4.4	0.28	37.93	36.85	85.63
689.9	4.9	0.1	38.15	36.89	85.89

SHORT-HORNS. Herd milk, analysis and product—July 28 to August 3, inclusive. (Twenty-four cows.)

Milk—lbs.	Per cent. fat.	Per cent. of other solids.	Butter—lbs. est.	Butter—lbs. cred.	Per cent. fat in churned butter.	Official score.
729.1	3.8	0.	34.99	33.38	84.73	93.7
723.3	3.6	0.09	32.9	31.18	85.91	93.7
718.	3.7	0.11	33.66	32.75	86.06	94.
727.5	3.7	0.07	32.7	31.88	83.82	94.2
722.5	3.8	0.13	34.21	33.46	84.73
715.9	3.6	0.22	31.68	30.6	83.56
736.5	3.6	0.09	33.58	32.43	85.64

The green clover hay that was fed to the cows in the Columbian dairy test proved to be a very expensive ration, and several cases of sickness resulted from its use.

Bureau of Information.

"The Burlington" has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand and one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in the hands of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time-tables, and is known as the "Bureau of Information."

It is a place to which all travelers may apply for information and receive a full and correct answer. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities; and it cannot but prove a convenience to the traveling public. All trains of the "Burlington" enter and depart from this station, and the intelligent and valuable service of the bureau may be enjoyed by all patrons of this line.

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving accurate information as to "How to get to the World's Fair Grounds." How to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses.

Trustworthy agents will be at the C. B. & Q. depot in Chicago to impart all information to visitors. Arrangements will probably be made by which some trains will be run direct to the World's Fair grounds without change or delay.

Among the Ozarks.

"The Land of Big Red Apples" is the title of an attractive and highly interesting book recently issued. It is handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains entirely to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker in other States looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Poultry Yard.

Infusing New Blood in the Poultry.

The danger of our system of exclusive inbreeding is that there will be a gradual degeneration in the strain, no matter how fine a breed of fowls the original ones may be. There is great need of new blood infused into the old stock, which will give them new life and activity. Fowls that have been bred in the same line for years become dumpy, inactive and unprofitable. Inbreeding has many advantages, for the fowls breed true to the feather, and all resemble each other so minutely that they make good exhibition birds. But they are also generally alike in another particular. They are dull in looks and actions, and slow to develop in form and muscle.

The infusion of new blood from other desirable strains is the life and profit of good poultry-keeping. It gives vigor, beauty and good laying qualities to the birds. It makes them develop muscle and frame rapidly, on which good meat and fat can be laid when ready to be fattened for the market.

The infusion of the old blood into the old strain is manifested clearly in the male bird. He is quick, active and loyal to his mates. He will search and scratch around diligently for worms, which he will give to the female birds. He is crowing happily, morning, noon and night, and generally ready to fight desperately for his rights. He is an incessant protector and admirer of his flock, and he keeps himself in good order to win their approval. The hen also shows the effect of new blood by greater activity, but the chief good quality which marks the difference is in the laying. She becomes a good layer. To get the best results from the hens, then, new blood must be infused into the flocks every year.—Helen Whurburdon.

Carbon Bisulphide for Hen Lice.

Mr. Edward R. Taylor, of Cleveland, Ohio, in relation to the use of bisulphide of carbon for poultry lice sends the *Prairie Farmer* the following from Dr. Schneider, in the *Paris Journal de l'Agriculture*, on sulphide of carbon for destroying lice:

"The very next day after using it I was agreeably surprised to find that the enemy had left, leaving none but dead and dying behind, and on the following day not a single living insect was to be found, while my birds were sitting quietly on the roosts enjoying an unwontedly peaceful repose. This lasted for twelve days, till the sulphide had evaporated. Twenty-four hours later a fresh invasion of lice had put in an appearance under the wings of the birds in the warmest portions of the house, where there were no currents of air. I replenished the supply of sulphide, and the next morning only a few of these were remaining. The next morning every trace of vermin had disappeared. Since that time I have personally made a great number of further trials with the sulphide, with immediate and absolute success. I should recommend the sulphide of carbon to be put in small medicine vials hung about the pigeon-house or poultry-roost. When it has about three parts evaporated the remainder will have acquired a yellowish tinge and no longer acts so completely as before, but if it be shaken up afresh it will suffice to keep the enemy at a distance." In relation to the above Mr. Taylor says: "I should think a few small bottles of it tied to the perches as indicated would be very efficient, as when the chickens roost their feathers would come almost down to the mouth of the bottle; though the vapor naturally goes down, the law of diffusion of gases will cause enough of it to go upward to be efficient, as the writer indicates."

Poultry Notes.

Breed out the long-boned fowls, and breed in the short legs.

Keep down expenses in the poultry business; this is one of the essentials for the success of a beginner.

Eastern agricultural papers say that this has been a very profitable year in the poultry business, and the outlook for the coming winter is exceptionally good.

When you begin to feed fowls for market separate them from the ones that are intended to be kept for future service, for these should not have fattening food.

