Annual Live Stock and Poultry Special.

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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

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The Missouri Agricultural College at Columbia will offer a thoroughly practical course in poultry farming during the week, February 22 to 27 inclusive.

While at Gardner last week, the editor enjoyed seeing three heifer calves which were born of one grade Shorthorn cow last spring. The calves are exactly alike, are thrifty and well-grown. They are the property of Mr. J. A. Marshall, of Gardner, who expects to breed them with a view of intensifying the fecundity of the strain.

Farmers who have seed of any crop for sale will do well to give notice thereof in the "For Sale" columns of the KANSAS FARMER. Just now there is inquiry for Whippoorwill cow-peas. A small investment in the For Sale column generally proves profitable.

Some of the departments of the KANSAS FARMER have been curtailed and others crowded out this week to make room for the conclusion of the report of the annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association and the full report of the State Poultry Show. The FARMER is necessarily a little "out of balance" for a few weeks at this season of the year on account of the great pressure of special reports of the several great meetings which can get to the farmer in time to be useful this season only through publication in the KANSAS FARMER.

The post check currency bill—the importance of which in providing a currency which may be sent through the mails with absolute safety has been explained in these columns—will soon come before the post-office committee of the House of Representatives. Hon. Victor Murdock, of Kansas, is a member of this committee. Farmers will help to bring about the enactment of this very desirable measure by writing to Mr. Murdock, at Washington, D. C., urging a favorable report by the committee.

SHAWNEE HORTICULTURISTS.

The Febuary meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society was held in the rooms of the State Society on invitation of Secretary Barnes.

"Preparation for Spring Work" (in the garden) was very practically handled by F. P. Rude. A few of his leading points were: "Buy the best bulk seeds you can get; buy of well-known, reliable firms; plant sparingly of novelties; plow garden ground in the fall, and if you have not done so, take up and burn all weeds and other trash that may be on the ground so as to plow as early as possible after the frost is out."

E. B. Cowgill spoke on "Fertilizers." He especially emphasized the importance of keeping up and increasing the supply of humus in the soil. Kansas soils are by nature well supplied with the essential mineral elements of fertility but are rather short on decaying vegetable matter. This matter is essential to the maintenance of such texture of the soil as readily absorbs rain and protects moisture against evaporation. It is a reservoir for fertility derived from the air, is the home of the bacteria which prepare the elements of fertility of the soil and may, itself, feed the growing crops. Under injudicious cultivation it is exhausted more rapidly than used in plant-growth. Rotations in which legumes and grasses are used and the application of barnyard manure were mentioned as the best and most economical methods of maintaining suitable supplies of humus.

In the discussion which followed, Philip Lux thought clover was the best way to fertilize. Prof. B. B. Smyth showed how nature rotated with trees. First came pines. These were followed by the hard-wood trees which require a richer soil.

Mrs. J. W. Stout read a paper entitled "Early Days on the Farm," which carried the members back to childhood's happy hours. She compared the experiences of the early days to things that are to-day and gave suggestions on keeping the boys on the farm.

When reports of Prompters were called for, Philip Lux said: "Elberta and other peaches of this class are about all killed, while Crosby, Champion, and seedlings are nearly all alive at the present time." B. F. Van Orsdal said reports were so different from localities that were close together that it was hard to form an opinion as to general results.

The next meeting will be held at the State House, March 4.

IMPRESSIONS OF JOHNSON COUNTY FARMERS.

There are some communities in Kansas which have retained many of the original settlers, the men and women of the 50's and early 60's. But if the stranger expects to find in these communities a really settled state of affairs with everybody adjusted to the conditions and nobody expecting changes or trying to bring them about, he need tarry but a day to discover here the restless spirit which sent the Aryan race to the western shores of Europe; drove them across the channel to the British Isles; impelled them to brave the dangers of the broad Atlantic; sent them over the Alleghaney Mountains, across the streams and woodlands, the rivers and prairies of the great interior valley of North America, and caused them to take a leading part in the terminating conflict of the ages against slavery.

Can these descendants of unnumbered generations of pioneers—pioneers for aught that is known since Adam and Eve departed from the Garden—can these hereditary pioneers ever find or create conditions so good that they will not strive to make them better?

Thus the editor reflected on coming away from a largely attended farmers' institute at Gardner, Johnson County, last week. How can our farming be improved? How can we successfully combat our insect foes? How can we increase the returns for our labor? How can we improve our stock? How can we better the roads? How can we add to the comforts of our families? How can we bring about more enjoyment of the social life of the community?

Beautiful fields, good barns, commodious houses, rural free delivery of mail, telephones—these are in evidence. Industry has brought its rewards from the rich broad acres of Johnson County. What more can be wanted? Like every other community in Kansas, this is imbued with the belief that the book of advancement in farming has not been closed; that it will be open for a long time, and that those who advance fastest and farthest will reap the first and greatest rewards. But present attainments in material things give opportunity to pause and inquire whether the wants of the mind, the heart and the soul may not be better supplied. The church, the school, and the home receive a consideration which was not possible when the problem of supplying the absolute necessities of life was the pressing one.

He would be a rash seer who would essay to predict the final outcome of this glorious restlessness.

OFFICIAL ATTENTION TO THE MEAT TRUST.

At the 1904 meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, preambles and resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, Sufficient evidence has been presented to the stock-breeders of Kansas to convince them that there exists at Kansas City and other points an illegal and unlawful combination or trust that has the power to and does depress the price of beef on foot to the great damage and detriment of the breeders and feeders of Kansas and without a corresponding benefit to the meat-consumers of the world, but to the sole benefit of the packing trust; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, in its fourteenth annual convention assembled, that Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, be hereby requested to call the attention of his Attorney General to this matter and require him to investigate the same to the end that the guilty parties may be punished and the anti-trust laws of the United States be fully enforced.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent direct to the President of the United States, signed by the President and Secretary of this, the greatest live-stock breeders' association in the United States.

Whereas, It is apparent that the laws of Kansas are ample for the suppression of trusts and combines and the control of all corporate interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon Governor W. J. Bailey to secure the enforcement of these State laws by all means at his command and thus aid in fostering the industries which lie at the foundation of our prosperity and throttle the gigantic meat trust which is threatening these industries with gradual extinction; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be signed by the president and secretary of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association and handed to Governor Bailey.

Copies of these were forwarded to the President of the United States and elicited replies as follows:

White House, Washington.
January 25, 1904.

My dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, with enclosed copy of resolutions, and to say that the President has taken the matter up with the Attorney-General.

Very truly yours,
WM. LOEB,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. H. A. Heath, Secretary,
116 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans.

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.
January 28, 1904.

Mr. H. A. Heath, Secretary Improved Stock-breeders' Association,
Topeka, Kans.

Sir: The President has referred to this Department your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing a resolution of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association complaining that the anti-trust laws of the United States are being violated by the beef-packing companies to the detriment of the complainants.

In reply, you are informed that in May, 1903, the Federal Governmtnt obtained an injunction against the leading beef-packing companies and firms, and also against a large number of individuals, restraining them from violating the provisions of the anti-trust act, and so far as the Department is advised they have obeyed the injunction. If you have any evidence of

new violations of the law or of violations of the injunction, forward it to S. H. Bethea, Esquire, United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, and it will receive prompt consideration.

I enclose a copy of the court's opinion and decree in the beef-trust case.

Respectfully,
P. C. KNOX,
Attorney-General.

The following reply was received from the Governor of Kansas:

Topeka, Feb. 6, 1904.

