

Volume XLII. Number 5

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 4, 1904.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.



ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run
f the paper, \$1.54 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements
will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate
of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year, including
a copy of the Kansas Farmer free. Special
rates for displayed live stock advertising.
Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per
line of seven words per week. Cash with the order.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the
case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,
send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are
well known to the publishers, or when acceptable
references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week
should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
free, during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO., 116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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Dr. Mayo's new book on "The Care of Animals," the regular price of which \$1.25, will be furnished, postpaid, to subscribers for the Kansas Farmer at 1. The man who has one animal could hot afford to be without this book if it cost him \$5. The more animals the nore need for this best up-to-date book.

It was expected that this issue of he Kansas Farmer would contain all of the proceedings of the annual meetng of the Improved Stock-breeders' Asociation. These valuable proceedings lave proved so voluminous that two umbers of the Kansas Farmer each

containing 32 large pages will be required for their publication. This will make necessary a slight postponement of other valuable matters awaiting publication.

Representatives of the leading breeds of cattle have finally agreed to hold the American Royal Show at Kansas City next fall. Some favored omitting the show this year, thinking the great show at St. Louis would so absorb attention of both exhibitors and the public as to interfere with the success of the Royal.

One of our old friends, who has been a constant subscriber since 1876, writes to make a suggestion to our livestock advertising. This suggestion is that the name of the county as well as that of the postoffice be stated in all the advertising cards. Coming, as it does, from one of our old friends, the suggestion is entitled to consideration, but it seems that it also ought to appeal to the advertisers themselves as a matter of business. A number of the very best herds of pure-bred livestock owned by the best breeders in the State are located at a distance from the railroad, or near small and little known towns. If the name of the county were stated in the advertisement it would doubtless help many would-be purchasers to decide in favor of a visit to the herd rather than to depend upon correspondence when they desire to make a purchase.

#### BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for the Kansas Farmer is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

#### Special to Our Old Subscribers Only.

Any of our old subscribers who will send us two NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, during January, 1904, will rereceive for the trouble one copy of the KANSAS FARMER'S New Wall Atlas, descriptions of which have appeared in these columns from time to time; or we will send any one of the following publications as the old subscribers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," Breeder," "Vicks" "Western Swine Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

#### MILLING MACARONI WHEAT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - IsMacaroni wheat salable on the same basis as winter wheat, or is it limited to macaroni mills? C. H. LOOMIS.

Douglass County.

Kansas mills are not looking for

Macaroni wheat. They may be compelled to use it just as they were compelled to use the Turkey Red. Doubtless they will be able to mix it with the Turkey without changing their machinery or deteriorating the quality of their flour. When Macaroni wheat shall have established a place in the market according to its actual foodvalue, it will probably command a higher price than the varieties now pre-

#### THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT'S JUDGING CONTEST.

The student's judging contest for the Spoor trophy, held at the International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago, in December, 1903, resulted in some very creditable work by representatives of the different agricultural colleges. The



C. G. ELLING.

The Kansas Agricultural College Student who won high honors in the contest for the Spoor trophy at the International Live-stock Exposition of 1903.

individual scores of the twelve men standing highest in the list is here given, with the number of points won by each, out of a possible 100:

C. E. Howard, Iowa, 801/2; C. G. Elling, Kansas, 8014; W. A. Tenner, Iowa, 79¼; C. B. Stewart, Minnesota, 75¾; John Miller, Ontario, 7514; D. W. Weist, Ohio, 75; A. S. Neale, Ohio, 74; W. H. Palmer, Ohio, 73¼; R. E. Gleyson, Minnesota, 723/4; E. A. Stout, Iowa, 721/4; H. D. Ellenberger, Iowa, 71%; F. H. Hanson, Iowa, 711/2.

A portrait of Mr. C. H. Ellipg, who so ably represented Kansas, is given herewith.

#### SORGHUM SEED FOR FEED.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Please give me some information in regard to sorghum seed for feed for stock and poultry. How is it in quality as feed compared with Kafir-corn or corn? Is it an egg- and milk-producer?

Moscow, O. T. P. G. EADS. Questions of the relative values of feeds are of first importance to every farmer. When we shall have so far progressed as to be able to find exact answers to these questions, feeding will have been reduced to a science

and, it is safe to say, animals will be . developed and sustained and their products will be perfected at less cost : than at present.

The best-known of all feeds is Indian corn. It is, therefore, well to compare other feeds with corn.

The principal nutritive ingredients: of feeding stuffs have been well determined by careful investigations. They are grouped into three classes: under three names as follows: "Proteids," "Carbohydrates" and "Fats." There are several substances of very similar composition grouped under: each of these titles.

In the experience of the feeder, as: well as of the scientists, portions of: these nutrients are found to be digestible and other portions pass: through the alimentary canal undigested. These three nutrients are found! in almost all feeding-stuffs, but in vary... ing proportions. In digestibility each of them varies greatly, they being; more or less digestible according to the feeding material used and according to the condition of the material.

Only the digestible portions of the nutrients are considered in determining feeding values.

The digestible nutrients contained, on the average, in the three feeds named are shown in the following table:

TABLE I. DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS IN 100

POU	INDS.		
Pro tein lbs.	, hyd'ts,		Totals
Corn	66.7 57.1 52.1	4.3 2.7 3.1	78.8 67.6 62.2
If these nutrien	ts were	all of	equal

value we might conclude that the relative values of the feeds were represented by the totals. Or, 100 pounds of corn would be worth 117 pounds of Kafir corn, or 127 pounds of sorghumseed.

It is found, however, that average animal requirements demand feeds . containing larger proportional amounts of proteids than are found in any of these three grains, larger than are produced in the majority of farm-crops. The relative scarcity of proteids compared with animal demands leads to. higher valuation of the proteids than. of the other groups of nutrients.

A computation made a few years ago by the writer, shows that at that time the market valuations of these digest: ible nutrients were as follows:

TABLE II. MARKET VALUES OF DIGESTIBLE: NUTRIENTS IN 1900.

tein, Carbo., Fats; cents. Carbo. Fats; Carbo. Sents. Carb

Prices of feeds have advanced since this computation was made, and the digestible nutrients are, doubtless, now all more valuable than shown in this table. Their relative values have changed but little, so that the figures: in the lower line of the table may be taken as approximately correct. Applying these values to the nutrients in the three feeds under consideration we shall have as the relative values:

 Kafir-corn.
 92.

 Sorghum seed.
 84.

Or 100 pounds of corn is worth 109 (Continued on page 120.)

ELECTRIC

#### KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION .....

Fourteenth Annual Session, Topeka, Kansas Jan. 11-13, 1904

Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa
1. D. Granam, TopekaAsst. Sec.
DIRECTORS.

J. C. Robison	.Towanda
Chas. E. Sutton	Russell
E. W. Melville	Eudora
H. W. Avery	Wakefield
C. M. Irwin	Wichita

The fourteenth annual convention of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association was called to order in Representative Hall, in the State Capitol, at Topeka, Kans., at 2 o'clock, by President Charles E. Sutton, of Russell.

Secretary H. A. Heath presented his annual report, the financial part of which was referred to the Executive Committee, as follows:

#### Secretary's Annual Report.

H. A. HEATH, TOPEKA.

The year 1903 was an active and eventful one for our association, which accomplished more with less money than any other State industrial organization in Kansas. Its membership includes the leading citizens of the State, a wide-awake, progressive, and enterprising class of farmers, who, in a public-spirited way, are doing a vast amount of good for the material interests of the blessed State of Kansas. Such is the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association on this its fourteenth anniversary, the biggest and best State organization of its kind in the United States.

Your executive committee, consisting of your officers and directors, as well as your standing committees, have done more effective work during the past year than ever before in the history of your organization. They have been active, vigilant and aggressive during the entire year past, and the value of the time and money expended in your behalf aggregates more than three times the total cash receipts from membership dues of \$1.00 each.

In addition to the time and money expended for the good of the order by your executive and standing committees, quite a number of members deserve a place on the roll of honor for time, service, and money expended to further the welfare of our association. Your secretary and assistant secretary have had a busy time in devising ways and means, working over time to get out two editions of our Stock Breeders' Annual and Kansas Breeders' Directory for 1903, and distribute the same. This valuable work has been done with but little cost to the association; in fact, if we were to pay all the bills, it would require the bulk of our cash receipts; but thanks to the help and cooperation of the "Old Reliable" Kansas Farmer and the advertisers in our Annual, the association is not in

If it is the desire to avoid this individual burden hereafter, one of two things must be done; either increase our annual dues or secure a regular State appropriation sufficient to defray of preparation, publication and distribution of our annual proceed-

We are greatly indebted to both the agricultural and daily press for the publicity given to our proceedings and the numerous notices given regarding our association and its work. This important service has been of incalculable benefit to our State organization.

Your committee on needed legislation labored long and hard with the last Legislature and regret to announce that their faithful efforts were not crowned with success. As I stated in the announcement in our last Annual:

"It has been the effort of the officers to secure legislative assistance in the publication of this most valuable Annual, to the end that farmers and breeders of the State might be allowed copies although they are not yet members of the association. Arduous work

on the part of the officers and members resulted in but one action of the part of the Legislature. This was the passing, by unanimous vote, of a resolution requesting the Ways and Means Committee of the House and Senate to provide for the publication and distribution of our annual proceedings in the miscellaneous appropriation bill. A few members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House refused to consider this request on the ground that the breeders were rich and needed no State aid, and thus the people of Kansas, who are not members of this association and who most need this report, will be deprived of it by the action of the Legislature. While the association represents the greatest volume of wealth in the State, and while they are amply able and willing to provide for the publication of such reports as are needed by the membership, it would be manifestly impossible to publish them in sufficient numbers to supply the enormous demand from the people of this and other States. The State-Fair Measure fell under the same influences."

Our World's Fair Live-stock Committee has done a vast amount of work to promote a grand display of representative improved stock from Kansas that will make a show creditable to the Kansas World's Fair Commission, as well as to the Hon. F. D. Coburn. Chief of the Live-stock Division of the Louisiana Exposition, at St. Louis this year. This committee have done all their work at their personal expense and should be reimbursed out of the funds appropriated by the Legislature. The committee report will be made at another session.

I am gratified to announce that our members have had a prosperous year with but few exceptions, and members of this association have enjoyed unusual benefits that those on the outside did not receive. In union there is strength.

Only four members have withdrawn from the association during the past year; one of these moved to Kentucky and two of the others have gone out of business.

It is with regret that I have to announce the death of three members since our last meeting, viz: Hon. W. W. Guthrie, Atchison; D. Trott, Abilene; and Louis Hothan, Carbondale.

wish to call special attention to the importance of every member properly filling out the membership blank for 1904, so that your secretary may have the necessary data for our proceedings and the World's Fair edition of the Annual and Breeders' Directory. Let us show to the World this year that Kansas does not lag, but leads in live-stock husbandry. Up to January 8 I have received an even 200 application blanks for membership for 1904, of which 31 are from new members. If this rate keeps up during January, we shall have over 1,000 recorded in our 1904 Annual and Directory. Every county in Kansas is now represented, but not all that are eligible are members of this organization, hence I urge every member to increase the number in his own county at once: furnish your secretary with the list and he will help you get them into our Association.

It is important that we increase our receipts in some way to enable us to get out at least 25,000 copies of our Annual and Directory for 1904, in order to meet the regular demand for it and keep a supply available in the Kansas Building at the World's Fair for free distribution to interested visitors. It will make a grand showing for Kansas and place the State in the front rank in the estimation of the world.

With a record of nearly a billion dollars worth of live-stock produced in Kansas in the last twenty years and with nearly 164,000,000 dollars' worth of live-stock on hand in 1903, Kansas may rightfully be said to occupy a prominent place as a live-stock State. In fact, she is the geographical center of that great section of our country which is destined to become, in a few brief years, the wealthiest and most powerful part of our great Nation, because of her possibilities in livestock husbandry. Kansas farmers and stockmen are, therefore, interested in all that will contribute to the welfare of the live-stock industry. As is well known to all present, the National Live-stock Association is now in annual session at Portland, Oregon, and at its meeting will have up for discussion questions of vital interest to every farmer in Kansas, because I believe every farmer is and ought to be a producer of improved live-stock. Among the subjects for discussion at the Portland meeting will be the "Packers' Combination and Its Injurious Effects upon the Growers and Feeders of Live-stock," "The Relation of Transportation Companies to the Live-stock Industry," "What Shall We Do With Our Grazing Lands?" "The Policy of the Government Relative to Forest Preserves," "Live-stock Expositions," "The Evils of Cross-bred or Scrub Sires."

While this great association is cap-

able of handling subjects of National importance, the Kansas Live-stock Breeders' Association can send them greetings of good wishes and assistance, and then see to it that our own affairs are properly cared for within the State. More efficient sanitary measures are needed, for the better protection of our live-stock against disease at State and National Fairs and More help is needed in Shows. the State Veterinarian's office, where only one man is held responsible for the entire control of any outbreaks of live-stock disease in the State. The State Veterinarian should have more assistance. A closer relation between the experiment station and the livestock breeders is most desirable, and the question of railroad charges on exhibition- and breeding-stock is an important matter that is yet far from being settled. It is the duty of every member of this association and of every other good citizen to see to it that the State is represented by clean and able men in her legislative bodies as well as in Congress, to the end that the live-stock industry, which is the most important one of the State and which is the very foundation of our financial success, should be cared for in proportion to its importance. Why should a State which is composed of farmers and stock-raisers be represented so largely by professional men and political henchmen in its legislative bodies? So long as this state of affairs continues, just so long may we expect to do without a State Fair; to be hampered by a meagre appropriation for our live-stock exhibits at St. Louis and elsewhere, and have the available resources of the State diverted to minor and unimportant uses, while the great industry by which our people thrive is permitted to languish because it has no adequate representation in our legislative halls. The bulk of the taxes are paid by the stockmen. yet their demands have largely been ignored by the Kansas Legislature. What are you going to do about it?

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Balance on hand January 1, 1903....\$ 7.45 From membership fees for 1903..... 508.00 ACCOUNTS DUE ASSOCIATION.

EXPENDITURES.

#### Balance......\$170.45 President's Address.

CHAS. E. SUTTON, BUSSELL.

Only a year ago, my friends, your president greeted you as the most prosperous citizens of this glorious Sunflower State. It would have been today my pleasure to have extended

to you a similar greeting, but for the unforseen that always happens. "Great oaks from little acorns grow," and to illustrate this the story of the "Packers' Trust" may interest you.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.

Last fall a year ago one of the great Chicago packers chanced to stroll into his nursery among the little folks. To his utter astonishment he found them on the floor looking at the picture of Daniel in the lion's den in the large family Bible. This great book was one of the ornaments of the household, and not subject to be handled, except occasionally to show the children and record their births. The nurse being out of the room, he picked it up and noticed a page had been torn opposite the verse, "For unto every one that hath shall be given and he shall have abundance, but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he seemeth to have.'

This wonderful verse produced a lasting impression upon the gentleman; the more he thought of it the more indelibly it impressed itself upon him. He never before realized the Bible contained such powerful verses.

This packer was a great student, and fearing his colleagues might not fully understand the goodness contained in these few lines, he translated it into Chicago doggrel. As translated and presented to them it read: "The rich must get richer, the poor poorer." All agreed that "duty" called them to put such principles into operation at once. The result was the packers' combine.

How admirably the plan was drawn and the packer's version of the Scriptures executed hardly require further consideration at my hands.

The year 1903 will be known in livestock history as the year of the packers' raid. Geronimo never came nearer wiping out the "palcefaces" than did this packers' combine the feeders and breeders of the West. Secretary Coburn figures the losses resulting to Kansas stockmen from this "raid" at \$11,000,000. Seven dollars per hundred weight was not an uncommon figure for fancy steers in Chicago fourteen months ago, while this fall \$4.25 to \$4.50 bought a lot of high-class cattle. Top hogs sold a year ago at \$7 per hundred weight; they, too, have ridden the "toboggan" to the \$4.50 to \$4.75 level. With this tremendous drop in values the retailer has paid practically the same prices. It is not supposed that the packer was losing money a year ago. What must he be making today? This is a question very few can answer intelligently, but estimates vary in placing the profits at \$15 to \$30 per head on cattle, and \$3 to \$6 per head on hogs. Is this fair or just between man and man? I emphatically say no, it is not.

There is not a man within the sound of my voice that desires them to do business at a loss; on the other hand, he wants the let live" is every fair-minded man's motto, but when feeders and breeders are losing from \$5 to \$20 per head on their products and the packer accumulating these unreasonable profits. it is high time we stockmen canvass the situation thoroughly in hopes of arranging more equitable conditions. From a stockman's point of view, the packers are undermining the very foundation of their industry in making profitless the business of producing the products they require. If the feeder loses money, he hammers the price of stock cattle to a point where they can not be profitably produced. The result will be a tremendous curtailing of the supply and a deterioration in quality, as the breeder will have no encouragement to buy registered males to improve his herds. The packer is in complete control of the situation.

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## Twentieth Century Buying



The up-to-date consumer has ceased to allow his shopping affairs to worry him. He makes out his order from our large catalogue, sends it and we do the rest. We began pleasing and saving money for our customers over 32 years ago, and our remark-We Want You to Try Us

Begin Saving Today. Cut out the coupon, send it to us with 145 your name and address and 15 cents in partial payment of the postage on our 1128-page catalogue.

With this book in your possession it is an easy matter to sit 156 comfortably by your own fireside and order your supplies for 160 months in advance with a few hours' pleasant effort.

Your saving in the course of a year will surprise you, for you can buy many supplies from us for less money than your dealer pays for the same goods, thus saving even more than his profit on them. Besides, when buying from us you are enabled to select what you desire from a stock as large and varied as a thousand ordinary stores, and you are not obliged to buy what can be found in the small stocks of your local tradesmen.

Bear in mind that whatever you want—we have it. Don't put it off. Send in the coupon today before you forget it.

customers over 32 years ago, and our remarkable success since that time is only a true mark of the people's growing trust in us and our methods.

We buy good goods, tell the truth in describing them, and sell them at wholesale prices. The consumer can buy fresh goods and enjoy the same low prices as does the dealer. Our oldest customers buy the largest bills of goods, because the larger the order the more money saved.

We accept all the responsibility, and guarantee that what you buy shall be satisfactory—whether it be a 25-cent or a 25-dollar purchase. If you try us once you will see how easy and pleasant a matter it is to deal with a strictly honest and accommodating firm.

Begin Saving Today. Cutoutthecoupon, whether it be a 25-cent or a 25-dollar purchase. If you try us once you will see how easy and pleasant a matter it is to deal with a strictly honest and accommodating firm.

Begin Saving Today. Cutoutthecoupon, whether it be a commodating firm.

We Want You to Try Us

and test for yourself our ability to please you. Tell us what kind of goods you are interested in and we will send you without charge any of the following illustrated special catalogues quoting wholesale prices. Merely mention the number or liter of the catalogue you want.

100 Artists' Supplies

101 Alles Bulders Bulders

102 Athletic Goods

103 Athletic Goods

104 Is am ps and 25 Horn Supplies and Gurtains

105 Is alles Embrol.

106 Is am ps and 25 Worlies and Curtains

107 Cutouting Wholesale prices. Merely mention the number or liter of the catalogue you want.

106 Athletic Goods

107 Is am ps and 25 Horn Supplies and Gurtains

108 Is am ps and 30 Worlies and Curtains

109 Worlies and Curtains

109 With ships book in your possession it is an easy matter to sit comfortably by your own fireside and order your supplies for months in advance with a few hours' pleasant effort.

109 Order Colothing

100 Catlery Burder

109 Order Colothing

100 Order Colothing

Send four 2-cent stamps for our 10-Color Wall Hanger showing the inside of our building, with the goods, and the clerks at work. One of the most complex and complicated pieces of lithography ever attempted. Interesting and attractive. You can get it for what it cost us—four 2c stamps. -Cut this slip out and send it TODAY.-

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Enclosed find 15 cents for partial postage on Catalogue No. 72, four 2c stamps for Wall Hanger, or 20c for both. (Be sure and write very plainly.) Postoffice Route No. County

### Montgomery Ward & Co.,

Michigan Ave., Madison & Washington Sts., Chicago

32 years World's Headquarters for Everything.

has no competition. He knows the mber of cattle on feed all over the d; also the number of loads exted from day to day. When repts are light he boosts prices for eral days: The feeders rush in ir stock to get the advantage of the His buyers ride around the yards parently indifferent to the recordaking receipts, but finally bid 20c 40c per hundred weight less than tle of the same grade commanded y a day or so before. These same kers have an outlet for all these tle at a steady range of value; in t, they send out price-lists practicalgood for the coming week; so it is olutely wrong that they should hamthe producer as they do, making fference of 40c to 50c per hundred ght in cattle of exactly the same lity from the same feed-lot, the difference being the shipments arthree or four days apart. There uld certainly be closer relations been the packer and the producer less, like the bear, he would get so mate he would squeeze him to th). If he had competition, these might be excusable, but being in olute control he can maintain some is without killing the "goose" raised and fed the product he re-We must face this problem.

as already been cussed and should be discussed. If it can be solved ould be one of the godsends of the ury. I trust you will give it the ideration it deserves, as it is of importance to the live-stock inits of not only Kansas, but of the

le early conditions of last year indeed trying to all stockmen and ers, but especially so to the ranchof the West, with their cattle by thousands to keep and care for. after storm occurred and the papers brought us accounts of hally heavy losses in the range Every storm meant more and "it was a long time till grass" the last load had been fed. But storms continued and the death was estimated at from 15 per cent per cent in many localities. The brutes that did live to see grass veritably skin and bones, so that the abundance of forage that later, very few cattle were fleshy gh to market as killers in Septemand October. The bankers who shed the cattleman his funds bevery much alarmed at the losses ed and called in loans made on attle, aggregating millions of dol-This helped to cause the recording receipts at all our markets he beef combine was not slow in ing its orchestra of buyers to

strike up "The Hot Time" the unfortunate ranchmen had been looking for the spring before.

The stormy winter and spring filled the mountains with snow and the warm days of May started it Eastward in the form of swollen streams and torrents of rain which produced the disastrous floods of May and June, causing heavy losses to all of us directly or indirectly. Farm work was suspended for a month at least, and many are only now catching up with the accumulated duties. The crippled condition of the railroads only made more trying the situation. They were unable to furnish the necessary grain- or stock-cars, or



DR. O. O. WOLF, Ottawa. President Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association for 1904.

transport those furnished, with anything like schedule time, causing the shipper heavy losses from shrinkage and delay. The crops above flood levels not injured by excessive rains, came on and produced record-breaking yields. Western Kansas farms, valued at \$8 to \$20 per acre, produced wheat enough to pay all expenses and leave as clear profit the value of the land. Had it not been for the scarcity of labor and exhorbitant prices demanded, which had a tendency to encourage many farmers to work short-handed and only partly care for the grain, western Kansas would have produced the greatest yields of wheat per acre ever harvested in the State. But wet weather followed the binder, the grain sprouted, bleached and shelled out. causing heavy losses in quantity as well as quality. Here the wheatman's loss was the alfalfaman's gain. The

king of grasses was making a crop of hay every 28 to 30 days. Many established fields produced five cuttings for the season, while some sown early in 1903 produced two fair cuttings. The breeders of Kansas have found no crop that can take its place in balancing up the rations grown on the average farm.

An inventory of the general situation finds sunny Kansas, even with these trials and tribulations, just a little more prosperous than her sister States, but still smarting from the stinging blow dealt our live-stock interests by this beef combine. But while the steer and his hogship have been sailing tempestuous seas, the Kansas horse has been unfolding to the world the information that Kansas produces champions, that her bright sunshine, pure air, buflalo-grass and alfalfa, coupled with blue blood, are the essentials necessary to produce the swiftest and gamest, as well as the largest, most powerful and beautiful of the equine race.

Early in the year the trotting- and pacing-records began to fall. Old Father Time seemed to be running a binder over them one by one, but like the boy in the harvest field, who liked to have "Dad" put on the cap sheaf, so it remained for Cresceus and Dan Patch to hand Father Time the world's records, that they might be placed to the glory of Kansas.

When we look back thoughtfully over the year, we find a great many places where we may congratulate ourselves. Our crop inventory shows a valuation of \$224,000,000, aside from the livestock produced, an increase of \$8,000,-000 over the showing of 1902. Our college at Manhattan seems to have wakened from its Rip Van Winkle nap. President Nichols told us a year ago that he would "show us," and the signs seem flattering for a fulfillment of the promise. He sent a small band of Jayhawker boys to the International at Chicago to take part in the Agricultural College judging contest. The boys did splendidly. We are proud of them. You all know our Kansas boys. All they want is a chance. They are bred right-shorthorn-muley cross-raised right, and do right at home and abroad. Many claim they actually won the Spoor trophy, and that it was necessary to change the plan of marking the score-cards to defeat them.

However this may be, the boys came home in high spirits, and if given the chance will show the world that Kansas occupies a seat in the bald-headed row. Just a word regarding what the agricultural colleges have done for these improved agriculturists and

stockmen that have read their bookfarming bulletins and followed them. We cannot escape the fact that these institutions have furnished practically all the prize-winners at our recent shows. The gains made by these animals have been phenomenal, and at a minimum cost for gains made. This scientific combining of feeds grown on the average farm is one of the many sciences taught our boys. While the girls become equally proficient in feeding the inner man, that he may enjoy perfect health and be able to perform his many duties. We therefore should encourage them by educating our boys and girls along these lines at such institutions.

The St. Louis Exposition and a State fair for Kansas are among the most important events ahead of this association. Your legislative committee worked hard and faithfully last winter at their own expense, trying to impress upon the Legislature the importance of a State fair. It was uphill work. The St. Louis appropriation had been large and many urged us to wait until 1905. The political leaders especially urged this and were absolutely fair and outspoken in their opposition. We were given many pledges of support, however, and encouraged to bring the matter to a vote, which we finally did. The Senate passed our bill, but in the House the pledges given us were in many cases absolutely of no avail after the leaders said "No." This only shows that we must organize more thoroughly and every one of our thousand members who believes in a State fair as the greatest educator our agricultural community can enjoy, should lend his best efforts to our legislative committee in its efforts along these lines. Commence by sending men here to represent you that have some idea of what you really need and desire, not a lot of jacklegs who can not make an honest living at home, but who come down here and gather around some political leader who really has a "pull," voting on every question as he desires, in the hopes of being able to pick up some State or Government appointment where he imagines he will end his days in the blissful sport of sucking the public

Our World's Fair committee have held numerous conferences with the State Commission and are still laboring with them along lines that will insure an exhibit which will reflect great credit on our people and our State.

The bill requesting a small appropriation to cover the expense of getting out and distributing our annual to the farmers and stockmen of Kansas was chloroformed in the committee, but the

chicken-show appropriation bill passed. All our bills evidently lacked was wings and a few votes.

I trust that you may see fit to continue these committees and keep these matters of a State fair and the St. Louis Exposition continually in mind and before the public. The magnitude of the St. Louis exhibit is beyond anything ever before dreamed of, and every Kansan should make his plans to attend. The breeders of Kansas are already fitting their live stock and our State Commission is gathering a display such as was never before shown by any State. It is our golden opportunity to let the entire world know what Kansas has done for us, and will do for them, if they will but join us in cultivating her soil and gathering the reward which is sure to follow.

I can not close without calling your attention to the future influence of this association and one of the dangers I see ahead of us. To maintain the high standard on which it has been conducted requires a larger amount of money each year, owing to our rapidly increasing membership, far more than is furnished by our annual dues; and right here I believe we can increase it without offending or affecting a single member. If you only stop to think of all the good things our great big dollar has been paying for, I feel sure you will agree with me. Our membership entitles us to a splendid banquet at the generosity of the Topeka Commercial Club. I certainly get \$2 worth of good from it alone. There is the Annual, giving those not able to be present a full account of the meeting, which includes papers by the successful members of our profession, full of useful knowledge and forethought. Then you have the Breeders' Directory, containing a complete list of members, the kind of stock they breed, what they have for sale, and what they desire to purchase. If this is worth more than it is costing you, I trust you will take action that will increase the dues. As the matter stands now, our secretary and the KANSAS FARMER have generously provided the ways and means lacking to defray these expenses; but a free horse can be ridden to death, and this association has no desire to commit any such crime.

In closing, I must impress upon you that it is to the breeders of Kansas that we must look to make future history. The more intelligence and improved blood we introduce into our operations, the greater will be our reward. The day of scrub breeder's success has passed forever, and as an example to our neighbors and the world, we should start the season of 1904 by using nothing, but pure-bred animals in our herds.

Guilford Dudley was called upon for his recent experience and said:

Mr. Chairman and members of the association: I hardly thought, being the youngest member of this association, I would be called on first to explain or give my experience in this matter of the beef-trust. However, I am at your service. If my experience is of any benefit to any one, or if there is any way to prevent other breeders from getting the same experience, I would be very glad to avert such a catastrophe.

To make it a short story; about the middle of March, 1903, I went to Kansas City and bought 97 head of feeders, expecting to work them up in the spring and feed them out in the fall. I was about two weeks in finding the cattle that would do at all, and finally bought largely a herd of Colorados, of an average weight of about 1,050 pounds. They had been, as was claimed, full-fed on alfalfa, but they were a mixed lot, and all of them had great big brands over the sides, which I didn't like, but thought I could not do any better. I took those cattle home and fed them all the alfalfa they would eat, and about ten pounds of corn, up to the time they went to pasture. I put them on pasture about the middle of May and brought them in early in September and put them on full-feed. They did not do very well on pasture. It was a wet year, and

but the latter part of the season they did fairly well. I did not have scales convenient when I brought them in so I aid not weigh them and do not know what the actual gain was. I put them upon full-feed, gradually bringing them up to all the alfalfa they would eat, and a little cornmeal, a little bran, and a little linseed-oil meal. Presently they got so they would eat a ration of 21 or 22 pounds of alfalfa. There I stopped them and increased the grain and meal and bran until they would eat 12 pounds additional. Then at noon, as a filler, we had some oats and peas and prairie hay. When I got them up to a balanced ration, it was 4 pounds of protein to each animal a day, 13 of carbohydrates, and 0.60 pound of fat. I kept them on that ration until about the 10th of January, when I took them up to Chicago, selecting out 90 head out of 107. When I reached Chicago I found that the show-cattle that had been up there in contest for prizes were the only cattle that brought anything like prices that they advertised for "good to choice for export." My cattle were offered for sale on not a first-class day -on Tuesday. Monday was the great day on the Chicago market, but I was delayed on the way and they were fourty-four hours on the cars before they were unloaded in Chicago. Being cattle that had fleshed very rapidly, they were subject to great shrinkage, which was all the better, of course, for the buyer. The four large packing-houses in Chicago each offered \$4.40 for those cattle. The market had been advertised right along for six weeks, "Poor to medium cattle, \$3.25 to \$4.50." My cattle were rated as medium to poor. Of course, it made me sick, but then I braved it out and stayed there with them until every one of those packing-houses, whose buyers had been introduced to me, knew how tnose cattle were fed, that they were actually choice cattle in quality, that I would stand by it, and if it did not prove so, I would refund their money. Swift's buyer offered \$4.45. He got the cattle. The next day I went up to Mr. Swift's office to see those cattle hung up and see how they dressed. The clerk in charge said, "Those cattle were exported alive last night, all except ten of them. We cut out ten of the lighter ones." I said, "I would like to see those ten, how they cut up." "Those will be slaughtered this morning; you can get their returns to-morrow morning." I came on home and in a day or two my commission man wrote me that when he called for the report, Swift's office told him that all those cattle were exported alive and consequently they could not give me any return of the cuttings of any of them. I sat down and wrote to the house that I understood from the gentleman in charge of their office that ten of them were reserved for home slaughter and desired the report of those, as they had promised me, as I had more of the same cattle left at home. Then Swift & Co. sent me the return of the ten cattle, saying at the bottom that they cut very satisfac-

the weather the fore part of the sea-

son sort of made the grass washy, and

they did not put on very much meat;

For the last week I have had some of those same cattle—the tail-enders that were left behind—on the market. I have had experts in this town during this week test them, the very keenest and highest men in that line, connoisseurs, and everyone of them has reported to me that that was the finest quality of meat they ever ate; that they doubted if they could have improved it. And still, that is little satisfaction. It only proved the greater fraud, the greater theft and holdup by those packers. That is what it proves.

I tell you, gentlemen, while you are here in town, I shall be very glad to send anyone a cut from any one of those tailing steers and let you test it yourselves.

Now, what are we to do? We can not and will not submit to this kind of treatment always. It is not fair between man and man. It is not fair between the producer and the consum-

er. There is nothing about it but wholesale, deliberate treachery and fraud and hold-up. A great many men can steal, but will they? Is there an honorable businessman in the world in any community in any line of commerce that does not want to treat his customers fair and make a fair margin, as is right between man and man?

I wish I knew what to do. I say to you I don't know what to do. I ask you as an association, as thinking men, to get together and think it over and devise some way to help us. This is a plain statement of facts and it seems to me the proof is unusually clear as to the fraud they practiced upon me. They did not know I had any other cattle left and thought they had bluffed my commission company by not reporting on those cattle, but when I told them I had other cattle here of the same bunch and from the same feed-lot, they sent down the report of those ten.

