

KANSAS FARMER



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KANSAS FARMER.
 Established in 1863.
 Published every Thursday by the
KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS
 E. B. COWGILL.....President
 J. B. MCARFEE.....Vice President
 D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer
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 E. B. COWGILL.....Editor
 I. D. GRAHAM.....Associate Editor
 H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager
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ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of 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.
 Electrotype 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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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 and one new subscription 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.

After it was too late in the week to add more pages to this number of the KANSAS FARMER, it became evident that the demands of our advertising patrons for space would leave less room for reading than the editor considers his due. Several timely and well prepared articles are crowded over. The matter will be remedied next week by the addition of eight pages to the size of the paper.

A subscriber inquires whether it will pay to cook feed for fattening hogs. This question was much discussed years ago with the result that many tried it. Reports as to the effects were varied but in the majority of cases favorable to cooking. It is to be noted, however, that nearly all who began to cook discontinued the practice sooner or later. The largest feeders do not cook. Probably the advantages are not great enough to repay the added labor and care required.

A RATION QUESTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For fattening hogs what is the difference in food value between sixty pounds of shorts and sixty pounds of wheat ground fine? And for fat hogs, which has the greater value as a feed, 100 pounds of shorts or 60 pounds of ground wheat? A SUBSCRIBER. Wymore, Tex.

The digestible nutrients in the two feeds per 100 pounds are given in standard tables as follows:

	Protein.	Carbo- hyd.	Fats.	Total.
Wheat, lbs.....	10.2	69.2	1.7	81.1
Shorts, lbs.....	12.2	50.0	3.8	66.0

In buying and selling feeds the market places a valuation on protein at least ten times as high as it places on carbohydrates. Fats are valued at about double the prices of carbohydrates. Basing the calculation on the general market prices paid for feeds there is therefore not very much difference in the values of shorts and ground wheat for general feeding purposes. The difference is slightly in favor of the shorts. For fattening hogs, however, the difference is probably in favor of the ground wheat in about the ratio of weights of their digestible nutrients.

There are 81 pounds of digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of wheat, while there are but 66 pounds of digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of shorts. On the assumption that values are proportioned to weight of digestible nutrients, a value of 75 cents per 100 pounds of shorts gives a value of 92 cents per 100 pounds of wheat, or for 60 pounds of wheat the value would be 55.2 cents. These figures show an excess of value for the 100 pounds of shorts over the 60 pounds of wheat equal to 75—55.2=19.8 cents.

These estimates are based on general and not on specific experimental data.

The price one can afford to pay for a feed depends greatly on what he has to use with it. If the correspondent has plenty of alfalfa to go with the feed, the wheat is worth relatively more to him. If, however, the wheat or shorts is to be fed with corn, it will be better to buy shorts than wheat at the same price, to go with the corn.

The balanced ration is the economical ration. The problems in feeding revolve around the cost of balancing the ration. Feeds may be classified as (1) those which have a deficiency of digestible protein and (2) those which have an excess of digestible protein. True there are some feeds such as oats, which contain the digestible ingredients in about the right proportion for many kinds of stock, but the value of these feeds has received such general recognition that the market prices are high. Of the two classes of feed mentioned, those deficient in digestible protein are, or have been until recently, far more abundant than those containing excess of digestible protein. The introduction of alfalfa, cow-peas, soy-beans and other leguminous crops has done much to increase the availability of protein.

It may be stated in general that leguminous plants contain excess of protein while, most plants producing cereals, as well as most grasses, are deficient in protein. It is therefore well to feed a ration composed of part legumes and part cereals. Exact computations may be made of the portions of any given feeds that ought to be used for any kind of stock. This involves the use of tables of analysis, but with these and their use, the progressive farmer who keeps up to date will familiarize himself. The KANSAS FARMER proposes in the near future to publish such tables and to illustrate their use in the preparation of economical rations.

STOCK-BREEDERS' ANNUAL FOR 1903.

About March 1, 1903, the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association will issue the Stock-Breeders' Annual for 1903. It will contain a complete report of the thirteenth annual meeting, the best ever held, also the classified Kansas Breeders' Directory of about 1,000 breeders in over 90 counties in Kansas. A larger edition than usual will be gotten out this year, as the present Legislature contemplates providing a State appropriation for that purpose.

The membership should be increased to one thousand by March 1, 1903, as after that date it will be too late to get your name and class of stock in the classified Kansas Breeders' Directory.

Every stockman interested in pure-bred stock or improved methods of breeding and feeding is urged to become a member for 1903. You can become a member for 1903 for only one dollar. It is proposed to materially advance the initiatory fee for next year and the present time is the only opportunity to become identified with this great organization for the present nominal fee. The benefits received are worth many times the cost. In sending in your dollar be sure to mention the class of stock you breed, the number you own, also what you have for sale or wish to buy this spring. Address H. A. Heath, secretary Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kans.

OKLAHOMA IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Adopting as a suggestion the wonderful success attained by the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, the breeders of Oklahoma have organized a like institution which seems endowed with sufficient vitality and enthusiasm to make it great. On Wednesday evening, February 11, the association met in its second annual session in the chamber of commerce at Oklahoma City. There was a good

attendance, though probably not so good as there would have been had there not been so many other attractions in the city at the time. A number of excellent speeches were made which had the merit of being to the point, and extremely well adapted to the encouragement of that enthusiasm which wins success. Our space will not allow an extended report in this issue. The names of the officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Prof. F. C. Burtis, Agricultural College, Stillwater; vice-presidents, C. S. Williams, North End; Q. L. Jewett, Coyle; J. L. Hughes, Claud; C. W. Barnes, Cereal; E. E. Alkire, Lexington; secretary-treasurer, E. Bracht, Oklahoma City. Executive committee, Frank D. Northrup, Oklahoma City; Ralph Smith, Perkins; M. A. Watkins, Enid. Mr. John D. Snyder, of Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans., was present and extended a greeting from the Kansas Association to its younger sister on the south. The association is officered by good men and we predict a creditable future for it.

ALFALFA FOR THE BREEDING HORSE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper if alfalfa hay is injurious to be fed to a stallion, along with other hay, before or during the breeding season. A. M. SCOTT. Pottawatomie County.

On account of its diuretic effects upon horses many horsemen are timid about feeding it in large quantities. One of the old English reports on "Lucerne" states that it is "extremely good for horses." In Kansas, the disease called azoturia has been reported from the excessive and long-continued use of alfalfa for horses.

The KANSAS FARMER has received no reports of the use of alfalfa in the manner suggested by Mr. Scott, and, in the absence of such experience, would advise that it be used sparingly and the effects carefully observed. The effects to be looked for are increase of urine and the tendency to sweat when the animal is exercised.

Some of the Colorado sheep-breeders have reported notable increase in the percentage of lambs produced from sheep bred on alfalfa. Whether similar advantages are to be expected in the case of horses is largely a matter of conjecture.

POULTRY ADVERTISING.

One of the most marvelous things in the advertising experience in the KANSAS FARMER is the amount of returns received by our poultry advertisers, which indicates that our readers comprise new and anxious buyers of pure-bred poultry of all classes. Every day this office is in receipt of letters from poultry advertisers, giving what to us seems marvelous results for the little money invested. An example in the mail at this writing is similar to many others. It is from Mrs. Fred Cowley, of Columbus, Kans., who writes: "The first issue of your paper brought me fourteen inquiries for turkeys and ducks. I am more than pleased with the KANSAS FARMER as an advertising medium."

THE OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

During the week ending February 14, there was held an annual meeting of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, which was a notable one both for the association and for that wonderful city, Oklahoma City, in which it was (Continued on page 205.)

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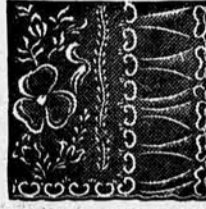
and save 15 to 40 per cent on everything you use. It can be done. Over 375,000 wide-awake, careful buyers sent us their orders last month and got high-grade, honest merchandise—the kind it pays to buy—at a big saving over usual prices. They were the people who knew the value of a dollar saved. You, too, can do it. **A FEW SPECIMEN VALUES** are here shown, selected from our 1100-page catalogue, which contains pictures and prices on 70,000 articles of everyday use.



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Our 2 Million Customers are the best endorsement of our goods, prices and methods. **Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave. & Madison Street, Chicago. 18**

WELLSVILLE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Following are some of the excellent papers read at the Wellsville, Franklin County, Farmers' Institute, held February 4 and 5, 1903:

How Shall the Farmer Learn What He Should Know?

PRESIDENT'S OPENING ADDRESS—I. D. HIBNER, GARDNER.

First of all thanking you for the compliment in your choice of chairman, I can not do less than promise to exercise to its utmost, my untrained ability (in presiding over this body) to direct your deliberations to the best possible results; and I beg you to realize that the need of our efforts in advancing the interests of agriculture is so great, and the time allotted to us so brief, that it becomes our moral duty to make the best most of every moment, and accomplish all that it is possible for us to accomplish in the limited time at our command.