With the general farmer an opinion is prevalent that the purchase of new blood for the improvement of his poultry is money thrown away. He can hardly make a better investment.

In cooking potatoes for the hens, do not use the water in which they were boiled scald the bran. Turn it off and use clear water if anything more is needed than is developed by mashing the potatoes. Potato water is not wholesome or cleanly, and may even be poisonous.

Poultry should have a chance to get out and exercise a little every day while the sun is out. Even a small yard is better than confinement to the house. That they may have their run when the ground is covered with snow there should be a small shed that they can go into.

Where it can be done, it is well to keep a little watch of the pullets, and see which begin to lay at the earliest age and which lay the greatest number of eggs this winter. They should be selected to breed from, for the egg producing power may be hereditary as much as the milk producing power of the cow.

Do not try to keep 300 hens in the same space where it proved profitable to keep fifty, or to keep them without devoting more time to them than was given to the smaller flock. Many a poultry-keeper has learned in that way that a few hens pay well, but it is easy to lose money in keeping a large flock.

Poultry is nutritious and easily digested, and for these reasons the farmer who grows it should reserve a good supply for his own table. He can afford the best as well as anybody. If he goes wholly on the principle of saving by confining his meat diet to salt pork, it is ten to one that he loses more through inactivity of his mind because of this indigestible diet than he saves by its decreased cost.

Spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla are synonymous terms, so popular is this great medicine at this season.

FARMERS,

WE WANT YOUR BUTTER. Will furnish vessels to ship it in, take it regularly, and pay the best Kansas City prices. We have hundreds of regular customers, and will convince you that we can handle your butter satisfactorily. Refer to Grand Avenue Bank and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency. Chandler & Son, 515 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

PILES, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive luxury lies. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bunker Building.

The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. This department is intended to help its readers acquire a better knowledge of how to live long and well. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

Answers to Correspondents.

SUMMER DRINKS.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Please let me know, through the KANSAS FARMER, what is best for a laboring man to use for a summer drink. As soon as hot weather comes, it seems as though I cannot drink enough to quench my thirst. You may say, do not drink so much at a time, but I have tried that and it makes me all the more thirsty. Roxbury, Kas. A. R. JOHNSON.

There are many so-called summer drinks—some good, some indifferent and some positively bad and dangerous. Of all the drinks on earth, the very best is pure, cool water. But that cannot always be had, and then some compound or flavored drink may be advisable. If the water does not quench the thirst, one of two things is very likely, either that the water is not wholesome or that there is some disease in the system. If the water is not wholesome, then good, pure water should be procured elsewhere. If the system is diseased, then a competent physician should be consulted. However, in very hot weather, when perspiration is very profuse, a far greater quantity of water is needed to keep up nutrition and supply the waste of tissue than in moderate or cold weather.

Another fact may be noted: When perspiration is profuse, it carries out of the system with undue rapidity various chemical salts that are necessary to be used in the various physiological activities of nutrition and repair. When that occurs, the system generally makes complaint through a craving for sour things, especially acid drinks, and then non-acidulated drinks do not entirely satisfy the want of the system. Where such a craving is present it is usually relieved by drinking lemonade with little or no sugar in it, or water acidulated with various vegetable acids, such as lime juice or tamarind water, or cider, or currant juice. A little good, pure cider vinegar sweetened a little and added to the water is useful in such cases. And occasionally, on a very hot day, when the system has been flooded with water, a glass of beer or ale may quench a very uncomfortable thirst. As a rule, the so-called soda waters are injurious if taken in any but very small quantities. Soda is the chemical antithesis or opposite of acids and serves to neutralize the acids in the blood and tissues, and if they have already been diminished by excessive perspiration then soda only serves to further deplete the supply in the tissues.

It is of the utmost importance at all times to look well to what one drinks. Quite as much so as what one eats. Seven-tenths of all our nutriment is water, taken either alone or in combination with solid food, so that only three-tenths of our real food is solid. If, then, water plays so important a role in the process of nutrition, it is of the greatest importance that it should be pure and wholesome. And yet, most people seem to pay little heed to the quality of the water they drink. If it is wet and moderately clear they seem to think nothing more is required, notwithstanding some of the most deadly waters, those laden with typhoid, cholera and other diseases, are often quite clear and devoid of bad taste. Water that comes from the neighborhood of barns, stables, pig-styes, privies and stagnant pools is always suspicious and often dangerous, and if it must be used it should always be boiled before using.

WHOOPING COUGH.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—As the whooping cough is present, I write to know, through the KANSAS FARMER, how long after exposure before symptoms of the disease appear; how long after taking the disease before it will be communicated to others, and how long before danger of contagion is past. What care and remedies, if any, should be used to alleviate the disease? Dwight, Kas. CLARKSON HODGIN.

There is a popular proverb or saying concerning whooping cough, that it is

"Six weeks coming,
Six weeks staying,
Six weeks going."