Mr. H. A. Heath, Secretary Improved Stock-breeders' Association,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication with resolutions adopted by your association. I have had several talks with the Attorney-General along this line, and while no definite course has been agreed upon, I assure you that I am in entire sympathy with the purposes set forth in your resolution and shall be glad to lend my assistance to anything that will bring material results.

Yours truly,
W. J. BAILEY.

Copies of the resolutions were sent to Kansas Senators and Representatives in Congress. Up to this date the following replies have been received:

United States Senate,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1904.

Mr. H. A. Heath, Secretary Improved Stock-breeders' Association,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 23d received, and in reply permit me to say that if I can do anything at any time for the benefit of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders Association, I shall be more than pleased to serve them.

With my regards, I remain,
Yours very truly,
J. R. BURTON.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1904.

Mr. H. A. Heath, Secretary Improved Stock-breeders' Association,
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Friend: Answering your letter of January 22d, I have read a copy of your resolutions as printed in the Kansas City Journal and Topeka Capital. I filed a copy with the Secretary. I assure you it will give me pleasure to assist your association in every way possible.

With kind regards, Very truly,
CHAS. CURTIS.

SOME QUESTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I have been a reader of your paper for almost three years, and can truly say we get more value out of the Kansas Farmer than all the other periodicals we take. As you answer a great many queries from subscribers, I would like to ask one. as I know the answer will be greatly appreciated by several of your subscribers in this part.

Can several men associate themselves together and lease land legally without first procuring a charter from the State? Also, can they incorporate and charter under the laws of our State to do business in another State? What is a charter for if it isn't a grant which the State gives a company to do business among its citizens?

Chas. N. Freidline.
Montgomery County.

Two or more persons may associate themselves in a partnership to lease land or to do any business that one person can do. No charter is necessary. They need not confine their business to one State.

Five or more persons may incorporate under the laws of Kansas to do business in this and any other State.

In a partnership each partner is liable for all debts of the company. If a partnership own and sell real estate, every partner and every partner's wife must execute the deed.

In a corporation the liability of the stockholder is limited to the amount of his stock and an additional sum of equal amount. This is generally referred to as the stockholders' "double liability." It is not so sweeping as the partner's liability. The corporation may convey its real estate by vote of its board of directors, on execution of deed by its president and secretary.

SHEARING OF WORLD'S FAIR SHEEP EXHIBITS.

A rule having an important bearing upon the shearing of sheep to be exhibited at the World's Fair at St. Louis has been announced by Chief F. D. Coburn, of the department of live stock, as follows:

"All sheep and goats must have been evenly, closely and properly shorn on or after the first day of April, 1904, and the date of the shearing must be certified on the application for entry. Sheep or goats unevenly or stubble-shorn or that have been clipped to conceal defects or to mislead will not be allowed to compete. The judge shall disqualify for competition any sheep or goat deemed by him as having been improperly or stubble-shorn or with its fleece otherwise treated for the purposes of fraud or deception."

PROGRAM STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The offices of the State Temperance Union are anticipating an exceedingly interesting annual convention at Topeka next week—February 16 to 18. Besides the day sessions, three evening meetings will be held in the immense auditorium, seating about 5,000 people.

On Tuesday evening a symposium on "The Kansas Situation" will be given, at which William Allen White, Emporia, will speak from the editor's standpoint; Judge T. F. Garver, Topeka, from the lawyer's; Rev. C. A. Finch, Topeka, from the minister's; John W. Breidenthal, Kansas City, from the business man's; H. S. Lewis, Hutchinson, from the young man's; and Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Topeka, from the mother's standpoint.

On Wednesday evening, John G. Woolley, the famous apostle of prohibition, and one of the most eloquent of living reformers, will deliver an address on "The Main Chance of a Prohibitionist." On Thursday evening an address will be given by Rev. I. N. McCash, Des Moines, Iowa, a leader of another great branch of temperance effort, the Anti-Saloon League, who will speak on "Civic Conscience." Dr. McCash was for years pastor of the largest church of the Disciples of Christ in the world.

A reduced railroad rate of a fare and a third will prevail throughout the State, tickets to be on sale from the 15th to 17th, and to be good through the 20th.

War between Russia and Japan seems to have opened. The sympathies of most civilized peoples seem to be with Japan. England is recognized as an ally of Japan and may get into the fight. France is under treaty obligations with Russia. A feeling seems to prevail that a conflict involving all Europe and much of Asia is impending. A suggested line-up would place the United States on the side of Japan and England. This country will, of course, keep out unless complications not now expected shall arise. War is always to be deplored. It costs the human race too much. The part of the family which reaps most financial benefit is that part which produces the bread and meat for the contestants. In most cases this is the American farmer.

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 February, 1904, will receive for their trouble one of the following publications for one year 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."

"OUT THERE IN KANSAS."

Miscellany.

A Land-limit Law.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—The purity of this republic—its safety and perpetuity, perhaps its very existence—depends upon the justice of its land laws. All the people who produce the wealth of this Nation should be freeholders, nor should any man hold more land than he needs. It has been the custom of this Government to limit the preemptor and homesteader to a quarter section. But subsequent purchases are only limited by the greed or gold of the purchaser. This has become a great bar to the homeseeker and makes him subject to a landlord who is enriched by conditions foreign and fatal to a republic.

Why not remove this blot by a land-limit parity amendment to the constitution by a direct vote of the people next November? Let a quarter section be the rural, and ten lots the urban maximum quantity of land that can be owned by any male adult American or head of a family, with ample provision for all industrial or pleasure-plants, and let a two-thirds majority vote make it a part of the constitution without farther legislation; making the first of January the time for said amendment to take effect in order that surplus lands may be sold before forfeiture to the Government. The people's right to such amendment is beyond dispute. It is not too much for the people to demand a restoration once in a hundred years as the shortest, safest, and surest route to the equality of American freeholders, and by such action limit the power of those who love not a pure republic.

If our law-makers loved justice to all, a constitutional amendment would not be needed to restore this Republic to the purpose of its founders. This is the sure solution of the live-stock combine question and all other combines to crush competition. It is also the true solution to the labor troubles that menace the stability of the Nation, as one-half of the wage-earners and rural-renters would become the owners of their homes. There is no other issue of such vital importance or that is so much needed at this time as a land-limit, parity amendment to the constitution on the plan herein outlined to save the people from the grasping greed of the relentless, ruthless land-grabbers.

If any one can devise a safer, surer cure for the disease that is gnawing at the vitals of this Republic, he should proclaim it, and every lover of the Golden Rule should declare it, that the golden-winged messenger of peace may be made to rest on this rent-racked Republic.

Tom Keir.
Jackson County.

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METAL WHEELS
save all repairs and double the life of your wagon. Models of strength. Straight or staggered oval steel spokes. Any height, fit any wagon. Your old running gears made into a new wagon at small cost. Write for free descriptive catalog.
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.
Box 46 Quincy, Ills.

How to Secure a Rural Free Delivery Mail Foute.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Will you, through the Kansas Farmer, give me directions as to what steps to take to get a rural mail route? How many people are necessary, and how long in miles must the route be? What is the pay of a carrier? A Subscriber.
Ford County.

ANSWERED BY POSTMASTER GUTHRIE, OF TOPEKA.

The policy of the Post-office Department is to lay out routes twenty-five miles in length going out and coming in, so that the carrier will travel twenty-five miles for a day's work. The department does not insist on the route being accurately twenty-five miles long, but substantially so, depending upon circumstances and conditions. For the services on such routes the department pays to the carrier $600 per annum, payable monthly. Where the route is say twenty miles long, the department pays only $500 for the service.