There are many suggestions I would like to make regarding the importance of our work, the great field that lies open before us needing our councils, and my own judgment as to the best methods to pursue, but I must promise to be brief and not tire you.

As I see it, the book of agriculture, like the divine volume, derived as they both are from the revealing and creative powers of the same infinite God, is inexhaustible and can be developed and enlarged by the specialist, the genius, and the devotee of knowledge, even to the end of time.

The diversities and possibilities of plant life have already staggered the genius and exhausted the energies of the most able, brave, and determined investigators, until hand was paralyzed and brain benumbed; and even then they were constrained to admit that they had merely wandered along the border-land of this great field of creation, and asked others to take up the work where they had left off, so that some time in the future, the reading world might have an opportunity to gain an approximate knowledge of plants and plant life.

NEEDS OF THE FARMER.

It is true that the needs of the farmer do not demand that he should become familiar with any save a small part of the vegetable kingdom; yet, when you consider the food-plants only that are adapted to our soil and climate, including orchard and vine, then every flower of the garden, and house-plant that beautifies our home, and add to this the multitude, variety, and wonderful persistency of what we term weeds, that must be fought and held in check, you have a list of plant-life alone, far too great for any one mind to learn, and grasp all the essential conditions of each plant, how best to foster and cultivate, what are its special enemies in fungus and insect life, how best to protect it from these destroyers, its proper soil and seasons, its best varieties and preserving modes, and on, and on, ad infinitum, there does seem to be no end to what a farmer must know in order to arrive at best results.

Surely a farmer to-day should not attempt to cover the whole round of agriculture, horticulture, and stock-raising, or even hope to be equally suc-

cessful with those who take special lines; for while the capacity and energy of different minds and men greatly vary, yet no one mortal at this age and time in life can sufficiently grasp and control the essential conditions of each plant and brute, and give all the attention and treatment that will produce best results. I say "at this age and time in life," for surely some of us can remember when we had to bury the seed in the virgin soil and return at harvest time to gather the crop; when the yield of the fruit-tree only increased with age, and blight and scale were unknown; when the apple-tree bloomed and ripened its fruit without chemical mixture for its leaf, or dust for the borer that was sapping its roots, for the destroying insect and deadly fungus had not found their way across the sea, and the devouring locust, chinch-bug, and army-worm were strangers to our land.

It is true, the necessities of life did not come even then without a struggle. Wild nature had to be subdued, tamed, and trained to the service of man. At no time in the entire history of agriculture can the producer claim that he has defeated the divine law that tells us "By the sweat of the face we shall eat bread." Providence has ever been careful to provide conditions so that this law, necessitating human industry and activity, will never be violated. Most assuredly, with the discovery and development of the West, with all the advantages of invention, improved labor-saving machinery, steam and electricity, one farmer could have produced enough in one year to support five, had not some evil spirit followed fast in the wake of progress and scattered his pestilential seeds.

SHOULD BECOME SPECIALISTS.

While fifty years of progress has revolutionized agriculture, nevertheless the farmer who prepares his ground and plants his crop to-day, has one continual battle, taxing his energies, and oftentimes exhausting his knowledge of science and chemistry, before he markets that crop.

That is why I think the time has now come when farmers, like all other trades and callings, must become specialists, and devote their efforts to certain lines in order to be successful. There was a time when physical energy was considered the important factor in farming, but now "the know how" is the essential to success. We find that in medicine, surgery, civil engineering, mechanics, etc., it is necessary to be a specialist in order to succeed, and the preeminently successful are always of this class; so the farmer need not hope to escape from the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest. The complicated conditions that are forcing agriculture into line with other callings are even more imperative than those governing the professions, since every standard work on agriculture will tell you that the farmer should know the exact chemistry of the soil, and what fertilizers to apply to make the proper plant-food for each variety of crop. He should know the nature of each pest or destroying insect, and the chemical treatment that will destroy it, and when and how to apply the same. He should know the feeding and flesh-producing qualities of each variety of

grain, and the time and quantities to feed to produce desired results; and you can continue until you have covered nearly the entire round of the physical sciences.

This, then, is the needed education of the hour for the agriculturist, and I feel that an institute like this could accomplish by far the greater amount of good by devising the best ways and means to give this education to our people, rather than to attempt the impossible, the imparting of it during a few sessions of our institute; and I wish the subject of how best to teach agriculture to the masses, could be made one of the topics to be discussed by this assemblage.

AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE.

Will you spare me the time to barely touch this subject in an advisory way? For it is certainly our duty to look the situation squarely in the face and clearly understand present conditions. Our Government, our States, our agricultural colleges and journals have done their whole duty, and their long and faithful labors have filled our homes, our libraries, and our book shelves with volumes, tracts, and publications of the very choicest, practical, and scientific information on every branch of horticulture, agriculture, and stock-raising. These productions have cost millions of money, and the lifetime efforts of many of our most able teachers and writers; and the mill is still grinding on. Yet, I will venture to say that 90 per cent of all this precious literature lies upon our shelves, covered with the dust of the passing years, with no well-thumbed pages nor turned-down leaves, nor book-marks that indicate use.

Within these volumes are stored a wealth of information that would redeem agriculture, and bring it to the highest possible standard, were it only possible to induce every farmer to become a practical student of this literature; and to accomplish this feat should certainly be the leading thought and purpose of every institute and agricultural meeting.

Let me be plain with this people. It is easy to say that it is the fault of the farmer who receives them if the reports are not studied, but is this statement true? Is it human nature? Is it human history? Is it the record of our race?

I venture to say that you might supply every home in our land with school books, and yet if you did not call our children together in the little white schoolhouses, and employ competent teachers to instruct them, and afford them that inspiration that only comes with the conflict of mind with mind, the schoolbooks would gather the dust of ages on the shelves in a majority of our homes, and our children grow up untaught, and woefully neglected. I venture the assertion that you may fill our homes with Bibles and our libraries with the divine laws, yet, without the influence of preachers, church organizations, and Sunday schools, where religious sentiments can be inspired and cultivated, as education is in our secular schools, we would degenerate into a race of infidels.

THE GRANGE THE SCHOOL FOR FARMERS.

Then why plead the study of agriculture is an exception? Men and wo-

men are only grown-up boys and girls, and the laws of influential instruction remain the same. There lies dormant in the human breast, a latent fire, that can only be enkindled by human voice and human tongue, and the friction of mind with mind; that can only be quickened into life, and blaze and glow through the mysterious magnetic influence that one human being has over another. The spirit of liberty and constitutional government received its inspiration mainly through conventions of the people; and this has been the key to every reform, from the Great Charter of England to our own Declaration of Independence, and we find it just as true through every period of the world's history. It was this mysterious power that saved Ninevah so many centuries ago, when the voice of that grand old prophet rang along its highways and byways crying, "Yet forty days and Ninevah will be overthrown;" and I feel sure that had the same warning been emblazoned upon its walls along its main thoroughfares it would not have awakened the people, nor saved that city from its impending doom. The command of the great Teacher was "Go preach the gospel;" "Go tell the people;" and the lesson contained in this thought is the one that I would like to make impressive to-day.

It is true there is an occasional "book worm" or recluse student, who, like a meteor in the upper ether, goes careering through space in his eccentric orbit and fairly lights up the world; but this is the exception, and should not be a part of the pleadings in this case.

As you all know, we farmers are a miscellaneous mixture. While many of us were "to the manor born," yet a large percentage among us have drifted in from the various other trades and callings, making our education not only more difficult, but at the same time more essential to our common success.

I have already referred to the immense outlay of money and effort to produce the agricultural literature that lies on our shelves to-day, while not one-tenth of this information is in our brains or being worked out in the lives of our people. What a waste is this! and how can we "bring the regiment up to the flag?" I have laid my plans before you, and I honestly believe it can only be accomplished through gregarious conditions, congregated masses, weekly night schools, where mind meets mind in intellectual conflict in the intensity of discussion, where every branch of agriculture and every advanced idea can be freely discussed and thoroughly impressed upon the mind.

This is why I am such an earnest advocate of the Grange movement; for this purpose it was called into existence; and to educate, elevate, and advance agriculture is the fundamental principle of the order.

It has been tempted, and no doubt, at times, wavered in the infancy of its existence, for there were designing men in its ranks who thought they could use it; but it has stood the test, and grown into manhood; and its

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decks are clean, and its life's mission is to redeem agriculture.

Could that middle wall of prejudice but be broken down, could the Grange but have the confidence of all our farmers as its present efforts merit, it would become a master power in "bringing the regiment up to the flag;" for the standard productions of our agricultural colleges and departments would be its schoolbooks and library, and their most practical suggestions could be constantly discussed in the forum of the Grange.