But that is not literally true. It may develop in seven days and it may take three weeks. It may be cured in a week and it may run six or eight, and the child may have a relapse and give the disease to others many weeks after the prominent symptoms have subsided. It may become contagious as soon as the cough is fairly developed and remain so until the cough disappears.

As to care, the child should be kept away from all other children; should be kept warm and dry, well sheltered, well fed and well groomed, to use a horseman's phrase. In cities, many children are taken to gas works and allowed to inhale the fumes of lime and sulphur from the washing vats, which often serves to cut the disease quite

short. The following from the New York Sun of a recent date, will explain the process:

"A group of little children were clustered one day last week around one of the huge purifier tanks in the old gas house in West Eightieth street. Old Ed. Reilly, the boss of the purifier room, hitched the huge lid of one of the tanks to the chains of a giant iron derrick, and an instant later the lid was hoisted in the air and swung away from the tank, when the derrick was yanked along the elevated tracks built over the tank. An intensely disagreeable odor filled the room when the lid was lifted. The little folks held their fingers to their noses, and, stepping up to the edge of the tank, opened their mouths and gulped down the impregnated air that ascended from the bed of discolored, crushed oyster shells piled in the purifier. They staid there for five or ten minutes. Other children came and went through the same performance. Other tanks were opened, and for a whole hour the ill-smelling fumes were allowed to escape.

"What on earth are those youngsters trying to do?" asked an adult, who had watched the proceedings with great curiosity, as he stood with a perfumed silk handkerchief over his nose and mouth.

"Why, don't you know?" the veteran keeper of the purifier room said in surprise. "They are taking an old-fashioned cure for whooping cough and for colds, and it's one of the best of remedies, too. Everybody who lives near a gas house knows that."

"What the young ones were inhaling with benefit was the odor of the impurities of the fresh gas. The purifiers were twenty-four feet long, eighteen feet wide, and three feet high. Each purifier held seventy-two wooden trays, with perforated bottoms. Crushed oyster shells were piled to the height of one foot. The fresh gas had been passed into the tanks underneath the trays while the tanks were closed and allowed to ascend through the holes and pass through the powdered oyster shells. Ammonia and coal tar and other things were absorbed by the lime while the gas passed through it. The lime was nearly white when first put in the purifier trays. When the lid was lifted some of it was green, some red and some pearl gray. The tints depended upon the kind of coal used to make the gas.

"The ammonia and the coal tar have a good deal to do with effecting the cure of the throat affections," said Keeper Reilly. "Doctors recommend it to parents who haven't the means to employ the usual physician's remedies. I know it is effective, for inhaling that awful-smelling stuff has cured me of colds' time and time again."

"Then you don't believe that a gas house is an unhealthy spot," the visitor said.

"Unhealthy," retorted the old workman. "Bless you, not a bit of it. The odor isn't pleasant, and that's the truth, but it is not unhealthy. We don't have any sickness around gas houses that I ever heard of except in the case of visitors who come with coughs. There is a clerk in the office out there who had asthma when he came here some months ago. He hasn't got it now, and asthma, you know, is a tough thing to get rid of, once you get it."

"There is no sort of thing so good as this impregnated lime to cover vegetable or garden beds. It is sure death to the numberless insects that feed upon and destroy vegetables and flowers. Thousands and thousands of children have been cured of whooping cough in this room since this old gas house was built, and thousands more will be cured. It's a regular resort for the sick little ones whenever whooping cough is epidemic. That's why I don't like to hear people grumble about gas houses. They are a benefit and not a detriment, and they are always located where the disagreeable odor of the gas will do least damage to surrounding property used for dwelling purposes."

The Woodburn Farm Fence Co., of Minneapolis, furnish a style of fencing which makes a safe and portable corn-crib at a moderate cost. See advertisement.

Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

On direct legislation through the Initiative and the Referendum. State being organized. Write for plan, date, etc. W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

The Book of the Fair.

This is the title of a magnificent work now being published by the Bancroft Company, at Chicago, Ill. It will consist of twenty-five parts of forty pages each, making a total of 1,000 imperial folio pages, and will contain over 2,000 elegant engravings of the buildings, scenes and exhibits at the great fair. To those who are prevented from seeing the World's Fair, the book will present a mine of information, while to those who are so fortunate as to give it a personal visit, the book will furnish a convenient means for correct remembrance. Parts number one and two have been issued and number three will soon be ready for subscribers. We would advise our readers to write to the Bancroft Co., Auditorium Building, Chicago, for terms and prospectus.

Kansas Columbian Poultry Exhibit.

The officers of the Kansas Columbian poultry exhibit are very desirous of making a display of poultry at the World's Fair that will be a credit to the State and beneficial to every fancier.

We desire and need the hearty co-operation of every breeder to accomplish this purpose. We have secured funds to defray all shipping expenses from this point, including the expenses of a person to accompany the birds to Chicago and take care of them while there. We also desire that all who have fine birds to send them to our State fair September 29 to October 7, 1893, when a competent judge will be in attendance who will score them, and the highest scoring can be sent to Chicago. The only charges to each exhibitor will be 25 cents entry fee for each bird shown. Express companies will place a car on the grounds at the proper time to receive the birds, saving cartage. Entry blanks can be had from the Secretary.

