

# KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLII. Number 5

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

E. B. COWGILL.....President  
J. B. McAFER.....Vice President  
D. C. NELLIS.....Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

E. B. COWGILL.....Editor  
I. D. GRAHAM.....Associate Editor  
H. A. HEATH.....Advertising Manager

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



### 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.  
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 is \$1.25, will be furnished, postpaid, to subscribers for the KANSAS FARMER at \$1. The man who has one animal could not afford to be without this book if it cost him \$5. The more animals the more need for this best up-to-date book.

It was expected that this issue of the KANSAS FARMER would contain all of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Improved Stock-breeders' Association. These valuable proceedings have proved so voluminous that two numbers 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 live-stock 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 live-stock 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 receive 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," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vicks' Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

### MILLING MACARONI WHEAT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Is Macaroni 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 food-value, it will probably command a higher price than the varieties now preferred.

### 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, 80½; C. G. Elling, Kansas, 80¼; W. A. Tenner, Iowa, 79¼; C. B. Stewart, Minnesota, 75¾; John Miller, Ontario, 75¼; D. W. Weist, Ohio, 75; A. S. Neale, Ohio, 74; W. H. Palmer, Ohio, 73¼; R. E. Gleyson, Minnesota, 72¾; E. A. Stout, Iowa, 72¼; H. D. Ellenberger, Iowa, 71¾; F. H. Hanson, Iowa, 71½.

A portrait of Mr. C. H. Elling, 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 varying 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 POUNDS.

	Protein, lbs.	Carbohydrates, lbs.	Fats, lbs.	Totals, lbs.
Corn.....	7.3	66.7	4.3	78.3
Kafir-corn.....	7.3	57.1	2.7	67.6
Sorghum seed.....	7.0	52.1	3.1	62.2

If these nutrients 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 sorghum-seed.

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 digestible nutrients were as follows:

TABLE II. MARKET VALUES OF DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS IN 1900.

	Protein, cents.	Carbo., cents.	Fats, cents.
Values per pound.....	3.37	0.32	0.56
Relative values.....	100.00	9.50	16.60

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:

Corn.....	100
Kafir-corn.....	92
Sorghum seed.....	84

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

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

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

Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa.....President
A. L. Sponser, Hutchinson.....Vice-Pres.
H. A. Heath, Topeka.....Sec.-Treas.
I. D. Graham, Topeka.....Asst. 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.

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.

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 the expense of preparation, publication and distribution of our annual proceedings.

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 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.

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.

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.

I 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.

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 live-stock husbandry. Kansas farmers and stockmen are, therefore, interested in all that will contribute to the welfare of the live-stock industry.

While this great association is capable 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 Shows. More help is needed in 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Balance on hand January 1, 1903, Total, ACCOUNTS DUE ASSOCIATION, Old book accounts, Membership dues 1899-1900, Membership dues 1902, Membership dues 1903.

EXPENDITURES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Expenditures for 1903, Secretary's salary, Balance.

President's Address.

CHAS. E. SUTTON, RUSSELL.

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

ELECTRIC Metal Wheels advertisement featuring an image of a wheel and text describing its benefits for wagons and machinery.

to you a similar greeting, but for the unforeseen that always happens.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," and to illustrate this the story of the "Packers' Trust" may interest you.

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 wonderful verse produced a lasting impression upon the gentleman; the more he thought of it the more indelibly it impressed itself upon him.

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 doggerel. As translated and presented to them it read: "The rich must get richer, the poor poorer."

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 live-stock history as the year of the packers' raid. Geronimo never came nearer wiping out the "palefaces" 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.

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 them to prosper. "Live and 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.

# 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 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.** Cut out the coupon, send it to us with 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 comfortably by your own fireside and order your supplies for 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.

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 letter of the catalogue you want.

### We Want You to Try Us

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Artists' Supplies                           | 170 Kitchen Supplies                        | 235 Stoves and Games  | R Fancy Grade Furniture   |
| 105 Athletic Goods                              | 175 Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings | 240 Toys, Dolls and Underwear   | T Trunks  |
| 110 Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools          | 180 Lamps and Lanterns                      | 245 Vehicles  | U Youths' and Boys' Clothing  |
| 115 Builders' Hardware and Supplies             | 185 Linoleums, Carpets and Curtains         | 250 Wagon Makers' Supplies  | V1 Men's Made-to-Order Clothing with samples of fabrics. Suits \$10.50 to \$16.50 |
| 120 Carpenter and Builders' Tools and Materials | 190 Men's Hats and Gloves                   | 255 Watches and Clocks  | V2 Same as V1 except suit prices \$18.00 to \$30.00                               |
| 125 Crockery and Glassware                      | 195 Men's Shoes                             | 260 Women's Catalogue (Cloaks, Furs, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Hats, etc.) | V3 Made-to-Order Overcoats with samples   |
| 130 Outlery                                     | 200 Men's Wearing Apparel                   | 265 Wagon Makers' Supplies  | W Men's Ready-Made Clothing   |
| 135 Dry Goods                                   | 205 Music and Musical Instruments           | 270 Baby Carriages  | X Made Clothing Catalogue   |
| 140 Fanery and Novelty Goods                    | 210 Notions                                 | D Dairy Supplies  | Y Butcher Fashion Catalogue   |
| 145 Farm Implements                             | 215 Saddles and Saddlery                    | G Drugs and Patent Medicines  | Z Grocery List (published every 60 days)  |
| 150 Fishing tackle                              | 220 Silverware                              | J Telephones and Electrical Goods                                       |   |
| 155 Popular priced Furniture                    | 225 Sporting Goods                          | K Cameras and Photo Supplies  |   |
| 160 Harness                                     | 230 Stationery and Office Supplies          | M Books   |   |