E. Harrington; There is ample law on the statute books of Kansas today, if properly enforced, to prevent and destroy a combination of that kind. If the Attorney-General of the United States, and the Attorney-general of the State of Kansas, and the Attorney-general of the State of Missouri should combine and honestly go to work to break up the combine, they would do it. And would we stand behind them and say, "Go on, and break up the beef-combine, so the people of Kansas and other States of the Union may have a fair compensation for their meats and for their beef on hoof?" Or would we get together in the fall or early summer or spring and quarrel over a man to go to Congress, and finally send a man to Congress because he belonged to a certain party, whom we know would not help us a bit? The Attorney-general and the Governor of the State of Kansas, and the President of the United States and his Attorney-general, are neglectful of their duties to-day. I have just got sense enough in my old age to know better than to fight the grain-dealers' combination independently and alone. I fought them fifteen years ago, but I do not do it now; and you may fight the beef-trust and they will grow stronger and stronger, as they are stronger to-day than they were twelve months ago, with better organization than they had then. What is the matter? You may get together here and denounce the beef-combine in Chicago, as our president has well done, and they may read his remarks and the remarks of my friend Dudley, and it does not disturb their peace of mind a particle. They will only laugh about it. They are not afraid of these denunciations. But when you get after them with the law itself, and have men behind it that will enforce the law, then they begin to "sit up and take notice." Now, will you pass a resolution in this meeting, asking the President of the United States to direct his Attorney-general to prosecute the beeftrust and break it up? Will you pass a resolution before you adjourn, asking the Governor of the State of Kansas to see to it that his Attorney-general shall prosecute the combine in the State of Kansas and break it up? It will have a good deal more effect than it will for us to get together and



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ounce the beef-trust, because they not care a thing about denuncia-

he president suggests the advisaty of raising the fees of the memship of this association, because we e to have some more money, statthat it is very desirable that we tribute an unusual number of our ual reports during the St. Louis position. I believe it the proper and thing for the State of Kansas to ke an appropriation to pay for the lishing and distribution of this anof ours. I believe they should to done it last winter. I think the sislature did not treat us fairly. If raise our membership fee to \$2, n't we cut off a portion of our mems and thereby raise but very little re money than we will with the at \$1? Won't the Legislature say, en they get together next winter, hy, you have money enough to pay that publication yourself." And we not go before them for that rea-Next year we are going to have lifferent Legislature, and we may able to do something with that one. elieve it is better to leave the matof dues as it now is.

I. N. Gaines: I want to congratu-

your president and also both of gentlemen who have spoken, for stand they take against the beefnbine. I have been a fighter of the in-combine, and I like to face an ociation of stock-breeders and say t I am a fighter in that line, and t we show results. We are going take up the beef-combine after nile, when we get the elevator-comkilled. We have been fighting for t three years. We finally organa corporation under the laws of isas, and we have established, in Nebraska and Oklahoma, nsas. ut thirty-five elevators and shipg-stations, where the farmers in mon own the stock of the corpora-, and at each local station we have ed the price of wheat from 3 to nts a bushel, and there is no quesback of that. That association is doing a business of from \$25,000 30,000 a day on the Board of Trade Kansas City. It owns its own line system of elevators, and we will have our terminal for cleaning grinding all the grain, like the n-combine does, so as to meet them that ground. The farmers in the n-belt are actually reaching out are successfully combatting the n-combine and are putting thouls of dollars in their own pockets ead of paying it to the grain-com-If we can do this, why can we go after the beef-combine in a lar manner?

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resident Sutton: If there are no r remarks along this line, I would st that I think it would be a idea to get the State World's Commission to allow us an apriation of about \$500 to print this hal and to furnish a supply of them be kept on hand and distributed he St. Louis Exposition. I do not ve they could invest \$500 in any r way, and if this association sees offer a resolution of that kind, I ve it will have some considera-At any rate, it will do no harm

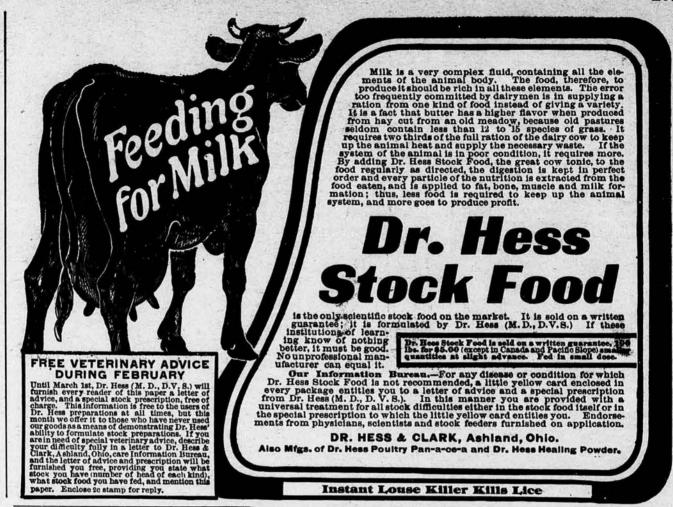
Babcock: I move that we rethe Kansas World's Fair Comon of the St. Louis Exposition, ppropriate and set aside \$500 to us publish our annual report, to listributed at the World's Fair.

he motion was unanimously adopt-

sas Agriculture Must Win at the World's Fair.

F, PROFESSOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

ctor Hugo said: "The falling of a drops of rain on June 17, 1815, led the fate of Europe." On that ing the French, under Napoleon, drawn up in line of battle on the site side of the field of Waterloo. allied armies under the Duke of ington had taken position and beh them vibrated the destiny of pe. Napoleon gave orders to come the battle at daylight on the ing of the 18th, but it had rained,

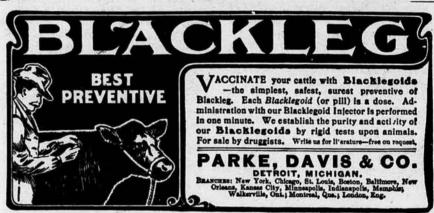


and Napoleon, who had won all his victories with his artillery, was unable to move his artillery and the battle did not commence until 11 o'clock. Meanwhile Blucher was hurrying to the aid of Wellington, This delay was fatal to Napoleon. History tells the story of the battle.

The coming Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis will be the battle-ground where the fate of Kansas will be decided as to whether or not its superiority as an agricultural State will be great enough to out-rank any other State in the Union. The great strides it has made in recent years brings it on a parallel, agriculturally as well as financially, with the highest ranking States in the Union. The live-stock interests are strictly advancing on the battle-field of supremacy, closely followed by kindred agricultural interests which have already won an enviable reputation for the State. Kansas is ready to meet all other States in an open and fair competi-The farmers of Kansas will waste no time, for they are always in the field early in the morning. They will leave nothing undone for they are out to win. The trials and tribulations of the past have given them an experience which will enable them to overcome in any emergency, and they will come forward with live stock of such quality that it will capture prizes in the world's great contest. Such is the spirit and the inclination of the Kansas farmer, and such must be the destiny of Kansas.

If it is true that we may judge the future largely by what we know of the past, then our hopes and expectations should be aroused to the utmost. Let us consider our past history that we may learn something of the developments we ought to make within the

The pioneers, going from sterile homes on Yankee soil, crossed the Alleghanies in search of more fertile locations in the promising West. It is no wonder they went into raptures over the emerald plains, the broad vallevs and swelling uplands, and flocked to these beautiful prairies over which the buffalo roamed, carved out homesteads, tilled the soil and began to develop the fertile field of Kansas. On them the smiling face of nature beamed more benignantly. By trail and stream these pioneer agriculturists found their way Westward to face difficulties that, conquered, were destined to develop the agricultural resources of Kansas. A little over a half a century, a mere breathing spell in the history of our country, has elapsed since those daring pioneers invaded the hunting-ground of the aborigine



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and the home of the buffalo. With one hand they guided the plow while with the other they grasped the weapon that assured protection from savage foes. Crude were the methods of the pioneer, but transition from the sterile hillsides of the East to the bounteous harvests of the prairie quickly wrought a marvellous change in his condition. Here nature lavished her gifts and the meagre harvest of New England was replaced by a wealth of golden grain. The cattle that toiled wearily over the mountains multiplied and in a few years, the prairies began to pour a stream of wealth into the Nation's lap at a rate hardly conceivable to the human mind.

Statistics recorded by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture demonstrate that Kansas is already the leading commonwealth in most important lines in agriculture. She is credited with a wheat crop that has never been equalled on an equal area; in cornproduction but few States surpass it; and in the production of these wonderful forage-crops, alfalfa Kafir-corn cowpeas and sorghum, she has gone so far ahead of all other States that a combination of three or more States will hardly match her in the production of these feed-crops.

The value of the agricultural products of the State, according to the State Board of Agriculture, has reached the tremendous sum of \$224, 000,000. The live stock of Kansas alone has reached \$163,500,000, a decided increase over the production of last year, and nearly equal to the total livestock value of Iowa. Kansas must be credited with having revolutionized the dairy business of the world. It has lead and is still in the lead with the hand-separator system and other States are rapidly following. We are proud to say that Kansas makes the butter for the soldiers of our Nation, who stand guard at home or on the frontier, or in the far off or near nations of the world for the protection of our citizens and the maintenance of our Government. Kansas, with it's 52,000,000 acres of land, practically all arable and fertile, lies on the surface of the globe like a mass of radium, pouring out its practically spontaneous rays of heat and light in the shape of agricultural products into every nation of the world. The great reputation it has already won must be attributed to meetings and conventions of this nature, to the copious dissemination of literature by the press, to the information given by the State Agricultural College, to the efficient work of experiment stations, and to the practical assimilation of all this wisdom by the sturdy farmer.

In ridicule from our neighbors, we frequently hear the expression: "What will Kansas do?" And in reply I say, and I believe, that Kansas will outdo every other State. "Kansas must win" is a motta that should be instilled into the ambitious spirit of every man who is intimately connected with any branch of agriculture in Kansas. This is not a spirit of conceit, but rather a spirit of progress. Enthusiasm stimulates progress. Don't save your energy in stimulating this enthusiasm, but spend it freely as well as your efforts. It pays. Wendell Holmes once said: "Do not tell the man that he ing water when he is driving down through the dusty streets with a sprinkling machine, for what would be the state of the highway of life if we could not drive our sprinklers' thoughts through them sometimes with the valves wide open."

If you have not already begun to concentrate your energies and put forth your efforts to push the agricultural, especially the live-stock and dairy interests to the front in Kansas, begin now, for there is a treasure awaiting you. I know if the farmers of the State will put forth every effort, we are sure to win; and I will venture to say that within one year from now Kansas will have taken up a new line, namely, the ribbon-business from the prizes it has won. Stock will be in the blue and red color with considerable white. "States are not great except as men make them." With this sentiment, in connection with her

abundant resources, Kansas will win victoriously in the battle for agricultural supremacy at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

The Kansas Poultry Industry.

GEORGE H. GILLIES, TOPEKA.

No product of the farm receives more attention from the press and the public than the little helpful hen. The busy reporter finds poultry figures and large egg-records good space-fillers, and the reader likes to know about them. Hundreds of the men you meet in every vocation think they would find their dream of a happy life realized in the ownership of a poultry-plant.

But while thousands are dreaming about poultry-raising, and other thousands are making good money from poultry and eggs, comparatively few farmers have yet awakened to the possibilities of improved poultry-keeping. We say "improved" because we refer to the breeding of down-to-date fowls in a down-to-date way. A comparison of the old and new method of poultryraising might be illustrated by drawing a mental picture of its sister industry, hog-raising. Any farmer is well acquainted with the difference between the old and the new hog, and also with the past and present profits. The razor-back hog and razor-back methods were closely akin to dung-hill poultry, long legs, skinny meat, and few eggs.

The Kansas farmer is now breeding the best hog and the best cow he can produce, but the same can only be said of poultry in a limited way. When you see so many farms where the chickens are allowed to roost in the trees or on the wagon-tongue on a frosty night, when you find the poultry-house an abomination with its accumulated filth and millions of lice, when you find absolutely no preparations made for the rearing of the young or keeping the old fowls, certainly you can not expect the best results from poultry.

However, the poultry business has been wisely and richly cared for by a progressive few, and the profits these people are able to derive from their flocks have astonished those who have been keeping poultry around simply because it seemed a necessary evil. The Kansas farmer has been learning that the old hen with her daily egg is the greatest blessing a poor man has in the time of need, as she costs him little or nothing to keep, and sings around as though there were no mortgage due or hungry children to feed and clothe. The Kansas hen has saved the State. As Mr. Coburn has well put it: "While everything else was going to rack and ruin, she increased and multiplied; she supported herself and the family too. The very insects which would have despoiled the farm she fattened upon, laying her daily egg-the blessed egg that took the place of beef and milk, mutton and pork-and in good time, after all these services, surrendered her toothsome body to the cause of humanity."

The poultry industry is one well worthy the careful consideration of such a thoughtful body of men as compose the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association. Your association is to be congratulated upon recognizing on its program this year for the first time such an important department of live-stock breeding.

Because of the very nature of the business we are apt to look upon the poultry industry as a small thing. Let us see what the helpful hen does. We learn from the census of 1900 that 88 per cent of the 5,000,000 farms in the United States were reported as raising poultry. From the same source we find the estimated number of chickens in the United States to be 250,000,000, producing for market last year poultry worth \$136,000,000 and eggs worth \$144,000,000. This year's poultry earnings would buy all the milch cows in the United States. According to the last published report of our Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the total value of poultry and eggs sold in Kansas in 1902 was a trifle over five and a half million dollars. Horticulture in Kansas represents much, and our great apple-crop especially receives due attention, but the entire horticultural

products sold during the year amounted to considerably less than one-half the value of the poultry-products. In fact, to equal the value of poultry-products we would have to add to the horticultural-products the following crops: Rye, barley, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, cotton, hemp, tobacco, broom-corn, and spring wheat.

We have met hundreds of farmers, and know many personally, who find their poultry produces more for the money and time expended than any other farm-product. For your information relative to poultry-profits ask the farmer or villager whose hens have paid the mortgage and schooled the children, or talk to the widow who has sustained herself and the little ones from her peultry, and then, perhaps, provided herself with a more comfortable home than her husband could have done.

According to statistics, this country imports as many eggs as it produces. It is therefore apparent that there is unlimited room for expansion. In truth, it should be said that the poultry-business, as a business, is yet in its infancy. With the exception of a few communities, the day is now past when poultry and eggs were traded for merchandise, and with the new order of things poultry and eggs are bringing a legitimate cash price. Conditions are continually being bettered for the poultry-breeder. With cold-storage methods and an increased demand for fresh eggs and juicy meat, the future for poultry-breeders is bright and promising.

Not only does the breeder get more for his poultry and eggs now, but the production of eggs from a given flock has been greatly increased. The old mongrel produced anywhere up to fifty or a hundred eggs a year; the improved hen lays from a hundred and twenty-flve to one hundred and seventy-flve. A few hens have produced as many as two hundred. The two hundred-egg hen is to be the standard of the future.

Kansas is well adapted to poultryraising, and since the days when the prairie schooner first landed its little crate of chickens at the new home, the State has always been devoted to this industry. One enterprising town in Kansas has declared an annual holiday to be known as "Poultry Day." But improvement is now needed. The demand for good stock can not be met. Large poultry-cars are scouring the State for fowls, and eggs find a ready market. The large packing-houses of Kansas City are sending hundreds of carloads of dressed poultry to Philadelphia and New York and are simply begging the farmers to raise more birds good enough to meet the demand of the Eastern market for a juicy fowl. It can be said to the credit of the Kansas farmers that much of the far-famed "Philadelphia poultry" is now being raised in eastern Kansas, and is packed, labeled, and shipped from Kansas City. But better poultry and more of it is needed.

The incubator and brooder have revolutionized the poultry-business. Thousands are now in successful use. They are no longer an experiment, but a necessity. No less than 50,000 incubators were sold last season. The modern farmer would now as soon think of doing without any other important farm machinery as to leave out his incubator and brooder.

The farmer has found that the general market demands a medium-sized fowl. Crosses are not now required, as distinct varieties have been produced for every need. No less than ninety varieties are now recognized in the poultryman's guide book—the Standard of Perfection. For general use the farmer should have a good variety of the American class, such as Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes. If he wants eggs only, he can select a variety from the Mediterranean class, such as Leghorns or Minorcas.

We are often asked about broiler plants. There are some very successful broiler plants, mostly in the East, but the farmer has learned that, generally considered, the broiler-plant idea is a dream only, and that the way to make money from poultry is to raise

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as any farmer naturally would. good, roomy buildings should be proided, but fancy buildings are not needed, as warmth is the main essenial. There are many little details about poultry-raising that demand atention, and if these be looked after one will succeed.

Good stock should be provided for he foundation of your flock. Better start your breeding-yards with a few good fowls than have a farm full of poor birds. Your motto should be, The best is none too good." The demand is for good fowls, of one color and size, that lay uniform eggs. Produce these and you can make money.

Many breeders are giving their enire time and attention to poultry, and heir incomes are all one could ask. We know of many others raising poulry on farms and village-lots whose profits from poultry pay the entire amily grocery- and meat-bills. Others have purchased additional land, paid mortgages, built barns, bought arriages, and taken vacation trips rom the money earned by their poultry, and which was entirely in adlition to what they otherwise would have had from their other crops or ousiness. Many farmers' wives and laughters are included in this list, for poultry-keeping is especially adapted for woman's work. Some cater to special hotel or private trade, and receive premium price for guaranteed eggs. There is no limit to this phase of the usiness.

We have so far said nothing of the ancy poultry-business. This is a deartment separate from the marketusiness in a way, and yet closely reated. Many sell eggs for hatching in spring, and supply market trade the est of the year. The cull fowls are also sold on the market. The fancy oultry-business represents vast interests, but to give an estimate of it in igures would be almost impossible. An illustration will suffice. In a leadng poultry journal one can find the adrertisements of some two thousand different breeders, each offering stock or eggs for sale. Then it must be remembered that there are forty or fifty poultry journals, large and small, each containing the advertisements of at least several hundred breeders. Single fowls sell at from \$1 to \$25. Many sales are made at greater figures, and 100 is not considered an unusual price or a fine male. Eggs for hatching vary from \$1 to \$5 per setting. Of course some come higher, even up to 10 per egg. The fancy poultry-busiless is a great enterprise, with a subtantial future. It is these so-called anciers who are supplying the breedng birds and eggs to the farmers for heir improved foundation stock. No ne is better fitted to enter the fancy oultry-business than the farmer, as he call is for "farm range" stock, posessing good bone and strong consti-

Over three hundred poultry-shows e held each year in the United tates. Some twenty of these are held Kansas. The poultry-shows have orked incalculable good for the pouly-business. In this way the best wis are brought together, judged acording to a standard, and awarded onors. The desire to excel is fosred, and the public learns what imoved poultry means.

I might add that we had in this city ecently the largest poultry-exhibit ver held west of Boston, even exceedg the famous Chicago show, and the hality of birds shown could not be celled in any similar show in the nited States. There were on exhition 2,500 chickens, ducks, and geese, 1d 700 pigeons. Much of the success this show has been made possible by e annual appropriation of \$1,000 anted last winter by the State of ansas to the Kansas State Poultry sociation. The members of the gislature will have opportunity to e how wisely they appropriated this oney, and how judiciously it has been ade use of.

There are to-day over a hundred ecialty poultry clubs, each organized the interests of the special variety ey champion. The membership is mposed of those breeding Standard ed fowls. Most of the clubs number

ble now itc.

Several hundred breeders, the Plymouth Rock Club having nearly a thou-

Scores of books have been published on poultry subjects, and the breeder can readily procure any information desired. As in any other business, however, experience is the best teacher. It lies with the individual what success he will have.

Poultry can be successfully raised by either men or women. In many homes the good wife attends to the poultry, and often astounds her better half with the proceeds. If the same better half would provide her with improved breeding fowls, and warm, dry, snug houses, this money could often be doubled or trebled. There are many homes which could this day be made more cheery with poultry money.

Kansas needs more poultry. Five other States precede her in the poultry-business. We have the soil, the feed, the climate, the market, and the railroad facilities. Shall it be said that we do not live up to our opportun-. ities? While Kansas is a great poultry State, Missouri farmers raise twice as much poultry as we do. Let us reverse this order of things. Then when drouths, floods, and winds come, we can fall back upon the egg-money and wait till the old-line crops have a chance to grow.

#### DISCUSSION.

E. Harrington: I am not a specialist in the poultry-business. I am in the grain-business; but I am a farmer and we raise poultry. "We," I say. That means Mrs. Harrington and myself, and she does the raising. This fall Mrs. Harrington discovered that the cholera had appeared among her chickens. We are raising, by the way, pureblooded White Plymouth Rocks. I had heard somewhere that there is nothing to beat salt as a disinfectant. I had the hired man clean the hen-house as clean as he could, wash it out thoroughly with just as strong brine as he could make, and fill every crack and crevice with the brine. He did so, and we haven't lost a hen since. I tried the same thing on my hogs, when cholera broke out among them, and I am satisfied I saved a lot of them and prevented a further spread of the disease. The chickens Mrs. Harrington raised last spring, these White Plymouth Rocks, commenced laying eggs at 6 months old. How old do they have to get before they ordinarily lay eggs?

Mr. Gillies: That is about right. Mr. Harrington: Isn't that too rapid?

Mr. Gillies: It depends a little on what time of year they are hatched.

Mr. Harrington: Well, now, I thought those chickens were extra smart and had got ahead of time! (Laughter). I believe every farmer should raise chickens. They furnish eggs and meat, and are reliable and steady, and worth many times the trouble and expense of keeping them.

How to Winter the Beef Steer and Make Him Gain One Hundred Pounds or More and Pay for the Extra Care and Feed With Profits.

A. B. JOHNSON, HUTCHINSON.

In the beginning I will say that the ideas presented on this subject will be strictly practical and the result of actual experience. I will, therefore, confine myself principally to my own immediate locality, central and western Kansas.

The foundation of all practical tests of raising and feeding cattle depends greatly upon their breeding. If you start with a scrub, you must constantly have in mind the fact that you are going to wind up with a cheap carcass of beef for the block. Therefore you feel compelled to feed this animal the cheapest grass and feed available. So that, when the animal is slaughtered, the price for the beef will exceed the cost of feeding.

Now the difference between a scrubbred and a well-bred animal is this: From the one you have no hope or probabilities that you will wind up with a choice beef or a good price. With the well-bred—and when I speak

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of the well-bred, I do not mean that the color of the calf must necessarily be red, white-face, wooly-black, or short-hair black-if he be a well-bred of either of these four breeds, you then have a foundation to begin with, and a possibility of a good steer and a good price for the finished animal. You can afford to keep the well-bred calf growing and maturing, both summer and winter, for the price to be obtained at the finish will justify the means of growth and fattening.

Right here is where the most universal and prevalent mistake is made among the raisers of cattle. A man may have a well-bred calf to start with and bank too strongly on the pedigree of the calf, not having the practical idea of developing that calf in proportion to his pedigree and breeding. There is but one scientific and practical, as well as profitable, way of developing and maturing a well-bred calf, and that is, you must keep him growing both summer and winter, in order that bone and muscle may be developed normally by adding a sufficient : amount of flesh at all seasons of the year to assist in giving shape to the animal. The breeder who does not study this deep and fundamental principle of developing his calf, and who relies too strongly on its breeding for its own development, is making a great mistake at his own peril.

There is a possibility of using a superabundance of feed in winter to properly develop the calf or make his keeping profitable, by feeding an insufficient amount of good hay or rough feed and a too-strong ration of grain. Or the mistake may be made in winter with a too-free use of grain while using the proper amount of rough feed. This too-free use of grain would cause the calf to fatten too much in winter, and by being too fat in the spring would unfit him for a proper gain during the summer months on grass.

The proper and most practicable as well as profitable way is to feed the rough feed twice per day, just as much as the calf will eat up clean, and give a small quantity of grain twice per day. This mode prevents too much fattening in winter and at the same time keeps the calf well expanded by food that makes muscle and bone; and this puts the animal on grass in the spring in the best possible condition for a good growth on the grass during the summer. There should also be the free use of pure water, either by the constant use of a windmill or a running stream or spring, never using, if it be possible to avoid it, a stagnant pond. The gradual growth and expansion of the animal will greatly depend on his regularity in drinking and the amount of water he drinks. Avoid too close confinement in small pens in winter until it comes to the finishing and fattening period.

As the science of good development of bone and muscle depends on a certain amount of exercise to assist digestion and expansion, the housing of cattle in too-close barns in winter is neither practical nor profitable. But the man who is wise in his business and merciful to his beast must study to avoid the extremes of a wire fence on the bleak prairie for a protection in winter, and a too-close confinement in tight sheds or unventilated barns, where cattle are compelled to go through a sweating process to be afttewards suddenly exposed to open air with a possibility of lung disease.

A man may be a breeder of good cattle successfully and at the same time be a poor feeder and finisher; and if he be this kind he would better sell his calves to some man who will grow and finish them as their quality and breeding demands. Now, the breeding depends largely on our surroundings; and since in our country the virgin grasses have been mostly plowed up for wheat-raising and other crops, we are compelled to graze fewer cattle than ten years ago. We can no longer graze as many as we can winter and we can only winter with profit what would eat up our surplus cheap feed. We are therefore compelled to purchase our feeders from the ranges west of us.

Our problem is how to winter the

pounds or more and pay for the extra feed and care with profit. If we begin with the beef or fleshy steer in the fall to make that steer gain 100 pounds or more before spring, we must necessarily feed him a good deal of grain. If you have on hand a fleshy steer off of the grass in the fall you had better put him in a full-feed lot and fatten him as fast as you can, as it would require too much grain to hold this flesh or increase it until spring.

A successful cattleman in Texas, when asked where was the best market on earth for cattle, answered: There were two good markets; one was Chicago, because you can't go any farther with Texans; and the other and best of all, was the pasture-gate where the purchaser paid you on your own domain. If western Kansas had more good steers ready for the fullfeed lot and less canners and scrubs, we would have ready purchasers and enough of them for our castle at home.

Some may question these ideas that I have presented of putting on increased weight on steers with Kafircorn and alfalfa. I have no hesitancy in stating that I have demonstrated this assertion by actual experience of my own, and will emphatically say that it can be done. The most available and surest crop for the western Kansas farm is Kafir-corn, as this will grow and make excellent feed on land that would not produce alfalfa. But there is as much difference in the feeding-value of Kafir-corn as there is in the feeding-qualities of a well-bred steer and an ordinary scrub-steer; and the difference lies mainly in the time it is planted and the condition in which it is cut and shocked. If you are raising Kafir-corn for seed it should be planted earlier than when you raise it for feed. For seed it should be planted by the middle of May. For feed it can safely be planted from the middle of May to the middle of June. This late crop for feed should be cut when the seed is in softmilk state, as by cutting it at that period you retain almost all of the sugar and sap in both stalk and blade, and there is the secret of its fat-producing qualities.

When the early-planted Kafir-corn is left to harden and mature the seed the stalk and blades have lost their feeding qualities, and the seed itself is so hard and flinty that it is almost indigestible, unless ground. I have made actual gains of 50 pounds per month on cattle fed on late-planted Kafir-corn.

The long-established custom of making a gain on aged steers from fall to spring by the use of shock-corn is very hard to excel; but in this day and age when the price of land is to be considered in the production of beef, the land that will grow 40 bushels or more of corn to the acre, or 10 per cent or more for the crop, is too valuable for the production of Kafir-corn. Again, unless you husk out your good crop of corn from the fodder before feeding you will have given your steers too much grain in winter to expect a good gain in the summer.

I am satisfied that the use of Kafircorn up to March 1, then shock-corn until grass time, would be an excellent and profitable way of wintering aged steers and hastening the fattening period on grass for an early market. The profit accruing from any of these processes depends upon the value of feed given and the price of the fall value compared with the spring value of the steer. If the steer weighs 1,000 pounds and is worth 3 cents per pound in the fall, or \$30, it should weigh 1,100 pounds or more in the spring, and ordinarily have a value of \$40 when put on grass; and you could graze that steer and sell him on the market at 4 cents per pound and make your business profitable. But if on your arrival at market you fall into the unmerciful hands of the beef-trust and you are compelled to sell at from 31/4 to 31/2 cents you have your year's labor, some experience, and no profit.

I will not at this time try to make war on the dressed-beef industry of the country, despite the fact that we are compelled to admit and believe that there exists a combination of both pur-

beef-steer and make him gain 100 chasing and distributing interest in our beef-products. The truth is that dressed-beef houses can not exist and do business without our fat cattle, and the wisdom of their purchases would be better shown in a more liberal price paid on the hoof. We have at the present time a strong determination on the part of cattle-raisers and feeders to form a combine to compete with existing combine, and in doing this we must not lose sight of the fact that the other fellows are ten years or more ahead of us and have their business already established. We will do well to establish a business and overtake them in ten years by a system of competition with them.

I will not here say that it can not be done but will give my opinion that if the same amount of capital were used in assisting the practical raiser and feeder of cattle in their feeding and marketing so as not to be compelled to ship to satisfy unscrupulous loans when markets are glutted, the advantage gained would be more beneficial than the same amount of money put into dressed-beef houses to compete with the already existing trust. We always notice that when cattle-paper comes due and markets begin to decline by excessive runs to pay loans, then it is that the dressed-beef combine takes the most advantage of us. What we need is a more liberal use of money to assist us in our holdings, coupled with the idea that we must make and hold our credit good by fitting our holdings for the block and not for the canning department.

INVITATION TO ATTEND CHICKEN SHOW. Col. J. W. F. Hughes, secretary of the Kansas State Poultry Association, was introduced and extended a hearty and cordial invitation to all present to attend the poultry show at the Auditorium.

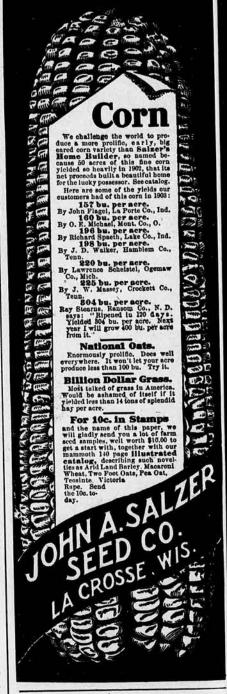
How to Develop a Herd of Boars from Pighood to Serviceable and Salable Age.

F. D. SPAULDING, RICHMOND.

At weaning time the boar pigs should be separated from the gilts and if possible put into a pasture with plenty of water, shade, and grass. This pasture should be away from any other lot or pasture where other hogs run. It would be better to have all of the pigs in one lot than to have them in adjoining pastures. By being together they become acquainted, but if separated by a fence they will fight through it, become restless, stop eating and go to fretting or rooting. When they get to that state, the only thing to do is to put them into a small pen each one separate from others, where they can not see or hear other hogs. After pigs have been running together it is a bad plan to put other pigs into the same lot; it will always stir the whole bunch up.

As to feed, the pasture, if of clover or blue-grass, will form a large part of their feed no matter what you may give them. Corn is the feed most used in this or any other corn-producing country and when used with grass and oats and shorts and milk makes the ideal feed for pigs. With these a breeder can raise his boar pigs so they will be useful to the buyer.

Many valuable pigs have been ruined between overfeeding by the breeder or the ignorance of the buyer as to the handling the pig after he proper way of has received it. So important is the kind and amount of feed given to the pig from weaning time until he goes into service that we can ruin every pig in a litter as a profitable breeder or we may so feed and handle the litter that every one will be a sure breeder. Because experienced breeders and those who have been successful with show-herds can put a pig into the best possible condition and then bring him back to a condition where he is useful as a breeder, too many men, without the experience, say the breeding functions of the pig are not injured by eating a large quantity of rich, fat-forming food. Some even go farther and say that the pig when he goes into service should be fat so that the offspring will inherit the tendancy to early maturity and easy fattening.





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With regard to the extent the feed does influence the offspring, I think every breeder will admit that the pig that has been grass-raised, with such grains as will make him thrifty, is the pig that will give the best returns as a breeder.

Feed as large a variety of foods as you can, as a pig likes a change; but do not make it too quickly; that is, do not change the whole ration at once. I do not think any man who has made a success of raising pigs ever followed any formula that ever was made out by anybody else. The successful hogman has learned (not from experiments made at our agricultural schools) that the pig has wonderful powers of producing flesh from the different products of the farm, and if the pig can have the run of the farm he will find a combination of products that are far superior to any stock-food packing-house product or the chemical foods that are advertised to take the place of grass and milk. A breeder may use some of the above substitutes in combination with the farm products with good results. I do not wish to say anything against the experiments made at our agricultural schools as I think they are very beneficial.

E. Harrington: There is one question here, it seems to me, worthy of consideration. The paper mentions the idea that a pig that gets fretful should be put off by himself, where he can not see or smell or hear any others. If a pig was handled that way and was afterwards sold and shipped out as a breeder, what would be the probable result? Would not he be inclined to be a fretful animal, more so than if he had been raised right along with another lot of pigs?

Mr. Spaulding: Our experience has been that after a pig gets to a certain age and is put into service, he will generally stop that fretting. Occasionally there will be one that will not stop. But the only thing to do with that pig, if you have to use him in service, is to use him and put him back, and he will not be nearly so liable to fret as though he were running alongside of other hogs.

Mr. Harrington: Is it any detriment to the pig, growing and preparing for service, if he is a fretful, lively pig and runs up and down the fence and acts foolish? Is not he developing the bone and muscle that you want, to make him the right kind of a pig for service? Is not that exercise good for

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Mr. Spaulding: The difficulty with that feature is that the first thing you know, when one of those pigs gets to running along the fence he stops eating. I do not know whether the pig's progeny would be any better afterwards or not. Let a buyer come to you for a pig, and he will invariably tell you he wants a big-boned, strongmuscled pig; but he will pick the fattest pig you have on your place every time. I do not know whether it would impair the breeding qualities or not; it might impair his sale.

Jas. Mains: We do not want an animal for breeding that is always fretting. What causes him to fret? I want a good, vigorous pig, but a fretting pig is one that overdoes it. I would be a little afraid his pigs would inherit some of that disposition; and if they did, it would not be a very profitable matter for the farmer. I never saw a fretter that developed very much bone and muscle. They generally get to be thin, and generally sell for the poorest price. I want a good, thrifty animal, that pays attention to what is going on around him, but not too much. Then his offspring will take after him and be more profitable to us. H. M. Kirkpatrick: I do not believe it is possible to raise and develop a boar properly for show or for duty unless he is developed in all his parts, and the fretting hog will not do that. I think Mr. Spaulding has answered that question to the point, that while exercise he gets by fretting is beneficial, he loses his appetite and won't eat, and, of course, if he won't eat, he Won't develop. The consequence is he will not grow, and, more than that, he will become impotent. But if you are

raising forty or fifty boars, it is a serious question to know how to handle them when they get to fretting. The hog must be developed in all his parts and conditions, and none neglected. A lean pig, to be kept on muscle- and bone-forming food, can be furnished with plenty of frame; and I believe it is impossible to develop a hog properly without a due proportion of fat. To have that and to have the energy and the ability for service combined is the great problem we have before us.