Either through this or some other form of organization we must establish a constant, living, farmers' institute, or the golden wealth of our agricultural literature will be as useless to us as the precious metals that lie buried in our mother earth.

Leaks on the Farm.

C. C. WATERS, WELLSVILLE.

By leaks on the farm is meant the losses that might by proper means be prevented. They are found on most if not all farms. They are of many kinds. They occur in all countries but probably they are most abundant and largest in newly settled, partly developed, fertile countries such as ours. Possibly all occupations and professions have their leaks—small holes through which slowly but steadily escape more or less of the profits of the business; but most certainly no other business has so many and such large leaks as that of farming; indeed it is doubtful if any other business would stand the great losses that farmers habitually suffer through carelessness and negligence. Allow me to remark here that I have no intention of directing a tirade of abuse at others. The observations herein made are taken, for the most part, on my own farm. The inquiries made are questions that have come to me, and this paper was prepared from a desire to learn and improve in my own farm management, rather than from any unselfish desire for the betterment of my fellow farmers, or a wish to berate them.

ONE OF THE LARGEST LEAKS

on most farms is that insidious one, waste of manure. What is manure worth? How much do you haul out each year? How much could you haul out if you saved all you might? Many experiments have been conducted to determine the amount and value of manure made by the different classes of farm animals. Much care has been taken and much money spent in making these experiments, and their accuracy can not be questioned; but for me to go into details would be tedious and unprofitable. Besides, their estimates of value would scarcely be believed. Any farmer upon a little reflection would be willing to admit, that if all of the manure dropped by farm animals could be saved and applied to the land, the amount would be very large. Farmers in States farther east annually spend large sums of money for commercial fertilizers. We are told that year by year their sale is moving westward. So large have these sales become that the value of any fertilizer is determined by the amount of certain elements that it contains. And the value of these elements does not vary more than other commercial commodities. Estimating the value of farm manure by the amount of these elements which it contains we are told that in one year a horse produces an amount of manure worth \$27; each head of cattle, \$19; and each hog, \$12. Considering these figures somewhat too high, Professor Roberts has suggested \$250 as a conservative estimate of the manure produced, during the seven winter months on a small farm carrying four horses, twenty cows, fifty sheep, and ten pigs. While some may think even these figures too high, no thoughtful, observant farmer doubts that manure is valuable. In fact, manure is the farm. If manure is being wasted, the farm is being wasted. If your manure runs off into the nearest ravine with each rain it is only another way of saying that your farm is slowly but surely slipping away from you. Armsby says that "The farmer who sells a ton of hay, for example, sells in this ton of hay fertilizing ingredients which, if purchased in the form of commercial fertilizers, would cost him about \$5.10; that, if he sells 2,000 pounds of wheat, he sells an amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, which it would cost him \$7.91 to replace in his soil in the form of commercial fertilizers. Or, looking at it from a somewhat different standpoint, a farmer who sells, for example, \$10 worth of wheat, sells with it about \$2.63 worth of the fertility of his soil. In other words, when he receives his \$10 this amount does not represent the net receipts of the trans-

action for he has parted with \$2.63 worth of his capital, that is, of the stored-up fertility of his soil, and if he does not take this into the account he makes the same mistake a merchant would, should he estimate his profits by the amount of cash which he received, and neglect to 'take account of stock.'

"If the farmer, instead of selling off his crops, feeds them to live stock on the farm as far as possible, a large proportion of this fertility, as has been shown above, is retained on the farm; and if the business of stock feeding is carried to the point where feed is purchased in addition to that grown on the farm, a considerable addition may, in this way, be made to the fertility of the farm at an almost nominal cost, since it is assumed that feed will not be bought unless its feeding value will at least pay its cost. This commendable system of indirect purchase of fertilizers in feeding stuffs is practiced largely in England and other European countries, and accounts for no small share of the profits of stock-raising in those countries.

"But it is evident that these advantages will not be secured unless the manure produced is carefully saved and used."

SAVING AND USING MANURE.

Only a superficial view is necessary to show that very often, if not usually, very little thought is given to ways and means of preserving this valuable product. Instances are on record of men moving their stables rather than haul out their manure. Once on visiting a certain farmer in the early spring I found him hauling manure out of a large basement under a barn. The manure was mud, knee deep. He explained apologetically that he usually did not haul out his manure until along in the summer as there was not much more than half as much weight then. But that it had got so bad that he had to clean it out. Those cattle went down to the pond and drank two or three barrels of water and just came up there and emptied it all out. You would have supposed that manure was one of the drawbacks, a hindrance, a necessary evil, a job that was to be performed with the least possible labor, rather than a valuable resource. If you had questioned him he would probably have admitted that it was valuable. Yet his usual method of handling it allows much of its value to be lost. But that method, namely, hauling the winter manure the next summer or fall, is perhaps a common practice.

Again, it is a common sight, in riding through the country, to see piles of manure that has been thrown out of the doors or windows, lying directly under the eaves of a barn where it receives the accumulated water from the roof at every rainfall.

Are these ways of handling manure the best? After conducting a series of experiments at our agricultural college at Manhattan, Prof. Sheldon says: "The moral which the experiments plainly emphasize is, that farm-yard manures must be hauled to the field in the spring; otherwise, the loss is sure to be very great, the waste in the course of six months amounting to fully one-half the gross manure, and nearly 40 per cent of the nitrogen that it contained."

Many similar experiments have been conducted by other men and similar conclusions arrived at. Prof. Bailey says: "Some of the most valuable constituents of manure are soluble and are therefore removed by water. Consequently manures should be housed to protect them from rain. If it can not be sheltered, it should be spread in the fields as fast as made. There is practically no loss of plant-food from evaporation, and the part which leaches is caught by the soil." Quoting Roberts again: "At many a farmstead conditions are found which at first glance appear to have been brought about by a well-laid plan persistently carried out for wasting manures, thereby obviating the labor and expense of removing them to the fields. The manures are thrown out of windows under the great eaves of the wide-extending roof, or out of the stable door, where, during a portion or all of the rainy months, they are leached into the streams and the fine particles washed over large areas or partially burned by self-generated heat, and robbed of the larger portion of their potential nitrogen. Washed by the rains, dried by the winds, burned by slow combustion, rooted over by swine, punched into the mud by the hoofs of animals, and scratched into the fence corners by the ever-industrious dung-hill fowls, is it any wonder that this mixture of mud, water, and leached manure is described as the 'at-

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tenuated corpse from which the spirit has long since departed?"

EUROPEAN METHODS.

In many, if not all European countries, much greater care is taken to preserve manure than in the United States. One method commonly employed in France is thus described: "The manure is placed on slightly inclined plats of packed earth or cement, so arranged that the leachings drain out into a pit from which they are pumped up and distributed over the manure heap. It is usual to provide two manure plats so arranged that when one is full, when the manure is eight to ten feet high it may be allowed to ferment undisturbed, while the other is used. The manure is carried from the stables to the top of the manure heap in wheelbarrows over an inclined plane of boards. Care is also taken to smooth down the sides of the heap to prevent the too free access of air and the loss of leachings."

This method is given, not in the expectation that it will be considered a good one to adopt here, but to show how much thought and labor are expended in other places to preserve manure. While it is expensive both in the necessary equipment and in labor, yet it can be easily seen that it would result in a fine quality of manure. Many other methods might be described varying largely in the amount of labor necessary as well as buildings, water-tight floors, etc. Any farmer takes a long step in advance when he realizes the value of the manure made on his farm and plans to preserve as much of it as his circumstances will permit.

OTHER METHODS.

In considering methods of preserving manure it should be borne in mind that the liquid manure is also valuable. Indeed, we are told that it contains a much larger percentage of nitrogen than the solid manure; and nitrogen is probably the element that we need to preserve most of all. Under the conditions common to this part of the country the liberal use of bedding is the cheapest and best method of pre-

serving liquid manure. Many stacks of straw are allowed to stand and rot down. If they were hauled to the barn and sheds, and used as bedding during the winter, the stock would be much more comfortable, and much of the manure would be saved that now is lost. A Government bulletin recommends that "In cases where different kinds of animals are kept, one of the most effective means of securing moderate and uniform fermentation of the manure-heap is to see that the moist 'cold' cow- and pig-manure is intimately mixed with the dry 'hot' horse- and sheep-dung. The former makes the heap more moist, and checks the too rapid fermentation and 'fire-fanging' of the latter." Let me give an illustration where this method was used. "From October 1, 1884, to March 2, 1885, 191 tons of mixed manure from horses and cattle accumulated in the covered barnyard at Cornell University. This manure was the product of 12 spring calves, 7 winter calves, 24 cows, 1 bull, 12 horses, and 1 colt for the five months. It was well compacted by the tramping of the cattle, which were kept for the greater part of each day in the covered yard." Nearly 200 tons of manure in five months from 44 cattle and 13 horses. Yet many of us with an equivalent amount of stock would not save one-fourth that amount. Notice that this manure was kept under cover, which prevented much of the loss that would otherwise have resulted from exposure to sun, rain, and wind. And another thing, the stock was well bedded, which saved the liquid manure.