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.

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## Montgomery Ward & Co.,

Michigan Ave., Madison & Washington Sts., Chicago

32 years World's Headquarters for Everything.

has no competition. He knows the number of cattle on feed all over the land; also the number of loads expected from day to day. When reports are light he boosts prices for several days: The feeders rush in their stock to get the advantage of the low price. His buyers ride around the yards apparently indifferent to the record-making receipts, but finally bid 20c per hundred weight less than the price of the same grade commanded a day or so before. These same feeders have an outlet for all these cattle at a steady range of value; in fact, they send out price-lists practical good for the coming week; so it is absolutely wrong that they should hamper the producer as they do, making a difference of 40c to 50c per hundred weight in cattle of exactly the same quality from the same feed-lot, the only difference being the shipments arranged three or four days apart. There would certainly be closer relations between the packer and the producer if, like the bear, he would get so intimate he would squeeze him to death. If he had competition, these things might be excusable, but being in absolute control he can maintain some things without killing the "goose" that raised and fed the product he requires. We must face this problem. It has already been cussed and should be discussed. If it can be solved it would be one of the godsend of the century. I trust you will give it the consideration it deserves, as it is of such importance to the live-stock interests of not only Kansas, but of the continent.

The early conditions of last year indeed trying to all stockmen and breeders, but especially so to the ranchmen of the West, with their cattle by thousands to keep and care for. After storm occurred and the newspapers brought us accounts of unusually heavy losses in the range country. Every storm meant more and "it was a long time till grass" in the last load had been fed. But storms continued and the death toll was estimated at from 15 per cent to 25 per cent in many localities. The brutes that did live to see grass were veritably skin and bones, so that the abundance of forage that later, very few cattle were fleshy enough to market as killers in September and October. The bankers who cashed the cattleman his funds became very much alarmed at the losses sustained and called in loans made on cattle, aggregating millions of dollars. This helped to cause the record-making receipts at all our markets. The beef combine was not slow in striking 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 the exorbitant 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, buffalo-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 live-stock produced, an increase of \$8,000,000 over the showing of 1902. Our college at Manhattan seems to have awakened 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—short-horn-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 book-farming 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 teat.

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 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

the weather the fore part of the season sort of made the grass washy, and they did not put on very much meat; but the latter part of the season they did fairly well. I did not have scales convenient when I brought them in so I did 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 forty-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 those 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 satisfactorily.

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 tallowing 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 beef-trust 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 denunciations. The president suggests the advisability of raising the fees of the membership of this association, because we have to have some more money, stating that it is very desirable that we contribute an unusual number of our annual reports during the St. Louis exposition. I believe it the proper and right thing for the State of Kansas to make an appropriation to pay for the publishing and distribution of this annual of ours. I believe they should have done it last winter. I think the legislature did not treat us fairly. If we raise our membership fee to \$2, we can't cut off a portion of our members and thereby raise but very little more money than we will with the fee at \$1? Won't the Legislature say, when they get together next winter, why, you have money enough to pay that publication yourself." And we can't go before them for that reason. Next year we are going to have a different Legislature, and we may be able to do something with that one. I believe it is better to leave the matter of dues as it now is.

H. N. Gaines: I want to congratulate your president and also both of the gentlemen who have spoken, for they stand they take against the beef combine. I have been a fighter of the beef combine, and I like to face an association of stock-breeders and say that I am a fighter in that line, and that we show results. We are going to take up the beef-combine after the battle, when we get the elevator-combine killed. We have been fighting for three years. We finally organized a corporation under the laws of Kansas, and we have established, in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, about thirty-five elevators and shipping-stations, where the farmers in common own the stock of the corporation, and at each local station we have reduced the price of wheat from 3 to 4 cents a bushel, and there is no question back of that. That association is doing a business of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a day on the Board of Trade in Kansas City. It owns its own line of system of elevators, and we will have our terminal for cleaning and grinding all the grain, like the beef-combine does, so as to meet them on that ground. The farmers in the beef-belt are actually reaching out and are successfully combatting the beef-combine and are putting thousands of dollars in their own pockets instead of paying it to the grain-combine. If we can do this, why can we not go after the beef-combine in a similar manner?