T. W. Morse: I think this question is the most serious problem the breeder of hogs has to contend with. I got my first good idea this year, as it seems to me, from Joe Young, of Missouri. I believe he is the most successful man in the raising of boars of any in the business. I was at his place and he was fitting the entire bunch of boars in one lot together. He had a bunch of boars ranging over nearly a year's difference in age, probably twenty-four in the lot together; but he was fitting them in good shape and they came to the sale in first-class shape, with good growth and plenty of strength. I did not ask any questions, but I gathered from what I saw there that the thing he did that we have not done was to give them a good deal of personal attention. He spent a good deal of time in the lot with his boars. He fed them regularly and fed them well. I noticed that just as soon as one of the boars got to fretting and got to be a nuisance, Joe took his whip and went out there and gave him a good whipping and a run through the pasture, and when he got through with him he was ready to lie down. I think that was the secret of keeping his hogs in condition. I know he had as good a lot of young boars as I ever saw fitted for sale. I believe if a man is fitting fifteen or twenty young boars, it will be as profitable for him to give them just that sort of attention as any other plan; so that when a hog gets a good whipping he gets his mind where it ought to be, besides getting a good running exercise.

W. S. Hanna: The higher bred an animal is, the more nerve he has. The higher-bred thoroughbred is far more nervous and more intense in his disposition than any scrub. That is the first peculiarity. Hence, if you have a highly nervous animal, you may expect to have an uneasy animal. We all demand bone and muscle, and if you have both bone and muscle, together with the nerve, he is going to get there; and that is what we demand. In the next place, a boar, to be developed quietly and made of this proper size, should be kept in good flesh. Next, he should have a variety of food, because, if there is any irritation of the stomach or intestines or the amorous organs, he is going to manifest it early. Where you have, as I have, fifty or sixty in a lot together, you can not employ your time running around with a whip and currycomb attending to them, particularly at the prices farmers will give for them. I suggest that their amorous qualities be kept down as much as possible—that they have a variety of feed. A fat pig won't develop his amorous qualities so quickly as a leaner grazer; he will never be as strong

F. P. Maguire: I have handled boars a great deal. I believe that a hog gets tired of his situation and that that is the cause of this fretting. best way I can handle them is to get them out the first thing in the morning for a short time. I let the sows out all day. I don't let the boars run even across the fence from the sows. I let the boars have a good run for a short time in the morning, and then call them in and feed them. Then they will lie down for a reasonable time and rest. Then again early in the evening I let them out, and allow them to have a good run, and then I call them in and feed them good again, and they will lie down and lie still all night. But if they are allowed to run in and out all the time, they will get tired of the situation, let the range be ever so large. This is the best general method I have for keeping boars

The Long and Short Type of Hog for Profit.

CHARLES E. SUTTON, RUSSELL.

I have no paper on this subject, and will merely open the way for discussion. This is a question very close to all of us. There is a very wide difference of opinion along these lines. For my part, I like a large, roomy sow, a sow that will weigh 600 or 700 pounds, and then cross with that sow a boar of medium size, of about 500 to 550 pounds, that possesses good, strong bones, a very short, wide head, and compact form; and I think from that cross we get the most profitable hog for the farmer, the best hog to show, and, in fact, the best all-purpose hogthat is, marketable hog. I do not believe these short sows are successful breeders, and on the other hand, I do not believe these great big, long pigs, that take a year and a half to mature, are what we want. We want to get them off at about 8 or 9 months old, weighing about 300 pounds.

O. P. Updegraff: I am very free to state that in my limited experience, the long type for the mother and the medium, or what we might call the shorter type of the hog for the sire, suit me better than the extreme of either. I have always been more successful in selecting sows for mothers with a good length of body, good, strong bones, and a straight, strong

C. M. Irwin: I have found also that the general hog of to-day is of good length, large bone, and deep through the body. The time was, in 1896, 1897, and 1898, that the call was for short hogs, and the chief point that was looked at in that hog was finish. Today the buyers, so far as my experience goes, are not demanding that finish that they did before, but they want size; they want a heavy bone. I think where a person is buying, the mother should have extra good length. She should have the finish, as nearly as can be, with that length. When it comes to the male, I think he should of course be more compact. It makes the cross better. You will find, with respect to a brood sow, that where she is of good length, she gets better litters and proves a better mother. You will find usually that the large, thrifty, long male hog is the most nervous; and the fact is, I think a great many breeders, who are breeding that kind of hogs, will have to do away with all their other work if they would do like some men that we have heard about. It is impossible to go over and handle each one personally, but it should be done so far as possible, more especially with your male than your female.

Mr. Hanna: I do not understand how I can raise long sows and short boars from the same hogs.

Mr. Irwin: You can not raise them from the same type. You have to keep one type to get one, and another type to get the other.

John Warner: Is it not a fact that we get both of these types in the same litter usually?

Mr. Sutton: While we do get these two types at times in the same litter, I believe that this is the most unprofitable kind of a male to select. You must have a male bred along certain lines, and sows bred along certain lines, to get the very best type. In cattle there are certain bulls of certain breeds we get very few good females from, while on the other hand they are exceptionally fine bull sires. On the other hand, some bulls get elegant females and other bulls are to a certain extent of no value in that respect. I believe this same principle applies with equal force to the hog.

Mr. Hanna: Then in order to carry this out, we have to raise a line of sows bred for sow-breeding and throw away the males of the litter for pork. Then if we go to cross one of these males upon one of these long females, what will be the result in progeny? Which way will they go and what will we do with them?

W. R. Dowling: The thing resolves itself to this question: We have got to produce a brood-sow type and we have got to produce a boar type. In our great poultry show we see they can not make poultry to raise cock-

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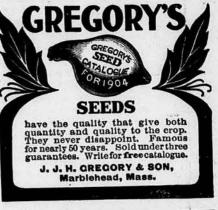
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erels, and poultry tor alse pullets with the same pen, and the thing is the same for all kinds of stock, if you will carry it out. You can not breed boars from the same cross you can breed sows from, and make it profitable. I have had boars that produced excellent boars and made good service, but the same boars did not produce good brood sows, and I generally look around and find a big, rangy sow and buy her and use her with my herdboar that I know will produce his type right through. My opinion is that as breeders we must produce sows from one strain and breed boars from another strain of breeding to make it successful. We can not mix up the long and short and put their progeny out and depend on their breeding. If we are producing brood sows, we must use long males and long sows to produce that kind of a sow, while if we are producing a boar, we must work them the other way.

Dr. O. O. Wolf: It seems to me this cross-breeding of type is really a mistake. It might be practicable for the farmer, but it seems to me when the breeder goes to indulge in it he makes a mistake. He can not count with any certainty on what the progeny is going to be. We must have a type in view and strive for that type, both with boars and sows. It seems to me the nearer we approach that ideal, the nearer we will be to success as breed-Whenever we get to crossing this crossed sow with our fine boar, we may get a pig that will be almost perfect, but we can not count on his progeny at all. It occurs to me the breeder should have something near his type and stick to it.

Mr. Mains: I know it is a fact that some males are very good boar-getters and poor sow-getters, and vice versa. But I know of some males that turn out a litter that is all good. I believe that is what we want. It is more liable to produce a uniform type than this kind that produces only on one side and then on the other.

J. T. Tredway: I have found, in my breeding experience, that the red hog showed more varieties of type of conformation than any other hog in the world or of any that I have ever bred, and I have thought it required nicer judgment to make selection proper for the type when we wish to breed in the red hog; but I do not know that that is true. We discard anything that is disproportionately long, or anything that is too short and chubby. Among the buyers who have purchased of me. I discover that they much prefer the short, square-built type of hog. He conforms more in my mind to the true Poland-China hog than any other. We have them formed very much like the Berkshire, but I have made it a rule and practice to go between and make' selections of the type that is about uniform, that is neither too long nor too short. I like always a deep-bellied hog, either sow or boar. I make it a point, if other things are right, to make that selection. I like a straight back, rather a little arched than concave, but straight if I can find it, with good bone. The general-purpose hog for use is all we desire. I have never thought of trying to breed for sows and then for boars, but for the generalpurpose hog, of uniform size, width, length and have been very successful. It is very hard to get an absolutely true litter of pigs from any one sow. Accidently we have bred poorer pigs from the litter sometimes, the runt of the litter, and in such instances we have had good success getting good pigs.

J. H. Reisner: Last year in raising boars I raised them in a pasture of about four acres and fed them a variety of feed. I had better success from feeding Kafir-corn. I am in Atchison County, and we get our seed mostly from the West. I gave them a variety of feed. I kept corn away from them until they were about 3 months old, and then gave it to them in very light quantities. I raised about twenty-five last season. When they were about 4 or 5 months old they averaged about 210 pounds. I sold them and I have received reports from my buyers that I sold to two years ago and they are well satisfied with them. I kept mine together, and I found no trouble with nervousness. I believe in breeding the type that sells best on the market. There is no profit to me to raise a hog after it gets to 250 pounds. The quicker they get to 250 pounds the better they get. I feed skim-milk and shorts and have plenty of running water in the pasture. I think it is much better in breeding to breed the type that sells best.

G. W. Maffet: What type do you say sells best?

Mr. Reisner: The medium. I have long sows, and the sow that will not average over ten pigs I do not want. I want a sow that gets me good litters of strong pigs. If she is too long for me, I will breed a shorter boar to her. My type now is the medium, betwixt and between, becaues they sell best on the market.

Mr. Hanna: You are condemning types in your discussion. Doesn't it depend upon the management of that hog and that type rather than upon the hog himself? These hogs that have the small litters are so because you have fed them as feeders rather than as breeders. You condemn your own results and you are to blame for them, I think.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I agree with you. I think if there is any defect of that kind in the Poland-China, it is the fault of the management altogether.

E. W. Melville: I want a long type of sow, but I do not want the short, stocky breed of boar. I want a boar with plenty of length. I don't want two good ends and no middle, but I want a boar that has plenty of length, plenty of bone, plenty of breadth and plenty of depth. I think that in perpetuating any type of hog you can perpetuate one type by using two extremes. I do not want an extremely lengthy hog. I do not care, though, how long the hog is so long as the middle is in proportion to the length and he has got two good ends on him. By all means, preserve your long type of hog.

W. F. Garrett: I think the care has more to do with it than anything else. We should also look to the condition at time of breeding. It is what we feed our hogs that makes them develop in every point. I have always liked to have a lengthy male, and I like a good, lengthy sow. I like them built well, though, in every point. They are not liable to go to flesh so much as the short-built sow.

### Pasturing the Hog the Year Round. GGENERAL DISCUSSION.

Mr. Maffet: I have an orchard of seven acres that is in blue-grass, and I have tried for a number of years to reclaim it, but gave it up. Then I turned my hogs in. I don't keep them in there, but turn them in for a short time once in a while. The grass is now about fourteen inches high. I find that in winter the grass will injure the hogs: that is, they will fall off in flesh and do not do so well if they are eating frozen grass. I have had some experience in planting cane and pasturing the hogs on that and feeding it freshly cut over the fence, and my experience is that in feeding freshly cut cane or allowing hogs to eat it as it grows, that it takes every bit of flesh you can put on them with high-priced

Mr. Reisner: Until the last two years I have never been bothered with hogs rooting. Is there any remedy for this, and what is the cause? I haven't changed my method of feeding except that I have fed more variety, using Kafir-corn and more shorts.

Mr. Warner: I was troubled in the same way some years ago and I tried ringing them (putting rings in their noses) for some two or three years. Occasionally they would lose the rings out. Occasionally there seemed to be a hog, perhaps one in a year or two, that every time he touched his nose to the ground, he would squeal. I made up my mind I had got the ring on too near the nerve. I got in the habit then of just using my knife and cutting the gristle that they used to root with clear out. I have also tried it by slitting it, but I don't like that so well. This gristle should be cut out on the shoat that weighs forty to sixty pounds.

Mr. Mains: I think it is very important that we have pasture the year round. In the eastern part of the State the best pasture I can find in winter is blue-grass and white clover. Let it grow up well in the fall, and they will graze on it all winter and it will save lots of money used in buying shorts and oil-meal and bone-meal.

H. D. Guthrie: I don't think that the Almighty ever intended that a hog should have part of its head cut off in the way suggested a moment ago. God Almighty gave them that nose to use, and if they do not use it they will not flourish in the way they ought to. Cut off part of your own nose, and how would you be? My experience has been that whenever my hogs root, it is because I have not given them a variety of feed, plenty of green stuff, plenty of softening stuff, plenty of charcoal, some old bones I have burned, and stuff of that kind. That, I think, is the very thing to remedy. I do not have any particular trouble with my hogs rooting, and whenever they root I take it as a sign that I have forgotten to give them the stuff they need, and I give it to them.

As to this pasturing business, out where I live, in Chase County, we do not have much blue-grass, white clover, or red clover or anything of that kind, but we do have alfalfa. We can pasture hogs early in the spring and late in the fall until it freezes the alfalfa. Whenever the alfalfa freezes up, I don't think it is fit to turn anything onto, but in the meantime the alfalfa has grown ahead of the hogs and we get a good stack of hay off of that same pasture; and these hogs will leave their corn or anything else and go after it. Alfalfa is an ideal feed for these hogs. You can carry a hog through the winter on that alfalfa hay and he will need no corn and will come out the same as a cow turned onto that alfalfa. A very small portion of grain will take that hog through the

Governor Glick: I never had any trouble with hogs rooting in a pasture that was used exclusively for hog-pasture. Hogs root up a pasture where you run cattle and hogs together in the same pasture. The reason for it is this: The June-bug lays thousands of eggs about every pile of droppings in that pasture and hatch out worms by the thousands, and when they are 2 years old they are as large as your thumb, and it would take an interposition of Providence to stop hogs from rooting in a pasture thus infested. They benefit the owner of the pasture by rooting up and destroying these large worms and insects. If these or other worms are not in your pasture, they will not root. They can find enough on the surface to gratify their appetite without that extra work. If a man can have his pastures so that cattle do not run in them, especially in the months of May and June, his pasture will not be infested by these large, white worms and his hogs will not root up his pasture. That is my experience and observation from raising hogs for thirty-five years.

Mr. Harrington: Are these worms from the June-bug what we commonly call the grub-worms? Governor Glick: Yes, sir.

Mr. Harrington: Then you are right, and I agree with your statement of the cause of the hog's rooting.

Mr. Warner: The reason I took the snout off of some hogs was they were running in an alfalfa pasture, with about four ears of corn to the hog, and they were rooting up my alfalfa, and I was determined to stop that, and therefore I took part of the nose off.

Mr. Harrington: Do you find it profitable to pasture alfalfa after the hard freezes come in the winter?

Mr. Warner: No, sir, it is not profitable.

Mr. Harrington: Do you feed anything else but corn and alfalfa when they commence rooting?

Mr. Warner: I do not.

Mr. Harrington: Then that is your whole trouble. You do not give your hogs a sufficient variety.

Robt. Hanson: My experience with



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foundation for it. You can not breed in a miscellaneous way. The Shor-horn breeder can not take up any bull because he is a good-looking animal. You must go away back and find out what the record of that animal has been and find that he was bred in a straight line, year after year, to firstclass animals. If the young breeder will think a moment he will purchase a bull to suit him. Perhaps his pedigree is not what first-class breeders would consider first-class. Now, let him use that bull in his herd, and what is the result? He puts a bad cross on those animals that will stick to his herd as long as it is in existence. Breed to a cow; she has a bull calf from that bull that is not the kind of a bull that he ought to be, that has not the straight pedigree running back to make him first-class, to make him a first-class breeder. Suppose the cow has a heifer calf and the breeding is continued. Is not that a bad cross in every animal descended from that cow? That bad cross goes into every female he has upon his farm, and it goes on down and down, and is a stigma upon the descendants and to every man who is an expert breeder and knows his business, and can only be used to deceive those who are not familiar with the necessity of having animals bred in cirect line and in accordance with the best physiological rules that the old breeders adopt.

Colonel Robison: Up at Manhattan, when I was instructing the young students to judge horses, I thought a little side advice would be a good thing, and I gave it to them. I said, "Get two good mares, two good cows, two good sows and two good hens-the better and the purer-bred the better for you-and then every one of you keep the female progeny on your farm and sell the male progeny. The males will bring more from that class of stock than the male and female both would from common stock. Do this and you will soon be independent. Start right, breed right, and you will come out right."

Mr. Dowing: I would like to ask Colonel Robison what kind or type of brood-mare he wants to cross with a stallion?

Colonel Robison: The best form of a stallion is the best form of a mare. Of course she does not have the arched neck of the stallion, and some other things the stallion has that she does not have. She ought to be of the most perfect type. This idea of having a curved, slab-sided mare and saying she is a good breeder is wrong. Get just as near a perfect type of mare as you can. Some good animals of themselves prove to be poor breeders. Some fast race-horses have never been the sire of a fast race-horse, while other race-horses that were not extremely fast themselves have been the sire of a large family of fast, race-horses.

H. W. Avery: Do you believe it is practicable in Kansas to try to raise a draft-horse of the extreme weight that is called for in the market and especially in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin?

Colonel Robison: I certainly do. I will not say we can raise as heavy a draft-horse as they can in France. I have raised grade mares and have them on the farm now that their mothers came from Illinois twenty-odd years ago, that weigh more than a ton.

Mr. Avery: The point is brought out that there is some objection that the big horse is too big. The argument is sometimes advanced that the climate in Kansas is warmer and our soil possibly easier to handle and they move over greater areas of ground. This idea has sometimes been advanced, that if the same number of 2,000-pound geldings went on the Chicago market in one month, with others of 1,500 or 1,600 pounds, that at the end of that month the 1,500- or 1,600pound gelding would bring the most money. It seems to me there is some argument in the point that the Kansas man must remember that the ultimate aim of the draft-horse is the production of a perfect work-horse, and he ought to remember, I believe, that he must raise first for his own use and then for the market afterwards.

Colonel Robison: It has been alleged along that line that a certain horse is too big. In any country or horse-market I have ever known, even in dull times, an ordinary horse, weighing 1,000 or 1,200 pounds, would sell often at five cents a pound; the 1,500pound horse would sell at six or seven cents; the 2,000-pound horse would sell at ten to twenty cents a pound. There is more difference as the weight increases in horses than there is in cattle. It might be possible that in a hundred or two years we would raise too many of that big kind; if we all went at it and stuck to it steadily, but the whole world has a demand for horses of the large kind and they want them, and we must furnish them.

J. B. Zinn: There is one phase of this subject to which I wish to call attention. For home use, so far as I am acquainted with the State, I prefer the Standard-bred 1,200- or 1,300pounder, for every-day use, year in and year out, where a man has but one team to do his own work with. Of course, if he is farming on a large scale, he might have some of the heavier horses. For the Kansas farmer, a team of 1,200-pound mares for every day will do all the work one man do and do it quickly and easily. In my judgment the kind of a horse for our home use, inside of the State, is the Standard-bred of all weights.

Mr. Dowling: In northwestern Kansas, where we farm considerably on a large scale, we need teams to drag all day, not to drive fast, but to keep up a steady motion, and I have known and my experience has been that our big horses, that weigh 1,300 to 1,600 pounds, put on to the heavy headers, will take a steady motion and stand it all day to work that way. We can put four on our lister and put it down into the ground and list eight or ten acres a day, and they come up in the evening in as good condition as when they went out in the morning. The 1,600-pound horse can stand the strain. The big horses don't fret, they don't sweat as much, and they give us better service and more satisfaction than the smaller horses.

R. I. Lee: A team of Standard-bred horses, weighing 1,100 to 1,250, I believe will travel more miles a day on the farm, plowing corn or anything like that, with more ease than any other class of horses I ever saw worked; but when it comes to getting right into the collar and pulling a plow, I should not be surprised if the heavier horse fills the bill better, although four Standard horses, weight 1,100 each, will take a gang-plow and walk right along with it all day. Still, four horses weighing 1,400 pounds, would do that work easier than the lighter horses. If I wanted to send a team to town, I would rather have a team of Standard-bred horses than any other team you could hitch up. It depends a great deal on the manner of use, the man that uses them, the purpose for which they are used, and many other things. All horses have their use, and all can be raised profitably.

#### Cavalry Horses.

LIEUT. JOHN J. BONIFACE, FORT LEAVEN-WORTH.

Out of the needs of men grow the utilities of each age. Back in the days when the Nation was young and the hardiest of our heroes were beginning to go beyond the original thirteen States, the roads were few and bad. Even the paths were limited in n ber, and the use of vehicles was almost impossible. There was need of a peculiarly adapted horse, for, by necessity, the people depended upon horseback-riding for long-distance travel, as well as for shorter trips. The horse that was wanted was one that could carry a rider with ease, and not distress himself in the task. He was required to be able to travel long distances at a steady rate of speed; to be sure-footed; to be intelligent and tractable and hardy. This was the need, and out of the need came the ancestor of the magnificant American saddlehorse. The ancestor was very different from the finished product of today. In like manner, the needs of the cavalry service, very similar to those

outlined above—steady rate of speed, sure-footed, intelligent, tractable and hardy—developed a type of horse which is considered by most cavalry services of the world as best suited for the work demanded of the animal in the service.

I can do no better than to give you a brief description of the regulation cavalry horse, as laid down in the specifications for purchase in the United States army. The horses purchased for cavalry are purchased "by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department and an inspection by such department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War. The cavalry horse must be sound and well bred, gentle under the saddle, free from vicious habits, with free and prompt action at the walk, trot, and gallop, without blemish or defect, of a kind disposition, with easy mouth and gait, and must otherwise conform to the following description: A gelding of uniform and hardy color, in good condition, from 151/4 to 16 hands high; weight, not less than 950 nor more than 1,150 pounds; from 4 to 8 years old; head and ears, small; forehead, broad; eyes, large and prominent; vision, perfect in every respect; shoulders, long and sloping well back; chest, full, broad and deep; forelegs, straight and standing well under; barrel, large and increasing slightly from girth toward flank; withers, elevated; back, short and straight; loins and haunches, broad and muscular; hocks, well bent and under the horse; pasterns, slanting; and feet, small and sound. Each horse will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any animal that does not meet the above requirements in every respect must be rejected. A horse under 5 years old should not be accepted, unless a specially fine, well-developed animal."

Ever since the horse has been known to man, use has been made of him for saddle purposes, both in peace and Without him, military history would be barren of those stirring events with which we are all so familiar and which make us look forward to the achievements of our cavalry in all future wars with serene confidence. From the very beginning, riders in all lands devised ways and means of carrying with them, on horseback, the simple necessities of camp and field. All cavalry services have found it absolutely imperative to carry equipment, clothing, ammunition and rations upon the individual horse; and it is an interesting study to read of the many experiments tried in all armies for the improvement of the cavalry horse, and the packing and carrying of necessities on his back.

No tribe or nation has ever ridden long without devising some simple means of carrying on horseback those indispensable articles necessary to the welfare and protection of both horse and rider. It was quickly realized that the smaller the pack and the more carefully it was adjusted, the more service would the horse render; that it should be hung low, to help the horse preserve his equilibrium; that it should not chafe the horse, nor interfere with his free action at all gaits; finally, that the horse himself should be well trained, well bred, well cared for, and his rider fearless and skillful and considerate. These were the cardinal principles governing the handling of the cavalry horse and his pack ages ago, and they apply equally well to-

There is a limit, however, quickly reached, in the breeding of cavalry horses and in the reduction of the cavalry pack—the first depending upon the horse-supply of the country in which the cavalry is raised, the average price paid by the Government, the climate, the method of purchase, and, especially, the demand;-the second depending upon the country in which the cavalry is to operate and the importance of independence and efficiency in all the various duties cavalry is called upon to perform, for the pack is lighter or heavier according to season, service, resources and climate. In considering the cavalry horse, it therefore becomes essential that we always



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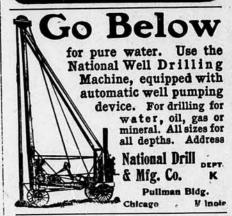


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will command the respect and admiration of our neighbors, our friends and our enemies. (Applause.) Without that we can not hope or expect to do very much. I have been called in public sales where I had that to fight, and it was uphill business. Then, again, I have been called to public sales where I could see right at a glance that those gathered around there wanted some of that man's property. They had confidence in what he said. They were eager and anxious and ready and willing to buy, and there was no trouble to make sales for that kind of a man. Everybody would go home well pleased, and they didn't care much if they gave a little more for an animal than they would otherwise have given. They were satisfied, and there is nothing does a man so much good as a satisfied customer, whatever line of business he may follow.

### Past Experience and Future Prospects for the Jack and Mule.

L. M. MONSEES, SMITHTON, MO.

With twenty-five years' experience in the breeding and handling of jacks, jennets and mules, I find there is still a great deal to learn, and room for improvements in the breeding and rearing of jacks and mules.

America should be very proud of the advancement made in the mulebusiness. The mule has steadily been improving ever since the days of Gen. George Washington, when at the close of the Revolutionary War the King of Spain presented to General Washington a Spanish jack and jennet. General Lafayette, after his return to France, also presented him with a fine jack, which was bred to the Spanish jennet, and produced the famous jack, Compound, which sired some mules that were sold after the general's death for upward of two hundred dollars each. This created quite an interest in the breeding of mules, not only in Virginia, but in Kentucky and Tennessee. And other States soon fell in line and where are we now? Why, it was in the last little war with the Boers, when the great Boer, General Pierson, went before the authorities, and urged them not to sell mules to the British, and in his appeal, said that he feared "One American army mule much more than a British soldier."

The State of Missouri should be very proud of the rich harvest she has reaped from the sale of these army mules, putting millions of dollars in the pockets of the raisers and handlers, besides what the other States have furnished. The fitting-up station at Lathrop, Mo., is now almost as well-known in foreign countries as some of our largest cities. There is no place on earth where the mule has been tried and did not fill the bill as well or better than expected. The mule is the best work-animal on the the farm, the best on the rice plantations, the best on the sugar plantations, the only animal that can successfully do the mine work, and last but not least, the mule is the best in war. How can we get along without the mule?

If a man had a horse and a mule and that was all he had on earth, and the man should die, the mule, "being the easiest cashed," would go to pay the funeral expenses, and the horse would be left on the administrator's hand, and if he were not careful it would bring him out in debt. I have seen mules high in price and have seen them low, but have never seen the time when you could not cash a mule at a fair price, and at quicker sale than any other stock. The reputation of the mule is becoming wider and wider every year, and I feel safe in saying neither you or I will ever see the time when the mule will not be good property.

I find in the great State of Iowa the horse valued at \$54.41, while the mule, with its average value (none very much higher than others), has a valuation of \$70.07. In the great State of Illinois, with her many fine ones, the horse is valued at only \$55.56, while mule makes the average of \$65.89.

LIGHTHURS

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In Kansas the horse is valued at \$48.06, and the mule at \$64.22. In Nebraska the horse is placed at \$50.44, and the mule at \$65.69. Taking the whole Union and including the great Axtell, at \$100,000; Sunol, Boralma, Lord Derby, Alex, Prince, Alert, Dan Patch, Lou Dillon, Cresceus, and other fast and high-priced ones, ranging in selecting 90 head out of 107. When valued, yet the average value of the horse.

This certainly establishes the fact that the mule is a more valued animal than the horse as a class, and as the progressive American farmers see this (and all the Americans are progressive), they will adopt the mule as the farm animal and motive power. Why? Because it can be bred cheaper, raised cheaper, and is worth more when matured than the horse.

Some one may ask how long will the price of jacks and mules stay up? price from \$5,000 to \$100,000, all tuate from a mutton to a mule, but I see nothing in the near future to bring the price of jacks and mules down; the demand for good jacks and mules is greater and the supply less than I ever saw before, and I do not see any danger in breeding and raising the jack and mule, so long as the American farmer continues to grow corn, oats, hay and other grains, and as long as the South continues to grow cotton and sugar-cane, and the great coal mines, lead mines and silver mines are being operated. But whenever all these industries are shut down and the American people quit using Negroes and other hired help, then look out, the jack and mule will certainly go cheaper.

A few words in regard to the World's Fair at St. Louis, in 1904. As I am a member of the Missouri and Kansas Jack- and Mule-breeders' Association, I wish to insist that every owner of a good jack, jennet or mule begin to feed them up for the World's Fair. I know from my own observation that Missouri and Kansas can make as good a showing in jack- and mule-classes at the World's Fair as any two States in the Union.

If you have a show-animal, and can not take it to the fair, sell it to your neighbor who is feeding up something for the show. The iron is red-hot and we have the anvil and hammer, and power to mold it out in such shape that Missouri and Kansas will stand second to no State or county in the world for first-class jacks and mules.

#### DISCUSSION.

Colonel Robison: I want to tell a little incident relative to the mule in Missouri. Last year and the year before we had a prize-winning mare at the Missouri State Fair, and after she got the blue ribbon there were a lot of Missouri people came along by the stall. I sat on some feed-sacks there at one side and listened to the remarks of these six-foot-four's, as they would come along there. "Well, isn't that a dandy mare! Wouldn't she raise a dandy mule from my jack? I heard that exact thing about one or two hundred times, and it finally got a little monotonous. I thought I would question some of those gentlemen. I asked one, "Do you think you could afford to breed that mare to a jack?" "Yas, sah! She would raise a mule from my jack worth two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars." I said, "What do you think a colt would be worth from that mare, or the mare herself?" "Oh, she is a good mare, and would raise fine mules from my jack." I said, "We expect that colt will be worth one thousand dollars." "A thousand dollars for a hoss?" That mare sold for \$615 a few months afterwards at Wichita. That is the type by which they measure all values of horse-flesh, except the race-horse or saddle-horse, in Missouri: "What kind of a mule will she produce?" (Laughter and applause.)

Col. C. F. Mills: What Colonel Robison has said can be most heartily endorsed so far as Missouri is concerned. It will be endorsed so far as Illinois is concerned. What he has said in reference to the mule will apply equally as well to other lines of stock. It happened to be a period when there was an unusual demand for mules, that sent them away up almost to the highest notch they have ever reached, but it was not because they were not of the very best quality. I know that Missouri people and Kentucky people and even Kansas people for a great many years have been raising a very remarkable quality of mules. This is the day of the mule, to a very great extent, and one of the residents of your State, an honored official of your State, is providing a picnic for the mule-breeders that will be second to no event probably in the history of the jack- and mule-industry in this country. I have reference to the exhibit being prepared for the World's Fair. As you know, the World's Fair will have a prize-list for the mule exceeding four thousand dollars, and the State of Missouri will put up another four thousand dollars, and Kansas will put a very large amount. The mule will be more than a passing incident at the Exposition. Colonel Robison: Now let us get at

the real merits of this mule question.

We have no standard-bred mules. They are bred for working purposes, and they sell with the common, ordinary work-horse, at work-horse pricees. We find the mule-market and horse-market about the same, though with choice horses overtopping the mule market. The class of pure-bred mares, good enough to take prizes at the International and the Missouri State Fairs, breed a colt that ought to bring a price five times the value of a mule every year. Take the disposition of the mule, and you have to study and understand it. It is an old saying that a mule and a negro get along first rate. This is because one is about as contrary as the other. The mule must be raised, for profit, on a mule farm, not on a sheep farm nor a hog farm nor a cow farm. It is not profitable to raise them with other stock. When put on a mule farm in the brush of Missouri, if need be, where there is some blue-grass, or on the plains of Kansas or New Mexico, on any of that cheap land, on which you can raise horses for ordinary work purposes, say from one to two hundred dollars-there the mule can be raised profitably. He will grow up with less grain and keep fat with less grain and will be profitable in the proper condi-When he gets out of his proper condition he is not profitable, but in it he is profitable. In this country we can raise mules nearly anywhere. Spain does not raise any better jacks than we are raising now. Occasionally they import one, just as we import a few horses. France does not raise any better horses than we do. We have in America the very best blood of their horses, bought usually at long prices and brought here. We have the very best blood of the Spanish jack in this country to-day, brought here to improve ours, and they must be kept improved. That mule will eat less grain, either at work or in producing, will keep fat all summer and almost all The market has and always will flucwinter on good roughage. He will his proper place he is a valuable and a profitable animal.

Mr. Brooks: I want to back Mr. Robison up. The mule is a very beneficial animal in certain industries. I

don't believe they could raise cotton without the mule. I have had some experience in the nursery-business, and I have found that I can do more work and do better work, especially in our apple seedling rows, where we cultivate them from twenty to twenty-four inches apart, with the mule than with the horse. We can put our mules in there, weighing from twelve to fourteen hundred pounds, and they will scarcely step on a seedling from one end of the row to the other. A horse of the same weight will sten on something nearly every step he takes. The mule is the animal for that industry. I discarded horses and use mules for nursery work. Perhaps the mule will run off as quickly as any horse, but I never heard of but one mule being hurt in a runaway. They will always run until their run is finished, and then they will stop, and about everything is in place when a mule gets through with his sport.

Mr. Fred Wellhouse: There is one distinctive feature of the mule which I have not heard discussed, and which I think is as important as any other point you have under consideration. The mule has a great reputation as a kicker. Is that reputation justly earned?

Mr. Neale: I have handled at least five hundred head of mules in the last ten years, and probably that many horses, and I never have yet had as many men hurt with mules as I have with horses. My experience is that that reputation is unjustly bestowed upon the mule.

Colonel Robison: The reputation that the mule has earned for kicking is well earned. But we must look back to a cause for it. The jack is not a kicker. The ass family are not kickers, but in the early history of the mule, raised in Southern States principally, they were raised from thoroughbred mares who were kickers, and the mule inherited at least one-half of the kicking qualities of the mother. The little Mexican mules that come from Mexico are kickers. The burro is not a kicker. It depends upon the antecedents of the mule. If they are raised from thoroughbred mares that are kickers, they are apt to be kickers.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

President Sutton: At this point I believe it well to appoint one or two committees. I will therefore name the following:

Committee on Necrology: Gov. G. W. Glick, T. W. Morse, J. E. Hoagland.

Committee on Resolutions: Col. E. Harrington, H. W. Avery, I. D. Graham.

#### The Standard-bred Horse. R. I. LEE, WANAMAKER.

Harness-, racing- and speeding-horses on the road antedated by a good many years—say half a century—any thought that there was a distinct breed of trotters, or even that an hereditary instinct to trot at speed existed.