Where a neighborhood desires to have a rural free delivery route established, the people should draw up a petition, address it to the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., telling just where the route is proposed to run, and the route by which it will return to the post-office. In addition to this the route should be rough-sketched on a piece of paper. No particular set of words is required in framing this petition, nor does it require an artist to prepare a rough map. The petition should then be sent to a Senator from this State or a member of Congress whose endorsement should be asked. The Senator or member of Congress will then file the petition in the department and it will be referred to the special agent in charge of this division who will send a special agent to view the route.

This service is intended distinctly for the accommodation of farmers, and the department aims to make everything so simple that any one who desires to know can inform himself about it.

We have now about one thousand rural routes in this State and the carriers are all paid from this office. This service costs the department about $50,000 a month in this State.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

The Combination Oil Cure for cancer and tumors cures more cases than all other agencies combined. It has the endorsement of doctors, lawyers, and ministers who have been cured, as well as hundreds outside the professions. It is soothing and balmy, safe and sure, and the only successful remedy known to medical science. Originated and perfected after twenty-five years of patient, scientific study. Those afflicted, or have friends afflicted, should write at once for free books giving particulars and indisputable evidence. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. B. Armstrong & Sons, Shenandoah, Iowa, report that this is the busiest season of their long experience as raisers and shippers of seed-corn. They say that the farmers seem alive to the fact that good seed-corn is more than ever needed this season to insure a good crop. Thirty-five years' experience as a raiser and breeder of seed-corn makes J. B. Armstrong, head of this firm, perhaps the very best judge of what is good and reliable in seed-corn to be found in the whole West. J. B. would rather lose his whole crop than to sell a bushel of corn that would not grow, to a patron. Address J. B. Armstrong & Sons, Shenandoah, Iowa, for their new, 1904 catalogue. It covers the seed-corn question from A to Z and can be had for a postal card. It tells what varieties to plant to secure a good crop.

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

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

(Concluded from last week.)

Grasses.

A. M. TENEYCK, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN.

Grass is the great fundamental crop. Without the aid of man (and previous to his intervention) it covers the habitable earth everywhere with its mantle of green and fills the soil with a thick, fibrous growth of roots, and not only protects the land from the ravages of wind and water but becomes also the primary source of food for a large part of the animal creation. According to the Government reports, corn holds the first place as the greatest wealth-producing crop of this country, while grass takes second rank. It is safe to say, however, that the reverse is the actual fact. The reports fail to take into account the great wealth produced from grass as a pasture and its great value as a soil-protector and a soil-renewer, and its power to increase the yield of other crops when used in rotation. Although the native grasses grow without the aid of man, yet it is only when certain domesticated species are cultivated that the greatest production of hay and pasture is secured.

Prof. Thomas Shaw has recently published a valuable book entitled "Grasses" which ought to be in the library of every farmer. Previous publications on this subject have usually treated grasses from the botanical side with little regard to their economic value. Professor Shaw treats the subject from the farmer's side, discussing grasses according to their crop value, adaptation and distribution, taking up also in the discussion of each grass, its method of seeding, culture, uses, etc. It is a surprising fact that out of the thousands of varieties of grasses known to the botanist, Professor Shaw names only twenty-seven which he considers worthy of cultivation, and only nine of these are of major importance or have anything like a general adaption as farm crops.

These nine grasses are named in the order of their importance as follows:

Timothy (Phleum pratens), Kentucky blue-grass (Poa pratensis), Bermuda grass (Cynoden dactylou), orchard-grass (Dactylus glomerata), redtop (Agrostis vulgaris), Russiam brome (Bromus inermis), meadow-fescue (Festuca pratensis), tall oat-grass (Arehenatherum avenaceum), meadow-foxtail (Alopecurus pratensis).

A group of six minor grasses which have a more or less local adaptation and use are: Quack-grass (Agropyrum repens), Johnson-grass (Sorghum halapense), crab-grass (Panicum sanguinale), Western rye-grass (Agropyrum tenerum), perennial rye-grass (Lolium perenne), Italian rye-grass (Lolium Italicum).

Other less important grasses are: Wire-grass (Carex vulpimoidea), Texas blue-grass (Poa arichnifera), rough-stalked meadow-grass (Poa trivalis), Fowl meadow-grass (Poa serotina), Rescue-grass (Bromus unviloides), Sheep's fescue (Festuca ovina), Carpet-grass (Paspalum platycaule), Velvet-grass (Holcus lanatus), Australian Salt Bush (Atriplex Semmibaccata).

Blue-joint (Calamagrastis canadensis), and blue-gama (Bouteloua oligostachya) are two promising wild grasses not yet under cultivation. To the above list I will also add the following native Kansas grasses of promise or value not yet under cultivation: Big bluestem (Andropogon furcatus), little bluestem (Andropogon scoparius), buffalo-grass (Buchloe dactyloides), gama-grass (Tripsacum dactyloides), Indian-grass (Chrysopogon nutans), switch-grass (Panicum virgatum), prairie oats (Bouteloua racemosa), prairie-grass (Koeleria cristata and Eatonia obtusata), short-gama (Bouteloua hirsuta).

What more nutritious and rapid flesh-former than the buffalo-grass on its native prairie, or what grasses are more hardy and productive than the big or little blue-stems in those localities where these grasses thrive. Herein lies one of the great and valuable works which our experiment station may do, viz., the selection, breeding, and training of these wild grasses so that they may be successfully cultivated.

ADAPTATION OF GRASSES.

In the study of grasses, this adaptation to soil and climate is often one of the most important factors to learn. Of the first fifteen varieties of cultivated grasses named above not more than three or four thrive well in any one locality as every farmer knows. It is important, therefore, to select and plant only those varieties of grasses which are best adapted to growing in a certain locality. Whether a grass is well adapted to any locality or not can only be surely ascertained by actual trial in the growing of the grass in that locality. Little actual work has been done along this line in Kansas. We have learned by experience that timothy makes a good hay-crop in some of the eastern counties of the State, that central and eastern Kansas is especially adapted to the growing of meadow-fescue or so-called English blue-grass, while Bromus inermis thrives best perhaps in the north-central portion of the State. Clover grows successfully in the eastern counties, while alfalfa is best adapted to the great central portion of the State. Judging from the nature of the grasses and their general adaptation, I have prepared the following lists of grasses and combinations of grasses and legumes for meadow and pasture as being suitable to the several divisions of the State named.

GRASSES AND COMBINATIONS FOR MEADOW.

EASTERN KANSAS.

1. Timothy and mammoth or alsike clover.
2. Orchard-grass and common red clover.
3. Bromus inermis and common red clover.
4. Meadow-fescue and common red clover.
5. Bromus inermis, orchard-grass and common red clover.
6. Redtop and alsike clover.

CENTRAL KANSAS.

Nos. 2, 3, and 5 as named above.

7. Western rye-grass and Bromus inermis with clover.

WESTERN KANSAS.

8. Bromus inermis, Western rye-grass, and alfalfa.
9. Bromus inermis and alfalfa.
10. Bromus inermis.
11. Tall oat-grass.

COMBINATIONS OF GRASSES FOR PASTURE.

EASTERN KANSAS.

1. Meadow-fescue, orchard-grass, Bromus inermis, and common red clover, or alsike clover.
2. Bromus inermis, timothy, redtop, and alsike clover (especially on low lands).
3. Bromus inermis and alfalfa.
4. Kentucky blue-grass and white clover.

CENTRAL KANSAS.

5. Bromus inermis, orchard-grass, Western rye-grass, and common red clover or alfalfa.
6. Bromus inermis and alfalfa.
7. Bromus inermis.

WESTERN KANSAS.

8. Bromus inermis, Western rye-grass, and alfalfa.
9. Bromus inermis.
10. Bromus inermis and tall oat-grass (tall oat-grass is recommended for Western climate and light soil).