Along the same line let me mention an incident in my own experience. One winter I was milking nine or ten cows. They were tied at night. Just back of their stable was a shed in which other cattle took shelter at their pleasure. During the winter, I bedded the cows liberally with straw, and cleaned their stable out daily into the shed back of them. Of course the other cattle also added to the accumulation. No accurate account was kept of the number of loads of manure or of the number of cattle running loose in the shed. I can only say that during the winter a

great amount of manure accumulated in that shed. It looked as if it were going to get full. Visitors would smile, and my own family made fun of it. My time to smile came when the manure was hauled out into the field.

Another leak common to many farms, aggregating many dollars of loss annually, is the care, or rather, the lack of care given to farm machinery. A hundred years ago, farming was conducted with the use of but little machinery, and the little used was inexpensive. But machine after machine has been invented to lighten the farmer's labors, and enable him to accomplish more. In the early days, before the great prairies of the Mississippi Valley were broken, when only the timbered country along the Atlantic Ocean was settled, building material was cheap and abundant, and the amount of machinery being small, places for sheltering it when not in use were easily found. But conditions in the early history of this State were entirely different. Building material was scarce and high. Land was cheap and abundant. The more that could be farmed the larger crops could be raised. Naturally, a great amount of machinery was used to take the place of hired labor. A man who, in the East, would place every piece of machinery carefully under shelter when not in use, soon fell into the habit of sheltering nothing.

EXPOSED MACHINERY.

Our climate is especially severe on exposed machinery. Our hot suns and drying winds will peel off the paint and shrink the wooden parts of any machine exposed to its withering force, while rain and snow rust the iron parts, weaken where strength is needed, and corrode the polished surfaces. Allowing machinery to stand exposed to the weather is often a matter of habit and carelessness; oftentimes a machine being allowed to be exposed when but a few moments would be required to put it away, and when a place is at hand. I once saw lying in a farmer's woodyard a good saw, one of those commonly known as a "one-man saw, that usually sell at about \$2. It was lying half covered with chips and dirt, and wholly covered with rust, and had evidently been lying there for weeks if not for months. Moreover, it lay in plain sight, not twenty feet from the path which led from that man's house to his barn. Not long ago I saw a new plow, one that had never been used, lying on the ground in plain sight, not ten feet from a wagon-shed, and it had evidently been lying there for a long time. Similar cases might be multiplied indefinitely. I have sighted these because in each case one minute, if not less, would have been amply sufficient to have placed a valuable tool under shelter. The shelter was at hand and the tool was evidently depreciating in value, nor could the owner plead that he did not know of its being exposed. It is a common sight to see all classes of farm implements standing where there is no presence of shelter. Possibly the poor can not afford to build sheds, and the rich can not afford the loss of the machine. Grain-binders, hay-loaders, corn-binders, as well as cheaper machines are "Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew," and when in a few years they wear out, "Why, they don't make machines as good as they used to." Possibly they do not, but that is only another reason for giving them the best possible care. Much of the highest priced machinery is in use only a few weeks, often only a few days in the year. Is there any doubt that, if allowed to stand exposed to the weather for the rest of the year, it will lose more by exposure than by use? If that is the case, would not good care double the life of a machine, or, in other words, would not one machine with good care last as long as two without good care? And if so, is not this the cheapest way to buy the second machine? A good tool-shed will undoubtedly cost money, especially if built in a substantial manner of new lumber; but it will last a long time and protect machinery of many times its value. Allow me to make a few suggestions. I do not think that usually about a barn, either in the driveway, or in a shed attached, is a good place for machinery. In case of fire the loss may be very large. In the driveway it is often in the way, and must be removed in haying time. The most convenient shed I ever saw was much longer than wide. One side was composed almost wholly of doors. This made it convenient to put machinery in, and one machine could be taken out without moving everything else in the shed. It is important to have a shed so arranged that a machine may be put in it without much labor, otherwise few men will

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take the necessary time to put it away when work is pressing. As a result it stands day after day until weeks and finally months pass before a convenient time is found.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF LOSS

on many farms is the loss occasioned by failing to do a particular piece of work at just the time it ought to be done. Usually the cause is that the farmer undertakes to do more than the force he has can do. He does not make proper allowance for time lost through rainy days, sore shoulders, horses worked down, accidents, breakages, and numberless other things that will interfere with the work. The amount of this leak can not easily be estimated. Much is lost when corn is planted two weeks later than it should have been, or when the ground for lack of time was not put in as good shape as it should be, or when it is not cultivated as early as it should have been by a week, or the later cultivations do not follow as closely as they should. How much loss in value does the farmer realize from hay that is cut one or two weeks later than he would have realized had it been cut at the right time? How much does he lose by letting a crop of oats, flax, or wheat stand a week or ten days too long? Oftentimes the margin of profit in these crops is small at best, and any unnecessary loss comes off of the profits. Through a rush of work, the roadsides are not mowed when they should be and large crops of weeds grow up and go to seed. The hedges are not trimmed in time and they grow tall and unsightly and an extra amount of labor is then required to trim them. The front yard and adjacent to the house is neglected and the farm lacks that thrifty, well-kept appearance of the man who always does everything on time. Manure is allowed to accumulate and waste, machinery is not put away as soon as it should be and rapidly depreciates in value. The cockle-burs are allowed to stand a little too long in the cornfield and go to seed. The spring crop of pigs or calves are not attended to as soon as they should be, and a larger loss than necessary follows. Nearly every operation connected with the business sooner or later is apologized for with "We got busy at something or other and by the time we got around to this it was too late." There can be little question that it constitutes one of the most serious leaks on the farm. What is the remedy? Do you expect me to say, "Pitch into the work and keep up with it"? Well that depends—that might do for the man who has not been working as hard as he should. But probably the average farmer works hard enough—perhaps too hard. If you have been working as hard as you wish to and are continually behind with your work, either lay out to do less work next year, or hire more help. You say you must raise that much crop in order to make both ends meet, and that you can not afford to hire more help. I say you can not afford to raise a crop and lose a large per centage of it by neglect. I think the leaks I have mentioned are so common and so large that if they were stopped on all farms

the results would be marvelous. They are the most common and most serious.

LOSS OF OPPORTUNITY.

But I wish to mention one more. This one is not a loss of what we have, but a loss of opportunity to make more of ourselves, and more off our farms. A chance gone by. What do you do with your spare moments? With your evenings? You do not work all of the time. What do you do while you are resting? You send your children to school that they may learn. Why do you not put in a part of your time in the same way? By steady systematic effort a man once read the books of a large library by giving just twenty minutes each day to reading. What could not one of us who had a strong, earnest desire for knowledge accomplish by giving leisure hours to steady, systematic study? How much better could we conduct our farms if we would give one hour per day to the study of farm management! How much better corn we could raise if we would give one hour per day to the study of that great cereal! How much better stock we would raise if we would make a careful study of stock-breeding and feeding! We would be well repaid not only in dollars and cents, better corn, better hogs, better horses, and better cattle, but we would find ourselves better men and women, better citizens of the grandest State now on earth. In time gone by it has been said: "Any fool can farm." If by farming is meant conducting a farm so as to make a decent livelihood and a respectable citizen, perhaps it never was true, certainly it is not true now. Not long ago, Prof. Cottrell resigned his position at the State Agricultural College to assume the management of a large farm. He was already receiving a large salary; the supposition is that he would not have left that position for one less profitable. He was wanted on that large farm, not for his muscular ability; they probably could have hired men by the dozen, stronger than he, at one tenth of his salary. They wanted his brains, his head, his ideas, his thought, his ability to plan and manage; his knowledge of crops and how to grow them; of stock, how to raise it and fit it for market. And what was needed on that large farm is just what is needed on every farm in the State of Kansas, be it large or small.

We live at a time and in a country where men are learning and putting their knowledge into practical use. A time of new ideas, when science is lending herself to agriculture. Our land is continually advancing in value, and that means that there must be a continual increase in value produced from that land. We must farm better than our fathers did, or than we used to. There is continually increasing competition, and the standard of excellence is being advanced from year to year. In this new time leaks must be found and stopped, sources of loss located and corrected. Manure must be saved and utilized; implements, tools and machinery housed and taken care of, the odd moments must be improved and the brain made to do an increasing amount of the work of the farm.

The Meat Trust, Packing-House Merger, and Kansas City Live-Stock Exchange.