Trusting that every one will do his or her part by sending a number of their best birds to the State fair and from there to the World's Fair. We feel confident that Kansas has just as good poultry as any State in the Union if they are only shown in competition with the poultry of other States.

If you have birds that you are thinking of sending to the World's Fair, send their number, description and entry fees at once to the Secretary.

D. A. WISE, Secretary, Topeka.

STEKETEE'S Hog Cholera Cure

Greatest Discovery Known for the Cure of PIN-WORMS IN HORSES

A Sure Remedy for Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a Splendid Remedy for Sick Poultry.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents for 1 lb.; 3 lbs. \$1.50, express paid; 6 lbs. \$2 and pay your own express. U. S. Stamps taken in payment.

Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

Shawnee Fire Insurance Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS. A strong Western Company. Insures against fire, lightning, wind storms cyclones and tornadoes. Losses paid, over \$105,000. Agents wanted everywhere in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY HAY EXCHANGE

Lately Established at 18th and Liberty Sts., Is in the interest of the producer and shipper. Exact weights are assured, honest practices compelled and convenience given shippers, commission men and buyers. Two-thirds of the hay firms in Kansas City are doing business through the Exchange. See that your hay is billed to your commission man, car THE HAY EXCHANGE, and thus given honest weights and honest sales. All hay so billed is insured without extra cost. Mention this paper.

FRED MORRILL, President. A. A. PULLMAN, Vice President. F. H. BAKER, Sec'y and Treas.

H. GIVEN HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY. BEN. M. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY. FOUNT P. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY.

HAGEY BROTHERS COMMISSION CO.,

BROOMCORN

Commission Merchants, ST. LOUIS, MO.

LIBERAL ADVANCES, QUICK SALES, PROMPT RETURNS. MENTION FARMER.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, General Manager, Chicago. J. H. McFARLAND, Secretary, Chicago. G. W. CAMPBELL, President, Kansas City. D. L. CAMPBELL, Vice President, maha. L. J. DUNN, Treasurer, Kansas City. H. F. PARRY, Manager, St. Louis.

CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.

(Successors to JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City and KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

The well-known firm PETERS BROTHERS, have consolidated with us And respectfully ask a continuance of their former patronage. Your business solicited. Money advanced to Feeders. Market Reports sent Free on application.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

HILL'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, cause no sickness, and may be given in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, and will cause him to voluntarily quit smoking or chewing in a few days. DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT may be easily cured at home by the use of Hill's Special Formula Gold Tablets.

IMPORTANT. A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of Tobacco or Stimulants, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums. When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make no effort in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is voluntarily given up. HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS are for sale by all first-class druggists at \$1 per package.

Beware of Fraud. The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit.

REMEMBER, we guarantee a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us. FREE. A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, send us \$1.00 and we will forward you package by mail. Address THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

THE ST. JOE HIVE

LATEST! CHEAPEST! BEST! HIVE

We keep all kinds of bee supplies. Send for free circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. ST. JOSEPH APARY CO., St. Joe, Mo. L. Box 146. E. T. ABBOTT, Manager.

BEES!

If you keep BEES subscribe for the Progressive Bee Keeper, a journal devoted to Bees and Honey. 50 cents per year. Sample copy free. Also illustrated catalogue of Bee Keepers' Supplies. Address LEAHY & CO., Higginville, Mo. Mention FARMER.

The Improved Monarch Incubator.

First Premiums at Every Contest, Including TWO at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 9th, 1892. More than 1800 ducks, chicks and turkeys from one machine in seven weeks. Price reduced. Thousands in successful operation in U. S., Canada and Europe. It is the universal testimony of users that they are far better than claimed. Send stamp for Circulars. J. RANKIN, So. Easton, Mass.

When writing any of our advertisers please state you saw their advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, DR. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

KIDNEY WORMS.—I have some pigs getting lame, I suppose from kidney worms. If you know a cure please let me know it. H. R. Corning, Kas.

Answer.—When pigs once become infested with kidney worms there is no cure for them. If you will describe your case fully we will try to tell you what ails your pigs. It may not be kidney worms.

COUGH IN MARE.—I have a mare that has a bad cough and a discharge from the nose. She has been in that way for about ten days; it seems to bother her most in the morning. Alfred, Kas.

Answer.—In all cases of nasal discharge we advise an examination by a competent veterinarian. Give a heaping tablespoonful of the following three times a day: Nitrate of potash, Jamaica ginger, anise seed and powdered licorice root, of each four ounces, mixed. Do not let the mare get wet.

LAME STIFLE.—I have a horse, 5 years old, that is lame in the stifle joint. It is swollen and pains him so that he holds his foot up when standing, and he limps a little when walking. What can I do for it? T. F. Linwood, Kas.

Answer.—We are not sure the lameness is in the stifle; yet you may be right. Examine the hip joint carefully. When you locate it, blister the part thoroughly with cerate of cantharides, and give the horse rest.