COMBINATIONS OF GRASSES.

Combinations of grasses and perennial legumes are usually to be preferred to any single grass both for pasture and for hay. A combination of grasses is especially desirable for pasture, giving more continuous grazing, a greater production of pasture, more variety, and perhaps a better-balanced food-ration. In choosing grasses for pasture the object should be to select such varieties that the deficiency of one variety may be balanced by the good qualities of another. Grasses should be chosen which are different in their periods of growth and their dates of maturing in order to lengthen the grazing-period and give the greatest amount and most continuous grazing. Also a combination of grasses may be made which will make a more perfect sod than any one grass will produce, and a more permanent pasture. To illustrate, take a combination of orchard-grass, meadow-fescue, and Bromus inermis. Orchard-grass starts very early in the spring, makes a rapid growth, and matures early in the summer. It produces little during the drouthy summer months, also it has the characteristic of growing in bunches but does not form a sod. Meadow-fescue, on the other hand, starts late in the spring, makes a slow growth in the early part of the season and matures several weeks later than the orchard-grass. Meadow-fescue renews its growth in the latter part of the season, making excellent pasture late into the fall. Like the orchard-grass it also grows in tufts but is not quite so bunchy in its character of growth, hence, forms with orchard-grass a better sod than is produced by the orchard-grass alone. Bromus inermis is quite different in character from either of the other grasses. It starts very early in the spring and continues green and growing throughout the season. Being a firm, deep-rooting grass, it withstands drouth well, hence produces pasture during the dry periods when orchard-grass and meadow-fescue practically cease growing. Bromus inermis grows also late into the fall. It has a habit of spreading by underground root-stocks, and thus fills up the spaces left between the tufts of orchard-grass and meadow-fescue, forming a perfect sod. In the region where each of these grasses thrives the combination of the three should make a much better pasture than any on one of the grasses seeded alone.

A little clover or alfalfa should be seeded with every combination of grasses, whether for meadow or pasture. The true grasses so far as science has discovered, must take all of their plant-food from the soil; but the legumes, such as clover and alfalfa, are enabled, by means of the bacteria which work on the roots of these plants, to utilize the free nitrogen of the air, and instead of exhausting the nitrogen of the soil the legumes tend to increase the supply, and act as "host plants" or "feeders" to the nitrogen-exhausting grasses. It is very important, therefore, that every pasture or meadow should contain some perennial legume, because the presence of these nitrogen gatherers will not only cause a greater production from the other grasses, but it will make the pasture or meadow more enduring and leave the soil more fertile than would otherwise be the case when the sod is finally broken for the growing of other crops.

It should be noted here that when combinations of grasses are seeded for meadow, care should be taken that only those varieties are sown together which mature at about the same date, otherwise it will not be possible to get the largest production of hay of the best quality. It will be observed that exactly the reverse is true when the grasses are combined for the purpose of producing pasture.

PREPARING THE SEED-BED FOR GRASSES.

It is unwise to seed grass of any kind upon foul, weedy land. Preferably grasses should follow cultivated crops which have been kept well cultivated and clear of weeds, or they may be seeded upon summer-fallowed land which has been cultivated for a whole or a part of the season, so as to sprout and destroy all the weed-seed in the surface two or three inches of the soil. Wheat-, barley- and oat-stubble, if polwed immediately after harvest and the ground kept well cultivated with a

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harrow or Acme harrow for several weeks or months, until the weeds have been thoroughly killed and the subsurface soil has become well settled and moist, will make a good seed-bed for grasses. In seeding grasses after cultivated crops which have been kept free from weeds, it is best not to plow in preparing the seed-bed. The weeds have been killed in the surface part of the soil, but if the land be plowed, the deeper soil which is brought to the surface will likely abound in weed-seeds (unless previous careful cultivation has cleared the lower soil of weed-seed), and a foul seed-bed will be the result. Such land, well disked or Acme harrowed, and harrowed down fine and smooth, will give a better seed-bed than can usually be secured by plowing.

Deep plowing should never precede closely the sowing of grasses. If the soil needs deep loosening it had best be plowed deep a year or so previous to the seeding of the grass, because it is essential that the ground be well settled and that good capillary connection be established between the furrow-slice and the sub-soil below in order to insure the proper germination of the seed and the vigorous growth of the young grass-plants. When a seed-bed for grasses is prepared by plowing, the land should be plowed several weeks or months before seeding-time and cultivated at intervals to clear it of weeds, conserve the soil-moisture and put the soil in the best possible condition to sprout the seed and start the young plants. The seed-bed should be finished with a level, mellow surface, but with a rather compact sub-surface, in order that the seed may be evenly covered and come in close contact with the moist soil. Grass-seed should not be covered deep, usually not more than an inch or an inch and a half. If it is necessary to plow shortly before seeding, the ground should be firmed by the use of the sub-surface packer, float, or roller. The disk-harrow may be made to do the work of the sub-surface packer in part by setting the disks rather straight and weighting the harrow.

To repeat briefly, an ideal seed-bed for grasses should be mellow only as deep as the seed is sown, while below the seed the soil should be firm (not hard), making a good connection with the deeper subsoil. This offers the most favorable conditions for the germination of the seed and the growth of the young grass-plants, namely, giving the proper supply of moisture, heat and oxygen. The firm soil draws the moisture up to the seed, while the mellow surface acts as a blanket to keep the moisture from escaping, and also allows heat and air to penetrate to the seed. At the same time the mellow covering over the seed allows the delicate little plant to unfold and push into the air and sunshine, while the firm sub-surface soil gives the proper root-hold and environment which conduces to a rapid and strong growth of the young roots. Grasses are not only much more apt to start poorly in a deep, loose seed-bed, but even after starting, the young plants are much more apt to freeze out or dry out than will be the case in a shallow, firm-bottomed seed-bed.

SEEDING.

Always have the seed-bed fully prepared before sowing the grass so that little work will have to be done on the ground after seeding. If the seed is sown broadcast one light harrowing after seeding is usually sufficient to cover the seed properly and is preferable to several harrowings or to any deep working of the soil after seeding. The harrowing should follow the seeding at once, because under favorable conditions, grass-seed germinates very quickly, and a harrowing after germination has begun is apt to destroy many seeds.

Almost any grass may be seeded successfully by hand by those who are practised in this art. Usually, however, especially when combinations of grasses are seeded, a much more even distribution of seed may be secured by the use of a wheelbarrow seeder, several makes of which are sold on the market. Many kinds of grass-seeds may be properly sown by means of the grass-seeder attachments which are usually provided on grain-drills and seeders. The revolving broadcast sower is also quite extensively employed. Often the ordinary grain-drill is used in the seeding of alfalfa, meadow fescue and Bromus inermis.

The amount of seed to sow per acre varies with the different grasses and the purpose for which the crop is to be used, whether to produce seed, pasture, or hay. For the production of seed, it is desirable to have strong, fully developed plants, hence a smaller quantity of seed should be sown than would ordinarily be sown if the purpose were to produce a hay meadow. Combinations of grasses should not be sown if the purpose is seed-production, as it is usually not easy to separate grass-seeds, even should the two or more varieties which are planted together mature and ripen at the same date. More seed should be sown for the direct production of a pasture than would be sown for a meadow, because it is desirable to cover the ground fully and at once in producing a pasture, while the thick seeding will also give a greater production and a finer and more tender growth of grass than thinner seeding. The amount of seed which it is desirable to sow of any variety of grass will also vary with the season and with the soil.