In 1867, John H. Wallace issued Vol I of his American Stud-book for thoroughbred runners. He added to this stud-book for runners a supplement containing an individual sketch of the most prominent harness-horses of that day and previous to that time.

Under the entry of the Gr. G., Boston Blue, he says: "In 1818 this horse was matched to trot a mile in three minutes, which he won." * * * "This was the first public trotting-race in this country." So we have Wallace's authority for saying harnesshorse racing commenced in 1818. In 85 years the trotting speed has in-

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creased from the 3 minutes of Boston Blue to the 1:58½ of Lou Dillon.

Incidentally, I may say, referring to Boston Blue, that he belonged to a Boston merchant by the name of Hemenway, and that after Blue had won his match against 3 minutes, my grandfather matched his road horse, Rat, against Blue for \$1,000, a big wager in those days. Both parties put up a forfeit, and, if I remember correctly, my grandfather said \$500. Rat was placed in training for this match, and showed a trial of 2:50. This was such phenomenal speed that Mr. Hemenway paid his forfeit and refused to trot.

That Wallace, who was the most advanced pedigree expert of his day (and who afterward became, one might say, the father of the standard-bred horse), had, in 1867, an idea of such inheritance as the trotting instinct is distinctly proved by the preface to the supplement of the stud-book I have mentioned before as being published in 1867, for he says, speaking of breeding trotters, "If the thoroughbred horse with the proper trotting action is not preferable to breed from, then the experience of ages * * is at fault in breeding trotters."

I will say that this idea did ruin the breeding operations of many people who were trying to raise a trotter out of a runner. It would be about as easy to succeed at this as to make a Hereford out of a Jersey.

That the preparing of this supplement, published in 1867, must have set Wallace to thinking, is proved by his issuing in 1871 (only four years after), the first volume of Wallace's American Trotting Register. In this he opens with an essay on "The American Trotter." In this essay he asks the question: "Is there a particular breed that trots?" * * * and answers it by saying, "There is no fact more clearly and fully established in the experience of at least a generation than that there must be a natural tendency to trot, or all efforts to make a trotter by training will fail." Of course, he refers to a fast trotter.

Again, writing of breeding trotters from the thoroughbred race-horse, and referring to such theories, he says: "No sane man will attach a particle of value to them until it is shown that such breeding has produced trot-

So it can be distinctly seen that in the four years intervening between his two stud-books, Wallace had discovered the hereditary instinct of the trotter. He was the first compiler of pedigrees that had done so.

After the appearance of Vol. I of the Trotting Register, general interest and information regarding the true principles of the breeding of the fast harness-horse grew by jumps and

In 1882 the fourth volume of the Trotting Register, which was the first volume classifying harness horses into Standard and non-Standard animals, appeared. The breed of Standard-bred horses was now born, in 1882, twentyone years ago.

In order to class horses as Standardbreds. Wallace formulated a set of hereditary combining conditions. breeding, performance on the track, and the siring and producing of trackperformers; and when a horse filled these conditions, he was entered in the Trotting Register as Standard-bred.

In order to give the Standard breed a National character, Wallace prevailed on an association of Eastern breeders, who were organized under the name of the National Trotting Breeders' Association, to accept his rules for the formation of a Standard breed, and to appoint a board of censors, who had jurisdiction over the accepting or rejecting of pedigrees for the Standard-bred.

This arrangement lasted for some years. Wallace was very arbitrary, and in instances disagreeable, and a feeling grew that his issuing of the register books was completely a oneman's enterprise, and not National in character; so in 1892, a general meeting of the harness-horse breeders of the whole country being called at Chicago, a corporation was formed under

the name of the American Trotting Register Association, the stock of which was open to be bought by any breeder. Next, this association bought Wallace's stud-books, registers, and other publications, of which he had quite a number.

If I remember rightly, they paid him almost \$135,000 in cash for them.

It no doubt was a good thing for the breeders, and also a successful financial undertaking, for the stock, notwithstanding the horse-business saw some hard times, in fact seemed to be on the way to the dogs about the middle of the last decade, but held its own in price, and has for some years paid a 6 per cent annual dividend.

Returning to the rules of the Standard again, the requirements for entrance have from time to time been made more strict, as the formation of a breed of Standard-breds was not felt to be complete. Now you can find horses with six, seven and eight Standard crosses.

There have been sixteen volumes of the Register published; and yearly, a book containing the names of trackperformers, their sires and dams, and other details of instruction issued by the American Trotting Association.

Thus, by the book of reference, the breeders match together such strains of blood and individuals as are a proved success on the track, and are shy of such as seem not to keep up with the procession.

You will keep in mind that where a breed is built up on a basis of actual performance, as Standard-bred horses, the results are more easily and more surely obtained than if the Standard were subject to the caprices and edicts of what any one, or any board of individuals might offer as the correct standard if they had control.

In returning to the Standard it should be mentioned that the pacinghorse men started a register and set of rules for a standard for pacers, and that the American Trotting Association bought them out, and incorporated the registering of both pacers and trotters in the same volumes of the Registry.

This was proper, as the blood-lines are largely identical, and the two gaits are in most cases successfully interchangeable.

So now we have reached the Standard-bred horse of to-day, and it is well to ask: "What have we got?" The answer is easy, and admits of no contradiction. We have a breed of horses with a fixed instinct of hereditary power to trot and pace at great speed, with comparative ease to themselves. We have a class of drivers for the road that in the whole world are unequaled. We have a breed of horses, the best specimens of which are often sold for a small fortune, for either road-, track-, or stud-purposes.

Every year there are individuals on the track that earn over \$20,000 each. There are stallions the earnings of which equal this in the stud. In breeding centers, \$1,000 is a common price to be paid for a yearling. In New York City, last fall, \$40,000 was paid for a gelding.

Out of the ranks of the Standardbred come the great show-horses for light and heavy harness, that sweep nearly every prize to be won on the tan-bark at the National (Madison Square Garden) Show, and at the lesser shows. One of these great showhorses, a gelding, Lord Brilliant, now 19 years old, whose days of usefulness are almost past, sold last fall for \$5,000.

Out of the Standard-bred ranks and crosses, come all of the high-priced carriage-, brogham- and gig-horses of the country. The foremost dealers, who expect to sell their horses at an average of at least \$2,000 a pair, will not buy anything but the Standardbred and his crosses. The high-priced walk, trot and canter saddle-horse of the East is selected from this breed. The majority of the hunting-class of horses that mount the riders who chase the festive fox or the anise-seed bag over the hills and meadows of the country east of the Alleghany Mountains are of this breed or its crosses.

The smaller specimens of the crossbreds are in great demand for Polo

ponies, and, in fact, there is not a thing a horse is used for except as a runner on the race-track, and to pull heavy loads at a slow gait, and to breed such horses from, but the Standard-bred and his crosses have the

This leads up to the inevitable conclusion that the future of the Standardbred horse is more sure than the future of any other breed of horses. For he is an animal which, by reason of a fine disposition, and of a pliant individuality, can be adapted to more uses for the pleasure of mankind than can any other breed of horse, and I opine we are at an age when the only use that will be found for a horse will be for pleasure or for speed. The Standard-bred horse has these uses, and they can never be superceded by artificial power.

The Standard-bred, as time advances, will be improved in his general individuality, in which direction there is plenty of chance for progression. He will probably be divided into two distinct types, that of the race-horse and that of the show ring; the one of the grey-hound pattern, exclusively for speed and fast road-work, and the other a round, full-made, high-going kind, such as to-day fills the bill for show, carriage and walk, trot and canter saddle-horses.

In closing, allow me to wish every Kansas breeder of harness-horses a successful year.

#### Draft Horses.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Colonel Robison: They say that self-judgment is generally righteous judgment. I will tell you how I try to produce a perfect horse. I breed the best I possibly can on both sides. That is to get a proper start. I put these colts in an alfalfa field. The first summer we work their mother raising corn, sowing alfalfa and harvesting it. We put the colts on a good clean alfalfa-field, letting them have all they can eat of it. We give them a liberal feed of grain, oats and some corn, and give them pretty nearly what they can eat, and we try to make as nearly perfect draft-horses in the shortest possible time we can in that way. We raise part geldings and part pure-bred and some high-grade, and at 2 years old we try to make them weigh sixteen or seventeen hundred pounds. Our geldings we try to make weigh pretty nearly the same. We try to breed to color as far as practicable, because they match better and sell better. Matched horses sell much better. One big packing-house wants a gray horse; we can not supply them. Other packing-houses want black horses, which we can supply, because we have tried to run to the black color, not that it is any better, but because it is more marketable in the western country. As to the feed, we know you can

not make a Berkshire out of an Arkansas splitter. You can not make a mule-footed hog in Kansas out of a corn-crib. The horses do not grow that way either. Did you ever think that all of the large, fine beeves, sheep, hogs and horses in this world are produced on the richest land in the world. On the valleys of the Clyde and on the rich pastures of England and France and Belgium, they grow them. Feed has made largely the difference to begin with, which breeding has intensified and widened out, just as it has on the Standard-bred, and in this latter day, to say you can produce anything but a fat animal by feeding is contrary to the science and learning and intelligence of breeding-lines. If we want a trotting horse, we breed a trotting horse. If we want a bacon hog, we breed a bacon hog. You can make the Percheron horse too fat for work, but he will soon harden down to it. Don't try to produce with the corn-crib the improved breed of any animal. You must have something else. A drafthorse must have beef to cover that bone and muscle to carry both; and with the bone and the muscle to carry the beef, they bring the highest prices.

Governor Glick: It has been demonstrated by the discussions here, that if you want to succeed in breeding first-class animals you must have the

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ringing is that it is useless. I raise my hogs and feed them so they do not need ringing. It is the fault of the feeding if the hogs root. If you feed your hogs properly they will not root. Out in Cloud County we like to have pasture the year round. We think there is nothing like wheat or rye for pasture if we can get it, but the trouble is to get it. My hogs are in the wheat-field every day this time of year. As soon as the alfalfa is frozen off, the hogs have access to wheat and they do not care to go to the alfalfa-field. They will prefer the wheat. As spring commences they go from the wheat to the alfalfa. The alfalfa sprouts early in the spring and the hogs prefer it to the wheat. In the fall they prefer the wheat and will not touch the alfalfa.

#### Is the Big-boned Hog the Best or Most Profitable?

JAMES MAINS, OSKALOOSA.

I have prepared no paper, but will merely open the discussion. This is a very important question. It will always be profitable, and the best way for men to raise hogs for market is to use corn and grass for pasture. That is the most profitable way of getting them to market. It rests with the breeder to develop a hog that will stand this kind of feed. Corn is a suitable feed for hogs. We must develop, however, a strong, heavy bone. I know there are lots of objections to this, but if you get a strong, heavy bone, well proportioned, with good under- and top-lines and a well-sprung rib, I don't care how heavy he is or how heavy the bone, he will make a profitable hog and you can put him into the market with a satisfactory weight at just as early a period and earlier than any other kind of hog. A large, heavy hog that is well proportioned, that is well made, and that has the quality, will develop a larger hog in a less time. I think it should be the aim of breeders to develop a very large, heavy-boned hog, with good length. It seems the reason some are getting so short is that they have the idea that they must employ a short, compact male. I don't believe that is best. I think where you are aiming at a certain type, they should be uniform, both male and female, as much so as you can get them, and then you are producing the right kind of a pig. I think certainly our hogs are getting too fine.

Mr. Maffet: The men to whom I sell hogs say that they want them strong and steady on their feet. When they arrive at the stock yards in Kansas City they have got to walk for a full half-mile on slippery bricks before they get to their pen, and if they break down in that half-mile walk on the slippery bricks, they are sold for grease and no return is made. If our fat hogs can not carry over that halfmile walk, we can not get adaquate prices for them. Is it not a fact that the cause of this too much fine bone and too much coarse bone is a fault of the breeders running after the stock of some hog that has won some great big premium somewhere in the East? In place of developing that or feeding for it, we hear of some hog winning some big prize, and we all run to get a boar pig from this prize-winner. Is not that a mistake? It is as much in breeding as it is in feeding to get a

proper bone.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I do not believe we have to have the big bone to build the big-sized hog you are talking about. I believe we can build a big hog on a medium bone. Devote a little intelligence and common sense to the care and raising and feeding of your hogs and you will keep them in good shape or get them in good shape if they are not in the hest form now.

not in the best form now.

Mr. Mains: Breeders should breed a large, heavy, strong-boned, rugged animal, even at the risk of having him rejected in some of the fairs, and then

in the sales of its offspring to a feeder, they will not have to expend so much money in sustaining this bone and making muscle. They can feed in the usual way and will have a good, strong hog, and they will come back to you again.

The Selling of Pure-bred Horses at Public Auction.

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA.

Since the increased demand for pure-bred horses of all kinds and as a consequence the greatly increased price, it has, for many reasons, become very common for breeders and dealers to sell their surplus at public auction. The main reason, of course, is that all that are for sale do not have to be fitted and kept in sale-condition all the time, but may be fitted and disposed of when in proper condition. Another is that a greater number of buyers may be secured in this manner, as buyers for all classes are sure to attend a public vendue where they are more apt to find all classes on sale.

One advantage to the seller is a better chance to dispose of some that may not be so ready sale at private treaty. The first thing to make the sale a success is the reputation of the breeder, the worth of his guarantee, etc.; also the quality of the offering and the condition in which it is presented. Their show-record, if any, will add greatly to the prices received for certain individuals.

Many a buyer will attend a sale where prize-winners are listed who would not otherwise, as he is sure as to the quality of that part of the offering. If he finds something that just suits him he may buy it if he can; if not, he has had the chance of learning the values placed on such animals and is better prepared to buy at private sale.

I believe the intending buyer should visit the best sales where he has a chance of comparing the horses and of learning the values placed on the different classes, which is impossible under other circumstances; then, as a bargain can be struck when the right horse is found, much expense in traveling, etc., has been saved the buyer.

If it is the intention of the buyer to secure one of the prize-winners, much of the best possible advertising may be had in this manner and by shipping the horse home while fresh in the minds of the people. On such an occasion people will turn out to see the new purchase who would not in the ordinary course of business. Advertising is just as necessary in the horsebusiness as in any other. After the selections for the sale have been made, and this should include both stallions and mares of most desirable ages, none of these should be offered at private sale, but held until the general offering. The mares should be a good, serviceable lot; those old enough should be bred, and to such stallions as will increase the value of their progeny to the buyers.

In our previous sales we have not found it profitable to offer many stallions not old enough for immediate service, as buyers would prefer to pay more nearly their value and have them ready for immediate use.

The success of the breeders who hold annual sales will depend greatly on the success of the purchasers with the stock purchased at the previous sales. A pleased customer is the best advertiser that a breeder can have.

To have the horses do well after becoming the property of their new owners will depend greatly on how they have been fitted for the sale, whether in a judicious manner for future usefulness or just gotten in sale condition without regard to this.

In making public sales of pure-bred stock one of the greatest features for success is too often overlooked by those not accustomed to disposing of their surplus stock in this manner; that is, the generous use of printer's ink, and by this I mean judicious advertising. Much money is wasted each year by placing advertising matter of this kind in papers that do not reach breeders and dealers. These are the ones that buy the stock and must necessarily be in attendance. Do not be afraid to

¶ You ought to save a portion of your income each year, and you ought to make provision for your family in the event of your untimely death.
¶ The Endowment Insurance Policies of the

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Chicago

enable you to save for yourself and combine with your saving fund protection for your family. The Company accepts on account of these savings and insurance policies amounts from \$25.00 per year up. Information concerning these policies will be furnished upon application to the Company or to its local representative.

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spend a few dollars in display advertising: patronize the live-stock artists; secure drawings from life of a few of the best you have to offer, it is money well spent. The stock should be catalogued in a neat and attractive manner. The catalogue should contain illustrations of some of the most notable ones in the offering and if prizewinners the same should be mentioned with their good qualities, fashionable breeding, etc. Do not send out a poorly-gotten-up catalogue, printed on cheap material, and in a cheap manner. The first impression of the party receiving it will be that the stock you are about to offer is of the same quality.

Secure plenty of good auctioneers; those that have a reputation for selling pure-bred stock will quite often add to the prices received.

The sale should be held, if possible, at some railroad center, easily accessible from all directions, which, of course, makes the shipping facilities much more desirable. Hold the sale at some place where the buyers may be made as comfortable as possible and where they may have the best possible chance to inspect the stock be fore the sale.

Mr. Updegraff: I wish to call the attention of the association to the fact that we have with us a gentleman who has devoted almost a lifetime to the selling of pure-bred stock, and I suggest that we hear from Colonel Edmonson, of Kansas City.

Colonel Edmonson: It is pretty generally understood where I stand on public sales, of course, and there is not much for me to say. I would rather hear these breeders and farmers talk this matter over and get pointers from them.

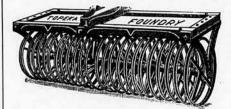
I have looked forward to Mr. Robison's sales with a great deal of interest, and I well remember the first I think he held. I was proud to see and know that it was a success. I remember last fall, at the American Royal, the kind of stock he had there, and I thought then that if every farmer and stockman in the country would endeavor to have just such a display as they had, there would be no trouble at any time to sell at either private or public sales. The best is always in demand. These public sales bring together a company of people and a great many of them never have been in the habit of buying, but when they get there and talk with others who have bought and have bred and who own such stock, they become interested, and for that one reason I believe greatly in public sales. People get together and talk to and educate one another upon matters of that kind.

I was impressed with one clause of Mr. Robison's paper, to the effect that in order to have a successful public sale, the gathering of invited friends must have confidence in the man that is making the sale. There is an incentive for us all to try to live and have our business upon a plain that



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remember that he must, to a certain extent, be a weight-carrier. Cavalry is not merely good men mounted on good horses, and armed with modern weapons and a good supply of ammunition. The history of the first two years of the cavalry in the Civil War amply demonstrated this, at an enormous expense to the Government. It was not until many regiments of cav-alry, during the Civil War, had learned cavalry life by nearly three years of active war service, that results were commensurate with the expense of keeping them in creditable condition. In no branch of the army is ignorance or carelessness so costly as in this cavalry arm. Horses are not merely machines of speed. Endurance in arduous service can be expected and required only when the horses are carefully bought, after a rigid inspection, and are guarded jealously against all unnecessarily harsh treatment, and taken good care of.

From 1861 all cavalry regiments in our service have been designated simply cavalry, and are practically light cavalry, as American cavalry has ever been. In foreign cavalry services there are two or three divisionsheavy, medium, and light cavalry; heavy cavalry, of course, has heavy horses, and the light cavalry the lightest horses. We have always been light cavalry, and consequently we need light, strong, agile horses.

In most of the European countries the cavalry horse is carefully reared and trained at remount depots, under charge of Governmental officials. These depots are run at Government expense. Horses are bought very young (about 31/2 to 4 years of age), trained for a year or a year and a half, and put in their regiments at about 5 years of Some European countries distribute stallions throughout the empire, the service of these stallions being free to farmers, and the Government reserving the right to purchase the most desirable offspring. In other countries the entire system is directly run by the Government.

The length of this paper unfortunately will not enable me to discuss at any length the remount systems abroad, but I may say that after a great many years of discussing the pros and cons of the subject of remount depots, by officials in our service, a strong desire on the part of cavalry officers seems to point to the early establishment of remount depots in our service. It is with the establishment of these remount depots that the stock-breeder will be especially concerned, as it is probable that we will keep in each remount depot three or found hundred head of horses at one time, and will probably call upon the farmer of the horse-breeding districts to assist us materially in furnishing well-bred horses out of, perhaps, Government stallions.

As there are several well-known systems abroad of running remount depots, it is difficult to say which one our Government might consider the most desirable under American conditions, and it is further believed, that with the experience the American cavalry has had in the past, coupled with the present advantages of discussion and association with stockmen of the various States, we might find that our remount depots, when established, will possess many peculiarly original features, wholly upon American experlence, without referring to customs as they may exist abroad. Under our remount system (which, as shown above, is known as the contract system), the purchase of all horses is regulated by acts of Congress. All purchases are made by officials of the Quartermaster's Department, assisted by veterinarians, and all horses are sent direct to regiments. Contractors, under this system, agree to furnish to the Government, at an agreed-upon contract price, a specified number of horses conforming to the army standard given above. Occasionally contractors are required to present the horses at some designated point, for inspection and purchase by the Government; while, at other times, an agreement is made between the Government and the contractor, under which officers of the

Quartermaster's Department, or Cavalry, accompanied by veterinary surgeons, and the contractor, visit particular sections of the United States and inspect and purchase therein the horses presented by the contractor.

Many experiments have been made in the American cavalry with the different classes of horses found in the United States. In Texas, from 1865 to 1875, we used what might be called a mongrel, with the exception of a few well-bred horses that came from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Kansas. After a few long and hard Indian campaigns, these well-bred horses were the only ones remaining of the original mount. We experimented with the Texas covpony, but one scout rendered them unfit for immediate future service. The average weight of a cavalryman, fully armed and equipped, is about 225 pounds as a minimum. As the cowpony weighs from 700 to 850 pounds, the proportion of dead weight is too much for the frame. A good proportion is 4 to 1; thus, a 225-pound load takes a 900-pound horse.

From 1875 to 1888 we got our cavalry horses principally from Kansas City and St. Louis. Later an attempt was made to supply us with ranch-bred horses from California and Nevada, one or two regiments being so mounted. At one time we mounted part of our cavalry upon Oregon horses, bred out of native mares by ordinary stallions of Clydesdale blood, and the result was most unsatisfactory—no nerve, no agility, no intelligence, and heavy in hand. Our experience in the past has shown that many advantages are derived by purchasing none but horses which are at least fairly well-

About six hundred thousand dollars is expended annually for our remount in time of peace, of about eight thousand animals for all purposes. This makes an average of seventy-five dollars a head, a sum too small to procure well-bred horses; but a species of scale exists, making it practicable to pay as high as one hundred and twenty-five dollars, or a little more, for cavalry horses, for which price it is believed fairly satisfactory animals can, with care, be procured.

Judging by the idea which prevails in European cavalry services, it would seem that the horses purchased for the American cavalry are too old when first bought. If purchased at 4 years cld, they would not be too young for at least a year of careful training before being placed in regiments, owing to the great care our horses receive; but at 7 and 8 years old horses have passed the best period for training, although in time of war younger horses would probably not stand the strain of active field service.

Physically the regulation horse of the American cavalry service, as actually seen in our troops, is a powerful and tolerably well-bred animal, possessing sufficient bone and sinew, intelligence and courage, energy, lightness, and endurance for all light-cavalry work. The horse of the minimum regulation height and weight is the most satisfactory-in fact, I believe that the ideal size for a light-cavalry horse, in service such as the American, is 15 hands high and 1,000 pounds in weight, and no more. Occasionally a few horses creep into the cavalry possessing the maximum height and weight allowed, but these are undesirable, for they have been found too unwieldly, cumbersome, and slow of gait and action for our light cavalry work; as the regulations governing our cavalry recruit service require that the cavalry recruit shall weigh not more than 160 pounds, and, as the men enlisted for the cavalry generally weigh 15 or 20 pounds less than that which is the weight usually assigned to a light-cavalry regiment, the light horse prescribed as the minimum regulation animal allowed, is the one procured as far as practicable—that is, 151/4 hands and 950 to 1,000 pounds.

The question of whether a thoroughbred horse is desirable for cavalry purposes, is a much-mooted one. While the real thoroughbred horse is probably not desirable for cavalry work, yet the other extreme, as represented in Clydesdale and Percheron horses, is

vastly worse, and a horse half or quarter thoroughbred, small, hardy, agile, and intelligent, probably typifies the American cavalry horse of to-day.

It has generally been held by our cavalry officers of years of experience in Western cavalry service, that the large horse of the American cavalry is necessary, but the advantage in having a reasonably small horse, 15 hands, 1,000 pounds, is the greater ease to the trooper (and this wonderfully affects the horse, especially in the field, with heavy pack-saddles) and the increasing of the efficiency standard by the smaller, lighter, more agile horse being more in hand.

No cavalry has ever attempted to mount its men exclusively on thoroughbred horses. To procure them would be too enormously expensive an experiment to try. Experience has taught that plenty of good horses, suitable in every way for cavalry, can be procured in sufficient numbers, if the contract price is high enough, while thoroughbred animals could not. Most countries possess animals in large numbers possessing standard qualities, which, by care in selection, training, and breeding, amply fulfill requirements. The American regulation cavalry horse, as specified in our contracts, seems to cover all good points in an ideal light-cavalry animal, except, perhaps, a little too much height and weight as a maximum (16 hands, 1,150 pounds), if the light-cavalry horse in use in most European cavalry, and the light horse used so extensively in all parts of the West, can be taken as the result of experience and experiment.

There are some apparent defects in horses, which at once render them unfit for cavalry service. Among these are lack of fair proportion in the relative parts of the frame, evident to the eye; cow-hocks; knock-knees; long backs; tall withers; goose rumps; bad teeth; defective eyes; narrow chest; knee-sprung; ewe-necks; sway-backs; hog-backs; straight pasterns; short, straight shoulders; narrow flanks; and many others. Those named can readily be observed, are well known, and rejection of horses possessing them is imperative; and contractors should guard against submitting horses possessing any of these defects to any serious degree, as they will almost invariably be rejected by the inspecting officer and thrown back on the contractor's hands. While some of these may not be signs of actual unsoundness, such animals should be rejected if being purchased for cavalry work.

Many horses of excellent size and shape and appearing sound and suitable, possess stable vices, and are as undesirable in a cavalry troop as horses actually unsound. Stable vices are rarely cured. The most common are weaving, wind-sucking, biting, kicking, cribbing, pulling back, continually pawing, and defective lying down. Horses possessing any of these vices in a troop are a nuisance, and usually, after very brief service, are condemned and sold. Whenever they are discovered to have these vices they are not purchased.

Horses for cavalry service should be good walk-trot-gallop horses, and should know no artificial gaits. Artificial gaits are not only undesirable in cavalry horses, but are an abomination, as horses with these artificial gaits usually travel more rapidly at any gait than the other horses in the troop, who are moving at the regulation gait, and generally have to be held back continually by their riders during long, tedious marches. If these horses are at the head of the column and set the gait, the entire day's march is irregular, exasperating, and fatiguing.

A few primary facts should be kept well in mind in determining whether or not a horse is qualified to perform cavalry service. He must be a weightcarrier, but not more so than to the extent required; for instance, a Clydesdale horse, or a Percheron, with its massive size and strength, could carry an enormous load, but would be very slow and unsatisfactory. A cavalry horse must be able to walk, trot, and gallop, taking in each gait straight action; and all artificial gaits are not

(Continued on page 122.)

### Rheumatism Cured Through the Feet

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have entirely cured me. I have feit no pain since using them.

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#### SORGHUM-SEED FOR FEED.

(Continued from page 105.)

pounds of Kafir-corn, or 120 pounds of sorghum-seed for GENERAL FEEDING PUR-POSES.

But our correspondent inquires for the adaptation of these feeds for the specific purposes of producing eggs and milk. General experience has shown that for the development of these products there are required feeds somewhat different from those demanded for sustaining or fattening animals. Examination of the feeds suggested for egg- and milk-production shows them to be unusually rich in digestible proteids. Examination of the composition of eggs and of milk shows a reason for this preference for pro-

TABEL III. AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF 100 POUNDS OF EGGS AND MILK.

Pro- Carbo-tein, h'd'ts, Fats, Ash lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs. 13.1 ... 9.5 0.9 3.3 5.0 4.0 0.7 66.0 87.0

Leaving out of consideration in this dicussion the sources of the materials for the shells of the eggs and for the water and the ash in both milk and eggs, and comparing this table with that showing the composition of the foods under consideration, each of the nutritive ingredients required in the formation of these products is found in the feeds.

Investigations have found that carbohydrates and fats serve similar purposes in the animal economy. Their values are nearly equal in the production of eggs and milk. But neither of these can take the place of proteids, either in building the animal body or in producing eggs or milk.

Examination of the Table III shows that of the dry matter contained in eggs, 58 pounds in every hundred are proteids. In corn, 100 pounds of digestible nutrients contain rather less than 10 pounds of proteids. Now, if the hens be fed on corn alone they will have to eat and digest very much more of the other materials than they need to enable them to secure enough proteids for the eggs. Indeed, the portion of the feed that goes to the production of eggs must be considerably more than half proteids. Corn, Kafir-corn and sorghum-seed all fall far short of this proportion. True, the hens require food to sustain and warm their bodies. This food requires a relatively smaller amount of proteids than that required for the production of eggs. So, also, if it be desired to fatten the hens, corn and the other feeds named will be found effective. But as eggproducing foods they are out of balance; they are greatly lacking in proteids.

An examination of the nutritive ingredients of average milk shows that 100 pounds of water-free substance contains 26 pounds of proteids. This is at least 21/21 times the proportion in which proteids occur in average corn. Therefore, a corn ration—similarly a ration of Kafir-corn or sorghum-seedis out of balance as a producer of milk.

It must not be assumed that these grains are not valuable feeds-valuable for hens and for cows as well as for all other live-stock. But for best results in the egg-basket and the milkpail, they or any of them must be supplemented by other feeds richer in proteids. The clovers, including alfalfa, are. excellent, cheap sources of proteids. Wheat-bran, linseed-meal, cottonseed-meal, and various products of the glucose factories, are good. Soybeans and cow-peas are rich in pro-

When eggs and milk are expected in large quantities, abundance of proteids must be fed.

### THE NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK AS-

The seventh annual meeting of the National Live-stock Association was held at Portland, Oregon, during the week ending January 16. Owing to the somewhat remote location, which necessitated the traveling of long distances by the delegates, and to the alleged refusal of the railroads to give favorable rates, the attendance was not as large as it has been at former

THE KANSAS FARMER.

meetings. Our reports show that the sheepmen predominated in numbers and that their influence was largely felt in shaping the work of the association. Indeed, this was true to such an extent that there was talk of organizing a National Cattlemen's Convention. The natural antipathy which exists between the range cattlemen and

the association with a view to amend-

The report of Secretary Chas. Martin was not considered very encourage ing, as it noted the falling away of membership to such an extent that there is now a deficit of \$5,000 in annual dues from associations and individual members. The secretary re-

575

#### GROWTH OF A TYPICAL KANSAS COLLEGE.

Kansas is justly proud of her higher educational institutions. Those supported at the expense of the State have received a large share of attention from the press. The fact that the major part of higher educational work is done in colleges that have never affected the tax-rolls is, however, an important one. These colleges have been planted and fostered as purely philanthropic enterprises. Almost without exception they are under religious control. Their christian influence is a beneficent factor in the careers of those who have received their higher schooling in these institutions. Each of them has also its own atmosphere of refinement, its ability to develop initiative and p opelling power in its students, its spirit of loyalty and good fellowship. The quality of these has much influence on the position in society and the general success of the career of the student.

Among these institutions founded and supported at private cost, Washburn College at Topeka has made a substantial growth. This school is to-day to all intents a university, with its five distinct faculties-eighty-eight professors and instructors, 475 undergraduates, a growth the present year of over 100 in the college proper, 100 freshmen and 160 music students (exclusive of any chorus work).

Of the two diagrams shown here, the first indicates the growth in the last six years of the school as a whole (including the liberal arts cou se, the departments of medicine and of law, the fine arts school, and the academy)—an increase from 243 in 1899 to the present attendance of 575.

The second cut shows graphically twenty years' growth of "the college proper," leaving out all medical, law, music, art, or academic students. This liberal arts school has grown from twenty in 1885 to the gratifying total of 200 now.

known as one of the most progressive higher educational schools of Kansas by reason of its important recent accessions in buildings and equipment than it has been at any time during its history. It has had a remarkable increase in attendance in the last few years but there are still greater and more agreeable surprises in store for its friends if plans now on foot are carried out.

There are several causes for such a decisive advance in attendance—the excellent equipment of the college, with its ten fine buildings, its large and high quality faculty, but as well the unrivaled situation of Washburn, at the capital, the natural educational center of the State. This fact more

and more is commanding attention and what has been is the reasonable prophecy of still larger things in the immediate future. The ultimate place of Washburn in the educational world is not a matter of speculation. The character of the school is established. Its genius for expansion to meet the demands of the progressive people it serves is manifest. Washburn is content to retain its modest designation of "college" while enlarging its scope and doing university work. But under whatever designation it shall be known the future will find Washburn occupying 148 one of the prominent places among the educational institutions of the country. Its growth in numbers 130 of students, its growth in equipment, its growth in the appreciation of the people. 124 110 115 its growth in endowment and wealth are assured factors of the near and remote 96

SIX YEARS.

the flock-masters appears to be in nowise evaded.

President John W. Springer refused a renomination and Mr. H. J. Hagenbarth, a former second vice-president and a ranchman of large interests, was unanimously elected to succeed him. In his annual address, President Springer reviewed the work of the association and pointed out conditions which called for the consideration of viewed the good accomplished by the association and outlined the present status of measures which had been inaugurated but are not yet completed. The death of Judge Wm. M. Springer, General Counsel of the association, with headquarters at Washington, for the furtherance of measures recommended to Congress, was noted and lamented in resolutions.

Mr. H. W. McAfee, of Topeka, was

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credited with having presented the most interesting paper on the livestock conditions of his State that was read at the meeting. He also had the honor of being reelected as a member of the executive board.

Among the extensive list of papers presented and the interesting discussions held, perhaps the chief interest centered in the proposed organization of an independent packing-company to compete with the established packinghouses. In order to raise funds for the establishment of this new independent packing-company it was suggested that subscriptions be taken from feeders and shippers of live stock to the extent of \$1 for each head of cattle they own and 25 cents for each head of sheep and swine. The new company has been incorporated under the laws of Arizona with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 and a board of directors was elected. After thorough discussion of the whole subject, the belief was apparently general that competition in the open markets is needed to suppress the evils of which they now complain and that this suppression can be obtained in no other way than through the establishment of a stockman's independent company.

Resolutions requesting better legislation in favor of stockmen's interests in forest reserve and of laws compelling the transportation of live stock, in trains of ten or more carloads at the minimum speed-rate of twenty miles an hour, received the hearty support of the convention. Further resolutions favoring a classified census of live stock each five years and opposing the repeal of duty on hides were passed.