"THUMPS" IN PIGS.—I have lost two or three pigs this season with what some call thumps. My neighbors have been complaining of the same trouble with their pigs. Please tell me what to do. A. J. Alma, Kas.

Answer.—The so-called "thumps" in pigs may be due to any one of several causes. The most common cause is close confinement and constipation from feeding on dry feed. If constipation seems to be the trouble feed on more laxative diet, bran slop and oats and turn out on larger range. But if the trouble seems to be in the respiratory organs, a tablespoonful of pine tar put well back on the tongue once a day for a few days may relieve them. Growing pigs will do better if they are not fed much corn. Oats, wheat, bran slops and roots form a more wholesome diet, saving the corn for fattening purposes.

WORMS IN HOGS.—I have eighty head of shoats that have been coughing for about six weeks, and now I notice some of them are beginning to thump. Some of them are passing worms five or six inches long. Will you send me your best advice? Roxbury, Kas.

Answer.—Boil together 1/2 pound worm seed, 2 pounds tobacco and 3 gallons of sorghum molasses. Steep half a pound of senna leaves in a gallon of hot water and mix all together. This is sufficient for forty hogs, and can be increased or decreased according to the number to be treated. Now fast the hogs for twenty-four hours, then mix the medicine with swill and place in troughs enough for all to get at it without crowding, turn the hogs in and keep them there till they eat it all up. This can be repeated again in a week or two if more worms are seen.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of G. G. Stekete, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who claims to have the best cure for the terrible disease among the herds of swine. His hog cholera cure has now been tested several years and has proven a most excellent remedy.

Many persons in this vicinity will rejoice to know that drunkenness, morphine and tobacco habit can be cured at home and without any effort on the part of the patient. Read the large advertisement of the Ohio Chemical Co. in this issue. They are selling a GUARANTEED cure for \$1.00. Their tablets are for sale by all first-class druggists.

WE GUARANTEE That one tablespoonful of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or sprain cure mixture ever made. It is therefore the cheapest (as well as safest and best) external applicant known for man or beast.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. August 21, 1898.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,841 cattle; 699 calves. A big run of common to fair, and mostly range cattle, made a slow market to-day. Good natives were not represented and would have sold with fair activity at last week's closing figures. Range cattle sold slowly. The break of last week carried prices down far enough to make cattle look cheap, and sellers were stubborn in granting any further declines, and stood for steady prices.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

TEXAS STEERS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

TEXAS COWS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

TEXAS BULLS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

TEXAS HEIFERS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

TEXAS CALVES. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

INDIAN STEERS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

INDIAN COWS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

INDIAN CALVES. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

COLORADO STEERS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

COLORADO COWS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

COWS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

BULLS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

HEIFERS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

CALVES. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS. Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,113. The market was brisk and irregularly higher. The demand was greater than the supply.

PIGS AND LIGHTS. Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES. Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,056. The trade was dull and market lower on account of lack of buyers.

Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price.

Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price.

Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price.

Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price.

Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price.

Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price.

Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price.

Chicago, August 21, 1898.

CATTLE—Receipts, 16,000. Seventy-two head, average 1,620 pounds, sold at \$5 35; 4,000 Texas, steady; 4,000 Westerns, steady. Beef steers, \$3 35 @ \$5 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 25 @ \$3 25; bulls, \$1 50 @ \$3 00; cows, \$1 25 @ \$3 00; Texas cows, \$1 50 @ \$2 20; Texas steers, \$3 30 @ \$3 10.

HOGS—Receipts, 23,000. Mixed, \$5 00 @ \$5 70; heavy, \$4 75 @ \$5 50; light weights, \$5 30 @ \$6 00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,000. Strong. Natives, \$2 00 @ \$2 20; lambs, per cwt., \$3 00 @ \$5 00.

Omaha. SOUTH OMAHA, August 21, 1898.

The Daily Stockman furnishes the following quotations: CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400. Market weak. Beef steers, \$3 25 @ \$4 35; stockers and feeders, \$2 25 @ \$3 00; cows, \$1 00 @ \$2 35.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700. Top, light, \$5 30; heavy, \$5 00; bulk, \$5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,100. Market dull.

St. Louis. August 21, 1898.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600, 500 of which were natives. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00 @ \$4 25. Texas, \$2 25 @ \$3 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800. Top, \$5 75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300. Natives, \$2 00 @ \$3 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. August 21, 1898.