G. W. WALDREN, PRESIDENT KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK EXCHANGE.

When your executive committee approached me I was given to understand that I would not be confined to any specific argument on any given subject, and therefore give you my humble opinion, very hurriedly prepared, on three matters of vital interest to the producer, viz., the meat trust, packing-house merger, and Kansas City Live-Stock Exchange.

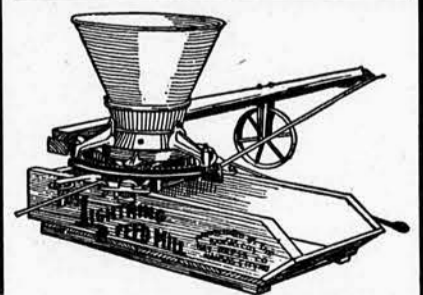
I recall very vividly one among my very limited number of public addresses. My subject was, "The Live-Stock Industry in Its Relation to the Drouth of 1901," delivered before the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, held in Chicago, in December of 1901.

Unfortunately I drew a picture of calamity attending a severe drouth in this great State. In consequence, the Hon. F. D. Coburn, the efficient secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, gave me a newspaper drubbing, which had the good effect of making me very cautious in public addresses, also much free advertising.

From an experience covering a period of thirty years of active service in handling live stock, much has been noted in the wonderful evolution of this important industry, from the first, when the packing industry was limited to hogs, to the present, when every animal produced on the farm for the consumption of mankind, as well as the game offered by our prairies and forests, is slaughtered.

No season of the year but what the cold storage departments of the great packing houses can be drawn upon for meat products other than beef, mutton, veal and pork. If you don't see what you want in an up-to-date packing house, ask for it, as its hidden treasures reveal every kind of game known; and while the great market centers afford continuous demand for your beef, mutton, pork and veal, your woods and farms furnish the prairie chickens, quails, plovers, rabbits, squirrels, chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese. You also have a ready market for milk, cream, butter, eggs and fruit of every variety. There is absolutely

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ODE FOR WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

Welcome to the day returning,
Dearest still as ages flow.
While the torch of faith is burning,

Hear the tale of youthful glory,
While of Britain's rescued band.
Friend and foe repeat the story,

Look! the shadow on the dial
Marks the hem of deadlier strife;
Days of terror, years of trial

Vain is empire's mad temptation;
Not for him an earthly crown;
He whose sword has freed a nation

By the name that you inherit,
By the sufferings you recall,
Cherish the fraternal spirit;

Father! we whose ears have tingled
With the words of doubt and shame,
We, whose sires their blood have mingled

Trust us while we honor thee.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Possibilities of the Country Home.

In a recent number of Home and Flowers, is an article entitled "The Possibilities of a Country Home," which contains much that is suggestive.

The average country home is not what it will be when social changes now going on are perfected, says the writer.

The rural dweller found some society in living as near the public drive as he could set his house—and where he could see his neighbors drive by.

One harvest from your field
Homeward to go with your oxen strong,
But another crop your acres yield

Having given this general view of our coming blessings, the writer makes some very wise and sensible suggestions as to the house itself.

The country house will not be a copy of the city house, but will have an idiosyncrasy of its own. The city ideal is the worst possible ideal for the country.

out-of-doors; and practically sleep out-of-doors. His verandas should run mostly around the whole building; and be amply large and full of welcome.

The country home should not only be beautiful, but there is absolutely no reason why it should not be strictly sanitary. Here should dwell health.

A Child's Inheritance.

It is interesting, and hopeful, as well, to note that men are beginning to feel an interest in what was once left to the mother's care; namely, the rearing and care of children.

Dr. Frank Strong, chancellor of the University of Kansas, gave an address at one of the meetings of the State Temperance Union, the title of which was, "The Child and His Inheritance."



Advertisement for Lion Coffee, titled "It Doesn't Scare Folks to be told the truth about Lion Coffee".

Advertisement for Buckskin Brand rubber boots and shoes, featuring the text "THE WEAR OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES DEPENDS UPON THE RUBBER IN THEM" and an illustration of a man in boots.

one which bore a relation to the occasion on which he spoke. A brief resume of his speech may be interesting.

"Nature," said the speaker, "is the first requisite to the environment to which every child has a right.

"Beauty, also, should help to fill out the environment of every child. In our wide, free Kansas there is always some beauty at the service of our children.

These were the few and simple elements which Doctor Strong insisted upon as the right of every child born into the world.

Our President, in whose sturdy, wholesome commonsense we delight, has given incidentally some good advice to parents.

Our Weekly Recipes. HOME-MADE CANDIES. Fudge.—Two cups sugar, one cup milk, butter size of a walnut, two squares of chocolate, teaspoonful of molasses.

gins to harden; turn out into buttered pans, and cut into squares.

Fondant.—One cup of sugar, a pinch of cream of tartar, and enough water to cover. Boil until it ropes, then pour into a platter and set aside for a few moments to cool.

Chocolate Creams.—Make the fondant into little balls, and dip them into melted chocolate, by means of a hatpin, and set aside to cool and dry.

Peppermint Drops.—Half as much water as sugar. Boil until it balls in cold water. Take off the stove, flavor with essence of peppermint.

Nut Candy.—Make as above, without the peppermint, and pour over chopped nut-meats when it begins to whiten.

Advertisement for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, titled "FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS".

Advertisement for "READING TIME" featuring an illustration of a clock and text about a monthly publication for farmers.

Advertisement for Loomis Machine Co. titled "YOU WANT WATER" and promoting their drilling outfits.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us when ever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color, and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Lumpy Jaw.

I bought a Shorthorn bull calf about November 1; had him dehorned about December 1. About two weeks ago I noticed an enlargement on left side of his head, straight below the ear and behind the eye. The eye waters considerably but does not seem otherwise sore. It was swollen almost shut when I had him dehorned, but got entirely well afterward. Did not notice any enlargement of jaw at that time. He seemed very slow learning to eat corn in November. Has eaten all right since, but doesn't seem very thrifty. Can it be lumpy jaw? If so, would it be advisable to use him in the herd after he is cured? CHESTER SMITH. Waverly, Coffey County.

Make a good free opening in the enlargement and wash out with warm water. Then inject carbolic acid full strength, or, if opening is large enough, apply it with a small sponge tied on a stick; hold the carbolic acid there about two minutes, then wash out and apply pure alcohol the same way to stop the acid; repeat this in three days. Give one dram of iodide of potassium in a teacup of water twice a day until his nose and eyes run good; then wait about ten days and give again until it shows the same as before. It will be safe then, when in good condition, to use him.

Wart.

I have a 3-year-old sorrel mare that has a scabby wart on the right hind leg. I first noticed it last spring about the time she was turned on grass. It was then about the size of a blackberry and would bleed and scab over. The scab would break and it would bleed again. It has grown very rapidly this winter and is now as large as a man's fist and still continues to bleed and scab over. I have never done any thing for it. What can I do?

THEO. STEELE.

Kirwin, Phillips County.

It would be best to have a qualified veterinarian dissect it out and then cauterize, as you might slough away too much with the wart by applying caustics, and cause open joint and kill the mare. It is always best to remove them before they get so large, especially when they are close to a joint.

Lame Calf.

Can you tell us what to do for a young calf about 6 or 7 weeks old? At first it seemed all right; four weeks ago, one morning, it could hardly get up alone. Its right front knee was swelled and very lame and it could hardly use the left hind leg; it kept the foot raised and would not try to use it for a week. Although it was in a warm barn it shivered all the first day, and would hardly drink when fed; after that, it drank milk. It will not eat forage of any kind, its teeth seem sore, especially on the right side. I believe it is some feverish. Its front leg it still swelled and weak; the bones are all right apparently, but it will not, or can not bear much weight on the hind leg. We would be glad to know how to treat it. C. T.

Stockton, Rooks County.

Take aqua ammonia two ounces, oil of turpentine three ounces, sweet oil five ounces; mix and apply twice a day, and bandage. Give ten grains of salicylate of soda twice a day, and one ounce of lime water in milk twice a day.

Guineas—the Males Do the Talking.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When I began to be interested in farming (glorious pursuit! though not yet immensely profitable with me), I had a fad, that on a farm should be all manner of domestic fowls; so I stocked up with pea-

fowls, Geese, chickens, turkeys, ducks, pigeons, and guineas. I soon discovered I had no use for geese on account of their destructiveness and uncleanly habits; I got rid of them. The other fowls did reasonably well. I now discover I am not able to distinguish between the male and female guinea. Will you kindly in your next issue describe the difference, so I may be able to tell the males from the females? J. G. MOHLER.

Salina, Saline County.

This inquiry was submitted to H. W. McAfee, of Shawnee County, who replies that the males, besides being the larger, do nearly all the talking. The voice of the female is scarcely ever heard.