The following amounts of seed of the several common grasses which may be grown in this State are recommended for seeding when the purpose is the production of a meadow:

	Weight per bu. lbs.	Amt. of clean seed to sow per acre. lbs
Timothy	45	12
Kentucky blue-grass	14	24
Orchard-grass	14	32
Meadow-fescue	24	28
Red top	14	16
Bromus inermis	14	18
Tall oat-grass	14	24
Johnson grass	25	25
Western rye-grass	20	15
Perennial rye-grass	20	30
Italian rye-grass	20	30
Common red clover	60	10
Mammoth red clover	60	10
Alsike clover	60	6
Alfalfa clover	60	20

When two or more varieties of grasses are seeded together it is usual to seed at a slightly increased rate per acre more than the actual aliquot part of the regular seeding would require. Thus in the following combination these amounts may be sown: orchard-grass, ten pounds; meadow fescue, eight pounds; Bromus inermis, six pounds; and red clover, two pounds per acre, respectively.

HAY AND PASTURE.

The stage of maturity at which grass should be harvested in order to make hay of the best quality varies somewhat with the different grasses and the use which is required of the hay. A safe rule applicable to all common grasses is to cut for hay just as the grass is beginning to bloom, or just after the bloom has fallen. For cattle and sheep the early cutting is best, for horses the late cutting is usually to be preferred. When cut at the early stage, grass is sure to make good, clean hay of prime quality, if the hay is cured well. Often a larger weight may be secured by cutting grass after it becomes more mature, but the quality of the hay is not apt to be quite so good. If grass is cut when in bloom the hay is sure to be more or less dusty.

The productiveness of any pasture-grass will be very much reduced by continued close grazing. The leaves are the lungs and the stomach of the plant. In the leaves the carbon from the air and the water and simple mineral elements from the soil are brought together and in the presence of sunshine and chlorophyl and the life-giving oxygen the complex products are made which build up and sustain the life and growth of the plant. Keep the green leaves cropped off and the plant starves. It may not dwindle or die, but its growth becomes less vigorous and the productiveness of the pasture is reduced. The bad results of close grazing are especially noticeable in a dry season, and close grazing in the late autumn is especially harmful in that it weakens the vitality of the plants so that they do not start quickly or vigorously in the spring. Grass should not, as a rule, be pastured the season it is sown. If the season has been very favorable and a rank growth has taken place, grass may be pastured lightly in the autumn, but late or close grazing should be carefully avoided because the young plants need all their green leaves in order to manufacture the products which are necessary to establish a large and vigorous root growth.

New seeding may be injured also by too freqeunt and too close clipping with the mower. It is often necessary to mow the weeds on a newly seeded field, but care should be taken not to clip too low. This suggestion relates to alfalfa and clover as well as to grasses. Often a good catch of clover or grasses, which has been secured with a nurse-crop, has been killed out at harvest time. This is often due to the sudden exposure of the young, tender plants which have been used to shading to the hot, bright sunshine. It is not easy to avoid exposing the young plants in this way. Often, however, a time may be selected for cutting the nurse-crop when the weather is more or less cloudy and the soil moist, also the nurse-crop should be cut high so as to still provide some protection to the young plants.

Grass becomes less palatable to stock as it matures and forms seed, also the forming of the seed exhausts the vitality of the plant. In order to get an early and strong second-growth of grass, pasture should be mowed before the seed-heads mature. Pasture should not be grazed when the soil is so wet that the land will poach and become impacted by the tramping of the stock.

RENEWING GRASSES.

As pastures and meadows get old they become sodbound and less productive. The available fertility of the soil has largely been exhausted and much of it is locked up in the immense root-system which has been developed by the thick growth of the grass. If the field is one which can be used in growing other crops, the best plan is to break the sod when the grass has reached the stage described and seed new fields to grass.

If it is desirable, however, the continue the use of the meadow or pasture, a new growth may be secured with some grasses by thoroughly disking and harrowing the sod early in spring. This will have the effect of destroying part of the grass-plants, whose roots will soon decay, furnishing plant-food for the growth of new grass. The disking also breaks up the compact condition caused by the tramping of stock and ærates the soil, and the mulch of mellow earth acts to conserve the soil-moisture, thus favoring the growth of the grass.

Now, if with the above treatment, fertilizers be applied, the yield of grass may be profitably increased. No better fertilizer can be applied to grass than farm-yard manure. The top-dressing applied in the fall or early winter serves during the winter as a cover to protect the grass-roots from the extremes of temperature. As spring opens, the rain carries the nutrient from the manure down to the roots of the grass, stimulating an early, strong growth, which continues throughout the season. During the summer the manure acts as a mulch to keep the water in the soil, thus protecting the plants more or less from the influence of drouth. There is no more convenient place to haul the manure than on the grass-land, there is no crop which responds more readily and gives more profitable results from the application of manure than does grass, and it is not necessary to wait until the pasture or meadow is old and worn-out before making liberal applications of manure. When the purpose is to plow up the sod, the manure should be applied a year previous to the breaking. This will not only cause a larger growth of grass during the season following the manuring, but by increasing the root-growth and adding to the humus of the soil the land will be left more fertile for succeeding crops.

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land with grass is nature's way of restoring to old, worn-out soils the fertility and good tilth characteristic of virgin soil. The true grasses do not add nitrogen to the soil as do clover and alfalfa, yet they are in a sense nitrogen-gatherers in that the nitrogen of the soil is collected and stared up in the roots of the grass in the form of humus. Thus grasses prevent the waste of nitrogen and other plant-food elements and serve to protect the soil and to maintain its fertility. By these extensive and deep, penetrating root-systems, many grasses also tend to break up and deepen the soil, gathering and storing plant-food in their roots, and thus actually increasing the available plant-food of the soil.

The use of grasses in rotation with other crops in maintaining soil fertility and restoring good texture, is brought out in the following, quoted from Bulletin No. 43 of the North Dakota Experiment Station, being a study of the roots of grasses and other farm-crops published by the writer in 1900:

"When the wild prairie is first broken the soil is mellow, moist and rich, producing abundant crops. After a few years of continuous cropping and cultivation, the physical condition of the soil changes; the soil grains become finer; the soil becomes more compact and heavier to handle; it dries out quicker than it used to; bakes worse; and often turns over in hard clods and lumps when plowed. This compact texture and bad mechanical condition of the soil make it difficult for the young roots of plants to develop properly, causing, at the same time, an insufficient supply of air in the soil which is almost, if not equally as detrimental to the crop as an insufficient supply of water. After a soil has been cultivated and cropped a long time, it tends to run together and is very sticky when wet, but when dry the adhesive character disappears almost entirely. The grass roots which formerly held it together are decayed and gone, and now when loosened by the plow, it is easily drifted and blown away.

"The perfect tilth and freedom from clods so characteristic of virgin soils is always more or less completely restored whenever land has been laid down to grass for a sufficient length of time. After the ground is covered with sod, the puddling action of rain is prevented. As the roots grow, the soil particles are wedged apart in some places, and crowded together in others, and by means of lime and other salts, the small soil-grains become cemented into larger ones, and thus the open and mellow character of virgin soil is restored—and not only this, but by the accumulation of plant-food in the roots, the soil is made more fertile for succeeding crops.

"In order to maintain soil-fertility and at the same time make the greatest profit in farming, a practical and scientific rotation of crops should include the following:

1. Grasses and perennial legumes.
2. Pasture with an addition of manure a year previous to breaking the soil.
3. Cultivated crops.
4. Grain-crops.