In store: Wheat, 330,681 bushels; corn, \$2,445 bushels; oats, 4,239 bushels, and rye, 2,980 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 52,800 bushels. A steady but draggy market was had yesterday. There were quite a number of orders in and some home buying of sample lots, but buyers were hard to please and refused to harden prices, notwithstanding a firmer speculative market. In the pit 5 1/2c was bid for September deliveries, which was a little higher, but there was no trading. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 15 cars 50 to 60 pounds at 57 1/2c; 3 cars choice Turkey wheat 60 pounds at 58c; No. 3 hard, 4 cars choice 58 pounds at 56 1/2c; 3 cars at 56 1/2c; 10 cars 57 and 58 pounds at 56c; 20 cars 56 to 58 pounds at 55 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 5 cars at 54 1/2c; 2 cars 58 pounds at 54c; No. 4 car at 53c; 1 car choice at 55c; rejected, 1 car at 54c; 1 car choice 56 pounds at 55c and 2 car at 48c; No. 2 red, 1 car 60 pounds at 60c; 1 car fancy 61 pounds at 61c; No. 3 red, 3 cars 58 and 59 pounds at 56c; 1 car at 55 1/2c; 2 cars fancy at 57c; No. 4 red, 1 car at 54c and 1 car at 55c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 54,600 bushels. There was more life to the market yesterday than for some days, and a firmer feeling both in mixed and white, order men and local feed dealers both buying. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4c; No. 3 mixed, 30 @ 31c; No. 2 white, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4c; No. 3 white, 30 @ 31c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 8 cars local at 3 1/2c, 2 cars local at 3 1/2c, 2 cars at the river at 3 1/2c, 10,000 bushels at 3 1/2c, 6 cars at the river at 3 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 3 1/2c; No. 2 white, 5 cars at 3 1/2c and 5 cars at 3 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 9,000 bushels. Demand was a little better, but still mostly for heavy weights, for which full quotations are being paid. Chaffy lots continue draggy. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4c; No. 3 mixed, 19 @ 20 1/4c; No. 4 mixed, 17 @ 18c; No. 2 white, 25 @ 27c; No. 3 white, 23 @ 25c; No. 4 white, 20 @ 22c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 2 1/2c and 1 car at 2 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car at 20c; 1 car at 20 1/2c and 1 car at 19 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car at 18c; No. 3 white, 1 car choice at 20c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, — bushels. None coming in. If here would sell fairly. Prices still nominal. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 47 @ 48c; No. 3, 43 @ 44c.

FLAXSEED—Firm and in fair demand. We quote at 89c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

BRAN—Selling fairly well at old prices. We quote bulk at 42c per cwt. and sacked at 50c per cwt.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 140 tons, and shipments, 40 tons. Demand fair and prices unchanged. New—Fancy prairie, \$5 00 @ \$5 50; choice, \$4 75 @ \$5 00; low grades, \$3 00 @ \$4 00; timothy, fancy, \$8 50 @ \$8 75; choice, \$7 00 @ \$8 00.

HIDES AND PELTS—Market steady, but slow sale. Green, salted, cured, butchers' free of brands: No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2c; bull and stag, 2 1/2c; kip skins, 3c per pound. Green, uncured, No. 1, 2 1/2c; No. 2, 2c; dry flint, 4 @ 5c. Green, full woolled pelts, each, 40 @ 80c; green shearings, each, 15 @ 20c; dry flint, per pound, 5c.

WOOL—Still dull and weak. We quote: Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 8 @ 10c; light fine, 10 @ 13c; combing, 13 @ 15c; low and carpet, 12 @ 14c. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 25 @ 27c; medium, 23 @ 25c; dingy and low, 19 @ 22c.

St. Louis. August 21, 1898.

WHEAT—Receipts, 112,000 bushels; shipments, 47,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 59 1/4c; August, 59c; September, 60 1/2c; October, 62 1/2c; December, 63 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts, 122,000 bushels; shipments, 164,000 bushels. Cash, No. 2 mixed, 34 1/2 @ 35c; August, 34 1/2c; September, 34 1/2c; December, 34 1/2c; year, 34c.

OATS—Receipts, 43,000 bushels; shipments, 6,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 24c; August, 24 1/2c; September, 23 1/2c.

WOOL—Receipts, — pounds; shipments, — pounds. Market is lifeless. Medium—Missouri and Illinois, 15 @ 16c; Kansas and Nebraska, 14 @ 14 1/2c; Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, 8 to 12 months, 15c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 13 1/2 @ 15c. Coarse—Missouri and Illinois, 14 @ 14 1/2c; Kansas and Nebraska, 13 @ 14c; Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, 13 @ 14c; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 10 @ 12c. Tub-washed, choice, 25 @ 25 1/2c.

Chicago. August 21, 1898.

Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT—Receipts, 47,000 bushels; shipments, 69,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 61 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 59 @ 59 1/2c; No. 2 red, 61 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts, 237,000 bushels; shipments, 746,000 bushels. No. 2, 38 1/2c; No. 3, 38 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 276,000 bushels; shipments, 204,000 bushels. No. 2, 23 1/2c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 27 1/2c; No. 3 white, 28 1/2c.

HORSES AUCTION.

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot. W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers. Largest Live Stock Commission Company in the world. Hundreds of all classes sold at auction every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and at private sale during each week. No yardage or insurance charged. Advances made on consignments.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday, September 13, 1898, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a boiler house and stack at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 137, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board of Public Works, State capitol grounds, after August 23, 1898.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and ascertained damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before September 25, 1898.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids if it be deemed in the interest of the State so to do.

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposals for work and materials required in the erection and completion of a boiler house and stack at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names as well as the firm name with their addresses.