The Republic may perish; the wide arch of our varied Union may fall; star by star its glories may expire; stone by stone its columns and its capitol may moulder and crumble; all other names which adorn its annals may be forgotten;—but as long as human hearts shall anywhere pant, or human tongues shall anywhere plead for a true, rational, and constitutional liberty, those hearts shall enshrine the memory, and those tongues prolong the fame of George Washington.—Robert C. Winthrop.

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SKOOKUM SMITH AND FRISCO BALDY is the title of the next story in the series that Mr. Wister is now writing for this magazine. Skookum and Frisco are friends of The Virginian, and are the heroes of some surprising adventures.

By WILL PAYNE

TALES OF BLUE RIDGE: Six independent stories, which follow the rising fortunes of a printer's devil, and show how success and fame were won in the early days of the West.

By EMERSON HOUGH

THE LAW AT HEART'S DESIRE: Tells how Justice first got a foothold in a little mining town and how her champion, Dan Anderson, secured the acquittal of his friend Curly, at whose door was laid the sudden death of a pig.

By GEORGE ADE

TALES OF A COUNTRY TOWN: Only a humorist like George Ade could find a village boasting six characters with histories as plausible, and yet as absurdly funny, as those told in this series.

By F. Hopkinson Smith

Another popular contributor to the magazine is Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith. His next tale, entitled A POINT OF HONOR, is a clever, humorous story, which centres around a French duel over an absurd misunderstanding.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Is a Superbly Illustrated Weekly Magazine.
Half a million copies sold every week. Everybody is reading it. The regular subscription price is \$2.00 a year. In clubs of 4 or more, \$1.25 each. All newsdealers have it at 5 cents the copy.

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

A GIRL CAN RUN IT



Almost anyone can run a Plano Binder

It's simple; free from needless complications; has handy operating levers; works easily every way.
For over twenty years our experts have studied this machine; planned out a rigid and enduring frame; discovered how to use a lever in place of several cog-wheels; equipped the reel with a self-acting friction clutch which prevents breakage; applied the stored power of a self-regulating fly-wheel to equalize the draft; perfected the simplest Knotter yet devised, one that holds the world's record for accurate tying. In short, they have fitted this machine for the greatest practical field service anywhere.
The Plano catalogue describes it, and tells about some other interesting cash and labor savers; ask for a copy.

PLANO DIVISION
International Harvester
Company of America
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Grange Department.

"For the good of our order, our country, and mankind."

Conducted by Ed. Blair, Cadmus, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master..... Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer..... N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Secretary, John Trimble, 514 F St., Washington, D. C.

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Steward..... R. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Steward..... W. H. Coulter, Michland
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Rhodes..... Gardner
J. T. Lincoln..... Olpe
A. F. Reardon..... Melouth

Resolutions of Vinland Grange.

Whereas, The legislative committee on taxation is preparing a tax bill which provides that notes and mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness shall be exempt from taxation; and

Whereas, The indications are that said bill will become a law; therefore be it

Resolved, by Vinland grange, of Douglas County, That we are opposed to any tax-law that exempts notes, mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness from taxation, and we respectfully call the attention of our lawmakers to the fact that it is not the money loaner, either domestic or foreign, that has made the State of Kansas the great State it is, but the men and women on the farms with others who bear the greatest share of the burden of taxation;

Be it further resolved, That we earnestly request our Senators and Representatives to use all legitimate means in their power to defeat the clause which exempts notes and mortgages from taxation and to work for a tax law that will give us equal taxation on all of the wealth of our State, whether it be invested in lands, stocks, merchandise, or notes and mortgages, to the end that all wealth shall share in the burden of taxation;

Be it further resolved, That our secretary is instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives, also to furnish the county papers and the KANSAS FARMER copies for publication.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of resolutions adopted by Vinland grange.

A. F. ALLEN, Secy.

Talks With Lecturers.

Most of us who have been honored with positions of educational leadership in the grange are willing to work for the benefit of our own branch of the organization. In a certain limited sense, we are dominated by the spirit of service. At the beginning of the year, when attendance at the meetings is large and when pressing personal duties can not be pleaded by our associates as an excuse for not doing the work we assign to them, we work joyfully and hopefully, hardly stopping to inquire if the results correspond with our efforts. We are glad to work on under the leading of a noble impulse.

But the time comes when attendance dwindles, when there is less enthusiasm, when it is hard to make the lecturer's hour interesting because so many fail to come prepared to do their appointed part of the work, and when the interest of the most faithful members seems to flag. Then is the testing-time of the lecturer. Is it surprising that many a lecturer feels discouraged under such circumstances, and is almost ready to declare that his work is wasted, his efforts unappreciated, and unfit for the position proved?

It is to be understood that no one is elected to a responsible position in any grange merely that he may have a better chance than others to have a good time. Office is opportunity; it implies duties to be performed. You can not afford to disappoint those who have trusted in your ability and your willingness; you have no right to be discouraged, however discouraging the circumstances, however much you may feel like relaxing your efforts. You have signed the bond; you must pay it with your very heart's blood, if need be.

But what is the use of looking for results in a few months? The century-

plant blooms after many years. The results of our labors may not be apparent sooner. We must work on, all the while acquiring greater skill, all the while increasing in power to accomplish, all the while holding ourselves true to our purpose to do our work in simple, unquestioning faithfulness. Work counts. We never need to doubt the truth.

Effective speakers have been known to fail because of early success in winning the applause of an audience. The itch for applause, for instant testimony to apparent success, turned them aside from their purpose and made them seekers after the shadow of suc-

cess. We must be true to our best impulses or we will fail, no matter how well we may seem to be succeeding. Our plans are part of us, and we can not throw them aside and adopt others at a moment's notice. We

must express ourselves in our work.— Grange Bulletin.

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.

MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.



All Correspondence Is

Sacredly Confidential

This is a very important consideration in a woman's correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham. It is a great satisfaction to feel that one woman can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only, — a woman full of sympathy for her sick sisters, and with a knowledge of woman's ills greater than that possessed by any other person.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

The reason Mrs. Pinkham is so amply qualified to give advice in cases of female ills is for the reason that over one hundred thousand cases come before her each year, — some personally, others by mail and this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day. Twenty years of constant success, — think of the knowledge thus gained. Surely, women are wise in seeking advice from a woman of such experience, especially when it is absolutely free.

As an illustration of the good coming from such advice we herewith publish two letters and portrait of Miss Hattie DeGroat, the reading of which should give every sick woman confidence in Mrs. Pinkham's ability to help them. This is only one of thousands of the same kind of letters which Mrs. Pinkham has on file.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I have read with interest your advice to others so much that I thought I would write to you, for I have been suffering for a long time. I have such bearing-down pains, and such shooting pains go through me. I have headache, backache, and feel tired. Menstruation is very painful, sometimes have to stop work and lie down. My stomach bloats terribly, and I am troubled with whites. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,
July 24th, 1900.
MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasuma, N. J."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I can hardly find words to thank you for your advice and wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was in a terrible state, every part of my body ached, was very nervous, had hysterical spells. I think I would have become insane had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Your letter told me just what to do, and your medicine cured me, and I cannot express my thanks."
March 8th, 1901.
MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasuma, N. J."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends. Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who suggests something else has no interest in your case. He is seeking a larger profit. Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that the thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



The Old Reliable Anti-Friction Four-Burr Mogul Mills

No gearing; no friction. Thousands in use. Four-horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bushels per hour; two-horse mill grinds 30 to 50 bushels per hour. We make a full line of FEED MILLS, best ever sold, including the famous Iowa Grinder No. 2 for \$12.50. Send for free Catalogue. Manufactured and sold by the IOWA GRINDER AND STEAMER WORKS, Waterloo, Iowa.

Iams' Horses

Are sensations to his buyers, his low prices are "warm propositions" to his competitors. Iams will show you MORE stallions of big size, quality, and finish than ALL IMPORTERS IN NEBASKA, and horses you will wish to buy or pay your fare to see him—you the judge. If you will pay cash or give bankable note, you will sure buy a stallion of IAMS. In October, 1907, he imported 63 black and bay stallions, they can not be duplicated in any importing barn in the United States for the number, for big size, quality, finish, royal breeding and bargain prices. They are all

TOP NOTCHERS.