President Sutton: If there are no other remarks along this line, I would suggest that I think it would be a good idea to get the State World's Fair Commission to allow us an appropriation of about \$500 to print this annual and to furnish a supply of them to be kept on hand and distributed at the St. Louis Exposition. I do not believe they could invest \$500 in any other way, and if this association sees fit to offer a resolution of that kind, I believe it will have some consideration. At any rate, it will do no harm.

Mr. Babcock: I move that we request the Kansas World's Fair Commission of the St. Louis Exposition, to appropriate and set aside \$500 to us to publish our annual report, to be distributed at the World's Fair. The motion was unanimously adopted.

**Kansas Agriculture Must Win at the World's Fair.**

PROFESSOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Director Hugo said: "The falling of a drops of rain on June 17, 1815, decided the fate of Europe." On that day the French, under Napoleon, were drawn up in line of battle on the right side of the field of Waterloo. The allied armies under the Duke of Wellington had taken position and when they vibrated the destiny of the world. Napoleon gave orders to commence the battle at daylight on the morning of the 18th, but it had rained,



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Milk is a very complex fluid, containing all the elements of the animal body. The food, therefore, to produce it should be rich in all these elements. The error too frequently committed by dairymen is in supplying a ration from one kind of food instead of giving a variety. It is a fact that butter has a higher flavor when produced from hay cut from an old meadow, because old pastures seldom contain less than 12 to 15 species of grass. It requires two thirds of the full ration of the dairy cow to keep up the animal heat and supply the necessary waste. If the system of the animal is in poor condition, it requires more. By adding Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great cow tonic, to the food regularly as directed, the digestion is kept in perfect order and every particle of the nutrition is extracted from the food eaten, and is applied to fat, bone, muscle and milk formation; thus, less food is required to keep up the animal system, and more goes to produce profit.

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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 competition. 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 next year.

The pioneers, going from sterile homes on Yankee soil, crossed the Alleghenies in search of more fertile locations in the promising West. It is no wonder they went into raptures over the emerald plains, the broad valleys 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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as any farmer naturally would. Good, roomy buildings should be provided, but fancy buildings are not needed, as warmth is the main essential. There are many little details about poultry-raising that demand attention, and if these be looked after one will succeed.

Good stock should be provided for the 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 entire time and attention to poultry, and their incomes are all one could ask. We know of many others raising poultry on farms and village-lots whose profits from poultry pay the entire family grocery- and meat-bills. Others have purchased additional land, paid mortgages, built barns, bought carriages, and taken vacation trips from the money earned by their poultry, and which was entirely in addition to what they otherwise would have had from their other crops or business. Many farmers' wives and daughters 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 a premium price for guaranteed eggs. There is no limit to this phase of the business.

We have so far said nothing of the fancy poultry-business. This is a department separate from the market-business in a way, and yet closely related. Many sell eggs for hatching in spring, and supply market trade the rest of the year. The cull fowls are also sold on the market. The fancy poultry-business represents vast interests, but to give an estimate of it in figures would be almost impossible. An illustration will suffice. In a leading poultry journal one can find the advertisements 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 for 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-business is a great enterprise, with a substantial future. It is these so-called fanciers who are supplying the breeding birds and eggs to the farmers for their improved foundation stock. No one is better fitted to enter the fancy poultry-business than the farmer, as the call is for "farm range" stock, possessing good bone and strong constitution.

Over three hundred poultry-shows are held each year in the United States. Some twenty of these are held in Kansas. The poultry-shows have worked incalculable good for the poultry-business. In this way the best fowls are brought together, judged according to a standard, and awarded honors. The desire to excel is fostered, and the public learns what improved poultry means.

I might add that we had in this city recently the largest poultry-exhibit ever held west of Boston, even exceeding the famous Chicago show, and the quality of birds shown could not be excelled in any similar show in the United States. There were on exhibition 2,500 chickens, ducks, and geese, and 700 pigeons. Much of the success of this show has been made possible by the annual appropriation of \$1,000 granted last winter by the State of Kansas to the Kansas State Poultry Association. The members of the legislature will have opportunity to see how wisely they appropriated this money, and how judiciously it has been made use of.

There are to-day over a hundred specialty poultry clubs, each organized for the interests of the special variety they champion. The membership is composed of those breeding Standard fowls. Most of the clubs number

Several hundred breeders, the Plymouth Rock Club having nearly a thousand members.

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 opportunities? 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, pure-blooded 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. R. 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 scrub-bred 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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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 him?

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, strong-muscled 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 curry-comb 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 either.

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. The 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 quiet.

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 hog—that 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 back.

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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foundation for it. You can not breed in a miscellaneous way. The Shorthorn 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 first-class 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 direct 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. Dowling: 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 1,600-pound 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 1,500-pound 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 1,300-pounder, 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 LEAVENWORTH.