"Grain-crops must be grown on every farm. Often they are the greatest money-making crops, hence they must be given a prominent place in the general crop-rotation system. Cultivated crops are also often the money-making crops of the farm. They are necessary in every rotation plan in order that the land may be cleared of weeds. Especially is this true in a locality where grain is the main crop. By continuous grain-growing land becomes foul and weedy and the cultivated crop in rotation is necessary in order to destroy the weeds. Cultivation conserves the soil-moisture, develops the soil and increases the supply of available plant-food by producing those conditions which favor soil-decay and the action of soil-bacteria. In a sense "tillage is manure."

Grasses and legumes maintain the supply of soil nitrogen and restore the proper soil-texture, besides they are profitable crops and in fact absolutely necessary on every farm upon which stock is kept. Pasture must be had on every farm and it is quite essential that it be made a part of the regular crop-rotation. Many soils become too light and mellow by continuous cropping and need the tramping of stock to firm them. Then, so much more grass can be produced when the pastures are kept fresh and new, and the increase of fertility and improvement of soil-texture results in larger crops of corn and grain when the pasture is broken up and planted to these crops. A convenient and desirable time to manure land is while it is being used as a pasture. If the manure is applied a year or so before breaking it will stimulate the growth of grass and cause a greater production of pasture giving more and better grazing, meanwhile the soil is enriched by an increased root-growth and the formation of humus. Besides these beneficial results some plant-food will be supplied by the manuring to the first crop which is grown on the breaking at a time when it is much needed because the larger part of the fertility in the new breaking is an unavailable state and can not readily be used by the new crop.

ROTATION PLANS.

In order to demonstrate the practicability of a rotation of crops as described above, assume for illustration, a farm of one section, 640 acres in area and divide the farm into eight equal fields whose long axes extends east and west as follows:

ROTATION SYSTEM NO. 1.

PLAN OF ONE YEAR'S CROP.

Grain.	Corn.
Corn.	Corn.
Grasses and Legumes.	Grasses and Legumes.
Pasture.	Pasture.

Order of crops grown in each field:

First year, grasses and legumes; second year, grasses and legumes; third year, pasture; fourth year, pasture; fifth year, corn; sixth year, corn; seventh year, corn; eighth year, grain, etc.

By this system of rotation one-half of the farm will always be in grasses and legumes or pasture, while the other half of the farm will be producing the largest possible crops of corn and grain. Each field will have a protecting and fertility-maintaining crop four years out of eight. If, however, the above plan keeps too much of the land in grass, the period for which the land is kept in grass may be made shorter or a double rotation may be introduced in which the farm may be divided into two divisions of four fields each. The rotation system given may be practiced on one-half of the farm, only two of the fields being kept in grass while on the other half of the farm the following rotation of crops may be practiced: First year, legumes and forage; second year, corn; third year, corn; fourth year, grain. At the end of eight years the systems of cropping which are practiced on the different divisions of the farm may be interchanged, the first taking the place of the second and the second taking the place of the first.

Let me close with this suggestion: Grow more grass, and grow it in rotation with other crops.

DISCUSSION.

Colonel Robison: The paper recommends that alfalfa shall not be cut too close, which I think is eminently correct. There is another use for alfalfa and all the grasses that this paper has not mentioned. It has been mentioned for a great many purposes, but it is the cheapest cleaner of foul ground of anything known to-day. Alfalfa sown on soil, no matter how weedy the ground may be, will clean that field thoroughly. If it gets started, the weeds will never get another start. The other

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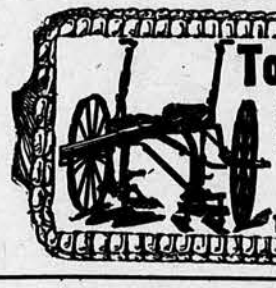

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grasses do the same thing. Alfalfa sown in the spring will combat every weed successfully except crab-grass.

A Member: I can not agree with the Professor as to the preparing of the seed-bed; that is, our experience has been that deep plowing is necessary. We have, I suppose, 5,000 acres in alfalfa and, as Colonel Robison has said, it is immaterial how many sunflowers or how many cockleburs there may be in the field, the alfalfa will do away with all of them, but not the crab-grass. I would recommend deep plowing for alfalfa.

Professor Ten Eyck: I did not recommend anything else. I recommended that if deep plowing is necessary, as it is on some soils, it should precede the sowing of the alfalfa probably a year, in order to insure a good catch and strong growth of the young plants. That was my proposition, and I believe it is a safe one.

A Member: I can not prepare my seed-bed any too well in eastern Kansas, Atchison County. We have to plow from eight to twelve inches deep, about in July, leaving our land stand until about September, giving it a thorough harrowing about once or twice a month, or every other week, until then, and having put it in good tilth sow our seed in September—that is, timothy and clover. Alfalfa we have not got yet.

General Discussion.

President Sutton: It has been suggested that we devote a short time this morning to discussion of some of the papers of last evening. If any one has anything to say, we shall be glad to listen.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: My experience in holding public sales is altogether on swine, and whether the rules that prevail in the sale of swine would be interesting in the sale of other stock I do not know.

Mr. Melville: Take up the question of guarantee.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I can only speak from the standpoint of swine experience, then. The rules that prevail in regard to guaranties are pretty well settled for the sale of hogs, but not as well settled as I think they ought to be. Every animal that is sold for a breeder is presumed to be a breeder, and the guaranty is presumed to follow that animal, whether it is specified in the advertisement or announcement. The law would make it a sufficient guaranty. If you sell a breeding animal at a public sale and make no specifications as to what that guaranty shall be, the law makes the guaranty, of course. If you sell the animal for a breeder, it must be a breeder. The question is as to how it could be limited rather than as to whether or not you make a guaranty.

Mr. Melville: At a public sale a party paid six hundred dollars for a cow with a calf, guaranteed a breeder. Neither cow nor calf ever proved to be a breeder again. What was the duty of the seller? The seller claimed that the calf was an evidence of the breeding quality. The buyer claimed they were guaranteed and that neither was a breeder.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: When you sell a pure-bred animal, the presumption is, of course, that it is a breeder; but to follow into the hands of a purchaser for any great length of time and become responsible for the manner in which he has handled or does handle that stock, is a grave question. There has been more trouble on that score than on any other. I think there is a limit to that. I have made it a rule for the last two or three years to specify in my guaranty that all animals of a breeding age are guaranteed to be breeders. If the animal I sell is not up to the breeding age, then comes in a question as to when an animal reaches the breeding age or the age of puberty. In other words, I never put a guaranty on an animal that is not up to breeding age.

A Memeber: If animals are reasonably well kept, what percentage of them ever prove to be non-breeders?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Out of two thousand hogs I have sold for breeding purposes, I made an estimate, for a special purpose, that so far as I had ever known or had any record, there were but six that had failed to reach the expectations of the buyer and myself as to breeding.

Mr. Maffett: Mr. Kirkpatrick has placed the matter in one light. I want to take it up on another basis. The basis of all breeding is increase. If there is no increase there is no result of breeding, and you can talk yourselves blind in any other light. I ran across a man on my place a few months ago who was buying one or two Jerseys. He said that at one time in his life he paid from four to six hundred dollars for Shorthorn heifers. He said he was stuck in two or three instances on animals that he had paid $400 for; that he never got a calf from them, and they never would breed. I said, "Didn't you make any demand and get anything?" He said, "No." Now, there are some men who can not maintain themselves on a bisis of that kind. They generally know how to go at it. I would say that the man that paid $400 for an animal was entitled to a breeder, if the man that sold him that animal had a conscience that would respond to any sort of a prick at all. I am on delicate ground here. I do not want to judge other people's motives or anything of that kind. I sold this man a couple of animals, among them a Jersey heifer, and he was very much alive on that question of barrenness. I said: "I will guarantee this animal to be a successful breeder and that you shall have live increase." I didn't mean that she should have a dead calf or that she should abort or anything of that kind, but that she should have live increase. I told him he should have his money back if she did not bring forth live increase. I went further than that. I had my first public sale of hogs a few weeks ago. I said in my catalogue that an animal shall be a successful breeder, and the buyer shall have a year to find out that matter. A man ought to be able to tell in a year whether he is going to have increase; and what I mean when I say successful breeder is increase. The buyer does not buy anything else but the increase of the sire that the female is bred to, and that is the proper guaranty to make.