A petition to the traffic-managers' association at Chicago to rescind the recent action cutting off the return transportation to live-stock shippers was adopted. This association was also petitioned to make a special rate on pure-bred live stock as a means of encouraging the developing of the industry and improving the general standard of the live stock produced in this country. The officers elected for 1904 are as follows: President, H. J. Hagenbarth, Utah; first vice-president, H. J. Jastro, of California; second vicepresident, F. M. Stewart, South Dakota; secretary, Chas. F. Martin, Colorado; treasurer, Geo. L. Goulding, Colorado. Denver was selected as the next place of meeting.

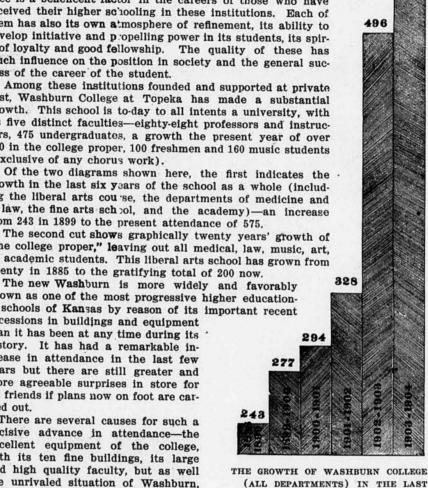
#### State Temperance Union Convention.

The annual convention of the Kansas State Temperance Union will be held in Topeka, February 16-18. Among the attractive features will be a lecture by John G. Woolley, of Chicago, the advocate of temperance prohibition, whose topic will be, "The Main Chance of a Prohibitionist."

One evening will be devoted to a symposium on present-day Kansas conditions, as viewed by the editor, the minister, the business man, the young man, the mother and the lawyer.

All the railroads in Kansas have granted an open one and a third rate for round trip for this convention. Every church, Sunday school, young people's society and local temperance or good citizenship organization in the State is requested to elect three delegates to this convention, and furthermore, all persons interested in reform are earnestly invited to attend.

The removal of the stomach has been successfully performed over twenty times. Several little organs are far more important to digestion.



TWENTY YEARS' INCREASE OF "THE COLLEGE PROPER" ONLY-THE LIBERAL ARTS COURSE.

230

240

430 350

#### The Stock Interest.

#### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed onty for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

February 10, 1904—Shorthorn combination sale, Ottawa, Kans.

February 11, 1904—Poland-China breeders' combination sale, Ottawa, Kans.

Feb. 18, 1904—E. E. Arline, Oak Grove, Mo., Poland-China brood-sow sale.

February 16-17, 1904—W. H. Cottingnam & Sons, McPherson, Poland-Chinas, Shorthorns and Percheron hefrees

February 17, 1904—Combination sale of Angus cattle st Kansas City, Berry Lucas, Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

bos. Mo. February 18, 1904—Standard-bred road horses by S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo. February 20, 1904—S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans.. Percheron and Coach horses, Jacks and jensity.

nets.
February 23, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, A. F Johnson,
Osceola, Neb.
February 23 and 24, 1904—Hereford Breeders' combination sale, Kansas City.
February 24, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, E. J. Brown
Osceola, Neb.
February 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, Nels. Holm,
Osceola, Neb.
February 26, 1904—Kirkpatrick & Bollin, Leavenworth, Poland-Chinas.
February 28, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, C. G. Johnson,
Osceola, Neb.
March 1, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sans, Smithton

Oscola, Neb. . . M. Monsees & Sans, Smithton March 1, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sans, Smithton Mo., jacks, saddle and roadster horses. . March 5-4, 1904—Combination Hereford and Shorthorn sale at Caldwell, Kans, Chas, M. Johnson, Sec. March 8, 1904—F. M. Gifford, Manhattan, Kans,

March 8, 1904—F. M. Chilott, Manuscaat, Raiss, Shorthorns.
March 9, 1904—Herefords at Ottawa, Kans, James A. Funkhouser and Wm. Ackley.
March 15 and 16—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, South Omaha, Chas. Escher Jr., Manager.
M rch 2-24, 1904—Combination Hereford sale at Kansas City, Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo., and others.

others.
March 23 and 24, 1904—Benton Gabbert and others,
Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
April 6 and 7, 1904—Scott & March, Belton, Mo.,
Herefords.

Herefords.
April 7, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Moberly, Mo., E. H., Hurt. Sec.
April 8, 1904—Breeders' combination sale at Macon,
Mo., Herefords. S. L. Brock, Secreeary.
April 24 and 25—Aberdeen-Angus Combination
Sale, Des Molnes, Iowa, Chas Escher Jr., Manager.
May 24 and 25—Aberdeen-Angus Combination
Sale, South Omaha, Chas. Escher Jr., Manager.

#### Coming Events.

Will secretaries, or those having the management of coming events, oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates?

Kansas Farmer by sending dates?
Farmers' Institute, Bellville, Feb. 10, 11, C. F. Daggett, secretary.
Farmers' Institute, Hanover, Feb. 12.
James Pontius, secretary.
Kansas State Temperance Union, Topeka, Feb. 16-18, W. L. Dexter, Secretary.
Farmers' Institute, Holton, Feb. 17, 18.
J. H. Miller, secretary.
Farmers' Institute, Waverly, Feb. 19, 20.
J. M. Christie, secretary.
Farmers' Institute, Arkansas City, Feb. 24, 25. C. M. Baird, secretary.

#### The Mark M. Coad Phercheron Sale.

The Mark M. Coad Phercheron Sale.

At South Omaha, Neb., on January 26 and 27, was sold a dispersion sale of the entire herd of Maple Grove Percherons, owned by Mark M. Coad, Fremont, Neb. The severity of the weather delayed the train and there was but a comparatively small number of breeders present on the opening of the sale. However, as the sale progressed and the crowd became infused with some of Colonel Wood's enthusiasm, the bidding was better and the sale passed off in a fairly satisfactory manner. The top of the sale was reached by the fine black stallion, Turc 2d, who brought \$1,005. Some of the most noted horse-breeders in the West were present, and the majority of the stock offered went to Nebraska and Iowa, as was to be expected, though other States were well represented. Following is a list of animals sold, the prices brought, and the names of the purchasers:

STALLIONS.

STALLIONS.

Shamrock 29192, black; June, 1901—H.
G. McMillan.

Max 30807, dark grey; July, 1901—H.
G. McMillan.

Ethan Allen 30974, black; May, 1901—
P. J. Eggers, Denison, Ia..............

Mojestic 29187, black; May, 1901—J. A.

Burgir Burgin. Starlight 29188, black, star; August, 1901—August Peterson, Battle Creek, 1901—August Peterson, Battle Creek,
Lonfidence 29195, black gray, star;
June, 1901; sire Geoffrin—Ray Bros.,
Arlington, Neb.
Madoc 28836, black, stripe; April, 1901
H. G. McWilliams.
General 29199, black; May, 1901; sire
Rover 21218—P. Thorson.
Black Diamond 29196, black; July,
1901—H. G. McMillan.
Ethan Allen 30974, black; May 1901—
H. G. McMillan.
Charlie 28337, gray; July, 1901—Col. J.
L. Torrey, Bassett, Neb. 340

MARES. MARES.

Mercedes 21592, black, with bald face;
May, 1898—L. C. Todd, Weeping
Water, Neb.

Aurora 30965, black; July, 1900—Countrymen Bros., Nehawka.

Dalsy 29203, black; June, 1901—W. H.
Lukehardte, Tarklo, Mo.



CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

#### ANNUAL SALE—TEN MILLION BOXES Greatest in the World

A MILLION HEALTHY, MANLY AMERICAN MEN, fathers of families, business men, statesmen, mechanics, farmers, lawyers, ministers, doctors, bookkeepers, bankers, sailors, soldiers, traveling salesmen, railroaders, laboring men, men in every walk of life, in every line of activity, keep their bowels regular with CAS-CARETS Candy Cathartic. They tell other men about the wonderful merit of this wonderful little tablet. They take CASCARETS home to their wives and families. The consequence is a sale of OVER A MILLION BOXES A MONTH made by merit and appreciation. A man who keeps his bowels regular with CASCARETS, can keep strong and healthy even without much exercise, for when the bowels are regular and the digestion strong the system is safe and the muscles, brain and nerves will have inexhaustible elasticity and life. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C. Sample and booklet free.

Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. 615

Eleanore 29190, black; July, 1901—W.
H. Lukehardte.
Black Bess 11616, black; March, 1899
— L. C. Todd, Nehawka.
Maud 29205, black; May, 1901—W. H.
Lukehardte.
Agnes 29204, black; June, 1901—Rhea
Bros., Arlington.
Judith 21227, black; April, 1895—Ora
Haley, Laramie, Wyo.
Guerilla Chief 29206, grey; May, 1901
—Rhea Bros.
Moss Rose 20201, black; March, 1901
—John Povey, Stronburg.
Lady Hamilton 29207, black; May,
1901—J. Norton, Fort Crook.
Madam Maranette 23306, black; April,
1899—W. H. Lukehardte, Tarkio,
Mo.
Lady Isabel 29244, black, baid face;
March, 1900—Charles L. Scott,
Jamesport, Mo.
S'Maralde 20358, black; May, 1896—H.
C. Stryker, Rising City.
Colombette II. 10509, dark gray, April,
1893—G. W. Shivat, Clary Center..
Duchess 16675, black; April, 1892—Ora
Haley, Laramie, Wyo.
Marguertte 29246, black; April, 1892—Ora
Haley, Laramie, Wyo.
Marguertte 29246, black; April, 1894—J. N. Harrison, Herman.
Blondee 14436, black; April, 1894—M.
J. McCarty, Unadilla.
Annie Laurie 23303, black, bald face;
April, 1900—J. A. Barr, York.
Evening Star 29234, black, bald face;
April, 1900—J. A. Barr, Countess De Shambo 18944, black; 1894
—R. P. Lacey, Maryville, Kans...
Adeline 21587, black; May, 1898—W. P.
Thatch, Madison, Neb.
Trilby 21224, black, star; May, 1897—W. P. Thatch, Mildy 21593, dark brown; April, 1898
—John Povey, Stromsburg, Neb.
Flossy 21220, bay, star; July, 1898—W. P.
Thatch, Madison, Neb.
Marie 21221, gray; April, 1897—W. P.
Thatch.
C. Stryker, Rising City, Neb.
Modesty 21223, black; April, 1897—John
Povey.
Madeline 20362, black; Star; May, 1898—G. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.
Lady Chebleite 23306, gray, Luly 1899 A. P. Ackerman, Valley, Neb.
Marie 21221, gray; April, 1887—W. P.
Thatch.
Clara Barton 21589, gray; August, 1898
—G. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.
Lady Charlotte 23305, gray; July, 1899
—G. W. Schwab.
Black Beauty 30966, black, stripe;
June, 1900—C. K. Davies, Columbus,
Neb.
Janette 29245, black, stripe; April, 1900
—T. D. Marshall, Scott City, Kans.
Portia 30969, bay; June, 1900—L. R.
White, Lexington, Neb.
Darkness 30967, black, star; October,
1900—Leonard Everitt, Council
Bluffis, Ia.
Lady Jane 29184, black, stripe; May,
1901—Ora Haney.
Rose 29202, black, star; May, 1901—R.
La Belle 29208, gray; May, 1901—Gllbert Hoogner, Laurel, Neb.
Gypsey Queen 29185, black, star;
foaled May 7, 1901—Gilbert Hoogner.
Kitty Fenelon 16568, black, star; Augfoaled May 7, 1901—Gilbert Hoogner.

Kitty Fenelon 16568, black, star; August, 1891—C. K. Davis.

Maple Grove Lady 16676, black, star;
April, 1892—L. R. White.

Maid of Orleans 16679, black, star;
April, 1892—R. Raymond, Sidney,
Neb.

Black Bess 11616, black, star; March,
1889; "Transmississippi winner"—H.
A. Eyeston, Gresham, Neb.

Judith 21227, black, stripe; April, 1895
—Leonard Everitt.

George E. Fuller's Bred Sow Sale.

George E. Fuller's Bred Sow Sale.

On Wednesday, January 27, there was held at Washington, Kans., a bred sow sale of a draft from one of the finest herds of Poland-China hogs in the West. This herd belongs to Mr. Geo. E. Fuller, of Morrowville, Kans., and was largely made of a combination of the blood lines of Chief Perfection 2d and Ideal Sunshine. Many of the sows offered in the sale were sired by Onward Perfection, the present herd boar, and were bred to Sunshine Success, his other herd boar. This gives a combination of the very best blood to be found in the Poland-China breed. The offering consisted in the best bunch of hogs that Mr. Fuller has ever offered at public sale. The sale was conducted by Col. L. W. Leonard, of Pawnee City, Neb., with his usual ability, and a glance at the prices secured shows that the offering was far above the average. This will probably be recorded as one of the good sales of 1904; and when it is known that Mr. Fuller still has other hogs of the same breeding for sale, we predict there will be an instant and permanent demand upon his herd for this good quality of hogs. Twenty-three bred sows and gilts were sold for a total of

\$726, or an average of \$31.60 per head. The names of the purchasers and prices paid are as follows: H. Davison, Waverly, Kans., \$35; J. A. Munroe, Fairbury, Neb., \$50; T. W. Ekstrom, Hollis, Kans., \$30; T. W. Ekstrom, \$21; C. M. Garver & Son, Abilene, \$42; Henry Schuler, Clifton, \$23; Henry Schuler, \$36; F. A. Dawley, Waldo, \$42; H. D. Walter, Wayne, \$40; O. B. Smith, Cuba, \$61; Fred Randall, Linn, \$30; Fred Randall, \$43; D. A. Kramer, Washington, \$40; A. A. Hawke, Clifton, \$20; A. A. Hawke, \$20; Frank Leack, Washington, \$41; David Cook, \$23; Albert Schroll, Greenleaf, \$30; Frank Leack, Washington, \$22; F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, \$22; Ed Stahl, Morrowville, \$17; W. E. Stewart, Washington, \$18. Geo. E. Fuller has one of the good herds of Poland-Chinas in Kansas, and the animals he has sold heretofore have uniformly proved to be moneymakers for their purchasers. His breeders' card is on page 132. Write him at Morrowville for further information.

#### The Ottawa Combination Sales.



On February 10, in the splendid new sale pavillion recently erected in Forest Park, Ottawa, Kans., will be held a grand sale of Shorthorn cattle, composed of animals selected from among some of the best known herds in the State. C. F. Wolf & Son, N. Monrose, of Ottawa; E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, and C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, will each contribute a choice draft from their several herds. Including as it does the great imported Cruickshank bull, Scotland's Charm, so well known as the herd-header of the Glendale Shorthorns, the get of Victor of Wildwood, at the head of the Glenwood Shorthorns, Giltspur's Knight, at the head of the Manrose Shorthorns, and the well-known blood lines represented in the Kirkpatrick herd. This sale will be one of unusual interest to Shorthorn breeders. On Thursday, February II, at the same place, will be held a sale of sixty bred sows and gilts from the well-known Poland-China herds of Deitrich & Spaulding, Richmond; J. R. Killough & Sons, and J. N. Woods, of Ottawa, and C. S. Nevius, of Chiles. Here will be an opportunity to get not only good hogs, but to get every combination of blood lines that are now deemed most desirable. The writer has personally visited the herds of all the contributors to this sale, and firmly believes that no better or greater offering will be made in the West during the year 1904. Catalogues may be had from Dr. O. O. Wolf, or J. R. Killough, of Ottawa, and bids may be sent to either of these gentlemen, or to the representatives of the Kansas Farmer, in their care.

#### The Swiercinsky Bred Poland-China

Sow Sale.

One of the most successful breeders of Poland-China swine in northern Kansas is F. C. Swiercinsky, of Belleville, who will hold his annual sale as announced on page 135. Mr. Swiercinsky has a large herd of the choicest breeding and containing the blood of Chief I Know, Doyle's Tecumseh, Best On Earth, McWilkes, Longstock, Sanders, Hadley's Second and Royal Tecumseh. They are in the best of health and in fine breeding condition. The sale will comprise forty-five bred sows and gilts, ten of which are aged sows that are tried and proved. These are among some of the best sows on the farm and are placed in the sale to make it doubly attractive. They are first-class in every way and have the size, bone and quality so much demanded now days. Next comes a bunch of eight grand good yearling fall gilts that are large and full quality, and should do the buyer as much good as tried sows. All of these sows and fall gilts are bred to the large heavy-boned hog, Belleville Chief, by Kansas Chief, the great herdheader belonging to Garver & Son, Ablitne, The spring gilts in the sale are mostly the get of Belleville Chief and of Royal Tecumseh Second. They are of the large type, very mellow, growthy and easy

feeders. Some of them are ready for the show ring and will be heard from on the day of the sale. These young glits are all bred to two very handsome young boars, Park's Tecumseh by Park's Spot, the 800-pound grandson of L's Tteumseh. The other one is Proud Lamplighter, by Lamplighter, out of a Proud Perfection sow. Breeding like this is what has established the \$1,000 hog class, yet breeders can go to this sale and make their own price. We earnestly hope that breeders will turn out to this sale for the encouragement of the owner, for the advancement of good Poland-Chinas and for the improvement of their own herds. If a breeder finds it impossible to attend, his bid may be sent in perfect confidence to the owner, with full assurance of being treated right. Bids will also be received by a representative of the Kansas Farmer. Out of town breeders attending the sale will find free entertainment at he Cunningham House and the usual lunch will be provided on the farm at noon. It is worth a trip to Belleville to get held of some of the Kansas Chief and Lamplighter stock, Remeber the date and he sure to be there. Further announcement will be made next week.

W. H. Cottingham & Sons' Sale.

#### W. H. Cottingham & Sons' Sale.

W. H. Cottingham & Sons' Sale.

The special attention of stockmen and farmers is directed to this big stock-sale advertisement on another page of this issue. Messrs. Cottingham & Sons are too well-known and their annual sales too popular to need an extended encomium. This is their eighth annual sale, and it is but justice to say it will be larger and better than any preceding one. They have lately erected a new sale barn on their ranch, one mile south of Mcpherson, and every one may rest assured of protection from the weather, no matter how inclement. The offering of horses is large and contains animals suitable for draft, driving, or breeding purposes. It is not likely that another such an opportunity to purchase will be offered in Central Kansas this year. Their cattle are well-bred, being sired by such bulls as Gwendoline's Prince and Lavender's Best. This is a good chance to get thoroughbred sires for your herd or a good cow. The brood sows, consisting of forty thoroughbreds, will be sold the second day, February 17. These sows are choice stock and all with pigs. Remember the dates, horse sale February 16, at 10 a. m. The cattle and hogs February 17. Write for catalogue giving description of stock, terms, etc., to W. H. Cottingham & Sons, McPherson, Kans.

#### Aberdeen-Angus at Kansas City.

Aberdeen-Angus at Kansas City.

At the fine stock pavilion, Kansas City, Mo., on February 17, will be held a sale of forty-five head of high-class Aberdeen-Angus cattle drawn from a number of the representative herds of the country. The best blood lines known to the breed are represented in this sale, and as this is one of the very few Angus sales that are announced for 1904, west of the Mississippli, it will afford an opportunity not to be missed. This sale is intended to be an annual affair and the contributors expect to build their reputation to a higher plain by the quality of the offering made in it. Some of the best-known breeders of Angus cattle in the West will be represented by their herds and the animals offered will be good representatives of the breed. The Angus Doddies have been making a wonderful reputation for themselves among the beef-producers of the West, especially among those who plan to supply the present enormous demand for baby-beef. No breed has been discovered as yet which seems to respond more readily to good treatment and to make money faster for the owners than do the Aberdeen Angus. The blood lines represented inthe sale are shown in the advertisement on page 136. Write to Mr. Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo., for a catalogue.

#### Garrett's Model Duroc-Jerseys.

At Concordia, Kans., on Saturday, February 6, will be held the great sale of fifty royally-bred Duroc-Jersey sows and glits. All of the animals in this offering will be bred and the opportunity to get good sows of this breed that is here offered is not to be neglected. W. F. Garrett, Portis, Kans., will receive your bids and give you absolutely square treatment if you can not be present yourself.

#### Cancer Can Be Cured.

Not by the knife or the barberous burning plaster, but by soothing, balmy oils. Not a late discovery, but successfully used for the past ten years. More successful than all other treatments combined. Convincing books sent free to those interested, Address, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawyer 505, Indianapolis, Ind. (The originators of the Oil Cure.)

#### KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREED-ERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 119.) only undesirable, but are positive defects. The cavalry horse must be intelligent, and young enough to be taught all that pertains to his service as a troop horse. The cavalry horse should be in good condition when purchased, and not bought with the idea of afterwards fattening him up. As dealers usually put their horses in the best possible condition when offering them for sale, it is fair to assume that a horse in poor condition when offered, will not improve sufficiently after purchase to justify buying him. The cavalry horse in our service must have flowing mane and tail, as docking is absolutely prohibited in the service, and horses with their tails or manes cut off are not accepted.

Horses possessing apparent pronounced defects, stable vices, or any disease, are required to be promptly rejected by the cavalry officer making the purchase. A number of diseases may not be readily noticed, but considered lightly when, in reality, they may be the outward indication of serious defects. Horses having any of the following diseases, or indications of them, are habitually rejected: Watery eyes, nasal discharge; spavins; curbs; poll evil; fistula of withers; sore backs; severe sparins; ring-bone; side-bone; thrush; quittor; evidences of farcy or glanders or surra; corns; seedy toes; splints: poor feet, from any cause; lameness; run-down condition; mange; scratches; wind gall; thoroughpin; navicular disease; founder, or laminitis; hoof-cracks; contracted heels; coughs; colds, etc;

In the past the American Cavalry has called upon the State of Kansas for many of its cavalry horses. They have shown themselves worthy of their parent State, and worthy of the splendid riders that Kansas so freely sent to protect the American flag around the world; and it will undoubtedly happen that, whether or not remount depots are established by the American Government at Fort Riley (which seems the natural place for the largest one), Kansas will be asked in future to furnish a large number of saddle animals for the American cavalry. What we want are strong, agile, intelligent animals, young enough to be taught cavalry work, and of the proper conformation to possess staying power and reasonable speed, and to have a short back that will sustain the weight of the 90-pound American packsaddle, with its 150-pound rider, on long, forced marches. The animal must be well-bred, easy-mouthed, and broken to the saddle when purchased.

I thank you for your attention, and I trust that the foregoing discussion of





P. F. Wullschleger, Lincoln, Neb., Gen. Agt. for Rebr. and Kana

the cavalry horse of the American Army will be found to contain the information that is desired by the stockmen of Kansas. The members of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association may depend upon it that we of the cavalry will often look to them to furnish us cavalry horses, and the cavalry expects to find you as well prepared to help mount our cavalry on ideal light-cavalry horses, as Kansas ever has been in the past to furnish its full share of ideal regiments to help fight our battles in time of war.

#### A Matter of Business.

THEODORE W. MORSE, KANSAS CITY.

I think it was Bill Nye who, after being delayed 24 hours on his way to give a Christmas-eve lecture at the Michigan Penitentiary, and finding the audience again assembled on Christmas night, thanked them profusely for the unusual honor done him by remaining over a day until he should arrive. I am not drawing any parallels and trust that all those present are free to go-after the session closes. Knowing, too, that after I have finished my allotted time there will be papers worth listening to, I can not even assume that any are here on my account. Irish-like, therefore, I can only say I am glad to note that none of those present have staid away because an advertising man was billed to talk on a matter of business.

The fact is that not nearly so many people avoid the advertising man or "sick the dog on him," as was formerly the case. It does not even occasion surprise when he begins to talk business. Some even intimate that he does not know how to talk anything else. In refutation of this last insinuation I wish to state that based on conversational ability there are two classes of advertising men. One talks business all the time and the other talks nothing but business. Fortunately, even an "ad" man likes to take a vacation-and talk about other peoples' business.

There is an old Eastern dialogue (which somehow has a very modern ring to it), in which one of the characters is made to say: "Know that I am a lawyer; therefore, your business is my business." The expression brought up to date and Westernized would read: "I am an advertising man, therefore it is my business to know your business." Since this is a duty to know other people's business it must also pass as a justification for my attempt to-night to say something about the business in which a majority of our members are engaged.

The farmer who grows and sells fine stock for breeding purposes has a business just as distinct and requires business method and equipment just as urgently as does the banker or the publisher.

Without attempting anything on the more important, more difficult, and more scientific divisions of the business covering the breeding, growing, housing and feeding of stock, I want to confine my remarks to the simpler and somewhat clerical features of the business. Because these do not fit in with the more pressing work an stock farm the beginner sometimes gives them only tardy attention and fails for a time to realize their importance. Fortunately there are not a few successful men among the older ones in the business who have developed systems and methods which afford examples nearly sufficient for the guidance of all the rest. In fact, some have systems too elaborate and complete to be immediately applied to the needs of most of us, and I shall try rather to make some elementary suggestions-to open a sort of exchange of the ideas I have gathered by noting the methods of the more experienced men, which it has been my privilege to observe. This part of the work may fairly be divided into three classes, viz: Record, correspondence and advertising. Of course, each class overlaps the other somewhat,

Enough bright people have given thought to the matter of record-blanks and record-books, so that we can get pretty nearly anything we want along this line by looking for it. The important thing is to provide some good, convenient form without delay, and keep it in such a way that it is plain to whoever may chance to see it. It seems unnecessary to say this, yet I am prompted to do so by a frequent experience in cases where only one person in a family or firm could dig up information about the parentage or produce of animals, from the records as they were kept. An inconvenient or incomplete record may not only lose a customer or even the registration of an animal, but it constantly loses the valuable time of the man who keeps it and depends upon it.

What I have said, of course, applies to a private herd-register. There are others, such as a service-record for the head of the herd and weight or milk records for animals being fattened or tested, that will suggest themselves as they are needed. Another kind not so much kept and very much needed is a record of matters and events that can be turned to account in the preparation of foot-notes and advertising matter generally. There ought to be for every breed a sort of compendium of noted animals kept up to date by frequent revisions, from which a beginner could learn what prizes this one gained or how much money that one sold for. For the use of Hereford men Mr. Sotham compiled such a book. Breeders in less fortunate lines can put a good deal of information where it is available by keeping an indexed scrap-book in which can be posted clippings from catalogues and such other items as will enable a man to locate all the noted relatives of the stock in big herds. A bright schoolboy or schoolgirl can get up such a record in good shape and take a pride in it,

## **CREAM SEPARATORS**

As much better than imitating separators as such separators are better than setting systems.

Send for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

NEW YORK.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. CHICAGO.

while as a rule the head of the firm hardly has the time.

There is another kind of a record that can be applied almost anywhere, and that to a great extent is taking the place of books in all lines of office business. It is the card-system. Mr. Stannard, of Emporia, uses it and a glimpse at his method will show how easily it is applied.

The help of a complete record and the hinderance of an incomplete one has been experienced by all of us in our correspondence, for few of us have a memory that can be depended on at all times to supply information accurate enough to go on paper.

Breeding fine stock may not be counted as clerical work, but the breeder who keeps up his registration and answers all the inquiries he gets from the usual liberal advertising will find himself spending time enough at the writing-desk to justify considerable attention to his equipment in that quarter. Anything that will save time here, or make the time spent more effective,

### DO YOU SELL CREAM? DO YOU WANT THE BEST MARKET?

OUR PRICE IS

### 22 CENTS A POUND FOR BUTTER-FAT.

We began paying a high price. We are still at it. Ship us your product.

We will take good care of you by sending you during the year more money for your cream than any other market in the country.

WE SELL THE EMPIRE SEPARATOR, THE BEST MACHINE MADE.

#### BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

Ploneers of the system that pays a high price.



#### Milk Makes Money

That's because GILT EDGED BUTTER BRINGS A HIGH PRICE—and because warm new skimmed milk with a little oil-meal raises just as good calves as whole new milk

#### SHARPLES TUBULAR **SEPARATORS**

Get all the cream—get it just right for making the finest butter—and leave the skimmed milk just right for the calves. Let us show you the only up-to-date separator! Get the booklet about Business Dairying.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., DENVER, COLO. KANSAS CITY, MO. Cream Separator Department.

gotten-up printed matter will always

It goes without saying that one must have a uniform line of printed letterheads and envelopes. No stockman thinks of carrying on his business any more without these, and a little time and thought spent making them neat and appropriate is not lost. The influence of a business-like letter-head and well-written letter upon one who is a stranger to you and your stock is just as real, though, of course, not so convincing, as would be the exhibition before him of the good, wellconditioned animal you are trying to

Penmanship is a ticklish subject, especially with me. I once wrote very earnestly to a man concerning some advertising I was sure he needed. He answered: "I like your letter very much-particularly the parts I could read. Please write it over again so I can get it all." I felt flattered. I also felt in my pocket to see if I had money enough to pay a hotel stenographer to write my letters that day. A typewriter (either feminine or neuter gender), seems rather expensive at first, but it saves a man's time and relieves his letters of a great deal of mystery. I have known of a few cases where stockmen sent a daughter to business college to learn shorthand and the use of the machine, and then employed her regularly to keep books and records and write letters. The plan worked excellently in each case—till some pirate came along and married the daughter. I am privileged to enjoy sometimes a correspondence with the wives of stockmen who give their husbands excellent help in the same direction. I will say this much more about the use of a writing-machine. Not many write as poorly as I or need to use one, but those who are so unfortunate will find they can readily pick up knowledge enough of it to beat a pen. Besides, one writes with less fatigue and can write with stiffer fingers. Another way out is to shorten up the letters. Many of us make them too long. To be sure, some ex-member of a grand jury will come at you once in a while with a list of questions covering the entire scale of points. I doubt if it is policy to answer them. If you do it truthfully and fully it satisfies the inquirer that you have not got what he wants, and will fire the same list on to the next victim. If I may be allowed to advise, I would try to determine what his main requirement is, then bear down on that in describing something that ought to suit him and use a little poetic license, if necessary, to get him to come and see.

It is right here that good printed matter helps one out. A small private catalogue, or a folder giving the pedigree and portrait of the head of the herd or even some printed testimonial letters from satisfied customers will get him interested in your herd and give him new ideas, even to the extent of forgetting a hobby you could not have satisfied. It is not necessary to get up something expensive and not best that it be extensive. Every man in the business gets letters that would be worth dollars to him printed on a little folder along with some information about the stock he has to sell, and mailed out with his correspondence. Many possess half-tone engravings that are in use only a very small part of the time, which would add to the attractiveness of some printed matter for every-day use. Each man, when he once gets to thinking about it, will devise something to best fit his particular case and best employ the material at hand. The field is a big one and a paying one to work.

As will be perceived, a good deal of my talk on this division applied almost as much as to advertising. Printed matter is equally an advertising adjunct, though we were considering it as an aid to correspondence. In fact, in many lines of business the manager does not think of placing a line of newspaper advertising until he has a big supply of literature to back it up. Every inquirer who "shows his head" is promptly deluged with catalogues, circulars, folders and what not.

is worth considering and a little well- It is sometimes carried to extremes in other lines, but in the stock business there is much yet that can be profitably done. A mailing-list is generally considered necessary in this sort of an advertising campaign, and I find many breeders keep one. A handy way is to keep an indexed memorandum book in which can be written in their alphabetical order the names of persons likely to buy what you have to sell. Good names can be gotten from reports of public sales, and in other ways. It is the new names you want. Too often we make the mistake of striving after the older breeders. The chances are they are figuring at the same time to sell us something and have little use for the "plums" in our sales, to which we are inviting their attention. Watch for the new names (the alphabetical arrangement will enable you to avoid duplication) and when you get up a good fetching piece of printed matter you have a good list to send it to.

Now about paper advertising. The fieldman is a good-natured and hardworking individual, and sometimes is even willing to admit that he knows more about your business than you do yourself. The chances are he does not and the advertiser may well give thought to the wording of his advertisements and to the preparation of an occasional field note.

I taught school one time and used to drive the old family horse from my boarding place to town. The horse was slower than a boodle prosecution and the only way I could make him notice the whip was to larrup him on some portion of his anatomy that had never been used for that purpose before. It is so with the stock-paper reading public. It gets so used to reading the stereotyped advertising expressions that something original is necessary to startle it into attention. As a rule, the fieldman will get up the best ad when he understands what you have to sell; that is his business, but it will pay to study the question enough to kuow if he has done so. The question is often raised as to how much advertising a person should do, and all will admit there ought to be some basis upon which to figure. Just what that is will take a wiser head than mine to determine, but as far as possible it ought to be determined before the advertising contracts are made. It is worth while if one is going to hold a public sale, for instance, to canvass the situation thoroughly and as far as possible outline the advertising campaign before giving out any business. Probably the nearest exact way that has yet been found is to figure on expenses amounting to a certain per cent of the value of the stock to be sold-10 per cent is commonly used-and this should cover catalogues, extra help, auctioneers, advertising and everything. Many of these items will be fixed amounts and can be taken out beforehand. When the amount of money to be spent in advertising is determined upon, the wise advertiser will pick out such papers as he can make most useful to him and apportion his expense with each on the basis of its circulation or of its proven value as shown by previous experience. Of course, one may make some mistakes and exceptions must always be allowed, for the accommodating fieldman will generally tell you if you have failed to set apart enough business for his paper; but justice will be much more nearly done if this plan is followed. I have known of a combination sale, including horses, cattle and hogs, in which the hogs paid half as much expense as the cattle, and the cattle two-thirds as much as the horses, yet the hogs sold at an average of \$25 per head, the cattle at \$175 per head and the horses at \$300 per head. This was obviously unjust. On the basis of this sale, a reasonable expense would have been \$2.50 per head for the hogs, \$17.50 per head for the cattle and \$30 per head for the

This division of the subject, like the others, could be discussed at almost any length, and I hope if there is time that it will be taken up by those who have had actual experience and who (Continued on page 126.)



Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINEHAM: - I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman." - Mrs. Frank Beyer, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.

Another case which proves that no other medicine in the world accomplishes the same results as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, who is the pride and joy of my household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound has brought to my home. Sincerely yours, Mrs. Mas. P. Wearry, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks advice is given free to all would-be and expectant mothers.

ORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of beve testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

W. G. BISHOP, President. B. C. BISHOP, Vice-President. E. C. BIGGER, Secretary. W. N. WATSON, Treasurer.

### Lincoln Business College

(Established 1884.)

Offers courses in Business, Shorthand, and Typewriting. These courses include all the commercial branches. Ours is an old-established, up-to-date institution; well and favorably known for thorough and competent graduates. Our teachers are men of successful business experience as well as cognized teaching ability. Excellent equipments and every facility for the rapid and ithorough advancement of students. Catalogue Free. Write us.

Address Lincoln Business College, Lincoln, Nebr.

### The Houng Folks.

#### CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

#### MY GENTLEMAN.

I own a dog who is a gentleman By birth most surely, since the creature can Boast of a pedigree the like of which Holds not a Howard or a Metternich.

By breeding. Since the walks of life be trod. He never wagged an unkind tale abroad. He never snubbed a nameless cur because Without a friend or credit card he was.

By pride. He looks you squarely in the face, Unshrinking and without a single trace Of either diffidence or arrogant Assertion such as upstarts often flount.

By tenderness. The littlest girl may tear With absolute impunity his hair And pinch his silken, flowing ears the while He smiles upon her—yes, I've seen him smile,

By loyalty. No truer friend than he mas come to prove his friendship's worth to Me does not fear the master, knows no fear, But loves the man who is his master here.

By countenance. If there be nobler eyes, More full of honor and of honesties, In finer head, on broader shoulders found, Then have I never met the man or hound.

Here is the motto on my lifeboat's log: "God grant I may be worthy of my dog!" -New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Bonny Prince—The Autobiography of a Collie Dog. MARION SEWELL.

#### CHAPTER XV .- GYPSY LIFE.

Stunned and bewildered I got up and looked about me, but the quick, clear understanding that had always been mine deserted me now, for I could find no meaning in what I saw; the rough, bare floor; the rusty stove; the dirty, white walls made of cloth that moved constantly. I suddenly discovered that the miserable little house itself was lurching and rattling forward, and looking towards the front, I caught sight of the sharp, narrow backs of two horses. What did it all mean? There was a man humped over on a high wagon-seat and a wretched looking woman sitting on a stool; a brown baby close to me was fast asleep, and a boy who appeared sickly peeped out through an opening in the side of this queer, moving house.

No one noticed me when I stood up, nor did they glance in my direction when I threw myself against the floor with a heartbroken sigh. It was dawning upon me what company I was now in, and what sort of a life was ahead of me. I had seen this kind of humanity once before and Howard told me they were gypsies. I remembered having thought the existence of a trampdog enviable when compared with that of this wandering tribe.

My head swam, and my neck, from which the gold collar had been roughly taken, ached terribly. I felt weak and thirsty from the lack of food and water, and I longed to make my wants known, but had I been able to do so it is very doubtful if they would have been satisfied.

Pretty soon the brown baby awoke, and rubbing his eyes, slipped down off the old trunk on which he had lain and toddled joyfully towards me. I sat up and gave a fierce growl, and the little thing fled, screaming. I was always afterward for having acted so, and I would never have done it but for the pain and misery which I felt, and of which these people were the cause. The woman, who seemed to have

been in a trance, became now wide awake and took the child upon her knee and soothed him as any mother would. The man, who was an ugly mortal, turned and glanced at me savagely, and the boy moved his head in order to give me an equally fierce look. Nothing was said for some time; then the woman remarked in an unpleasant

"Why did you bother to bring the dog here when the collar was all you wanted?"

"Much you know about such things. I can sell the dog easily enough!" And as the driver wheeled about I was impressed with the idea that the look he had given me was a loving one compared with what his interfering partner

"Pa," said the boy, who was still observing the outside scenery, "there's a farmhouse in view."

"About time," returned his gentle father. "I wonder if granddame is not coming."

"Granddame is resting," answered the woman in a shrill voice. "You would kill the old creature if it was left to you. She is nigh onto ninety years."

"She won't die while she is making such a good salary," was the ill-natured rejoinder. The woman started to speak again but ceased, the horses having come to a sudden standstill in front of a cozy farm dwelling.

"Well." said the man, sarcastically, "Ain't you goin' to get, out, or do you want help?"

"I think you might go for once," replied the woman in a whining voice, "I can't go up there with this strange dog." She went, however, and brought me with her for the purpose of offering me for sale, and I sincerely hoped that she would succeed in closing a bargain, for I felt that I could not possibly fare worse than at present.

The matron who opened the door to the gypsy's timid knock, looked out, wide-eyed and almost frightened at the spectacle that confronted her.

"Oh, fair lady!" cried the gypsy, in a soft voice quite new to me, "your sweet face tells me that you can give me help. I have a sick little boy outside who has had nothing to eat for two days, and if you, out of the abundance of your wealth, can spare me some food, I shall pray that you may never know what it is to be without a home."

Now the mistress of the house was endowed with a face which was not fair, and was sweet only so far as it showed that its owner had a large and loving heart. I do not think it was vanity that moved her, for it is just a woman's way to be touched by the story of a sick little boy and a family of houseless heads. Whatever may have been her reason for so doing, the good woman closed the door and disappeared, returning after a short time with a bundle, whose weight caused a gleam of gladness to cross the gypsy's swarthy countenance.

I feared that in her delight she would forget to sell me, for I had become very anxious the last few moments to be part of this clever woman's household. After many thanks and highly colored compliments, the gypsy turned to me and keeping her eyes fastened on mine, said in a broken voice:

"Oh, generous lady, it hurts my heart to speak of it, but this dog I must sell. He was my father's dog and I would keep him always only for my poverty. He never was away from me, but if your gentle hand-'

"Oh, la!" exclaimed the housewife, finding her voice for the first time and speaking in some alarm, "we have too many dogs already; Seth has two and Jim has-

"I shall now go, so farewell," interrupted the gypsy, feeling that her mission was at an end. "Come," she commanded and I followed her.

Just as we rounded the corner of the house, four dogs, of different sizes and colors, sprang out, yelping and barking and making a horrible din. I had never had a fight in my life, but now 1 was nervous and almost mad with hunger and thirst and felt fiercely eager to revenge myself on something. In a moment the barks had turned to howls, and three of the dogs went limping off. The fourth stood his ground for a little while and I chewed him to my heart's content. The other three came back, stopped at a safe distance and began to bark again. The lady of the house screamed; the gypsy screamed and stamped her foot. In time the noise subsided, and I followed my leader meekly to where the covered wagon stood. The driver was leaning against a hitching rack which adjoined the road fence. "Thunder and blazes," he exclaimed as we came up, "depend on wimmens and dogs to make a racket, wimmens and dogs.'

"Here." snapped the gypsy woman, as she handed him the parcel, "I made no racket."

(To be continued.)

### For the sake of your face, use only Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for booklet "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

#### Homes on the Western Plains.

ANNIE R. SHELLEY, PORTLAND, KANS. At one time I chanced to be spending some time in southwestern Kansas, and on Easter Sunday, a lovely day, my brother proposed that we take a drive into the Strip, the "Strip" being a narrow reach of Government land that was thrown open to settlement in 1893, and formerly belonged to the Cherokee Indians, but now is known as new Oklahoma.

A nice lunch was soon fixed, and we started on our trip; and after riding for two hours we reached our destination. We then stopped to feed the horses and eat our own lunch, and aftor resting a little we drove farther south until we came to the oddest lcoking house you ever saw. It was built of sod and south of it there was a large sod barn.

I will tell you how those houses and barns were made. The men go out and dig up the prairie sod which they cut into blocks some five inches wide and eight inches long, and three or four inches thick. They then thoroughly wet the sod, so that when it dries, it will be sound and firm. Then they build these pieces into the walls as though they were blocks of stone. When this is done, they lay poles across the top of the walls, and over these a roof of sod is placed. A door in one side of the house and a window in the other side complete the building, which, though rough in appearance, is really warm and comfortable, and the people seem happy and contented. I am sure the little rosycheeked boys and girls I saw were just as merry as our own little boys and girls who live in fine houses, and enjoy the luxuries of an older country.

Being Sunday, the family at this place were at home. The father was sitting on the shady side of the house reading a paper, while his two little children romped and played around him. The mother was inside rocking a baby to sleep, and the whole scene was one of perfect contentment.

We then drove south till we came to a "dug-out." It was a large room dug out of the hillside, and was some five or six feet in depth, with the roof projecting about three feet above the level of the prairie, and the windows were in the top of the house. Everything inside was clean and in perfect order.

We were told of a large sod church, and a ride of thirty minutes brought us to it. It was built very much like the sod house we have described, only larger. The inside consisted of mud walls, a mud floor, a small table for the preacher's use, and chairs for the congregation. The only thing in the room to give it a look of cheerfulness was a brown earthen bowl, filled with freshly picked wild flowers that had been gathered from the adjoining churchyard, for in April the prairies are covered with bloom.

But, dear readers, these people did not intend to always live in these sod houses, for in a year or two, if the harvests were good, they expected to build themselves snug little frame cottages, and I have no doubt but that if you were to visit the Strip now you would find that all the sod houses had disappeared, and one would find it hard to realize how much hardship those people have endured in order to provide a home for themselves and their children. Let us trust that these children will, some day, amply repay their parents for all they have suffered for their sakes.

It was getting late when we started for home, well pleased with our drive,

and with the odd sights we had seen. And now, dear readers, if this sketch of a home on the Western plains brings you as much pleasure in reading of it, as it has brought me pleasure in writing about it, I shall be well repaid, indeed.

#### For the Little Ones

"IF I WUS PRESIDENT."

"If I wus only President,"
Said Little Billie Searles,
"I wouldn't 'low no schools to start,
Exceptin' for the girls.
They ain't no use to edercate
A kid with any sense,
He'll learn hisself; they's somethin' wrong
With all our Presidents.

"Now what's the use o' breakin' in
On all a feller's fun,
An' pen 'im up in school jes' when
The nuttin' time's begun?
An' what's the use to load 'im down
With things like 'rithmetics?
He'd great deal ruther be outdoors,
A-fishin' in the cricks.

"Now what's the use uf grammar? Pshaw!
They ain't none, I kin see,
An' as fer spellin'—why, it comes
Jes' natural fer me.

### Jes' natural fer me. I wisht thet I wus runnin' things, You bet yer bottom cent They wouldn't be no schools fer boys If I wus President.—Kansas City Star.

Jack an' Me. "That's Jack out there with the carriage! Jack's my papa!

"I call him Jack because my mama used to call him that, an' she used to laugh when I called him that, too.

"Miss Isabel says I may call him-Papa Jack, if I want to.

"Mama's dead. She was sick ever so long, and Jack and me took care of

"Jack didn't work when mama was sick. He had to stay at home to help me take care of mama. Then when mama died and went to heaven, Jack said he didn't have any work, an' he must go an' find some.

"Jack cried when mama went away, an' so did I.

"Course Jack couldn't leave me at home alone, so he put on my little plaid overcoat an' cap that mama had made me, an' then I took his hand an' we walked ever so far. We went to ever so many places, too, an' everybody said 'no' when Jack talked to them, an' some of them were cross. When they wasn't Jack an' me staid a little while to get warm.

"I got hungry by an' by, an' Jack bought me a nice sausage an' a roll of a man, an' I ate it all up. Jack didn't eat any, because he wasn't hun-

"Then we walked an' went into bout a hundred more places; but there wasn't any work anywhere. So we went home again, and Jack said he guessed we didn't need two chairs any longer. So we took the rocking-chair mama used to sit in round to the same man that bought our bureau an' table when mama died, an' the man gave Jack some money. Then we bought some coal an' milk an' a loaf of bread. Jack let me carry the bread, an' didn't scold when I dropped it going up stairs.

"Then we made a fire, an' Jack warmed the milk, an' put my highchair up by the stove so I could eat an' be warm, too. An' I had bread an' milk an' Jack had some of the bread, but he didn't want any milk, 'cause he said he'd heard milk wasn't good for grown-up folks. Then we bed, so we could take a fresh start in the morning, Jack said.

"I had the rest of the bread an' milk when we got up. Jack said he'd heard breakfast wasn't good for grown folks, either, so he didn't eat any. Then we went out again, an' asked people an' people for work, an' they all said 'no;' an' I had another sausage an' roll, an' I gave Jack the bottom crust of the roll where it was burnt. By an' by we went home again 'caus I was tired, an' the chair-man came home with us, an' took our bedstead, 'cause Jack said the house would be nice an' empty to play in without it, an' we'd make our bed on the floor so it wouldn't hurt me if I fell out.

"Then we walked about a hundred days; an' everybody was busy buying Christmas things an' kep' saying :no,' 'no,' 'no,' till Jack said he didn't believe anybody ever said 'yes' any more at all. An' then I said mama used to say 'yes' to me sometimes when I asked for things, an' maybe other ladies would say 'yes,' too. An' just then I saw two lov-elly ladies across the street waiting for the car.

"So I let go of Jack's hand an' ran over to them, an' asked them if they had any work. An' one of them was a young lady like my mama was, an' the other one was an old lady like my granma in the album. An' they asked me what's my name an' where I lived. An' so I told them about my mama, an' about Jack an' me walking ever so many days, an' how everybody kep' saying 'no,' an' about Jack not being hungry, an' milk not being good for grown-up folks, nor breakfast either.

"An' then the lov-elly old lady was going to give me some money; but just then Jack came over across the street, an' wouldn't let her, an' said I mustn't bother ladies when they want-

ed to catch their car.

"But they didn't want their car very bad, I guess, for they let some more go by, an' talked to Jack; an' they said they had some work, if Jack would go to their house. So they wrote it down on a piece of paper for Jack, an' Jack an' me got on a car an' rode, an' came here an' helped take care of the horses. An' that was two years ago, Jack says. An' we've got, oh, such a lot of horses! an' Jack lets me ride on the big black one sometimes, because he is old and gentle. An' Miss Isabel-she's the lov-elly young lady-she teaches me lessons; an' her mama she bought me some clothes an' some shoes, an' I hang up my stockin' every Christmas.

"An' Jack an' me live in a nice place up over the horses. And I have a little bed to sleep in, an' Jack has a big bed; an' Jack went to the chairman an' bought me the rocking-chair again that mama used to sit in. Jack eats breakfast now, too, so I guess that it wasn't so what he heard about it's not being good for grown-up folks.

"That's Jack out there with the carriage!

"That's my papa!"—Albert Bigelow Pain, in St. Nicholas.

#### The Some Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

#### SHIFTLESS FARMER REUB.

"Awful backward with my work,
Yes I am fer shore.
'Pears like place of gitten less
It's allus gitten more.
Didn't git my taters dug
Till the ground'd friz rite smart.
Then I didn't git 'em all
Hed to leave a part
An' go'n help my neighbor, Hobbs,
Git his'n out'n the ground.
He's got the rheumatiz so bad,
He jist kin git around."

"An' when I went to huskin' corn,
Plague taked luck I had;
Here come old Billy Jones' boy
An' sez his Pa's tuck bad,
(He got his back hurt in the war),
An' ast ef I could go
An' hep 'em gether out his corn
Before it come a snow,
An' time we got his corn all out,
An' safely put away,
The weather rite away turned bad
An' snowed most every day."

"I jist got started on my wood,
Laid out to cut a lot;
Fell two big trees, an' trimmed 'em up,
But that's ez fur's I got.
My son-in-law down at the Springs,
(Him that married Sary Jane),
A comin' home from town one nite
Wuz run into by a train.
Well, I went down an' cut his wood,
An' hauled up all his feed.
He'll soon be able to be out;
That's all the help he'll need.

"I'm goin' to go rite at it now;
It did look shiftless, though,
Fer me ter run around all fall
An' let my own work go.
Yes, I'm rite smart behind, I low,
But Spring's not fur away.
A felier gits a heap more done
When he's behind, they say,
An' ef nobody breaks an arm,
Er gits the rheumatiz,
You'll find me by the first of March
All caught up with my biz."

—J. C. Baird, Vesper, Kans.

#### The Stranger Within Thy Gates.

Or in other words, the new family that has just moved into your neighborhood. Did you ever think how lonely they are away from all their old friends, and how much they would appreciate any little kindness from you? After living in the same neighborhood for over thirty years, we decided to change our location, and last fall we moved onto our new farm. And, oh, the lonely hours we have spent! We have neighbors, plenty of them; we have met them at church, and they all say, "We are coming," and yet they do not realize that it has been nearly half a year since we came into their midst. If one of our family should be taken sick, I have not a doubt that all these neighbors would come with their sympathy and assistance; but thanks to the healthful climate of Kansas, we are all well, and hope it will be many a day before we will need any of their help along that line. But what we do need now and all the time is the friendship and sympathy of our neighbors. We need to be made to feel that we live among friends, not mere acquaintances.

How different it was when we first came to the State! We had not been in our new home a week, before the neighbors for miles around had called, most of them coming in heavy wagons, which contained not only man and wife, but all the children as well. And another thing which seemed a little strange to us at the time (coming as we did from an Eastern city) all of these neighbors when they first called brought some little thing from the farm, things they did not miss, and yet what a help and pleasure they were to us! One brought a pail of new milk and a loaf of fresh bread, another a roll of butter, while another brought an old hen and 14 newly hatched chicks; and although it was then September we raised every chick. The real value of these things was very small, but to us they meant a great deal. The most of those old people have "passed over," and yet the mem-ory of those first little gifts are as fresh in our minds as ever. It will soon be the first of March and there will be strangers coming. Let us not forget that we, too, were once a

Wakarusa, Kans. NEW COMER.

#### Recipes.

Vegetable Soups.—Nothing tastes so good on a cold, bleak day as a good, hot bowl of soup. I give some recipes for vegetable soups below.

It used to be considered that parsley, that most excellent flavoring for soup and salads, and garnish for meats and salads, could not be obtained in the winter. Every year in the fall, a little of the parsley should be taken and transplanted into a small box. It will grow without any trouble at all in the house and is always at hand when needed. Crackers are much improved for soup when reheated and served hot; and toasted bread is much riore appetizing as an accompaniment to soup than the fresh bread.

Bean Soup.-Soak one cup of white beans over night; in the morning boil until quite tender; then rub through a colander, and add three pints of water and one quart of rich milk, two tablespoonsful of butter, three large potatoes chopped fine; season with finely cut parsley, pepper and salt to taste. Simmer about one-half hour, and serve hot.

Lima Bean Soup.—Soak a pint of dried lima beans over night; turn off the water in the morning, and put upon the fire to boil slowly for two hours, with three pints of water; then rub through a colander. Put in the kettle again and add a pint of milk or cream, and thicken with a lump of butter rolled in flour. When it boils add the beaten yolk of two eggs. Season with pepper and salt, and serve with a roll at each plate.

Cabbage Soup.—Cut a small cabbage in quarters, carefully take apart and mash; then chop finely. About onehalf hour before dinner add it to two quarts of broth in which meat has been boiled; let it boil until dinner time, when the cabbage will be done. Serve with toasted bread.

Celery Soup.—Break apart, and carefully clean two bunches of celery; then cut it finely and boil in just water enough to cover it, until it is soft enough to rub through a coarse colander; scald three pints of milk and add to the celery, and the water in which it was boiled, with half a small onion cut finely if liked; then rub together a teaspoonful each of butter and flour and stir it in the boiling soup, season with salt and pepper to taste, and served with browned crackers.

Rice Soup.—Steep some fine rice, say four ounces, in cold water for an THE NEW WAY OF SMOKING MEAT Everybody can cure their own meats without the use of fire, smoke-house, or any of the clumsy and laborious methods of the old days, by using



WRICHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE This wonderful preparation is a liquid smoke, made from hickory wood. It imparts to meats cured with it the delicate flavor that is peculiar to meats smoked with hickory wood. Used by applying the Condensed Smoke with a brush. Send names of 5 who ours meat and we will mail you sample free. Sold only in square quart bottles with metal cap. Never in bulk. At druggists, 750; sent prepaid, 4.00, or 50c, if you pay express; price in Canada, \$1.00.

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on curing meats. Be sure to get "Wright's Condensed Smoke." Made by

The E. H. Wright Co., Ltd., 112 W. 4th St., Kansas City, Mo.

hour, then boil it, add three quarts of gravy, a pinch of cayenne, a little salt, and boil five minutes.

Potato Soup.—An excellent company soup, as it is easy to prepare and invariably turns out well. Cut up in small pieces one quart raw potatoes and boil until tender, with a slice of onion and a stalk of celery. Push them through a sieve and stir them into a quart of hot milk. Season with salt and pepper and celery salt if it is needed, blend with butter and flour. Just before serving add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and some croutons.

Salsify Soup.—Cut up salsify root and boil until it is tender; cream two desertspoons of butter and one of flour together, and add to a quart of milk; pour into the cooked salsify, and season with salt and a little cayenne pepper. A little salt codfish added improves the flavor wonderfully. Use a piece about one inch long to a quart of

#### Club Department

OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

#### Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Ladies' Reading Club, Darlington Township, Harvey County (1902).
Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888). Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).

Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1889).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 2, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1889).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 3, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).

Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).

Chalitso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).

Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902). Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902). Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 2 (1899).
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. — (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Resalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County.
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1906).
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

More and more the world is looking to the women's clubs for the accomplishment of great things, especially when those great things have to do with making possible better conditions for women or children or any weak or oppressed. Every section of this great country has its own problems-perhaps we in the Middle West have fewer than others-and every lover of her country must do her share toward solving the problem at her door. It behooves us all to be thoughtful and earnestly ready to do what we can.

The country club women of Kansas have their problems, also, and right nobly are they working toward their solution. The improvement of the country schools, the making possible and prevalent a truer observance of the Sabbath, the furnishing of good reading matter to the neighborhood and the instituting of higher idealsthese are no small things.

There is one other thing of which 1 have been thinking earnestly. There is, in almost every community what Margaret Hill McCarter calls the

"slums of the rural neigrborhood." There is a class-perhaps only one family of the class-which corresponds. in its influence upon the community, to the slums in the ofty; people of no ideals, who live shiftlessly, whose homes are not homes, but merely living-places; or perhaps your slum is only two or three boys who have grown reckless and whose influence you fear for your own children; perhaps your slum is the "hired man," the stranger who comes to you for a few months bringing evil ways into your very home. Whatever your "slum," it is always some human being, and its presence is a menace to your home and your children. What can you do about it? You can not go away and leave it; you can not turn your back upon it; you can not, in safety, ignore it. Here is a problem for the club, and not only for the club, but for every enlightened and intelligent countrywoman.

In the cities, where, of course, this evil is larger and where it has long received attention, it has been decided that the only solution is reform. So in the country, also, it seems to me the only help is reform. To arouse public sentiment to show the offenders the better way, to patiently, though it be slowly, by precept, by example, by kindly human helpfulness, bring ideals that are worth while into their livesthis is, as it seems to me, your responsibility both to yourselves and to your "slum."

I know of a club which saw this thing that I have tried to point out, and was trying to do what it could. There was a crowd of rough, wild boys who were going to the bad as fast as they could, and taking whomever they could with them. They were from a home squalid and not in any way helpful to them. The club looked first to their own growing boys and girls. They provided entertainment for them and encouraged them to a social life among themselves-needless to say they had already inspired them with a love for the good and the beautiful and innocent. Then they reached out kindly hands to those others who were not like them, and strove to win the rough crowd of boys to an enjoyment of the simple pleasures which made their own young men and girls contented. How they suceeded I have not heard, but surely no such effort is wasted.

If any others among you have done anything in this line, or have taken any thought of this matter, so vitally important, I beg you will write of it, in order that others may have the benefit of your experience and thought. And to those clubs whose attention has not been directed to it, I would suggest it as a subject well worthy your most intelligent thought.

#### DUTY.

She were her duty as a crown, And in her passing up and down, One came who laughed to see her wear Such trifle with so grand an air.

She took it off. "One can not be A laughing stock for such as he." Behold! her feet once swift to go, Move now reluctantly and slow.

She walks a prisoner, looking down At that which binds her limbs in pain. Who wears not duty as a crown, Must drag it as a chain. -Margaret Price.

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FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, large bone, fine plurage; 2 pens not akin. Eggs in season. Address Mrs. T. M. Fleming, Route 3, Fontana, Kas.

PURE White Wyandottes for sale. Eggs for sale in leason. \$1 for 15. Darby Fruit Co., Amoret, Mo.

R. C. W. LEGHORNS, R. C. B. Minorcas for sale, \$1 each. Eggs in season. | Mrs. A. D. Corning, Mere-dith, Kans.

PFOR SALE—H. C. Short, of Leavenworth, Kans., desiring to give his whole time to breeding of S. C. B. Leghorns, will sel. his entire flock of S. C. White Leghorns, of the Cornell and Knupp strains. Birds let as pen, Topeka. January 1904.

EPH. SIMPSON, 19th and Washington St., Tope-ka. Kans.. has for sale cockerels scoring above 38 points and eggs of Black Minorcas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, (Duston strain.) \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs in season. J. W. Park, Route 1, Oswego, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Cockerels and pullets. Write for prices. E. W. Caywood, Clifton,

BLACK LANGSHANS—For sale; also choice White Holland Turkeys, Mrs. John Parsons, Clear-water, Kans. FOR SALE—Black I angahan cockerels. Extra good, sati-faction guaranteed. Mrs. E. W. Stephenson, Box 202, Elk City, Kans.

CHOICE B. P. Rock cockerels and Collie pups for sale. Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

FOR SALE—S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels. Write your wants. Adam Andrew, Girard, Kans.

FOR SALE—S. L. Wyandotte cockerels, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Frances Howey, R. R. 1, Topeka, Kans.

PURE B. P. R. cockerels, at \$1 each. Eggs in sea-on. S. E. Cook, Box 38, Elk City, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS FOR SALE—Some are scored; all are extra good. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kans.

SECURE your B. P. Bock cockerels in time. Fine large cockerels ready for shipment. Write for prices. Mrs. J. C. Leach, Carbondale, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Cellie 2008, W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

DONT WAIT! BUT send at once; birds have won wenty-three firsts, and sixteen second premiums at leading shows. Chris Bearmans, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Ottawa, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cookrels from \$1.50 down. Good birds. Write your wants. My birds will please you. Eggs in season. Adam A. Weir, B. F. D. 2. Clay Center. Neb.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS—Choice cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. J. A. Kauffman, Acme, Kans.

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Are Better Than Ever. At State Fair at Hutchinson 1903, I won in warm competi-tion, lst cock, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen, 2d pen.

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Eggs from my two best pens, 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3.50. They are in the \$5 class. A few good cockerels for sale, \$1 to \$2. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, 11 for \$2.

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Haven, Kans,

#### ERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 123.)

are most interested, and we can have an exchange of ideas which will be of far more value than anything I have been able to offer. For my part, if I continue farther, I will be breaking in on the vacation which I am professing to take.

#### The Future Usefulness and Need of Pure-bred Cattle.

COL. B. E. EDMONSON, KANSAS CITY.

Discussing a fact recognizes and admits a negative. The subject assigned me, "The Future Usefulness and Need of Pure-bred Cattle," has, in my opinion, but one side, and should I attempt in the slightest degree to create an adverse opinion, I would subject myself to the severest criticism by a multitude of indignant farmers and cattlemen throughout the country. In preparing this short address I

had no hope or expectation of con-

vincing those present or any one who

might read what I have said, for I am

fully persuaded that all stockmen from all parts of the country are of the same opinion, and look upon this subject in the same light, consequently there is no negative to these. I am aware, however, of the fact that there are many pessimists in the world and and further along I will say something about this class that may not seemingly harmonize with my previous statement; but in order that they may not interfere with our thoughts and keep us out of harmony with our subject, I will dispose of these gloomy, pessimistic individuals by saying, however much their disposition forces them to view other questions, they can never say that we have reached a period in the production of the best beef, or that the further use of purebred animals is no longer needed. In proof of this declaration, an objectlesson can be furnished on almost any farm in Kansas by an exhibition of a scrub steer, and a half or three-quarter blood from an adjoining farm of the same age, and let the judge then decide which is preferable; and then let the pessimist compare the relative numbers of one to the other throughout the cattle-breeding parts of our country. Or further still, let him visit one or more of our great markets where it is not unusual for the daily receipts to run from ten to twenty thousand, and there note the small percentage of good cattle. If he is still pessimistic on this subject, no positive and infalible proof will convince him. The future usefulness and need of a purebred hog was never, to my knowledge, called in question. The future need of a pure-bred horse was never doubted, nor was the future need and use of any pure-bred animal or fowl of any kind ever questioned. No one was ever called upon to defend their future usefulness. But the cow, the animal of all others, whose product is more in demand, and whose value enters larger than all others combined in the commerce of the world in supplying the needs and wants of the human family, must ever be discussed. In short, she feeds the world, and as the world grows richer the demand goes forth in imperative orders, "Make better beef." Why is it not the desire and ambition of every man in this Union to raise a better calf this year than last, and to year until he has VOOT attained a high degree of excellency?

What the world, with its increasing wealth demands must of necessity be supplied: so in its inevitable course must follow the future usefulness and need of the pure-bred cow. The future of the one is the future of the other. Furthermore, the world demands not only a better beef, but an entirely different product than it did five or ten years ago. At that time, the best results were thought to be obtained in beef three to five years old, weighing 1,700 pounds or more. To-day, a beef from fifteen to twenty months old, not exceeding twenty-four months, weighing 1,350 to 1,500, or still more preferable, one fifteen to eighteen months old, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 pounds. This beef brings the highest price on the market, and it has been fully dem-

KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREED- onstrated that the feeder gets quicker and better returns for his product than in any other way.

One does not need wisdom or knowledge, only slight observation will show the channel from whence comes the animal that makes this beef. We all know that it is impossible to make it out of the common cow, so there is but one thought for the farmer and stockman to act upon. Since we know the demand, prepare to supply it. We are told that the contention of the pessimist existed at the very threshold of our endeavors to improve the cattle interests of our country nearly one hundred years ago. The first importer of pure-bred cattle, after landing them upon our shores, invited a number of his friends to visit him and look over his fine Durhams. Squire Beardsley, being a close friend as well as spiritual adviser for the neighborhood, was one of the guests. After inspecting and offering various criticisms and comparisons, the squire admonished his friend to be careful about further importations, as there was very great danger of overdoing the thing. But notwithstanding Squire Beardsley's admonition, and all his numerous disciples down to the present day, that little shipment with others that followed from time to time has added millions and millions of dollars to the wealth of America, and for half this period the lordly Shorthorn or the red, white and roan alone fought the battle for better blood. Now that they are reinforced with the Hereford, Polled Angus and Galloway, with their great producing beef qualities, it is no wonder that these four great beef breeders have placed us not only in the front rank, but far ahead of all other nations combined as a beef-producing country, and who can say but we have only just begun.

Did you ever attend the calf-sales at the Royal at Kansas City, or the International at Chicago, or the annual sales at Chillicothe, Mo., and see with what eagerness the offerings are taken up by the best and most advanced thinkers and feeders of the corn-belt? They know the herds these calves came from as well as you know your neighbors. They know that these herds have been using thoroughbred bulls for ten to twenty years, and that they can rely on them for that popular product, "The baby beef." In view of our standing as a high-class breeding Nation it is most surprising to know the limited number of herds that are capable of supplying stock suitable to make this beef, and it is certainly very gratifying to know that the few who had the faith and forethought, and could see the future demand, are reaping their reward, even at the low price of cattle today. Early in 1903, cattlegrowers, feeling the impulse of a downward market, became restless and dissatisfied. The effect of this feeling had an unfavorable influence on the market, and to facilitate this downward tendency they all, apparently by a well-planned concert of action, sold the refuse of the herd and farm, perfering to keep and stand by the better kind. These large shipments, therefore, weakened the market, and more unfortunate still, it has weakened the faith of some of our breeders of thoroughbreds. Railroad stocks, banks and trust-company stocks, land, wheat, corn and all other farm-products may have fluctuating values, but our cow must remain steadfast. The speculator and pedigree fancier bewails the situation. The weak and vacillating breeder becomes panicky, and the old question is again asked, "What is the future of pure-bred cattle?"

It is said, and is probably true, that many of our large packing-houses have formed a trust. As for myself, I do not doubt the existence of such a combine, but it will not alter the demand for our best beef; and we know also that the packers will be compelled to pay such prices as will insure the contiued operation of their plants. The brains back of these invested millions will not allow these institutions to remain idle one day.

In this connection, I will mention the large exportations of beef now being made to the Russian army, and the

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EGGS FOR SALE—From well-mated bens, raised on free range. S. L. Wyandottes. S. S. Hamburgs. White and Parred Plymonth Rocks, \$1 per 13. Trios of S. L. Wyandottes. \$5 each; cockerels of firstfure-varieties; esp-cially fine Wyandotte cockerels. Write for prices. Jewett Bros., Dighton, Kans,

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1st cockerel and 1st pen at the Kansas State Show Cockerels for sale (with score-card by Rhodes.) Write me what you want and I will try to please you.

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When writing advertisers, please men-tien this paper.

supplying to a certain extent the demands of all European forces, which show the magnitude of this industry. From these shipments a pregnant fact is drawn out: A few years ago the same quality of beef now being exported was used by our own army, but to-day the American and English forces demand something better. To a more marked extent is this fact emphasized in the private home. Under these conditions it is clear that nothing but the very best beef that can be produced will pay the farmer and feeder. How are we to obtain it? Simply by a continued and a much larger and more general use of pure-bred bulls. Self-preservation, without any other motive whatever, will, in my judgment, compel every farmer able to own the fewest number of cattle to use thoroughbred bulls.

Verily the days of scrub-cattle are numbered. Several of our Southern States are making preparations as rapidly as possible to use all the thoroughbred bulls they can obtain. They have found that they have a country that will grow several varieties of grasses as well as corn and other feed-stuff, and the poor grade of cattle they now have are unprofitable, let the price be high or low; hence they are improving their impoverished cotton-lands to that end, and will give you a demand for your pure-bred cattle that has been little considered. Not only in our own Southern country do we find this condition, but thousands of half, threequarter and seven-eighth bloods have been shipped in the past two years to Cuba, Porto Rica, Hawaiian Islands and South Africa. So it seems that one is safe in saying that there is no end to the future demand from these sources alone; and notwithstanding the fact that we have had a most wonderful advancement in the introduction of better blood in the past thirty or forty years, we are just in the begin-The age in which we live calls for better things from every part of the globe, even the pessimist to whom we have referred, must realize and admit that the demands of a more exacting age must and will be met.