The attention of all bidders is called to chapter 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, either in person or by attorney. S. M. SCOTT, President.

WM. WYKES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, September 13, 1898, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of an "east wing" to the Asylum for the Imbecile and Idiotic Youth, Winfield, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 194, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after August 21, 1898.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before September 25, 1898.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, September 13, 1898, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of a water works to the Asylum for the Imbecile and Idiotic Youth, Winfield, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 194, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after August 21, 1898.

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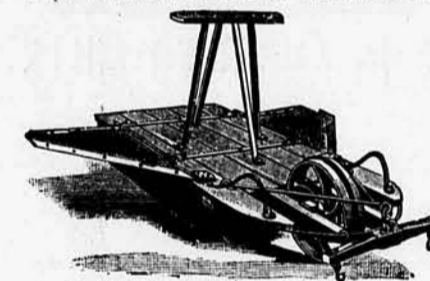
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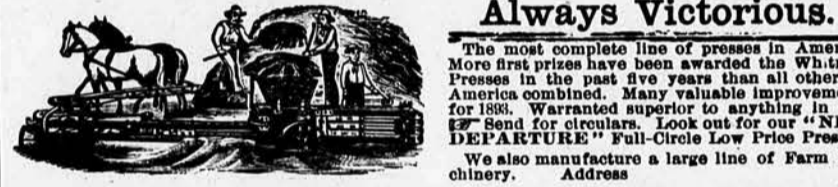
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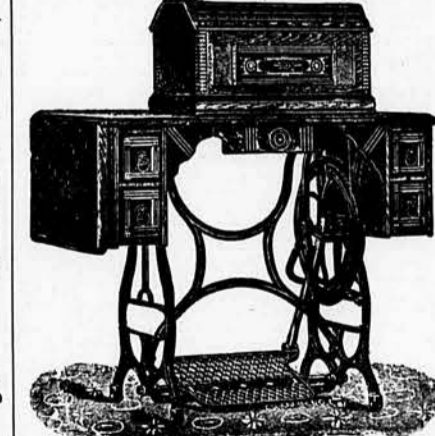
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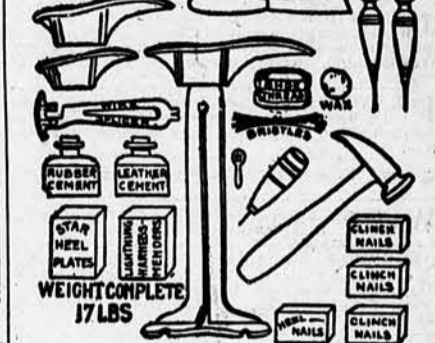
The wood cut herewith represents **The Kansas Farmer Sewing Machine**, made under a special contract with the publishers of this paper. It is an elegant high-arm machine, beautifully finished in antique oak, with the name "KANSAS FARMER" artistically lettered on the cover and on the arm.
Economy is a virtue in itself, and, when judiciously applied, it becomes financial wisdom. Of course the family must have a sewing machine, but it is poor economy to pay \$40 to \$60 for what you can have for less than half the money.
READ:—We will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "Kansas Farmer" high-arm sewing machine, all complete, with full attachments, and warranted

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Address all orders to **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

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MANY AN OLD BOOT or shoe would last a little longer if it had a little patching done to it, and yet it is thrown away because of the inconvenience and expense of taking it to the shoemaker.
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MANY DISCOMFORTS inconveniences and losses such as the above can be avoided by purchasing a Handy Cobbler, a complete outfit for repairing boots, shoes, rubber boots, rubber coats, harness and a hundred odd jobs around home. It is a money-saving outfit, and you should have one at once. See the tools it contains.

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THE BOX CONTAINS
One set iron lasts, three sizes; one iron standard; one shoe hammer; one shoe knife; one sewing awl; one harness awl; one pegging awl; one box lighting harness menders; four packages shoe nails, assorted; six pairs heel-plates; one bottle liquid rubber cement; one bottle liquid leather cement; one ball shoe thread; one ball shoemaker's wax; one dozen bristles.
The most economical and convenient set of tools or home repairing ever offered.
THE PRICE of this box of tools at retail is \$2.50. We have made a contract with the manufacturers whereby we can offer it to KANSAS FARMER patrons at a bargain, viz.: **KANSAS FARMER** one year and this box of tools free on board cars at Moline, Ill., for \$2.35. Or for six subscriptions and \$6.00 we will have it delivered to you free. Freight charges to be paid by receiver on receipt of box. Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

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RED POLLED BULL—Two and a half years old, for sale cheap. T. J. Beals, North Branch, Kas.