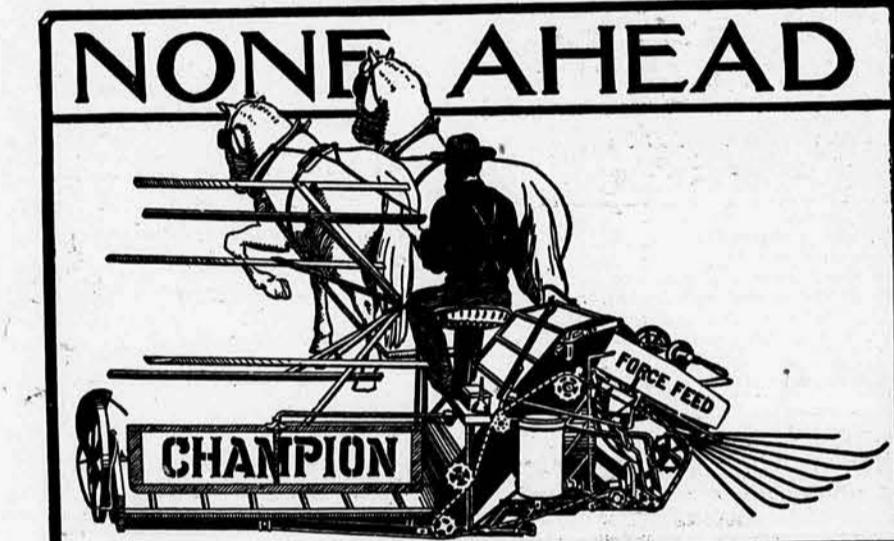
Visitors and buyers throng his barn and say: Hello, Bill! I'm from Illinois; I'm Iky from Missouri; Iams has the good one; he shows us horses better than he advertises. See that 1,900-lb. 2-year-old "a hummer," I bought him at \$1,200. Couldn't duplicate him in Illinois, Ohio, or Iowa at \$2,000. See that 2,150-lb. 3-year-old, "a ripper." Say, Iky, I see those x black 2,300-lb. 4-year-olds. He is showing to those Ohio men. They are the BEST I EVER SAW. Say, boys! look at this 5,100-lb. pair of beau leas; they are worth going from Maine to California to see (better than the picture). Say, Iky, you couldn't go wrong here. They are all "crackerjacks." If you open your mouth and your pocketbooks you will do business. Iams sell them. He has on hand imported and home-bred.

117-Black Percherons, Belgians, and Coachers-117

2 to 6 years old, weight 1,600 to 2,500 lbs, all "approved and stamped by the European government, 95 per cent blacks, 50 or more TON HORSES. Iams speak French and German buys direct from the breeders, PAYS NO INTERPRETERS, NO BUYERS, NO SALESMEN, HAS NO TWO TO TEN MEN AS PARTNERS TO SHARE PROFITS WITH; his buyers get middleman's profits. These six facts and his 21 years of successful business at St. Paul makes him a first class stallion at 50 cents on the dollar, and saves his buyers from \$5 to \$1,000 on each stallion. FARMERS: Form your own stock company, which pay stock salesmen \$2,500 to \$3,000 for third rate stallion when you can buy a better one of Iams at \$1,000 or \$1,200. First class stallion are NEVER PEDDLED to be sold. IT COSTS \$800 TO \$1,000 TO HAVE A COMPANY FORMED BY SALESMEN; Iams pays horse's freight and his buyers' fare. Write for finest horse catalogue in United States, showing 40 illustrations of his horses. It is an eye opener. References: St. Paul State bank, First State bank and Citizens National bank. Barns in town.

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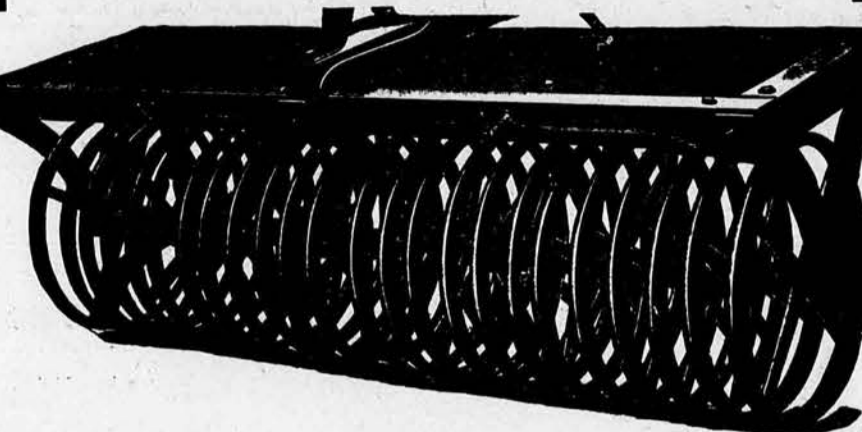
THERE is no binder ahead of the Champion for strength and durability, besides it has valuable improvements which greatly increase its capacity for handling difficult conditions of grain, and are useful in the usual and ordinary conditions. The most important is the force feed elevator which delivers the grain positively but gently to the packing arms where it is made into bundles, and choking in the elevator and waste of grain are prevented. Next is the eccentric power-giving wheel on the binding attachment which gives the needle an increase in power of 162-3 per cent over the common wheel, and permits the Champion to bind large and tight bundles in the heaviest grain without jerk or strain on the machine or on the team. Write for catalog describing these and other practical improvements on the Champion binder, also on the Champion mowers and Champion hay rakes. Handsome colored calendar sent free also if requested. CHAMPION DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO.

Autumnal shearing implies quick, sharp cutting and no crushing. That is what gives the **KEYSTONE DEHORNER** its great name. The operation is over in an instant. Cuts from four sides, all at once. Makes the job easy. First choice among dehorning experts. Fully guaranteed. Free circulars. **M. T. PHILLIPS, Pomeroy, Pa.**

Send 15 cts. to the **FARMER'S CALL**, QUINCY, ILLS. and the names and addresses of ten good farmers for a year's subscription. 20 or more pages weekly. Est. 1880. Complete in all departments, including Women's and Children's. JOHN M. STAHL, Ed. and Prop. This offer good for new subscribers only. Stamps taken. Sample copy free.

Drouth Defier.

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Patent applied for. Nothing better for putting the ground in fine condition for seed-bed. Write for Prices and Circulars. **Topeka Foundry,** Topeka, Kansas.

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"Follow the Flag" UNSURPASSED SERVICE. SMOOTH TRACK, FAST TIME. Wabash trains run directly through the World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, in full view of all the magnificent buildings. The only line that does it. Ask your ticket agent for tickets over the Wabash. H. C. SHIELDS, Trav. Pass. Agt. L. S. McLELLAN, Western Pass. Agt. 903 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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The pigs are born Cholera-proof. Inoculation before birth the most scientific and best hit ever made in preventing Hog Cholera. Write for free book and agency. **ROBERT RIDGWAY, Box 300, AMBOY, IND.**

FREE CELEBRATED CREAM SEPARATOR

Automatic; SAVES \$20 per cow each year. Cheapest and Best. \$9 to \$18 Weekly for you, your boy or girl at home. \$40 Gold Watch Premium Additional. **CHECK EVERY MONDAY** for previous week. If you really want to earn money, write, sending nearest freight office. **Harris-Gear Mfg. Co., 606 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.**

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A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. **NO CURE, NO PAY.** Our method fully explained on receipt of postal. **Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.**

CRONK'S Improved Staple Puller

IS AT THE FRONT. Ask your dealer to show it. Three wire cutters, two hammers, two splicing clamps—all in one tool. A Staple Puller that will pull staples when no other make will. A cutter that will reach a wire when the button cutter will not. One day's use will save the cost of it. \$1. postage paid **CRONK & CARRIER MFG. CO., Elmira, N. Y.**

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GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS, COLORADO.

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The Company's property consists of about 60 acres of land in the highly mineralized territory on the northerly slopes of Pike's Peak and is fifteen miles from the city of Colorado Springs. Seven veins of gold-bearing rock cross this property and croppings of ore at the surface show excellent gold values. In the Cripple Creek District the best ores are first encountered at a depth of from 200 feet to 600 feet.

The Gold Standard shaft is now 290 feet deep, and the work is being pushed day and night. Some very rich samples are being found daily and the Superintendent of the mine has confidence in his ability to make the mine a dividend payer in less than three months. When that desirable condition is realized the stock will easily be worth \$1 a share and perhaps, eventually, many times that amount.

In September last, a fine steam hoisting plant was purchased and installed. At the same time a large corrugated iron shaft house was built, besides many small improvements, too numerous to mention. All of these improvements have been paid for and the company have money in the treasury. In making these improvements the strictest economy has been observed. No member of the company draws a cent of salary, although both its President and Secretary have devoted their entire time to the Company affairs since becoming a corporate institution. It is improbable that a large amount of stock will have to be sold before the mine is in a paying condition, and the opportunity to get in on the ground floor will be limited to a short time. The stock is now selling at 30 cents per share, regardless of the amount taken. The purchase of a few hundred or a few thousand shares right now will be sure to prove a wise investment and will yield quick returns. No certificate will be issued for less than fifty shares.

Remit by draft or P. O. money order, when practicable.

THE GOLD STANDARD MINING CO., Green Mountain Falls, Colo

DISPERSAL SALE

Thursday, March 5, 1903,
COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
At Topeka Fair Grounds,
— UNDER COVER —

18 Months' Credit on most of the offering

...R. I. LEE...

The Most Successful Breeder in the West, sells all of his

High - Bred Horses.