The best beef developed in the shortest possible time can only be produced from the strains of pure blood. Advancement and progress along this line are as essential to the world's development as are the railroad, telegraph and the improved implements of the farm. Who today would go back to the crude methods of our forefathers? Yet retrogression is an easy step and the road is short. It would not take us one-third the time to lapse into the period when the first pure blood was introduced, that it has required to obtain our present standard. From the universal law of nature we can not remain in stau quo, we must go forward or backward. It is possible that there are some who think that we have reached the limit, and that the only duty devolving upon us now is simply to hold our own. If any one in this audience has been so deluded, for fear that he may influence others, I would ask him to go to Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, or St. Joseph, and spend a few days around the stock yards; he will then see how little has been done, and how much remains to be accomplished.

I believe it is safe to say that everybody wants better blood, and really expects some day to use it, and I believe further that our breeders are largely responsible for its limited use to-day, instead of cultivating the business of the up-to-date general farmer whose name is legion. They seem to feel and act upon the theory that they are raising cattle for another breeder, when he has an inexhaustible field at his very door to supply. The farmers came in contact with the first reaper ever sold, and thus the demand was created. It demonstrated the great saving of labor. Let the breeder act upon the same principle and show the farmer the results that can be obtained and ninety-nine out of every hundred would use a pure-bred bull.

As to the speculator and pedigreefancier I have no suggestions to make. They are a stimulous to the industry, and happily need no encouragement.

To the true breeder of thoroughbred cattle, who breeds and handles them for the double purpose of making money and improving the blood of his herd, I would say, "Go on, stand by them, in heat or in cold never falter; let financial depressions come and go; keep up the good work; send their blood on down the line to the butcher's block." Many of you can look back and see what we might term the real beginning, though none of you can see the ending. Your children's children's great grandchildren can never see the end. Why? Because, as before stated, the world is growing richer year by year, and the demand goes forth for all the better things of life.

We must realize that the packeries of the country, though gigantic in their proportions, are daily increasing their capacity. These must be supplied, and whether the prevailing price is high or low, the best always tops the market, and, as I have previously said, the best comes from pure blood, and is developed in the shortest time, therefore at the least expense.

The future is in your own hands. Stimulate the farmer by inculcating this principal into his mind; demonstrate to him by actual results obtained, and you will have created a market that will consume your surplus faster than you can produce it. The ranchman or large producers are familiar with these facts, and for years have used more or less thoroughbred blood, but even these have not carried it to its most profitable end. But as their grazing-lands are yearly becoming more restricted, they will be forced to concentrate, and depend on

This association, by its splendid work in the past, has made its influence felt throughout the West, and it will be a potent factor in the greater prosperity of the future.

quality rather than on quantity.

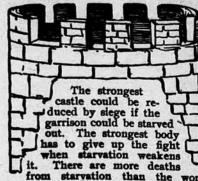
Let our war cry be, "Not that of the Russian bear for more blood, but for purer blood."

#### The Great Factory.

COL. CHAS. F. MILLS, SECRETARY OF THE LIVE-STOCK DEPARTMENT OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSI-TION.

"The Great Factory" is the topic your committee has assigned me for the occasion of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, an organization that has made its influence widely felt for good with the student interested in the investigation of modern methods of breeding, feeding, exhibition and marketing of live stock. The great factory in this connection is understood to be the animal that converts the forage and grain of our farms into meat for the markets of the world. The greatest of all factories in the world for the conversion of raw material into the finished product is the animal that provides our home and foreign markets with beef, pork, mutton, dairy and other like products.

The meat-factory of the United States represents a total investment in domestic animals amounting to \$2,981,-722,945, and the plants or farms which provide the facilities for this line of manufacture represent an investment in this country of \$20,439,901,164, making the grand total of the investment \$23,420,624,109. The late census from which the foregoing figures were taken show the total capital invested in all kinds of manufacturing establishments to be \$9,858,204,501, which is 58 per cent less than the farmers of the United States have represented in their plants for the production of raw material and its conversion into animal products. The value of live stock in Kansas in 1900 was \$190,956,936, which figures might be safely increased by the additional value which should be credited to animals of improved breeding, an



it. There are more deaths from starvation than the world dreams of. When the stomach is diseased and the food eaten is not digested and assimilated, then the strength of the body begins to fail because of lack of nutrition, and the weak body falls an easy victim to the microbes of disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other

cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores physical strength in the only possible way, by enabling the assimilation of the nutrition contained in food.

"I was sick for over three years with a complication of stomach troubles," writes Mr. John
H. Castona, residing at 2942 Arch St., Chicago,
Illinois. "Had tried every good physican I
knew of, as well as many patent medicines, but
received only temporary relief. One day a
friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I immediately procured some and began its use. Commenced to gain the first week,
and after I had taken only one bottle I could
eat as well as any one without experiencing ill
effects. I took five bottles, and to-day am happy
to announce that I am as well and healthy as
any one could be. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce';
Golden Medical Discovery."

The sole motive for substitution is to

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains. You lose. There-

fore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or thirty-one stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



Vibro Discs cure Rheumatism. They are applied externally and draw out the Rheumatic polson as if by magic. This new remedy is different from all others, and cures every form of this painful disease quickly, thoroughly, and to stay cured Don't take my word for it, but test it yourself without cost. Send me your name and address and I will send you a complete treatment—a full dollar's worth of these wonderful Discs—and won't ask you to pay for it now or in the future. I will also send you an elegant illustrated Book that tells all about Rheumatism and how Vibro Discs cure it. All this costs you nothing. Don't send any money —not even a stamp—but send me your name To-DAY.

Prof. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 34, Battle Creek, Mich.

### Superior Cream Separator GET ALL THE CREAM

Complete separation is made in 60 to 90 minutes by cold water circulating through the specially constructed center water columns and outer water Jacket. Simple and practical. Does not mix water and milk. Surer results with less trouble and expense. We Give a Binding Guarantee

and refund your money if not satisfactory. Write today for full particulars. Superior Fence Machine Company 810 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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WATCH Ladies or Gente size,
warranted 20 YEARS.
14k. Gold plate hunting-case, elegantly
ongraved. Fit for a king. No better
watches made. Must be seen to be apprediated. Speelal Offer: Sand us your name by express C.O.D. with privilege of ex-amination. If found satisfactory pay the agent our special price, \$5.99 and express harges. A guarantee and beautiful chain d charm sent free with every witch. MAT. MVG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., B 52 Chicago

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BROADWAY AND 41ST STREET. NEW YORK. HANDY TO EVERYWHERE. EUROPEAN PLAN.

C. T. STOCKHAM, prly Manager Midland Hotel Kansas City



#### Rou

Who ever saw a square hen's nest? We imitate Nature's way in the "Iowa Round Incubator." As result, there are no haif heated corners—no superheated centre draughts—no chilling or overheating eggs. Buy a Round Incubator, the Iowa, and get big per cent hatches. Directions simple. Ask now for free illustrated catalogue.

IOWA INCUBATOR CO., Box 157, Des Moines, Ia.

element not considered by the census enumerators.

Kansas in 1900 was exceeded in value of her live stock by but four States and was a close third in the race and has doubtless ere this passed to the third place. The averages per farm in value of live stock in the four leading States referred to, place the first State at \$1,220, with Kansas second at \$1,103. It will be seen that Kansas is a close second in this particular and entitled to full recognition as a live-stock producing State of the first magnitude.

The late census returns presented surprising percentages of the farm value in farm buildings, and made apparent the fact that Kansas had a larger per cent of its farm value in buildings than other leading States east of the



COL. CHAS. F. MILLS,
Secretary Live-stock Department, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Missouri River. This data is presented to call your attention to the leading position occupied by Kansas in her live-stock industry and that the statistics prove her people and their animals to be exceptionally well housed.

It is very presumptious for any outsider to appear before a Kansas audience at Topeka, the generally recognized headquarters for accurate and full statistics relating to agriculture, with the expectation of presenting anything new in this line, and I ask your indulgence for assuming to even refer you to your prominence in this field from the viewpoint of an outsider.

The foregoing statistics are not less complimentary to the prominence of Kansas in live-stock matters than the late returns for 1903. The data for the past year has recently been published by that unquestioned authority, Hon. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, who reports the value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, the wool-, dairy-, and poultry-products of Kansas for 1903 at \$69,065,097. It will be seen that over 30 per cent of the grand total of the combined value of the agricultural products and live stock of Kansas in 1903 which reached the surprising aggregate of \$223,984,498.82 is to be credited to live-stock and animal prod-

The purpose of this presentation will be accomplished if I can lead in the discussion that will tend to promote the live-stock industry of Kansas, which in number and value, Secretary Coburn reports at this time to be as follows:

Horses and mules Milch cows Other cattle2	802,738 ,745,586	21,673,926 54,911,720
Sheep1	167,044 ,770,585	501,132 14,164,680

Total value of live stock......\$163,552,590

Taking the census returns of the United States for 1900 as a standard it will be seen that Kansas is more densely covered with horses and cattle than the average of all the States is nearly up to the average with hogs and should increase the number of head of her sheep ten-fold. The preceding lengthy preface only partially presents the status of the Kansas section of "The Great Factory" for meat-production concerning which this audience is more especially interested. Factories return a satisfactory margin of profit or a corresponding loss to the investors in proportion to the completeness of

the equipment of the plant—the perfection of its machinery, the character of the raw material consumed, the economy and skill in manufacture, the quality of the product, and the ability to market the finished product to the best advantage.

In this day of active competition and small margins the entire profit of the manufacturer may depend entirely upon a single one of the advantages of either a better-equipped factory with its up-to-date machinery, the ability to secure good raw material for its value, or the superior skill of the manufacturer, or the better quality of the goods, or the success in obtaining the highest prevailing price in the sale of the finished product. Inasmuch as the value of cattle sold each year in Kansas largely exceeds that of any other kind of stock, the "beef factories" in this State will be used for illustration and the steer-feeder will take his place before us as the manufacturer.

We can now pursue this study with the steer to illustrate the factory, the forage and grain the raw material, the skill in feeding, and care to correspond to the effort of the expert manufacturer in production, as well as sale of the finished product. The results of the efforts of the successful and the unsuccessful beef-maker are illustrated in the wide range of prices prevailing at the Kansas City Stock Yards on almost any average sale day. The market report new before me shows the top prices for good to prime steers to be \$5.75, and the lowest price for poor to medium steers \$3.75. The press report for the day's market referred to above reads as follows: "Buyers showed a good demand for fat cattle weighing 1,350 pounds and more, fit for the shipping and export trade, and prices on these generally were steady within a range of \$4.90 to \$5.65. The medium and cheaper-priced grades of steers which had only the dressed-beef trade for an outlet went slowly with prices steady to a shade lower, ranging from \$4.80 down to \$3.50 for common light killers."

A car-load of say fifteen head of topprice export steers weighing 1,500 pounds each, or a total of 22,500 pounds at the best prevailing price on the day named of \$5.75 would bring the successful feeder \$1,293.75. The same weight of cattle rated as poor to medium at the lowest prevailing rate on the same market of \$3.75 would bring the unsuccessful feeder \$843.75. The \$450 in favor of the top-price car-lot of cattle is not an extreme illustration of the difference in the results obtained by the successful and unsuccessful feeder of beef-cattle. The successful steer-feeder will continue to make money with average conditions and will give you the following as some of the reasons that conduce to a good bank balance:

 The selection for feeding of cattle of the right age—the best beef conformation and choice breeding in early maturing beef lines.

Comfortable quarters, abundance of the best quality of appetizing and nutritous beef-making food.

3. Regularity in feeding and watering and the constant attention of a good feeder and care-taker who keeps his cattle quiet and loves every steer and has the love and respect of every steer in his herd.

4. Market the cattle when ripe, through and on the advice of a prominent commission house that is in close touch with the best buyers and has the ambition to obtain the best price and can consistently command the highest rate for your market-toppers.

The losses sustained by the unsuccessful feeder of steers may be attributed to many cause, some of which are as follows: First, the breeding and feeding of scrub stock; second, the lack of shelter and proper food; third, the neglect of the cattle, resulting from ignorance or indifference to the comfort and thrift of the steers; fourth, the marketing of inferior cattle on a bad market.

Not the least of the reasons for the failure of the unsuccessful feeder is his absence from State fairs and fatstock shows, stupidity in not taking and reading the live-stock and agri-

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# Is Most Economical Because it makes better and more healthful food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

cultural papers and experiment station bulletins; and if he were a resident of this State, I would add that the crowning mistake of the unfortunate would be his failure to read the reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and to attend the annual meetings of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association and carefully study the printed proceedings.

The most successful feeders of fat cattle, hogs, or sheep may never have attended an agricultural college, but the man who breeds, selects and feeds stock that tops the market, has carefully studied the science of breeding and feeding, either in his field, home, or elsewhere.

The statutes of many States provide for inspectors, who visit every factory, inspect boilers, machinery, fire-escapes, ventilation, and everything that will conduce to the safety and success of all classes of manufacturing establishments. In the not distant future the agricultural experiment stations will send men of tact and ability to every farm in every State to inspect herds and flocks and suggest needed improvements in the breeding and quality of sires and dams necessary to insure a higher degree of success.

The progressive breeder and feeder desirous of obtaining a full measure of success, will take advantage of the great value of such inspection and the class of men who fail in all their undertakings will make his record good by spurning any advice that will tend to better their condition. The experiment stations in some States for years

fully apprised of the dignity and great importance of their high calling, and some lack the spirit of enthusiasm and pride that tend to success, and should characterize the breeder of pure-bred live stock. This and similar organizations can do much to establish the conviction that the successful breeder of any class of pure-bred stock is entitled to the highest degree of honor that can be conferred by the "Agricultural University," and merits a diploma certifying to his eminent and useful public service. The number and value of the live-stock industries of the United States can be only partially comprehended by the finite mind and its importance to man can not be emphasized too strongly or on too many occasions.

For want of a better illustration of the magnitude and value of our live-stock industry, I will refresh your mind with the census returns of 1900, which shows more than 175 million head of live stock of all kinds in the United States, valued at \$3,290,136,486. The live stock reported in the census, if started on a line of march around the earth at the equator, giving each animal a length of ten feet, would make a continuous procession around the entire globe thirteen times.

The Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association is to be congratulated on the good work it has accomplished through its meetings, printed reports and otherwise. You are to be congratulated in having at State expense for general distribution in the home of every stockman of Kansas the best of

#### How Missouri Breeders Like the Kansas Farmer.

Bunceton, Mo., January 26, 1904.

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:—You may say for me that I hope every Missouri sale that I have will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer. You have a way of getting buyers that I like. At the last two large horse and jack sales we had, namely, the Callison & Fewell Sale and the Columbia Combination Sale, you sent us over our very best buyers. The Kansas buyers are the right kind when they want anything. They bought a car-load of the very best stuff at each of these sales, and bid on almost everything good that went through the sales. The money spent with you for advertising these sales was certainly a splendid investment.

Yours truly,

R. L. HARRIMAN, Live-stock Auctioneer.

past have employed competent experts to inspect orchards, aid in preventing injury to crops from insects, investigate soils, and advising farmers how to avoid mistakes and the serious losses resulting therefrom. The dairymen in some States have been greatly benefited by the testing of their cows by the representatives of experiment stations, and the profit per cow has been largely increased by tests that have sent many poor milkers to the butcher. The breeder of improved stock is deserving of more recognition and assistance than he receives from the State and Nation, and he can depend upon cordial, hearty and unstinted support in all his endeavors as soon as he makes his wants known to the proper authorities.

There are some engaged in the breeding of improved live stock who are not

publications relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, and dairying, and every land owner in the State who has not read the standard works by Secretary Coburn on "The Horse Useful," "Cow Culture," "Modern Dairying," "The Helpful Hen," and "The Modern Sheep," has made a great mistake and is lacking in much valuable information. You are to be congratulated on representing a hustling constituency, second to none in enterprise, intelligence and progress in the breeding of improved stock. The apparent spirit of ambition of all concerned for further advancement, with the favorable conditions you enjoy, require no prophetic vision to predict for Kansas in the near future a position on the very front line with States that pride themselves on the quality, quantity and value of their animal industry.

#### WORMS AND CHOLERA.

#### The Hog's Most Dangerous Foe Knocket Out.

Hog worms get a hog out of condition by weakening his digestion and causing rough coat and a hacking cough, which leads into unthriftiness and cholera. If treated with the Snod-dy Cholera Cure soon as first symptoms appear, the trouble will stop and hogs will get thrifty.

Mr. Geo. Kirsch, of the Kirsch Packing Co., Z. B. Job and Ed. Levis, all large hog feeders of Alton, Ill., had their hogs take cholera a few days ago, the disease starting as outlined above. As soon as the hogs began to die they began giving them the Snoddy Cholera Remedy and cured them in a few days. The latter two did not lose a hog after beginning the treatment.

Mr. J. F. Hanna, Tarkio, Mo., cured his large herd a few days ago with this treatment, and now his fatherin law, Mr. D. Rankin, at same place, is curing the cholera on three of his feeding ranches with this same treatment.

This treatment is certain death to all kinds of hog worms and cholera germ. It cures cholera after the disease has started in the herds. Any practical farmer can stop the disease and save his hogs with this remedy. It is cheap and easy to use. Hundreds of men are curing their hogs with it all the time.

Snoddy's booklet on Hog Cholera tells it all and is free for the asking. Every hog raiser should have it. If you want it, ask for it, then you will get it by return mail, free. Address, The Snoddy Remedy Co., Dept. W.,

#### American Boys Abroad.

"London is a pretty bum town, but Paris is much bummer," a boy traveler recently wrote home to his grandmother in America, says a writer in Harper's Bazar. His comparison of the two towns expressed the relativity of the sufferings endured by him in them. The American small boy whom his misguided parents insist on clothing abroad is a martyr, although all American boys who are taken on a tour of foreign travel are sure to suffer.

"If I could get home and have some decent bread and gravy," sighed the son of a Montana millionaire.

"Yes, and some pumpkin pie," came from the son of a New York clergy-

"Never mind eating," rejoined an 8year-old cherub from Chicago. "What I want is to go home and get into some sensible clothes."

"Just look at me! Did you ever see such a guy?" He was twelve years old, and was originally from Dubuque, "Why, when I get back the fellows at home won't do a thing to me but carry me around town on a calico horse and have a circus with me. All I want now is a top to whip or a hoop to roll, and I am a regular Champs Elysees dude. Wouldn't I be a sight trying to play baseball in these clothes!"

The postoffice money order department handles about \$300,000,000 a year. The loss by the dishonesty and carelessness of clerks has been only \$251 in the last two years, but this is partly explained by the fact that the clerks are made responsible for the money they handle, and any loss is consid-

#### Deafness Can Not Be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever;

#### ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbollo Dip. general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggie publes" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor d learn its uses and what prominent stockmen about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or e gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.25 ZERRER DISINFECTANT CO., 61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c, Hall's Family Pills are the best.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Gossip About Stock.

For seventeen years Mr. D. F. Van Buskirk, of Blue Mound, Kans., has been actively engaged in breeding Red Polled cattle. There is perhaps no breed of cattle that has received more general attention in Kainsas in the past two years than has this great dual-purpose breed. The wonderful development of the dairy industry in this State has served to attract special attention to those cattle which are best adapted to the general farmer, especially if he be a patron of the creamery. This breed has won recognition at the great shows for both beef and milk. At Chicago in 1900 two of the best carcasses shown were those of Red Polled steers. While at the Pan American the Red Polled cow, Mayflower 2d, took second place in a class of fifty in the butter-contest, and stood higher than the Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayershires and all but one of the Guernseys. This cow produced, during that year, 10,458 pounds of milk, from which was made 547 pounds of butter. There is undoubtedly a great field open for the Red Polls in the Southwest. Red Poll blood is good to use in improving the milking qualities of the farm cows as well as for breeding for their own merits. Parties interested in improving the milking qualities of their herd will be interested in knowing that Mr. Van Buskirk has a number of young bulls just ready for use that are sired by Chancelor 79919, by Bismark 2610, and out of 9197 Cherry. Chancelor is a prize-winner at the Pan American Exposition, at the International at Chleago and at three State and a number of county fairs. Other of the young bulls are sired by Perfection 5547, by Corporal 4313, out of 8858 Portia, while he has never been shown he is considered by good judges to be one of the best bulls of the breed now in America. Visitors who desire to see these good cattle may leave the Missouri Pacific train at Yoro station on the K. M. & D. branch between Topeka and Fort Scott, where they will be met by the owners of the herd.

#### New Universal Garden Tools.

By way of calling attention to the excellent line of hand garden tools manufactured by our advertising patron, the Ames Plow Company, of Boston, we are producing herewith a cut of their Matthews' New Universal Seed Drill. The



seeder drops so the operator can see the seed in the ground before the action of covering and rolling attachments. The Garden Drill might be termed the unit of the famous Matthews group of all-purpose tools. The plow for furrowing and riding is one of them. The wide and narraw tooth cultivator is still another, followed by the hoe for weed cutting and top soil stirring, and rake for pulverizing and smoothing. The seeder may be purchased alone, or for a small amount a combination tool, combining all the above in one, may be had. Wheel hoes are made for both straddle row and between row cultivation. Whatever the special need of the gardener, it is admirably met by one or another of the tools in this line. The Ames-company catalogue illustrates and describes each in detail. The company is a good one to look to for anything in the line of plow, harrows, cultivators, corn planters, hay tedders and a long line of other up-to-date implements and machinery.

#### Hens or Incubators?

Hens or Incubators?

This is the season of the year when the man or woman who has been raising a few chickens in an indifferent kind of a way should consider whether he will continue in the same way or whether he will adopt modern methods and endeaver to realize a profit from his poultry.

The first question which arists is, shall he be content with uncertain and late results from setting hens, or shall he make the small investment necessary for an incubator. Against the question of first cost he knows that with a first-class machine he can be certain of having chickens just when he wants them—early spring fryers commanding a high price for epicurean tables, pullets that will be laying next fall and winter when eggs are high in price or chickens to be fatted for the fall season.

More and more people are deciding this question in favor of the incubator. It is of the utmost importance, though, to get the right incubator. There are machines sold as incubators which are utterly impracticable. The Victor incubators and brooders have been on the market for years. Thousands of delighted and satisfied users have testified of their success. Operated with careful attention to the instructions of the makers, they may be counted on to hatch every fertile egg. The workmanship and superior quality of the materials used are the particular pride of the manufacturers, the George Ertel Company, Quincy, III. This firm has been in business over 36 years and its guarantee of its machines is liberal, and of their responsibility there is no question.

Before deciding upon buying write them for a copy of "The Victor Book." It is

eral, and of their responsibility these in o question.

Before deciding upon buying write them for a copy of "The Victor Book." It is free and will be gladly sent. It contains lots of valuable information. Just use a postal card.

Buy From THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio.

#### What One Carriage Concern Does.

What One Carriage Concern Does.

The Columbus Carriage and Harness Company is a large carriage and harness manufacturing concern that formerly sold its output through dealers, in the usual way. Later they adopted their present plan of selling direct from their factory to users.

Under this plan the man who wants a carriage can get it for a third less than he could of a dealer, because he saves all the dealer's profits. He can buy one carriage for the same price that a dealer who buys a hundred would have to pay.

Horse owners have been quick to see the great economies offered them under this plan, and in consequence the business of the Columbus Carriage and Harness Company has grown rapidly and has proved their plan a practical one.

Nothing could be fairer or straighter than the business methods of this house. They will send you upon request their large illustrated catalogue, giving exact reproductions and full descriptions of their vehicles and harness; you select what you want and send in your order. If upon receipt of your purchase, you should be dissatisfied they will refund your money in full and pay the freight both ways, thus eliminating all risk from the transaction.

You can get the illustrated catalogue free by writing to The Columbus Carriage and Harness Company, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Raise Watermeions Successfully.

Raise Watermeions Successfully.

Doubtless many of the readers of the Kansas Farmer have had unsatisfactory experiences in the growing of watermelons. An old and very successful grower has kindly furnished some points of practical value on the cultivation of this lucious fruit. He advises that the best results are obtained with a rich, fresh, sandy soil, using well-rotted horse stable manure and wood ashes liberally. Plow deeply and pulverize soil finely. Do not cultivate while the dew is on, nor just after a rain. Cultivate rapidly and shallow, especially near the plants, until the melons begin to set. He has had the greatest success with and advises the planting of "Tendersweet" and "Emerald" seed—the first-named variety for family use, the latter for market. This seed may be obtained from Lee Seed Co., Burnt Corn, Ala., at 10c per package, and the company makes a bona fide offer of one-tenth their gross seed sales to the growers of the largest melon of either variety. Order seeds early and ask for full particulars regarding this prize offer.

#### Almost too Good to Be True.

Almost too Good to Be True.

It seems at first glance as though this old saying were particularly applicable to the offer made in the columns of this paper by the "1900" Washer Co., of Binghamton, N. Y., to send any housekeeper on request their Family Washer for 30 days' trial, paying the freight and paying also the expense of returning it at the end of that time if not found entirely satisfactory. As a matter of fact investigation proves that this concern considers the merits of the washer so remarkable that they do not think it possible for a woman to appreciate its value without a thorough trial; on request of any housekeeper they, therefore, put it in her home for 30 days and if actual experience does not induce her to buy, the experiment has cost her nothing, as the "1900" Washer Co. pay the return charges. Surely a remarkable instance of how far a progressive manufacturer will go to convince the public of the value of his product when he himself is convinced.

#### The Reliable Catalogue.

The Reliable Catalogue.

The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., U. S. A., have just issued their twentieth annual catalogue, and as usual with this company, it is a most elaborate one. The Reliable people are nothing if not unselfish. They do not believe their yearly catalogue should be entirely taken up by themselves in advertising their goods, but sufficient space is given to the description of their incubators, brooders and supplies, and the remainder devoted to general information on poultry subjects, making it a most valuable book for any one who raises poultry. It gives many practical pointers that would require years of experience to acquire. Every reader of this paper should have a copy. Write for one. Mention this paper when writing.

#### Union Pacific R. R.

Union Pacific R. R.

From March 1 to April 30, 1904, special one-way tickets will be sold to many points in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Callfornia. Note the following rates: Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Butte and Helena, Mont., \$20.00. Spokane, Wash., \$22.50. Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, \$25.00. Los Angeles and San Francisco, \$25.00. Correspondingly low rates to many other points in the same territory. Full in formation regarding routes, stop-over privileges, tourist sleeping car rates, etc., cheerfully furnished. Let us help you arrange your trip. J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent, 'Phone 34; F. A. Lewis, C. T. A., 525 Kansas Avenue, 'Phone 53.

#### A Good Article to Sell.

Anything that will make the pump work easy is a good thing, and the Pump Equalizer Co., of Waseca, Minn., certainly has a good thing in the Ideal Pump Equalizer, which they advertise in another column. Every equalizer is fully warranted and the company will make good any part that is found defective. Write for full particulars.

. SHENANDOAH, IOWA RATEKINS' SEED HOUSE,

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR se mormous sum will be distributed, all information will be sent you ABSO-UTELY FREE, Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co., 108 N. 8th Street St. Louis, Mo.

### High-Grade Flower Seeds. Packages |

Candytuft. 10 Portulacca,
Morn. Glory, 6 Marigold,
Eschseholtzia. 2 Petunia,
Larkspur, 6 Swet Alyssur
Balsam, 12 Pinks,
Bweet Mignonette.

All of the above sent to any address, postpaid, for 10c, sliver or six two-cent stamps. As a premium, and to introduce our seeds into every household, we will also send a collection of fine, beautiful bulbs free with catalogue. SOMERVILLE NURSERY, Somerville, Mass.



#### FREE SEEDS

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER.

We will send our 1904 catalog and one packet each Lettuce, Radish and Onion; also 75 varieties of flower seed; Phlox, Sweet Peas, Pansies, etc., in a coupon envelope, which will be accepted as 25c, if returned with an order from our catalogue. All for 10c pay postage. pay postage.
ZI IMERMAN SEED CO.Toneka, Kan

Best Fruit Paper in America

says Prof. Blair of Illinois. Also the verdict of over 30,000 readers of The Fruit-Grower. 50c year. The handsome illustrated January number, 52 pages, cover in colors, is alone worth a dollar if you have fruit trees, a berry patch or garden. Send 25c and names of ten neighbors who grow fruit for year's trial, including the great January number. Write at once, You'll not regret it. Fruit-Grower Co., 328 7th, St. Joseph, Mo.



NO HUMBUG Brighton's
Bylne V, Block Marker and Calf Deborner. Blorge swine
Frour roding. Makes 46 different ear marks. Extractly
Horns. Price 81.60. Send \$1 for trial. If I trule, seed beleace. Park 48 ye, 1002. He ye and Calf Holder cally 76.



Perfection Herd of POLAND CHINAS.

I have at present some choice boars that are good enough for the best of company; also some choice brood sows. bred to choice Perfection boars, such as Royal Perfection 25252 and Rival Perfection. None but choice stock shipped.

S. H. LENHERT, Hope, Kans.

WANTED QUICK OPOSSUM SKINS
100,000
At His hest Prices ever known. Also ether
Raw Furs. Write for prices. Address
A. E. Burkhardt, Main & 2d, Cincinnati, 0,

#### THE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City Live Stock and Grain Market.

Kansas City Mo., February 1, 1904.

Cattle receipts here to-day were normal at 7,000 head and with an inactive demand the market ruled slow to 10c lower than the bad close of last week. The supply of dressed beef stuff was small but amply in accord with the demand and the fancy export kind was hardly visible, though one fancy string of 1,750-pound steers was on the market and sold for 34.60. The supply of she stuff was small and of a poor quality and sold 10c lower. The stocker and feeder market was steady with last week's close except for the heavier feeder kinds which showed a weakness in sympathy with the fat stuff. The supply was large, consisting largely of holdovers from last week. To-day's receipts contained several strings of Westerners that sold 10c lower.

To-day's receipts of hogs were 5,600, with 1,200 going direct to Armour. The bearish news received this morning intimidated the speculators and the packers entered the market bidding a flat 10c lower and secured the entire supply at fully 10c lower. There was no kind that did not suffer the full decline. The bulk of sales was from \$4.70@4.85, and the top was \$4.90. The top under 200 pounds \$4.70, and the supply of pigs and lights snugly filled the demand. As a whole the market was a slow, disagreeable one, though a total clearance was made.

The receipts of sheep to-day were fairly liberal, being close to 3,500. The quality was very common, the poorest quality that has been offered here for weeks. This had the tendency to make trade slow, the buyers not caring for the half-fat stuff offered. During the course of the day a clearance was made, prices being about steady. It looked like low prices but on the quality of the offerings was called fully steady by salesmen and buyers alke. Some fair to good lambs were in and sold steady at \$5.65, but wethers at \$4.25 and ewes at \$3.50 were not representative sales. With liberal runs of good quality, prospects are that lower prices would prevail.

Horse and mule receipts for to-day's trade were large, the hor

Wall.

Horse and mule receipts for to-day's trade were large, the horse receipts being close to 500. The number of buyers here from other points was small, the local demand and scalpers being the most in evidence. Some good drafts and a few good chunks and drivers were in but were not put up to-day. Prices weakened and trade in general was carried on in a lower basis, ranging from \$5@10 lower than last week. Southerners sold at \$25@75, according to quality.

The mule department had a good run,

trade in general was carried on in a lower basis, ranging from \$5@10 lower than last week. Southerners sold at \$25@75, according to quality.

The mule department had a good run, the commission barn starting in with over 1,000 head and the dealers carrying an equally good supply. Trade looked promising to start with but the buyers were not anxious, preferring to look over the situation before buying. Some considerable trade was done at about steady prices, but the prospects late in the day were not so pleasing as the early outlook. Receipts of hay to-day were 66 cars, over half of which was prairie, though this is not an excessive supply for Monday and with a moderate supply for Monday and with a moderate supply the market rules steady. Tame hay is steady and alfalfa conditions are unchanged. Timothy hay sold for \$3.50 for the choice kind, No. 1 at \$8.25 and No. 2 \$7.50. Choice prairie sold for \$7.25, No. 1 at \$6.50 and No. 2 at \$5.50.

Receipts of cattle here last week were 40,000. Owing to the severe storm that prevailed through this section prices took a decided turn for the better and prices went up 15@30c on fat stuff. The week's receipts come all at once and Tuesday and Wednesday the market was overloaded, consequently the advance in prices that had prevailed soon took the downward turn and went fast and low, closing 30c lower than the high time of the week. The top for the week was \$5.10 for some of the best stuff that ever came to the yards. The stocker and feeder market was seriously interrupted by the storm, but regained much of the activity by the last of the week, when there was a shipment to the country Friday of 148 cars. A fancy string of feeders sold Friday for \$4.50.

There were 43,000 hogs here last week, a fair run for this season of the year. Hogs reached their highest point for the season Monday, the top being \$5.15 and the bulk \$4.850.495. The decline has been steady throughout the week, however, with all grades sharing about equally the decline. The top Saturday was \$5 and the bulk \$4.850.

#### Very Popular.

The "Osgood" Standard Scales, manufactured by Osgood Scale Co., Central Street, Binghamton, N. Y., are the subjects of an illustrated announcement to the trade, in this issue. They emphasize the fact that they want dealers and agents everywhere to handle the farm scale, the house adds a proposition to ship scales on a thirty-days' trial. The wagon scales made by this firm are becoming very popular and the sales are larger than was expected. A catalogue will be sent on application.

The January number of the Western Fruit Grower is a beauty. It is printed in colors, well illustrated and full of meat. This edition of 35,500 copies is a credit to the editorial management of the paper, as well as to St. Joseph, where it is published. We regard the Western Fruit Grower as one of the best horticultural publications in the United States, and have decided to include it in our special clubbing offer.

### Special Mant Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Ini-tials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I HEREBY announce my-elf as a candidate for re-nomination as State Senator for a second term for the Sevente-nth S-natorial, Shawnee county, district, subject to the Republican county primaries. John T. Chaney.

I AM a candidate before the Republican primary for County Attorney of Shawnee county, W. H. Cowles.