Out of the needs of men grow the utilities of each age. Back in the days when the Nation was young and the hardest of our heroes were beginning to go beyond the original thirteen States, the roads were few and bad. Even the paths were limited in number, 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 magnificent American saddle-horse. 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 15¼ 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 war. 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 today.

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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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.

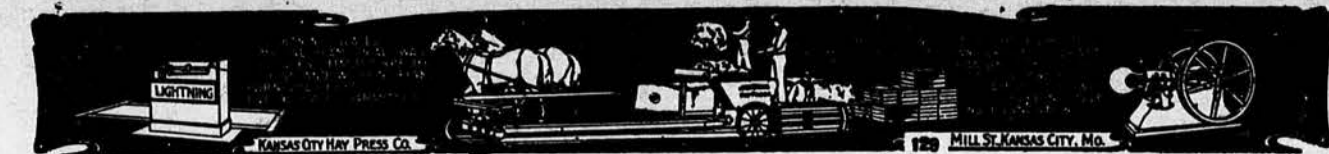
With twenty-five years' experience in the breeding and handling of jacks, jennets and mules, I find there is still a great deal to learn, and room for improvements in the breeding and rearing of jacks and mules.

America should be very proud of the advancement made in the mule-business. 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 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 a 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 the mule makes the average of \$65.89.



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 mule is \$11 more than that 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 think 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 prices. 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 condition. 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 fluctuate 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 step 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 harness-horse racing commenced in 1818. In 85 years the trotting speed has in-

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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 half-mile walk, we can not get adequate 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 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 horse-business 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

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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 prize-winners 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 before 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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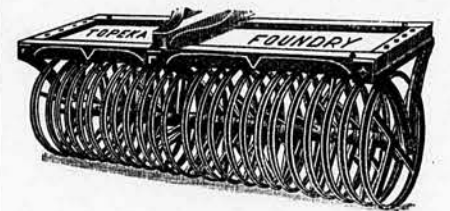
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remember that he must, to a certain extent, be a weight-carrier. Cavalry is not merely good men mounted on good horses, and armed with modern weapons and a good supply of ammunition. The history of the first two years of the cavalry in the Civil War amply demonstrated this, at an enormous expense to the Government. It was not until many regiments of cavalry, 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 divisions—heavy, 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 3½ 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 age. 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 four 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, based wholly upon American experience, 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 cowpony, 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-bred.

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 old, 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 unwieldy, 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, 15¼ 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 weight-carrier, 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

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. Sent FREE ON APPROVAL. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, don't send us a cent—you decide.



Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not cure, even after everything else has failed.

Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. They do just what you claim. ANNIE LEE GUNN, Augusta, Ark.

I am much pleased with your cheap and simple remedy. I have found it to be just as you promised.

J. H. DIRKMAN, Danube, Minn. I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts.

JOHN WHITE, Grafton, Mich. I have suffered with rheumatism for the past ten years, but Magic Foot Drafts have entirely cured me. I have felt no pain since using them.

MRS. MARY ST. ANGE, Woonsocket, R. I.

We have thousands of long letters of gratitude from men and women cured of rheumatism by Magic Foot Drafts. Will you let them cure you? Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., F. F. 6, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of Drafts free on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on rheumatism, free.

The EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR.

There is no other cream separator like it—no other cream separator which will make you so much money and save you so much work. It is without question the simplest in construction, the easiest in operation, the most durable, the most satisfactory in every way. If you milk cows, few or many, send for our books. They're worth reading.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO  
Bloomfield, N. J.  
Chicago, Ills.

The Coming Unloader!

Louden Hay Sling

The easiest and speediest means of unloading hay, bound grains, forage crops. Can be Used With Any Hay Carrier. Raises Half a Wagon Load

where there is barn room to handle it. Cleans the rack and deposits flat in the mow as it was on wagon. Best Line Hay Tools in the World for field, stack and barn. Hay Carriers, Hay Forks, Steel Tracks and Switches, Hay Rack Fixtures, Feed and Litter Carriers, etc. Our Flexible Barn Door Hangers are the best on Earth. Ask for complete catalog of Hay Tools, Appliances and Hardware Specialties. It is Mailed Free for the Asking.

LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY,  
54 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.

Why Saw By Hand

wasting time and strength? Make your work count by using the

FREEMAN WOOD SAWS

The sawyer's favorite. Most practical type of wood saws made. Tilting and Sliding Table Pole and Wood Saws. Also mounted Steam Sawing Outfits, Windmills, Ensilage Cutters, etc. Ask for catalogue 114, it's free for the asking.

S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Company, Racine, Wis.

IWAN'S BEST IN THE WORLD AUGER

For Post Holes, Wells, Prospecting for Minerals, etc. A man can do thrice the work with an "Iwan" than with any other. Used by U. S. Gen'l.

Highest award. World's Fair, 1903. 4 to 10 inch \$2.50. 12 inch, \$6.00. Sample at special price to introduce. Show to your hardware dealer or write for particulars.