Governor Glick: When a buyer expects a guarantee of that sort, he ought to give a guaranty to the seller that he will take proper care of that animal. For a man to sell cows and guarantee live calves, without knowing what kind of care would be taken of the cows, is more than foolish. Suppose she would be driven in the barn and chased out with a herd of cattle and knock against the jambs and abort by the very act of the purchaser himself; should the seller be responsible for that? Should the seller lose his money after taking care of that cow and raising her and turning her over to this man in good condition? You would not have any Shorthorn breeders or horse-breeders in the country if that system were adopted. Any honest, square breeder, if he knows that an animal proves a non-breeder without being injured in the hands of the purchaser, would readily and willingly replace that animal with another one. At almost every meeting we have some man who wants every man who breeds cattle or hogs or horses to guarantee that the animal shall be a breeder and a breeder for all time. It is a very unfair proposition to make. It is an unfair proposition to ask any man that he shall guarantee, because he can not control the purchaser's methods of using and handling the cattle or the manner in which the purchaser will take care of those cattle. This man, of whom Mr. Maffett speaks, who bought the cow for $400, may have been the direct cause of the failure of the animal to breed. No man can guarantee the results of nature nor provide against the contingencies of nature, and when a man undertakes to do it he assumes to do something that he can not perform, and he makes the statement in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred simply to impose upon the ignorant buyer, to make him believe he is getting something that he ought to know he can not get. (Applause.)

Colonel Robison: The question of quaranty is well established in the common law, and in the statutes of every State where improved breeding is in practice. When an animal is sold at a breeding price, the law guarantees that that animal shall be a breeder. It does not, of course, guarantee that the produce of that animal will live to be more than six months old. That is not in the statutes nor in the common law; but the animal must be a breeder when sold for breeder-prices. No reputable breeder will ever think of using the law. If a customer should buy a bull or a stallion or a boar, and then say, "I have used him for some months on a lot of healthy females and failed to get produce," I do not think there is an improved stock-breeder here that would not promptly say, "Send him back and come and get another, or get your money back." What more could you want? It would be pure folly to guarantee living produce. Suppose Governor Glick sold one of his fine Shorthorn bulls to a man that had contagious abortion in his berd; would Mr. Glick be responsible for those calves that were aborted? I know of a herd of 42 cows last year that raised but one calf; 39 aborted. Would you ask Mr. Glick or anybody else to guarantee a bull to produce living calves in a herd of aborting cows? It would be absurd. When a printed circular goes out saying that, "All animals sold at this sale shall be guaranteed," it is meant that they shall be ordinary, fair breeders, not that they shall produce offspring that shall live six months or one year or anything of that sort. When we find extra guaranties or extra inducements offered, we always look on them as suspicious circumstances. If a man came with a $50- or a $100-horse and said, "I will guarantee you a living colt," while the man with a horse costing a thousand dollars says to the purchaser merely that, "I will guarantee your mare to get with foal from my horse, or no charge," we all know that the man that guarantees the living colt is simply trying to undermine the other man who is doing business in a strictly legitimate way. The man that guarantees it to live six months is going too far, and I should be afraid his horse was not getting business enough in an ordinary way, and that he was offering these extra inducements to get business he could not otherwise obtain. A horse can not make a colt live six months, because he has done his full duty when the female becomes pregnant. That is all the horse can do, and all the owner of the horse ought to be expected to guarantee. Let every breeder do more than the law requires. If the guaranty was merely to be a breeder, when that sow had had one pig from a boar she would be a breeder. If a horse produced a number of crooked, ill-shaped, badly-formed, weakly foals, he should be replaced by a good one, and I think any breeder would be glad to do it. They do not want that kind of an advertisement out about themselves and their stock. It is only the degree of guaranty that is in question, as Mr. Kirkpatrick says. A horse might, out of 50 or 60 mares, get 5 colts. That horse would hardly be considered a breeder. If he did not do better the next year, under proper treatment, the seller ought to take him back. I think it would generally be done with any line of stock. We want to conform to the law first and then be on the side of justice next, and our consciences will generally sleep well when we have done both justice and law on our part. (Applause.)

Dr. Wolf: I would like to ask Colonel Robison a question. Would you consider a heifer or a young colt a breeder, and would the law hold that we must make them good? Also, in a case where a cow was purchased for a large price, with calf at foot, is it the duty of the seller to make right the difference between that price and ordinary market price?

Colonel Robison: That will depend very much on the wording of the sale notice. If you say in your catalogue, "All animals sold guaranteed to be breeders," and the cow is advertised there as "No. so-and-so, with calf by side," under that wording the calf is

Peach Trees 1 yr. from bud 2 to 4c. Sample 2 to 3 ft. by mail or of larger sizes by express 25c. Also Plum, Apple, Pear, etc. R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 17, Stockton, Ill.

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Save agents' commission of 40 per cent by ordering direct from us. FREIGHT PREPAID. Send for price-list. Address
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Ask us what a dollar will bring you in all varieties Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Grapes and All Kinds of Small Fruits.
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not guaranteed to be a breeder. It is not sold under a number. It is sold as a contingent to the cow. The cow is guaranteed and usually the calf is considered full evidence of her breeding qualities, if it is a young calf. If a cow has not produced offspring inside of twelve or fifteen months, it is a very suspicious circumstance as to her breeding qualities.

A Member: Is it not a matter of fact, from your experience and investigations, that where animals are kept in fairly decent breeding condition, the non-breeders are inconsequential in number?

Colonel Robison: I think so, but there are certain females that are much less liable to breed than others. I do not know just how that runs. I think in all our experience we have had only one horse returned as a non-breeder. We took him back and gave the purchaser his money back. Shortly afterward a man came to our place and saw this animal and wanted him. We explained the circumstances to him carefully. He still insisted that he wanted that particular animal, so we sold him the horse, and he proved to be a fine breeder!

The Poor, Downtrodden Hog.

FRED H. RANKIN, SECRETARY ILLINOIS LIFE-STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

It gives me much pleasure to meet with you upon the occasion of your annual meeting and to bring to you greetings from the Sucker State, for "We all believe in Kansas; she is the State with all the elements to make her great—young men, high hopes, proud dreams; it is yours to see your State succeed to what a State should be." And to this end nothing has more materially contributed than the "gentleman who pays the rent" in the person of our American hog, and I am always glad to speak a few words in his behalf. I believe that it was Longfellow, or fatfellow or some other fellow, who said that "A sow, a cow, and a good laying hen have provided financial salvation for men; and if in addition he has a good wife he is fixed to enjoy life." Now while some of us may not be able to fully enjoy life by reason of lacking a wife, still we all have a share in the financial salvation which may be secured by more carefully looking after the old sow, for I believe that the hog is the production of nature's most economical thought. There is no part of him that can not be utilized. He is the staff of life; the arch enemy of famine, and the poor man's best friend. In fact, our modern pig is a condensing factory or manufacturer of various products such as ham, bacon, lard, illuminating oils, hair brushes, tooth brushes, head cheese, glue, fertilizers, soap, sausage, and satisfaction. In fact, every part of the hog is utilized from the tip of his tail to the squeal—and just now in Illinois we have a number of aspirants for gubernatorial honors and I am thinking that before the campaign is over some of the politicians will be appropriating that.