FOR SALE—A fine lot of red Shorthorn bulls, from 10 to 20 months old; part of them are non-registered, and the batance are registered, but all thoroughbreds, and will be priced right. Also a few Poland-China boars and Barred Plymonth Rock cockerels and White Holland toms. Cockerels \$1 each; toms \$2. Visitors always welcome, and all correspondence cheerfully answered. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kans.

FOR SALE—Ten head of registered Red Polled bulls at a bargain. Herd consists of following familes: A1, B Z, B S, B 20, H 1, I 13, N 5, U 5, V 1, V 2, Butterfield (8410) at head of herd. Weight 2,450 lbs. Can ship over Union Pac B or Missouri Pacific railways. Otto Young, Utlca, Ness Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—8 head of registered Angus bulls from 10 to 20 montus old; good individuals. R. L. Milton, Stafford, Kans.

FOR SALE—Shorthorn bull, 20 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam the Rose of Sharon cow, Duchess 52d, by Aclam Sharon 6447; blg and fine, Also a Cruickshank bull, 15 months old, sire Godoy Butter fly 142556, dam Barmpton's Joy by Red Victiva 16513, second dam Barmpton's Pride by Imp. Prince Bishop (57-70); third dam Imp. Barmpton Primrose by Viking (48573). Either one a herdheader. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

FOR SALE—Cheap Shorthorn bulls. Address Joe Manville, Agency, Mo.

GALLOWAY CATTLE—Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. W. Guy McCandless, Cotton-wood Falls. Kans.

FOR SALE—Two registered Shorthorn bulls, color red, one 2-year-old, the other 4 months. Two seven-eights Shorthorn bull calves, 8 months old, color red. I also have a few full-blood Rose Comb White Leg-horn cockerels. For prices address, P. H. McKit-trick, McCracken, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice registered Hereford bulls, 8 to 15 months old. Address, or call on A. Johnson, R. R. 2, Clearwater, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls, color red, from 5 to 24 months old. Also a few thoroughbred cows and helifers. For prices write, J. P. Engel, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock, J. W. Perkins, 423 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

#### **SEEDS AND PLANTS.**

FOR SALE—English blue-grass for spring sowing, \$5 per 106. Write to D. O. Buell, Robinson, Kans.

50,000 PEACH TREES, \$10 per thousand. 200,000 trees at wholesale. Baldwin Nursery, Seneca, Kans.

FOR SALE—Emmer (Speltz) at \$2 per cwt. W. A. Miller, Route 2, Rantoul, Kans.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS—New crop, fine seed, price low. Send sample. Refer to First National bank. J. G. Hinish, Eureka, Kans.

WANTED at Willis Nurseries, Ottawa, Kansas, customers for the best selected lot of nursery stock in the West. Catalogue free on application. WANTED—Sweet corn, Kaffir-corn, cane and millet seed, alfalfs, red clover, timothy and other grass seeds. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed Houae, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED—Sweet cora, Brown Dourrah, Jerusa-lem corn, milo maize, cane and Kaffir-corn. Write us amount you have to offer and send sample. We will give you the highest market price. A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 50, Clarinda, Iowa.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY SWINE—Choice young stock for sale. R. H. Britton, Lebo, Kans.

POLAND-CHINA high-class boars, \$15 each; ped-gree furnished. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.

FOR SALE—7 registered Berkshire boars, large bodied, heavy boned. E. D. King, Burlington, Kans

bodied, heavy boned. E. D. King, Burlington, Kans
TWO WELL-BRED HERD BOARS FOR SALE
By W. E. Nichols, Sedgwick, Kans.—Young U. S.
2591 S., sired by Hill's Black U. S. 11882 S., he by Old
Black U. S. 4299 S. The dam of Young U. S. was
Mable 56186 S, she by Shortstep Tecumseh 15922 S,
her dam Tecumseh Girl 37756 S. Young U. S. was
arrowed September 24, 1599. He is a fine breeder of
solid colored, broad backed, heavy hammed, short-faced pigs. T. C. S. U. S. 23 2344 S, sired by the noted
old T. C. S. U. S. 41713 O, that was shown in 13 shows,
and won 18 first prices in the state show at Ohle.
Eather Price his dam was bred by Peter Mouw,
Orange City, Iews. These hogs are not for sale because of any fault of their own, but I cannot use
them longer. If you need a first-class reliable sire at
the head of your herd, write me at Sedgwick, Kans.
W. E. Nichols, breeder of Poland-China hogs.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—One black Warrior and Spanish jack, 4 years old, very heavy body, large bone, straight back, long ears, very stylish, 15 bands high, well broke, good and sure breeder; also one yearling jack and two jennets; price reasonable if sold soon; will give time for bankable note. U. L. Shelly, Spearville, Ford Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—Clydesdale stallion, 5 black jacks, 2 trotting-bred colts. Would trade for Percheron mares. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Lord Lindon 2568, the imported Hackney stallon, 15½ hands high, 1100 pounds, color brown, sure and good breeder, sound, little agey; price \$300. U. L. Shelly, Spearville, Kas.

FOR SALE—One high-grade black Percheron stal-lion, coming 4 years old; large-size and fine action. For price address H. O. Peck, Wellington, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Percheron stallion, age 5 years, dark gray, weight 1,700 pounds; record No. 24178. Meyer Bros., Hill City, Kans.

11-WORTH COUNTY JACK FARM—14 jacks and 21 jennets on hand. Write me for prices, O. J. Corson, Route 2 Potter, Kans

FOR SALE—Jacks, jennets, recorded saddle stal-llons, 4 standard-bred stallions. Poland-China glits, all first-class stock. Chas. Guffin, Scandia, Kaus.

FOR SALE—A good jack, 7 years old, sound, good size, heavy bone, color dark, with mealy points. Is a good foal getter; can show colts. Price right if sold soon. One half mile from Elmdale, Chase Co., Kans. Call on or address J. M. Brough, or J. F. Garner, Elmdale, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron stallion, Bright 28274, a dark gray, foaled in 1901, and is fancy bred. Inspection or correspondence invited. Address Chas. H. Layman, R. 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

FOR SALE—Six registered Percheron and French Coach stallions. H. C. Staley, breeder, Rose Hill, Butler Co., Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For good jack or Short-horn cows, one 3-year-old saddle stallion. Geo. Man-ville, Agency, Mo.

TO TRADE—For registered Hereford cattle or Percheron fillies, one standard registered stailion, 8 years old, 18½ hands high, fine driver and saddler. No better bred horse in Kansas. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kans.

JACKS FOR SALE—Two 3-year-olds and one yearling; will sell cheap; write for description. O. B. Madinger, Wathena, Kans

#### POULTRY.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Eggs for hatching, one setting \$1. 100 eggs for \$5. Cockerels all sold. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

#### SHEEP.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Begistered Cotswold ram, from Hardings flock. Price \$20; will trade for registered Cotswold ram, or good ewes. A. L. Bushnell, Mound Valley, Kans.

#### PATENTS.

J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

#### FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—160 acres in Ottawa County, Kansas, \$3.00; \$2200 cash, balance five years at five per cent; 125 acres under cultivation, 35 acres pasture, 100 acres growing wheat goes with farm; good seven-room stone house, harn that will hold 14 head of horses, granaries, machine sheds, etc.; the Solomon river valley can't be heaten; come and see for yourself or write us for further information; we can sell you a home for a reasonable price; look us up and satisfy yourself that we are not advertising cheap western Kansas lands. The Bennington State Bank, Bennington, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For Kansas land, a stock of general merchandi e consisting of dry goods and groceries in country town, doing good business; will invoice \$2500. This will not appear again. E. Harris, Hartford, Mo.

FARM FOR RENT-50 to 100 acres of richest bottom land in the world; cr-p rent; improvements fair; choice potato land; weeds grow 20 feet high, Address H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans.

FOR SALE—Either of two good farms in eastern Kansas, one 300 acres, handsome prairie; other 340-acre rich bottom farm, with improvements on high ground, large, substantial buildings, running water, fuel, and tame meadows on each; rural mail and telephone. Either at a bargain until crop season opens. Address Box 189. Garnett, Kans.

THREE FARMS to rent, sell, or trade; also farm hands wanted, Baldwin Nursery, Seneca, Kans.

FOR EXCHANGE—80 acres of land for a Persheon stallion, or a good jack. C. A. Peairs, Chiloco,

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For cattle, house, and lot in Springfield, Mo. Smith Bros., Route 6, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm, good improvements, abundant supply of excellent water, close lo school, 4 miles to church, post-office and "ream station, \$1.200 cash. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

IMPROVED FARM LAND for sale in Hodge-man Co. Kaus., at \$4 to \$10 per acre. Write for list. Eakin & Eakin, Jetmore, Kans.

120 ACRES, new buildings, Osage Co., \$2,600. Bar gain. Farm, R. F. D. 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One No. 4 Disbrow churn, one 1900 DeLaval 3,000 pound sena-ator, one skimmik (Ideal) weigher, one rotary pump. All nearly new and in first class condition. Write C. C. Andrews, Lyle, Kans.

WANTED-A reliable man to work on farm. For particulars write E. J. Waltinger, Las Animas, Colo.

WANTED—To tell that I 'll sell at auction on February 23, 75 head Poland-Chinas, all ages; reduced prices 'till that date; try me. F. H. Barrington, Spring Creek, Chautauqua Co., Kans.

SUCCESS BEARDLESS BARLEY for sale at 50 cents per bushel. Address W. C. Campbell, Ames.

WANTED—You to send for free sample pages of "Jesus Was — Christ Is," an optimistic religion. Smith Book Supply, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Some party with a sout 1 slope field to haul hog hair from our plant each day. Scatter, dry and return to us. Can handle on shares. Chas. Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kans.

HONEY—Pure extracted at 10 cents per pound. Send for free sample. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.

WANTED-By a man of experience, with good references, position as superintendent of farm, or ranch. F. A. Birch, Zeandale, Kans.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Start now, comp ete for spring rush, can earn nearly all expen-ses. Tools, diplomas and positions given. Write Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To sell or trade for any kind of stock, one 600-pound capacity Sharples separator, almost new. L. A. Abbott, R. R. 1, Wamego. Kansas.

PALATKA—For reliable information, bookiets, and other literature, address Board of Trade, Palatka, Florida.

VIEWS OF TOPEKA FLOOD—Having purchased the balance of the edition of the 'Views of Topeka Flood" of which many thousand sold at 25 cents each, we are prepared until the supply is exhausted to send them prepaid to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Address, Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

### The Stray List

#### Week Endin January 14.

Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W. P. Kirk, South Salem tp.
Dec. 17, 1903, one i-year-old red and white steer, underbit in left ear, lazy k on right hip.
STEER AND CALF—Taken up by George Gartner, in Quincy tp., Nov. 30, 1903, one 2-year-old roan steer, valued at \$18 also black calf, 10 months old, underbit in right ear, valued at \$5.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. W. Holderman, in Qu'ncy tp., Nov. 30, 1903, one 3-year-old helfer red with white top of shoulder and belly, valued at \$15.

Week Ending January 21.

Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk, STEER—Taken up by Charles A. Provo, in Quin-cy tp., January 2, 1804, one 2-year-old roan steer branded W on right hip.

#### Week Ending February 4.

Lyon County—W. F. Eggers, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by James Bros. in Emporia Twp.,
Lyon Co., one red Brockley-faced cow, 4 years old;
no marks or brands; valued at \$22,50.

Shawnee County—A. Newman, Clerk, STEER—Taken up by R. Steele, Topeka twp., on the 5th day of January, 1904, one red steer, indistinct brand on right hip.

#### GERMAN COACH AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

FOR SALE—Two registered German coach stal-lions, each 5 years old; one a black, the other a bay, with fine style and action. Sure breeders and prize-winners. Three registered black Percherons; one a 2,000-pound horse, the other two are 2-year-olds, weighing over 1,600 pounds each. Heav-boned and good actors. No Trade, out will be sold cheap.

#### ROOTS & KIMSEY, Tamaroa, Illinois.

On the Illinois Central R. R., 70 miles east of St. Louis and 80 miles north of Cairo.

The NEW IDONEWS Cure for Catarrh, one month's trial treatment with instrument, 75c. Dr. Hyatt, Gambier, Ohio.

### Improved Handy Herd Book FOR SWINE-BREEDERS

Is a second but improved edition of the SWINE-BREEDERS' HAN-DY REGISTER. Copyright, 1891, by Ira K. Alderman, Maryville, Mo

DO YOU BREED PURE-BRED SWINE? Then most assuredly you are behind the times and losing time without this PERFECT, SIMPLE, PRACTICAL, CONVENIENT Private Herd Book, that almost of itself keeps a correct record of your breeding sales, etc.

101 PAGES

Capacity of each page for litter of 14 pigs, and ample space for remarks. Cross references to preceding or succeeding litters of same dam, and costs ONLY ONE DOLLAR, or less than ONE CENT A LITTER. It is a little wonder of most practical utility. In addition it contains room in back of book, conveniently ruled for registering % breeding services of boars. A handy pocket on inside of back cover, full size of page. A breeders' calendar for all farm animals on inside of front cover. Neat and tastefully bound in flexible cloth. Small enough to carry in your coat or hip pocket, or slip in an ordinary pigeon hole of your desk and large enough for any practical breeder.

#### Nothing Better Ever Devised! Nothing Better Ever Will Be!

Sold on an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money refunded on return of book, and no questions asked.

***************************

AG Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price—ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

The Handy Herd Book and the Kansas Farmer, one year, for \$1.75. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.

HAVING EXPENDED

#### MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

On Track and New Equipment

B. & O. S.-W.

A Perfect Track, The Short Line to Cincinnati, Through Cars to Louisville,

Observation Parlor Cars, Dining Cars, Meals a la Carte.

#### 3 Fast Daily Trains to the East 3

Lowest Rates to New York, with Stop-overs at Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

For additional information, ask any agent, or address

F. D. GILDERSLEEVE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., - St. Louis,

A. C. GOODRICH, Trav. Pass. Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

#### HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION

#### The Missouri Pacific Ry

Dates of sale: Feb. 2 and 16 | March 1 and 15, April 5 and 19.

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ARKANSAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, LOUISIANA

Rate one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Limit for return 21 days. Tickets will not be sold to Hot Springs, Ark For further information address

H. C. TOWNSEND,

G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo. Or call on F. E. NIPPS, Ticket Agent, Topeka, Kans.

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Any style glasses for \$1. Write for free examination sheet and illustrated catalogue. Battafaction sparanteed. B. H. Baker Co., 624 Kansas Ave., To pake, Kans.

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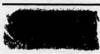
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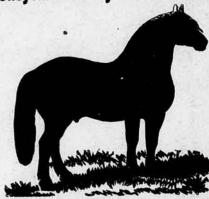
#### FOR SALE.

A few registered black French Draft or Percheron stallions, coming 3 years old, with plenty of bone and quality. All raised here on quality. All raised here on the farm.

I believe they are the best to of colts in this State. No trade.

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F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kans. Breeder of

#### PERCHERON HORSES and POLAND-CHINA HOGS

For Sale—Fifteen young stallions and a few mares, I aspection and correspondence invited.

A three months' course of VITA SYSTEM is guaranteed to cure (or MONEY REFUNDED) any disease peculiar to women except those requiring Surgical interference. Write to-day for free sample and full information.

THE VITA COMPANY, Hiswatha, Kan., U.S.A.

HORSES



SPRINGER @ STUBBS

The Leading Importers of French Draft, Belgian Draft and O L D E N B U R C

#### COACH HORSES

Have had twenty years' experience in the importing of horses in Iowa and Illinois. Now permanently located at the Denver Union Stock Yards, where we are always prepared to show the finest specimens of the breeds we import. Every animal selected by us personals, for his breeding and individual merit. Our Royal Belgian stations are the old Flemish Stock. Our French Draft Stallions are genuine, all from that German Duchy, so long famous for its Coach horses. We buy Coachers in no other part of Germany. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome.

Oldenburg Stallion-LANDESSOHN SPRINGER & STUBBS, Union Stock Yards, DENVER, COLO.



O. L. THISTLER,

CHAPMAN, KANS

### OAKLAV

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.

In 1903 we imported more First Prize Winners than all others combined. At the Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs and the International our Percherons won 19 First Prizes and Every Championship. The largest winning of any other importer was four firsts, in two of which classes we did not exhibit. Our winnings on Belgians and French Coachers were far in excess of those of any other exhibitor.

Greatest Collection Ever Got Together Now on Hand.

PERCHERONS, FRENCH COACHERS, Although our horses are better our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If a stallion is needed in your locality write us. Send for Catalogue E.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page Co., III

HORSES.

### Percheron Horses

### Registered Stallions For Sale

Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-grey; two black year-ling Percherons; four Shires, 8 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horses, 5- and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come at once for bargains.

SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS. SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS.

### ROBISON'S PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Percheron Herd headed by Casino (45462) 27880. Prise-winner Notional Show of France 1901. Winner of first prize at Missouri and Kansas State Fab. 8 1902. Shorthorn herd headed by Airdrie Viscount, a son of the great Lavender Viscount, champion of America in 1900 and 1901. Stock for sale. Address

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANS.

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21 Horses in Our September Importation.

Including five big wide-as-a-wagon Belgians. A grand total of 100 horses to select from. No better place to buy good stallions in America. A long string of 3-, 4-, and 5-year olds, all in the 2,000-lb, class. Good style, fine action, best of legs, feet and eyes. Lots of big, fine, home-bred young horses. Come and see them. Write when you can come

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#### Percheron and French Draft Horses.

We guarantee to show more bone, size and quality than any other firm in the United States. Samson, (Percheron 27238 and French Draft 6866) at head of stud. His present weight 1s 2,464 pounds. We can suit any man who wants first-class, up-to-date, stallions or mares.

Local and long distance phones.

PINE RIDGE STOCK FARM.

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### LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

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Western Branch, Sedalla, Mo.

Largest Importers in America of the German Coach, Percheron and Belgian Stallions. Our last Importation of 100 head arrived July 10, making three importations in 1903. We have won more prizes in 1902 and 1903 than all others combined. We have won every championship prize in coachers and drafters shown for.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have the prize-winners of America, we will sell as low as others that have inferior quality. We keep on hand a large number at our branch at Sedalia, Mo., and can suit any Western buyer there. We give a gilt edge guarantee on every horse that we sell and make terms to suit the buyer.

J. CROUCH & SON, Props., Lafayette, Ind.

### AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS



#### A Record of Superiority Never Approached.

At the International Live Stock Exposition 1903, one of our 2,200 pound stallions won first prize and champlonship. One of our sensational acting Coach stallions won first prize and champlonship. Four Percherons won first in collection. Our stallions entered into competition ten times and five times won first prize; none of our competitors in all these contests won more than one first prize. At the Great Annual Show at France, held at Evreux, June 1903, our stallions won first, second, third and fourth prizes in every Percheron stallion class; also won first as best collection.

At the Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France held at Nogent-le-Rotrou, June 1903, our stallions won every prizes in all. Two groups were made up of our exhibit on which we won first and second.

At the American Royal, 1903, our Percheron stallions won every first prize. One of our Percherons won championship. Fife of our Percheron won first as best collection. Our French Coach stallions were equally successful, winning every first prize and grand sweepstakes. One of our Percherons won three first prizes and first in collections.

At the Indiana State Fair our Percherons won three first prizes. Our French Coach stallions were equally successful, winning every first prize and grand sweepstakes. Our French Coach stallions won every possible prize. At the Kansas State Fair our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our Percheron an

#### McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES.

Well, well; Cheer up; Get Busy-Iams' peaches and cream are ripe. They were sensational "show horses" at the Nebraska State Fair. (He had a snap.) Had a whole barn full of prize-winners there. Iams won first on four-year-old Percheron in class of thirty-two (an easy victory). Also championship sweepstakes Percheron stallion ever all, and many more prizes. All the principal prizes in Percherons, Belgians, and Coachers. Iams kept his great 5100-lb. show pair and the best stallion in every class out of the Nebraska show-yard and were not shown for prizes. None of the special, train of 100 stallions received August 23, 1903, were shown at Nebraska State Fair, and among these he had the first and second prize four-year-old Percheron at largest French horse show at Chartres, and many Percheron winners at leading "horse shows," as well as winners at leading "horse shows." of Belgium and Germany. At Iams'

#### SWEEPSTAKES STUD

Visitors througed his barn'at Nebraska State Fair and said: Heilio Tem! Say, Iams has the best horse show I ever saw. Yes; see those four 2000-lb, two-year olds. Iams is a hot advertiser, but he has horses better than he advertises. Hello Mr.! I'm Zeke. Say, this is the best string of stallions I ever saw they are sure peaches and cream. See those six 2200-lb, three-year-olds—all alike, too. They are all wool and a yard wide, the "wide-as-a-wagon" sort.

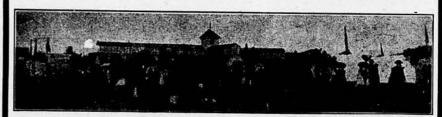
"Mother, this is Iams' great show of horses. His horses are all black and big ton fellows. He always has the best. Samanthy, here is Iams' show herd. Everybody wants to see his horses. We came from California to see Iams' 5100-lb, pair of stallions. That's them. They are the greatest pair in the U.S. Yes, and worth soing 2,000 miles to see. Hello Louie, here is Iams' 2400-lb. sweepstakes Percheren stallion over all. "Doc!" I don't wonder at his competitors wanting this horse barred out of the show-ring. He is a sure winner anywhere. Aitty, see those fine coachers of Iams'. Georgie, dear, they are lovely; they can look into the second story window. Yes, Kitty, Iams has more registered draft and coach stallions than any man in the U.S., and all good ones. Georgie, dear, buy your next stallion of Iams. His horses are much better than the one you paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for, and Iams only asks \$1,000 and \$1,500 for "toppers." Iams has

#### 147--BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS--147

90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no buyer, salesman or interpreters. Has no three to ten menas partners to share profits with. His twenty-two years successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,400 than are being sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by slick salesmen, or pay your fare and \$25 per day for trouble to see them, you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyers' fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye epener and catalogue. References: St. Paul Bank, First State Bank, and City National Bank.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.

## 60 English Shire and Percheron STALL



We won all first and sweepstakes on Shires and first and sweepstakes on Belgians at the last Nebraska State Fair. We were also big winners on Percherons in the 3-year-old and 4-year-old classes. All we ask is that we have the chance to show you our horses and quote you our prices before you buy. Our horses our thoroughly acclimated and not hog fat. Our guarantee the best and most liberal given. We will take your note at 6 per cent interest on 1 and 2 years' time, so that your horse has a chance to prove himself before you pay for him. If we don't show you the best horses at the least money on the most liberal terms, we will pay your railroad fare for coming to see us. Long distance phone No. 340. Call us up at our expence. Office in Lincoln hotel. Barn at 9th and R street.

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLEY COMPANY,

#### LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE CO., - A. L. SULLIVAN, Manager.



Our recent importation is doing elegant; gaining some flesh and becoming acclimated to this Western country. We can show the largest number of stallions of any concern in all the West, consisting of Percherons, English Shires, Belgians, German Coachers, etc.; over fifty to select from and all grand individuals. We are quoting low prices with the best of guarantees.

### SHIRES! SHIRES!

**HEFNER HAS** 10 Shire and Hackney Horses

On hand of last year's importation which he will sell on the following terms



One-half cash or bankable paper due in one year, with interest. Other half due when horse has earned it. You settle for one-half the horse only; the other half must run until the horse earns it. Just the terms you want. I mean to dispose of these horses at once to make room for October importation and I know the wide-awake buyers will be promptly on hand, as these horses are sure to suit. They are heavy-boned, massive, shapely horses, with two good ends and a good middle. Best of feet and action. These are 1,800 to 1,800-pound horses, each and every one fully guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Remember, you take no possible chances when you deal with Hefner. My terms should convince you that my horses are certainly right in every particular. I know they will suit you. These are 30 per cent better than "Top-Notchers," and just the sort "peddlers" are selling at \$3,000 to stock companies. Form your own stock company and come buy one of these grand Shires for your own use. I know my horses are the genuine, honest, reliable sort and cannot fail to please you and give the most satisfactory results; hence these unheard of terms. Write for information. Do so immediately, as these horses will soon go on these terms and prices.

O. O. HEFNER, Nebraska City, Nebraska,

## Grand Combination Sales

New Sale Pavilion, Ottawa, Kansas.

Wednesday, February 10th, 1904,

### SHORTHOR

From the herds of E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville; N. Manrose. Ottawa; C. S. Nevius, Chiles; C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa.

Thursday, February 11th, 1904,

### POLAND-CHINA

From the herds of Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmend; J. R. Killough & Son, Ottawa; C. S. Nevius, Chiles; J. N. Woods, Ottawa.

Remamber the dates and come. Catalogues and other information may be had of

DR. O. O. WOLF,

Ottawa, Kans.

J. R. KILLOUGH. Ottawa, Kans.



### HEREFORD **BREEDERS**



### FIFTH ANNUAL COMBINATION SALE

At Fine Stock Sale Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo.,

Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 23-24, 1904

## IIO-HEREFORDS-IIO

#### **CONTRIBUTORS:**

Jones Bros., Comiskey, Kans				18
Dr. Jas. E. Logan, Kansas City, Mo.				15
Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.				30
Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kans.				25
Robt. H Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans				2
W. B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo.		- 33		7
Steward & Hutcheon, Bolckow, Mo.				8
J. W. Wampler & Son, Brazilton, Kans	3.	- 10	•	2
Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans		•		2

For Catalogue Apply to



Gudgell & Simpson,

Independence, Mo.



#### FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF

### 45—Poland-China Brood Sows—45

at my farm, 3 1-2 miles northwest of Belleville, Kans., on Monday, February 15, 1904, at 1 o'Clock p. m. sharp.

This offering consists of 10 aged sows, 8 yearling fall gilts, and 27 spring gilts, every one a good one. They carry the blood lines of such noted sires as Chief Tecumseh 3d, Doyle's Tecumseh, Best On Earth, Chief I Know, and others. Bred to three grand ars, Belleville Chief, grandson of Chief Tecumseh 3d, Park's Tecumseh, son of 800-

Pound hog, Park's Spot, Proud Lamplighter, by the great outcross boar, Lamplighter. Write for catalogue after February 1. Parties from a distance stop at the Cunningham House at my expense. Free conveyance to and from farm. Send bids to either auctioneer in my care.

F. C. SWIERCINSKY, Prop., Belleville, Kans.

COL. JOHN BRENNAN, Esbon, Kans. Auctioneers. COL. A. S. ORR. Believille, Kans. D. D. BRAMWELL, Belleville, Kans., Clerk.

### STOCK SA

#### TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1904

60 head of extra good Jacks and Jenets, all black with white points, and all registered, 14 to 16 hands high. Several Missouri State Fair prize-winners.

4 Saddle Stallions.

30 head of good 3- and 4-year-old work mules.

SALE UNDER TENT WITH COM-FORTABLE SEATS AND FIRE.

Come and bring your friends. We shall be pleased to meet and take care of you free of charge. Write for catalogue. Respectfully,

Col. E. W. Stevens, Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. J. W. Sparks,

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L. M. MONSEES & SONS.

Smithton, Pettis Co., Mo.

### **PUBLIC SALE OF** 40 Head Standard-bred Trotting Horses

Thoroughbred Runners and Saddle Horses,

At Mt. Vernon Stock Farm, on February 18th, 1904.

In our New Sale Pavilion, regardless of weather.

In this sale we will undoubtedly sell some of the highest classed Standard Bred horses that will be offered at public auction in America this year. Their breeding can't be questioned; their quality is unsurpassed, being smooth, close made, strong boned, high acting sort, with such blood lines as the Wilkes' and Mambrinos coursing through their veins, claiming near kinship to John R. Gentry, Kanka Kee, Fanny V, E. M. R., and Edgar Ripple, can their blood lines be questioned? Our runners are by the noted Per Blaze by Imp. St. Blaze Adamant Dick Whittington. In this grand offering we will sell our stallion show team, Larned Boy and S. W. S., also Eva Hoover, by Myron McHenry, record 2:15.

MILAN BOY, out of the great brood mare, Pawnee Queen. Milan Boy's sire is that noted sire, Looking Forward, one of the greatest horses in the West. In fact we expect to make an offering that will be a credit to ourselves and a profit and joy to our purchasers.

Our past record is: We sold last year 32 horses for \$16,460.00, our yearlings alone averaging \$474.00. We hope to break the record this year by selling better horses. Farmer.

S. S. SPANGLER, Milan, Mo.

### Plant Trees For Posts

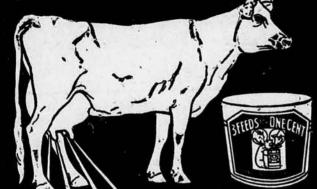
Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kansas.

CURED FOR LIFE.-Over 5,000 will testify. Names furnished on application. Absolute guarantee in all cases accepted. We also cure Cancer, Rupture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Piles, Fistula, and kindred diseases with one mild treatment.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DOCTORS, 912 Walnut St , Kansas City, Mo.

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#### DO YOU WANT MORE MILK?



### MADE HIS COWS GAIN 2 LBS. PER DAY

MILTON JUNCTION, WISCONSIN.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:-I made a test of "International Steck Food" on nine cows last spring, for 14 days, using the same amount of grain as I had been feeding them, and they gained 248 pounds in the 14 days. I will take my oath on this statement. "International Stock Food" also saved the life of Yours truly. T. McRAE, JR. one of my best cows.

We Have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine.

Increases the appetite, Aids Digestion and Assimilations of the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee, that its use the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that the grain eaten. We grain that the grain eaten.

## 0000 STOCK BOOK

BOOK COSTAGE 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture & Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on it. Six of Book is 6% by 9% inches. It cost us \$3000 to Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. They are all made from actual phand are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Hustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains are reversely of many very noted Animals. So it contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common disease you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and scientific and better than you can obtain in any other book regardless of price.

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fall and we agree to accept your plain written statement. You are to be user and also sole judge of results.

Guarantee



### COMBINATION S

At Kansas City, Mo., Fine Stock Sale Pavilion, February 17, 1904.

45---Head High-Class Aberdeen-Angus Cattle---45

From Some of the Representative Ploneer Herds of the Country.

ERYBODY From a Good Farmer HAS BUSINESS THERE

Families represented are COQUETTE, DRUMIN LUCY, QUEEN MOTHER, NOSEGAY, KINNARD FANNY, VINE OF TILLYFOUR, EASTER TULLOCH DUCHESS, VINE OF BOGHEAD, EASTER TULLOCH LUCY, JILT, and other desirable strains. This is not in any sense a cull sale, such as some that have been held at Kansas City in recent years, but a sale of good typical animals, reuxesenting the annual increase from our herds. As we contemplate making these sales an annual affair, we can not afford to offer anything but the very best, and in the best breeding condition. The females are an especially well-bred, useful lot, many of them with calves at foot and bred again, giving you a chance to secure three head at the price of one. Among the bulls are several herd-headers, capable of use in an especially well-bred, useful lot, many of them with calves at foot and bred again, giving you a chance to secure three head at the price of one. Among the bulls are several herd-headers, capable of use in an especially well-bred, useful lot, many of them with calves at foot and bred again, giving you a chance to secure three head at the price of one. Among the bulls are several herd-headers, capable of use in an especially well-bred, useful lot, many of them with calves at foot and bred again, giving you a chance to secure three head at the price of one. Among the bulls are several herd-headers, capable of use in an especially well-bred, useful lot, many of them with calves at foot and bred again, giving you a chance to secure three head at the price of one. Among the bulls are several herd-headers, capable of use in an especially well-bred, useful has a several herd-headers, capable of use in an especially well-bred, useful has a several herd-headers, capable of use in an especially well-bred, useful has a several herd-headers, capable of use in an especially well-bred, useful has a several herd-headers, capable of use in an especially well-bred, useful has a several herd-headers, capable of use in an especially well-bred, useful has a several herd-headers, capa

Jas. W. Sparks; J. N. Harshberger, Auctioneers.

BERRY LUCAS, Manager, HAMILTON, MISSOURI.

## **XLINE'S BROOD SOW SALE**

Tuesday, February 16, 1904, at Oak Grove, Mo.

### 60 Head - Choicely-bred Brood Sows - 60 Head

Consisting of 10 tried Brood Sows, 10 Last Fall Yearlings, and 40 Early, Growthy Spring Gilts, all bred to these three Herd Boars: SUNSHINE CHIEF 27155, STYLISH PERFECTION 29205, and PERFECT SUCCESS 30436. Sale will be held at Lumber Yard. No postponement on account of bad weather. Free entertainment for parties from a distance. Everybody invited to attend. SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

E. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Missouri.

Long Distance Telephone at Farm. Rural Route 17.

#### W. H. COTTINGHAM & SONS'

Eighth Annual Great Two Days' Stock Sale,

#### Wednesday, February 16th

1 p. m. 45-HORSES-45

Draft horses, single and double drivers brood mares, a choice lot, well bred and desirable.

#### McPherson, Kans., Feb. 16 and 17, 1904. Thursday, February 17th,

20—SHORTHORN CATTLE—20
Nine cows with calf or calf by side.
Eleven young bulls. Cows got by Gwendoline's Prince, Lavender's Best, and other noted sires.

40—POLAND-CHINA SOWS—40
Tried brood sows and gilts all safe in pig.

Write for catalogue giving breeding of cattle and hogs. Terms six months time, 3 per cent off for cash. No postmonement, on account of weather; will use our new sale barn one mile south of city. Free conveyance to parties from a distance.

Col. J. B. Thompson, Auctioneer.

## Strawberry Plants

We have enlarged our acreage and now carry nearly fifty varieties. We have also enlarged our packing shed, therefore, we will be able to fill all orders in best manner possible.

OUR RASPBERRY PLANTS are in fine shape; we can furnish all leading varieties; Sumberland, Munger, Gregg, Kansas, Nemaha, Loudon, Miller Red, and the Cardinal. Don't forget the Cumberland, it is the best. We have a good lot of grape vines. 100 VARIETIES OF CANNAS AND DAHLIAS.

#### Our prices are right. Send for catalogue. Elmhurst Nursery and Fruit Farm

M. E. CHANDLER, Proprietor.

Argentine, Kansas.