IWAN BROS., DEPT. 3, STREATOR, ILL.

SORGHUM-SEED FOR FEED.

(Continued from page 105.)

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

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.

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

Table with 7 columns: Shell, Water, Protein, Carbohydrate, Fat, Ash, and Milk. Rows show percentages for Eggs and Milk.

Leaving out of consideration in this discussion 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.

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.

An examination of the nutritive ingredients of average milk shows that 100 pounds of water-free substance contains 26 pounds of proteids.

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.

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

THE NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Live-stock Association was held at Portland, Oregon, during the week ending January 16.

meetings. Our reports show that the sheepmen predominated in numbers and that their influence was largely felt in shaping the work of the association.

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.

Among these institutions founded and supported at private cost, Washburn College at Topeka has made a substantial growth.

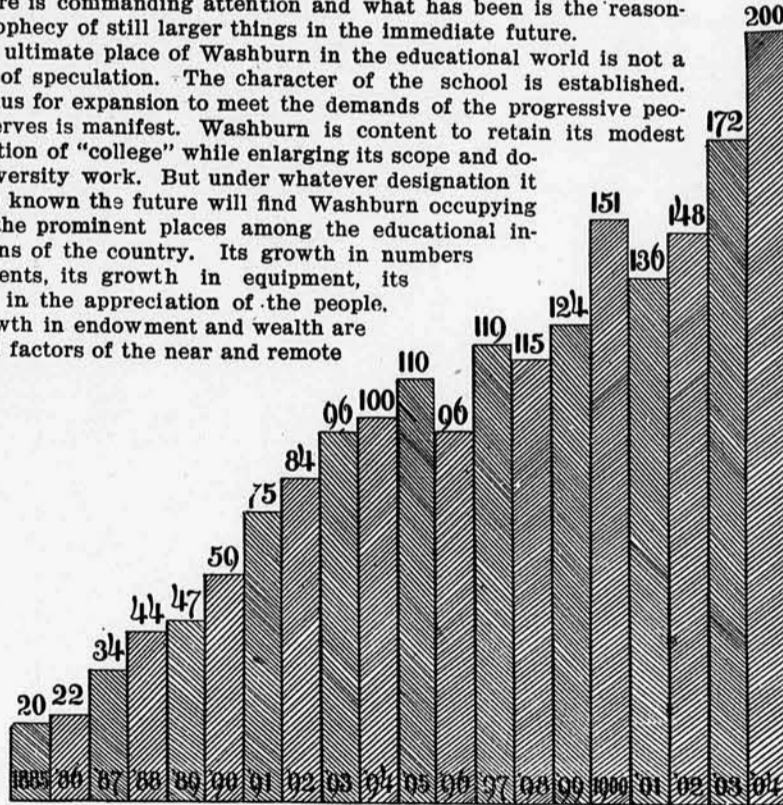
Of the two diagrams shown here, the first indicates the growth in the last six years of the school as a whole (including the liberal arts course, the departments of medicine and of law, the fine arts school, and the academy)—an increase from 243 in 1899 to the present attendance of 575.

The second cut shows graphically twenty years' growth of "the college proper," leaving out all medical, law, music, art, or academic students.

The new Washburn is more widely and favorably 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.

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.

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.



THE GROWTH OF WASHBURN COLLEGE (ALL DEPARTMENTS) IN THE LAST SIX YEARS. TWENTY YEARS' INCREASE OF "THE COLLEGE PROPER" ONLY—THE LIBERAL ARTS COURSE.

the flock-masters appears to be in no-wise 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.

viewed the good accomplished by the association and outlined the present status of measures which had been inaugurated but are not yet completed.

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

Advertisement for BEECHAM'S PILLS. Text: 'Have You Ever been called up in the middle of the night to fetch the doctor? Does not your experience recall to your mind many an occasion when a good corrective like BEECHAM'S PILLS might have saved a nocturnal tramp or a turnout of the buggy after your horses had been stabled?'

credited with having presented the most interesting paper on the live-stock conditions of his State that was read at the meeting.

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 packing-houses.

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.

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.

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 famous advocate of temperance and 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.





### KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' 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 pack-saddle, 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

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 people's 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 about a 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,

## DE LAVAL 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.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.  
74 Cortlandt street. Randolph & Canal Sts.  
NEW YORK. 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,

**YOU SIR** can clear \$2.00 to \$9.00 PER DAY selling IDEAL PUMP EQUALIZERS. They make hardest working pumps work easy. Windmills run in slightest wind. FIT ALL PUMPS. Merits sell them. FULLY WARRANTED. Exclusive territory. Write PUMP EQUALIZER CO., Dept. C, Waseca, Minn.

## 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.

Pioneers 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.,  
KANSAS CITY, MO. DENVER, COLO.  
Cream Separator Department.



**SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separators**

If we cannot show you wherein our separators are worth at least fifty per cent more than other separators, don't buy them. We want you to know that you have the best when you buy a Tubular. You cannot help being convinced if you examine a Tubular. You will find it entirely different from other separators. Write for free catalogue No. 165.

THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,  
Chicago, Illinois, West Chester, Pa.



**Omega**  
The one that Separates

**The Easy Way,  
The Best Way,  
The Only Way**  
to get best results from your dairy operations is to use the

**OMEGA SEPARATOR.**

It's the one which turns easiest, skims closest, lasts longest and costs least for repairs. We issue a book called "Milk Returns" which you should see before you buy a separator of any kind. Tells all about the "Omega", and the experience of its users. We mail it free. Write for it today.

The Omega Separator Co.,  
23 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.

P. F. Wulpehoger, Lincoln, Neb., Gen. Agt. for Neb. and Kan.

is worth considering and a little well-gotten-up printed matter will always do that.

It goes without saying that one must have a uniform line of printed letter-heads 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, well-conditioned animal you are trying to sell.

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.

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 hard-working 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 know 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 horses.

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. PINKHAM:—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. MAM P. WHARRY, Flat 81, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile let her write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all would-be and expectant mothers.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

W. G. BISHOP, President.  
E. 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 recognized teaching ability. Excellent equipments and every facility for the rapid and thorough advancement of students. Catalogue Free. Write us.

Address Lincoln Business College, Lincoln, Nebr.









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 presumptuous 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 products.

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.....	\$46,493	\$ 72,301,132
Milch cows.....	802,738	21,673,926
Other cattle.....	2,745,586	54,911,720
Sheep.....	167,044	501,132
Swine.....	1,770,585	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 now 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 top-price 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-load 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:

1. The selection for feeding of cattle of the right age—the best beef conformation and choice breeding in early maturing beef lines.
2. Comfortable quarters, abundance of the best quality of appetizing and nutritious 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 fat-stock shows, stupidity in not taking and reading the live-stock and agri-

# ROYAL Baking Powder

## 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 Statq 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.







HAVING EXPENDED  
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

On Track and New Equipment

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A Perfect Track,  
The Short Line to Cincinnati,  
Through Cars to Louisville,  
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**3 Fast Daily Trains to the East**

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Stop-overs at Washington, Bal-  
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For additional information, ask any  
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**HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION**

....VIA....

**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  
and TEXAS.

Rate one fare plus \$3 for the round trip.  
Limit for return 31 days.

Tickets will not be sold to Hot Springs, Ark  
For further information address

H. O. TOWNSEND,

G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Or call on F. E. NIPPS, Ticket Agent,  
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WITH TEN DAYS' FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELT to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. Only sure cure for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential 64-page catalogue, address today.

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Any style glasses for \$1. Write for free examination sheet and illustrated catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. H. Baker Co., 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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DR. McLELLAND, the celebrated specialist in DISEASES of MEN, explains his methods, tells how seminal weakness, sexual debility, stricture and gleet, blood poison and loathsome skin diseases can be cured at home at small expense. **BEST MEDICAL BOOK FOR MEN** of this or any age, 96 pages, profusely illustrated, sent postpaid sealed, with symptom charts, to every male reader mentioning this paper. Address C. McLELLAND, M. D., 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kansas

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A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COFFMAN, Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

**RUPTURE CURED IN 10 DAYS**

By a Scientific and Never-failing Process. No knife, no pain, absolutely no danger. IN TEN DAYS THE PATIENT IS SOUND AND WELL—cured to stay cured. Write for proofs, booklet, etc., FREE. DR. O. H. RIGGS, 205-J, Altman Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES—When in need send for free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief sure and quick. PARIS CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 74, Milwaukee, Wis

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. M. MAY, Box 21, Bloomington, Ill

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. DR. F. M. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

# The Southwest Limited

is the new train between Kansas City and Chicago. It runs via the new short line, the

## Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Electric lighted throughout, The Southwest Limited is a blaze of glory along the new route. Equipment includes compartment and standard sleepers, observation-library car, dining car and coaches. It arrives in the Heart of Chicago in time to connect with all eastern trains. If you are going East, it is worth your while to write for descriptive booklet.

**M. F. SMITH,**

Commercial Agent,

245 Main St., Dallas.

**G. L. COBB,**

Southwestern Passenger Agent,

907 Main St., Kansas City.

Leave Kansas City 5.55 p. m.; arrive Chicago 8.55 a. m.

## Blame

No One But Yourself if You Don't Get Well When Sick.

All we can do is give advice. Of course that's easy. But our advice is really worth a little more to you than most people's, for we offer to give you the first bottle of our medicine free, if it fails to help you.

We could not afford to do this unless our medicine was good. Such an offer, on the wrong kind of medicine, would put a merchant prince in the poor house. Dr. Miles' Nervine, however, as years of experience have proved, is a medicine that cures the sick.

Those whom it cannot benefit—less than one in ten thousand—we prefer to refund their money.