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SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.—Jones' Winter Fife, Early Red Clawson, Diets Longberry, Everitt's Highgrade, American Bronze and Golden Cross. Prices on application. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

WE ARE BUYERS—Of Meadow fescue or English bluegrass, clover and timothy seed. Mail samples and correspond with us. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

WE MANUFACTURE three styles of farmers' spring wagons and can make a very low price. Kinley & Lannan, 424 and 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

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FOR SALE—Thirty English Berkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to deliver in thirty days. Send in your orders. Breeding, Longfellow and Model Duke, Gentry's strain. Also some choice Jersey bull calves from tested cows. The LaVeta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

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S. A. HAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, N. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9, 1893. Ford county—R. S. Crane, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas. L. Thomas, in Richmond tp., P. O. Dodge City, June 18, 1893, one bay gelding, 10 years old, branded on left shoulder and left hip; valued at \$20.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk. PONY—Taken up by R. W. Brown, in Powhatan tp., one black mare pony colt, 2 years old, a little white on left hind foot; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1893. Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by O. F. Cunningham, in Soldier tp., P. O. Rimont, one sorrel mare pony, 3 years old, blaze face, hind feet white, right front foot white half way to knee; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk. MULE—Taken up by George Bryan, in Dexter tp., P. O. Dexter, August 4, 1893, one light bay horse mule, 5 or 6 years old, mane and tail roached, bushy legs, black stripes on shoulders and legs, harness marks; valued at \$20.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk. MARE—Taken up by P. V. Hollister, in Summit tp., P. O. Wauweta, one sorrel mare, 7 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded on left hip with wagon wrench; valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by J. D. Robinson, in Sedan tp., July 25, 1893, one flea-bitten gray horse, scar on right hip five inches long and scar on right arm; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$25.

Sherman county—Ernest J. Scott, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. J. Jackson, in Lincoln tp., P. O. LaBlanche, August 11, 1893, one light bay horse, white left fore foot, weight 850 pounds.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, white right hind foot, weight 800 pounds.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A. Millikin, in Howard tp., P. O. Valada, July 20, 1893, one bay stallion, 4 years old, split in right ear and nick in left ear; valued at \$20.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A. V. Hixson, near Ogallah, July 5, 1893, one dun horse, four and a half feet high, branded N. C. on left ham, O or Q on back part of ham, two white spots on side of neck, halter; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, five feet high, branded J or U on left shoulder, hind shoes in front, slightly stove up in front; valued at \$20.

Harper county—Wm. Duffy, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. H. Hager, in Spring tp., May 16, 1893, one bay horse pony, 14 hands high, branded X—T on left hip; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1893. Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

STEER—Taken up in Liberty tp., one red steer, weight about 1,000 pounds, 3 or 4 years old, branded C W (C attached to top of W) on left hip, right ear clipped, left ear slit, and dew-lapped; valued at \$30.

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\$4.00 Value for \$2.25 Cash.

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Given Universal Satisfaction Wherever Used.

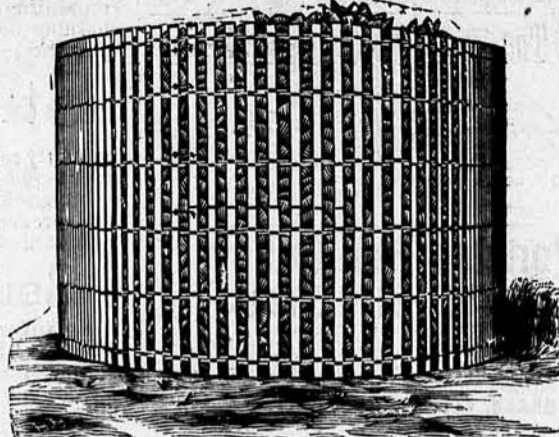
It is 8 feet high, with pickets 3 inches wide and 3/4 inch thick, woven together with nine double strands of No. 12 1/2 steel wire, and about 1/4 inches apart. Being movable, they can be used for either permanent or temporary cribs.

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Five thousand bushels will require about 37 feet of fencing; 900 bushels, 49 feet; 1,400 bushels, 61 feet; 2,000 bushels, 73 feet.

Price per foot 38 cents. Special Discount to Dealers.

Write for Circular and terms. WOODBURN FARM FENCE CO., 2836-40 Colfax Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



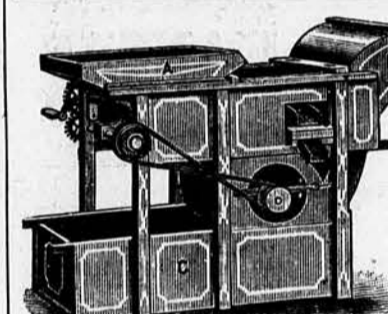
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Table with 5 columns: Cattle and calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and mules, Cars. Rows include Official Receipts, Slaughtered in Kansas City, Sold to feeders, Sold to shippers, Total sold in Kansas City.

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And add \$1 in value to your Cockerels. Invented by me, after practical experience of many years at caponizing. They do the work right. Cause no deaths. A boy can do the work with them. Are simple, plain, durable, practical and cheap. Will last a lifetime. Explicit instructions sent with each set. Price, \$2 50 postpaid. Dow's "Capon and Caponizing," a book that tells you all about the work. The advantages, tools required, how to do it, age, time, how to feed and dress a Capon. Everything. By mail, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents. Address GEORGE Q. DOW, North Epping, N. H. CHICKENS.