54 HEAD—16 STALLIONS all standard and registered. All bred in the purple of trotting blood for from four to six generations and represent 30 years successful selection. Most of the offerings bred same as Maxine (4) 2:08 1/4, fastest trotter for age in 1902. Horses exhibited day before the sale. Send for Catalogue to—

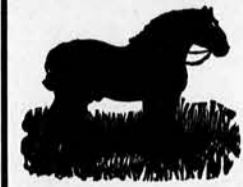
R. I. LEE, WANAMAKER, KANSAS.
MR. L. H. BEAN, RAVENNA, OHIO, AUCTIONEER.



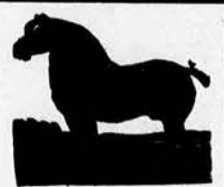
M. L. Ayres' Percherons

My October importation now in my Shenandoah Barns. 100 REGISTERED PERCHERONS on the farm; 75 STALLIONS. Most of them ton horses. Come and see them.

M. L. AYRES, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.



Draft Stallions.



Percherons, Shires, and Belgiums.

60 Head to Select From—ALL IMPORTED BY US AND GUARANTEED....

\$1,000 buys a good one from us this fall. It pays you to buy one now as you get him cheaper and keep out competition. Don't pay a big price for a horse, but come and see ours and get a good one for less money than a small importer can possibly sell for. Our stables are across the road east of the Burlington Depot.

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**SOLDIER CREEK HERDS OF
HEREFORDS, SHORTHORNS, POLLED SHORTHORNS**

SERVICE BULLS:
HEREFORDS—Columbus 17th 91864, Elvina's Archibald 75988, Jack Hayes 2d 119761, Jack Hayes 3d 124109.
SHORTHORNS—Jubilee Stamp 126017, Orange Dudding 149469. **POLLED**—Scotch Emperor 133646, Ottawa Star 118109. Herds consist of 500 head of the various fashionable families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome except Sundays.
Address **JOSEPH PELTON, Manager,**
Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kansas.

Spot Cash Talks.

Write **S. A. SPRIGGS**

WESTPHALIA, ANDERSON CO., KANS.

and see what it will do if you want a Registered Percheron or Coacher or a big, black, heavy-boned Mammoth Jack or Jennet. All stock guaranteed as represented.

P. S.—A few high-grade Stallions very cheap.

COMBINATION SALE

Percherons, Shorthorns, and Poland-Chinas.

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS,

Will sell a draft of 50 head from their noted herds. Among the horses they will include most of their 1902 show herd, which won every first prize competed for at Missouri and Kansas State Fairs this year. Don't forget the date—February 3, 4, and 5, 1903, at Wichita, Kans. February 3 J. W. & J. C. Robison and Snyder Bros sell 60 Percherons and Shire stallions and mares. February 4, J. W. & J. C. Robison, Snyder Bros., and G. D. Stratton, sell 60 Shorthorns. February 5, Snyder Bros. sell 60 Poland-Chinas.



STEELE BROS., Belvoir, Douglas Co., Kans

Breeders of **SELECT**

HEREFORD CATTLE

Young Stock for Sale. Inspection or Correspondence Invited

WILLEMORE STOCK FARM

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horses

In order to make room for stallions, will sell 30 mares from 1 to 3 years old, at a bargain. Telephone 292.

Best Terms and Long Time Given Responsible Parties.

Take Washington Park Car to the Farm. **Wm. EATON MOORE, Prop., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**

Stallions of all ages for sale. Both imported and home bred. Prize-winners both in Europe and America.

**Scott & March, Breeders of Pure-bred
HEREFORDS.**

BELTON, CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI.

BULLS In Service: HESIOD 29th 66304, Imp. RODERICK 80155, MONITOR 56276, EXPANSION 93662, FRISCOE 93674, FULTON ALAMO 11th 82721.

25 miles south of Kansas City on Frisco; Ft. Scott & Memphis; and K. C., P. & G. Railroads.

**America's Leading
Horse Importers**

Ours were the Favorite Percherons at the recent International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. Five of our importation won First Another one of ours won Championship.

Our stallions won 10 out of a possible 17 prizes.

Our French Coach Stallions won Every First prize at the great Chicago Horse Show.

With our Percherons and French Coach Stallions we won Every First at the Iowa State Fair, Kansas State Fair, Kansas City Horse Show, Central South Dakota State Fair, and Ohio State Fair including Grand Sweepstakes all draft breeds competing.

In France our horses were equally successful in the show ring, fifty of them being prize-winners in the two leading shows.

We Import More and Therefore Can Sell Cheaper Than Anybody Else.

McLAUGHLIN BROS., COLUMBUS, OHIO.
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FOR SALE--Sixty Shorthorn Bulls

35 Registered, Balance High-grades, and all Red.

P. S. DUNCAN, Perrin, Clinton County, Missouri

GLENDALE SHORTHORNS

Imp. Prince Lovely 155860 and Scotland's Charm 127264 in service. F1 teen young serviceable bulls for sale. One extra good young Scotch bull, sired by Imp Roy-I Favorite 140612, dam Imp Pavonia. Also 50 helpers and young cows mostly bred, some with calves by side. Visitors always welcome. Long distance phone at farm.

C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kansas.

SILVER CREEK SHORTHORNS.

The Scotch bull, Gwendoline's Prince 130913, in service. Also the imported Scotch Missile bull, Aylesbury Duke. 100 head of the best Scotch, Bates, and American families.

J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kas.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd Bull For Sale.

I now offer for sale, my great Cruickshank herd bull, Lafitte 119915, bred by W. A. Harris, got by Royal Knight 117203, out of 16th Linwood Lavender Vol. 38. Address

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Last importation received Oct. 14, 1902

Write or wire. **A. L. Sullivan, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.**



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Strictly choice show animals of Gilt Edged breeding. Established 20 years. For Sale—100 sows and gilts bred and not bred 20 short yearlings and aged boars. Summer and fall pigs of all ages. Reduced prices before sale.

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C. M. Irwin, S. C. Duncan, Mgr.

ELM BEACH FARM, WICHITA, KANS.

BREEDERS OF

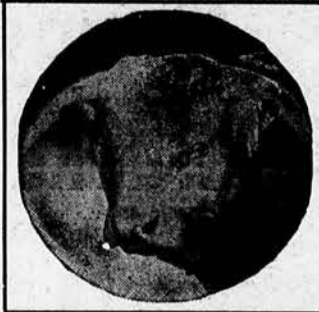


Poland-China Swine

We have recently bought out the great R. S. Cook Chan pion Herd and combined same with the Elm Beach Herd, making us in a position to furnish swine of the highest grade. Poland-Chinas of all ages and either sex for sale. Write or come and see us. Farm is four miles north on Arkansas Avenue.....



**A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR
BUYERS OF
HEREFORDS**



**You will be there at Kansas City, February 25-26,
if you are a discriminating buyer of
REPRESENTATIVE AND IDEAL**

HEREFORD CATTLE

"The Kind That Has Made the 'Whiteface' Famous."

This grand offering of **140 Hereford Cattle** consists of 90 Cows and Heifers, safely in calf to noted herd bulls or with calves at side; also 50 Bulls of serviceable age. The best produce of some of the best herds in America, namely:

Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., 30.
C. A. Stannard, Sunny Slope, Emporia, Kans., 33
Scott & March, Belton, Mo., 33
Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kans., 26.

Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans., 2.
W. B. Wadell, Lexington, Mo., 3.
Fritz & Shea, 6; Geo. B. Baker, 3.
Logan B. Chappell, 1.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

This Offering of 140 Head of Typical Herefords

will constitute a Hereford event of more than ordinary importance to the Whiteface fraternity. It is an unusually large offering of Ideal and Representative young stock, animals of the best blood lines known to the breed and at the same time of such individual quality that must reflect credit to the breeding establishments represented in the select contribution to this sale, and comprises the annual contribution of the picked produces of these famous herds.

The breeder who needs more and better foundation stock would find in the 90 head of females an opportunity, seldom offered, to secure some of the very best specimens of the females sired by and bred to the best herd bulls in America. A significant fact for the buyer is that high prices are very likely to obtain and the intending purchaser will secure these desirable breeding animals at a less price than is possible at private sale. : : : : : :

Meet Us at Kansas City, February 25 and 26, 1903.



This sale affords a great opportunity for the BREEDER, the RANCHMAN, and the GENERAL FARMER, to secure foundation stock of females, also bulls for herd-headers from the most famous sires and dams in America. Animals can be secured cheaper than at private sale with the best herds from which to make selections.

The consignments for this sale are the best young cattle from the herds of the above-named owners and every animal sold will be a good one. You are cordially invited to attend this sale. For Catalogue, address

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas.

Auctioneers: Cols. F. M. Woods, R. E. Edmonson, J. W. Sparks, Carey M. Jones.