All we ask of you is to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine for your complaint. If you suffer from sleeplessness, nervous exhaustion, dizziness, headache, muscular twitchings, melancholy, loss of memory, weak stomach, poor blood, bilious troubles, epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., we will guarantee to benefit you or refund your money.

You are the doctor.

"My son Bert, when in his 17th year, became subject to attacks of epilepsy, so serious that we were compelled to take him out of school. After several physicians had failed to relieve him, we gave Dr. Miles' Nervine a trial. Ten months treatment with Nervine and Liver Pills restored our boy to perfect health."—MR. JOHN S. WILSON, Deputy Co. Clerk, Dallas Co., Mo.

FREE Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our Specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Absolutely Free. Address: DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ALBANY, N.Y.

HOMESEEKERS' RATES

VIA

**UNION PACIFIC**

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month, viz., February 2d and 16th, March 1st and 15th, and April 5th and 19th, round-trip tickets, twenty-one days limit, at rate of one fare plus \$2; also special one-way colonist tickets will be sold to Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas and to western Kansas and eastern Colorado points.

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to

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235 Kansas Avenue.

**R. E. EDMONSON,  
Live Stock Auctioneer.**

Experience, earnestness, and a general, practical knowledge of the business, are my principal reasons for soliciting your patronage. Write before fixing dates.  
452 Sheldley Bldg, Kansas City, Mo.





HORSES.

# Percheron Horses

HENRY AVERY & SON, WAKEFIELD, KANSAS.

## Registered Stallions For Sale

15 HEAD AT SPECIAL PRICES CONSISTING OF

Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-grey; two black yearling Percherons; four Shires, 3 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horses, 3- 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.

## ROBISON'S PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

Percheron Herd headed by Casino (45482) 27880. Prize-winner National Show of France 1901. Winner of first prize at Missouri and Kansas State Fairs 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.

## M. L. Ayres' Percherons

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.

M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa.



### 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 is 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,  
L. M. HARTLEY, Salem, Iowa.

## LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

LaFayette, Indiana.



Western Branch, Sedalia, 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 coaches 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 championship. One of our sensational acting Coach stallions won first prize and championship. 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 first prize, over forty 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. Five of our Percheron won first as best collection. Our French Coach stallions were equally successful, winning every first prize. At the Iowa State Fair our Percheron stallions won three first prizes and first in collections. At the Minnesota State Fair our French Coach stallions won every possible first prize and grand sweepstakes. At the Ohio State Fair our stallions won fourteen first prizes out of a possible fifteen. At the Indiana State Fair our Percherons won three first prizes. Our French Coaches won every possible prize. At the Kansas State Fair our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our last importation and the fourth for us in 1903, arrived in Columbus, Tuesday, Dec. 3. During the year we have imported from France four times as many Percheron and French Coach stallions as have been brought over by any body else. Ours are the very best, we import more of them, sell more of them and therefore can furnish our customers a better horse for the money than can be bought elsewhere. If your neighborhood is in need of a good stallion, let us hear from you.

McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,

St. Paul, Minnesota. COLUMBUS, OHIO. Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES.

# IAMS' 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 over 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 thronged his barn at Nebraska State Fair and said: Hello Tom! 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. Samantha, 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 going 2,000 miles to see. Hello Louie, here is Iams' 2400-lb. sweepstakes Percheron 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. Kitty, see those fine coachers of Iams'. George, 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. George, 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

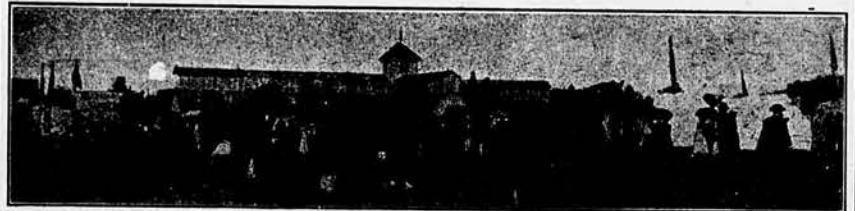
### 147--BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS--147

90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no buyer, salesman or interpreter. Has no three to ten men as partners to share profits with. His twenty-two years successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams guarantee 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 80 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye opener and catalogue. References: St. Paul Bank, First State Bank, and City National Bank.

## FRANK IAMS,

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.

## 60 IMPORTED Belgian, English Shire and Percheron STALLIONS



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 are 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. 840. Call us up at our expense. Office in Lincoln hotel. Barn at 9th and R street.

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLEY COMPANY,  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

### 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 1,900-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,

## SHORTHORNS

60 BULLS AND FEMALES

From the herds of E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville; N. Manrose, Ottawa; C. S. Nevius, Chilee; C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa.

Thursday, February 11th, 1904,

## POLAND-CHINAS

60 BRED SOWS AND GILTS

From the herds of Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond; J. R. Killough & Son, Ottawa; C. S. Nevius, Chilee; J. N. Woods, Ottawa.

Remember 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

# 110-HEREFORDS-110

#### 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.	7
Steward & Hutcheon, Bolckow, Mo.	8
J. W. Wampler & Son, Brazilton, Kans.	2
Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.	2

For Catalogue Apply to

**Gudgell & Simpson,**

Independence, Mo.



## GREAT STOCK SALE!

24th Semi-Annual Stock Sale at

### LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM

Six Miles East of Sedalia, and Two Miles North of Smithton, Pettie Co., Mo.

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 COMFORTABLE 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, } Auctioneers.  
Col. R. L. Harriman, }  
Col. J. W. Sparks, }

**L. M. MONSEES & SONS,**

Smithton, Pettie 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. Illustrated catalogues will be ready about Feb. 1. Send for one and mention Kansas Farmer.

**S. S. SPANGLER, Milan, 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 boars, 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, Belleville, Kans. }  
D. D. BRAMWELL, Belleville, Kans., Clerk.

## Plant Trees For Posts

Catalpa, Osage, and Russian Highberry Seedlings, one year old for planting. The Catalpas are from seed selected from known Speciosa trees. Write for prices stating number wanted.

**Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kansas.**

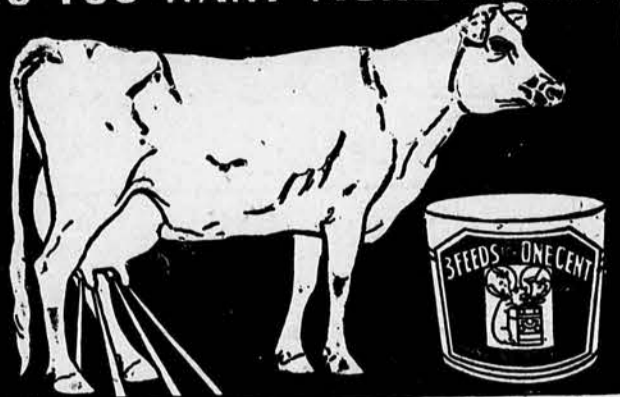
## EPILEPSY

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 Stock 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 one of my best cows.

Yours truly, T. McRAE, JR.

We Have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine.

We own "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 650 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our World Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:56 1/4, Diablotin 2:05 1/4 and Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/4; and also to our Young Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, Cattle and Hogs. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it

Increases the appetite, Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the regular Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It will make your Calves, Colts or Pigs grow amazingly and will keep them healthy. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human System. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal: Table Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Table Pepper is a powerful stimulating

tonic, Table Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Table Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper and Over One Million Progressive Farmers and Stockmen. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that dis-

ease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Sixty-Six Thousand Dealers throughout the World, and has the Largest Sale ever known. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. We Refer You To Any Bank or Wholesale House in Minneapolis. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations now on the market. No Chemist can separate and name all the different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use in our preparations. Any Chemist or Manufacturer claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or a Falseifier. Imitations Are Always Inferior. Insist On Having The Genuine And You Will Always Obtain Paying Results.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

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Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$2,000,000. 775,000 Feet of Space in Our New Factory. Contains Over 10 Acres of Space.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD... INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD... INTERNATIONAL HARNES SOAP... SILVER PINE HEALING OIL... INTERNATIONAL COLIC CURB... INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER... INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURB... INTERNATIONAL FOOT REMEDY... INTERNATIONAL GALL CURB... INTERNATIONAL PHENO-CHLORO... INTERNATIONAL COMPOUND ABSORBENT... INTERNATIONAL HOOF OINTMENT... INTERNATIONAL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE... Cures Curbs and Sprains while your horse works. Our preparations are sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by over 100,000 Dealers Throughout The World. We will be glad to Refund Your Money, as per guarantee printed on every label, if any of them ever fail and we agree to accept your plain written statement. You are to be user and also sole judge of results. Sole owners—INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

Guarantee



COMBINATION SALE!

At Kansas City, Mo., Fine Stock Sale Pavilion, February 17, 1904.

45--Head High-Class Aberdeen-Angus Cattle---45

From Some of the Representative Pioneer Herds of the Country.

EVERYBODY From a Good Farmer To a Fancy Breeder... 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, representing 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 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 good cattle than right now. Contributors to this sale are: J. H. Rea & Son, Carrollton, Mo.; W. J. Turpin, Carrollton, Mo.; Jas. B. Withers, Missouri City, Mo.; Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo.; R. S. Williams, Liberty, Mo.; E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. For Catalogue address Jas. W. Sparks; J. N. Harshberger, Auctioneers.

BERRY LUCAS, Manager, HAMILTON, MISSOURI.

AXLINE'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, McPherson, Kans., Feb. 16 and 17, 1904.

Wednesday, February 16th 1 p. m. 45--HORSES--45 Draft horses, single and double drivers brood mares, a choice lot, well bred and desirable.

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 postponement 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. W. H. COTTINGHAM & SON.

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; Cumberland, 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.