It has been said, for big money breed horses; for sure money, cattle; but for quick money, hogs. Yet to-day we might combine all three sayings in the latter, as the breeding and feeding of swine most assuredly pays the general farmer in Kansas better, surer, and quicker than any of our domestic animals, not even barring the hen or dairy-cow.

The hog is more closely identified with the masses than any other variety of live stock. Let the price of horses or cattle be increased and many are benefited, no doubt; but increase the price of hogs, and you replenish the purse of the masses. Quite poor indeed is he who can not own a pig, and thrice blessed is this humble creature by the great mass of our people that live so close to nature's heart. Many a grocer's bill is paid, many a bank account started that would not have been without the assistance of his porcine highness. The small amount of capital required, his quick response to feed, and the rapid convertibility into money makes him essentially the poor man's friend.

Yes, even to the ladies our hog will remain "A thing of beauty and a joy forever," at least so long as there is a mortgage to lift, a house to build, taxes to pay, a piano, a surry, a new dress, a sewing machine to buy, or a youngster to be sent to the Agricultural College. And having paid his debts to the farmer, he goes forth on a voyage abroad, a privileged character whose company is sought by rich and poor. In all civilized lands he is equally at home at the tables of high-born lords and ladies, and in the rudest cabins of the lowly. He camped with our boys at Chickamauga, was their intimate friend in the rifle pits of Santiago; and was it not breakfast bacon which refreshed and inspired Admiral Dewey and his marines to complete the notable victory of Manilla harbor?

In your dreams have you ever thought of the old sow and her family; some June morning, starting out on their career roaming over the clover field, nipping off the blossoms—making sausage by the wayside—and when she found a hole in the fence and came up and made a raid on the hens and chickens, your wife probably told you that Solomon in all his glory was not a raid like one of these.

An enthusiastic and eloquent writer says: "The hog was introduced into Virginia in 1609 and it is to the pig more than to all other causes we are indebted for the wonderful expansion and remarkable prosperity which have marked our history, as well as for the permanence and development of those institutions that form our chief pride and have attracted to us the eyes of the world."

These are strong words and may seem an ultra statement, but if you will consider what this country would be, were the hog and all that his product has contributed to our material prosperity stricken from our land it will then seem none too strong.

America is preeminently the home of the future for the hog; he is a logical deduction from Indian corn.

There is no pork made anywhere in the world that can compare in cleanliness, healthfulness, and all that goes to make a delicious article of swine's flesh, with our American corn-fed pork.

When judiciously fed, there is no healthier food than Indian corn for hogs, and it is an established fact that there is no better meat food, than that which has for its foundation the Indian corn of our common country. It is sheerest nonsense, it is foolish, to claim that American hams and bacon are not on the whole exceedingly healthy and wholesome.

If it had not been for the cannibalism of some of the people of this and some European countries, who persist in eating raw pork, we probably would never have heard of trichinae outside of the laboratory of the chemist or the lecture room of the scientist. How can you protect a man—even with microscopic inspection—who will go and deliberately eat raw pork, heedless of its condition and in direct opposition to every dictate of reason and every decree of civilization.

We claim a superiority over the Figi Islanders, forgetful that we have cannibals in our midst who eat raw pork of every conceivable age and quality, and then express holy horror at the Figi man eating "raw missionary."

A mere observance of the most primitive laws of civilized life which demand that we make a distinction between the cannibal and civilized man and cook our meat food, would be the surest safeguards for the future of American pork in the provision markets of the world. In the production of profitable pork good stock must be the foundation.

It is not in place at this time to laud any special breed, for we have several breeds which have been so widely bred as to establish the qualities needful to profitably produce quickly maturing pork, the selection of which is largely a matter of taste to the feeder. In producing the hog of the future the signs of the times point to two things very plainly—the honesty and integrity of the breeder and the individuality of the hog will receive greater attention. From now on the pig will be more of a factor than the pedigree. However, good pigs are not accidentally secured. The Israelites in Egypt could not

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Speltz is the greatest cereal food on earth, yielding 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre. Then comes Macaroni Wheat, doing well on all soils, yielding as high as 76 bushels per acre. Then comes Hanna Barley for arid, dry soils, with 75 bushels per acre; then Salzer's Beardless Barley with 121 bushels per acre.

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We are headquarters for Alfalfa, the kind yielding 7 tons per acre; Salzer's Alsike Clover, hardy as oak, yielding 5 tons of magnificent hay per acre. We are large growers of Mammoth Red Clover, of Crimson Clover, of June Clover, Timothy and all sorts and varieties of grasses. Our catalog gives full description.

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All we ask is that you cut out this ad. and return to us and we will send you a free copy of our 1904 illustrated seed corn catalog, together with some samples of our best varieties. Our fields yield 100 bushels to the acre, ears 12 to 15 inches long, weigh 1 1-2 to 2 pounds each, you can do as well, our catalog will convince you, write for it today, its free.

GOOD SEEDS MAKE GOOD GARDENS
Seeds that give perfect satisfaction in every State and Territory of the U. S., and Foreign countries must be THE BEST. That's our record for last year, a hard year on crops and a year which tried the quality of seeds to the limit.
OUR CATALOGUE IS FREE—SEND FOR IT.
The illustration shows a prize ear of corn, Kansas State Fair, 1903 13 inches long; 18 rows and 1086 grains, raised from Zimmerman's seed. See Catalog.
ZIMMERMAN SEED CO., 804 W. 12th St. Topeka, Kan.

make bricks without straw, neither can we produce good pigs unless we give due regard to both blood-lines and individual type.

The story is told of a Boston youth who sought employment at the hands of a Chicago business man, and to influence his prospective employer dwelt at some length on the "blue blood" of the family to which he belonged; he met with a very fitting reply when the Chicago man said, "My son, mere daddyism don't go very far in Chicago; the question is, what can you do?" "Mere daddyism" or pedigree is not of much account in live stock or swine-breeding, but coupled with individual excellence, which is in itself an evidence of what the pedigree can do, then it counts for a great deal.

In producing the hog of the future, the speaker would especially emphasize this thought, that in live-stock husbandry the work of improvement is never done. The ideal of to-day may be attained to-morrow, but not that of to-morrow. The way thoughtful stockmen are seeking to improve the character of their herds is by keeping up the standard of individual excellence to the highest notch, seeking it in the best blood to be found, but not accepting even the best blood unless the individual excellence that should accompany good breeding be coupled therewith.

Do not attach undue importance to popular strains, that happen to be fashionable, or to fancy points as to color of hair, etc., provided that you do not get outside the color of the breed, but I would emphasize the giving of special regard to vigor of constitution, robustness, and capacity for digestion and assimilation. Some of our more observant breeders are coming to think that in some of our breeds of swine, the process of refining the bone and lightening the frame work has been carried very near to the danger-line, and the time has come to emphatically call a halt in that direction. Too little attention is being given to securing sturdy, straight limbs and strong, upright feet, upon which the pig is able to stand squarely and steadily.

Among the objectionable features to be guarded against are the long, slender, pipe-stem style of legs ending in slim, uncertain ankles and weak feet, together with a failure to carry the meat of the ham full and well down toward the hock.

The strong-arched back, the well-sprung rib, the full heart girt, the broad shoulders, and deep ham, the strong underpinning, the strong, shapely foot—these are among the more vital points to be observed in the building up of a good and thoroughly useful herd of hogs. These are the points chiefly sought after by intelligent farmers and breeders. An attempt at the combination of as many of these good points as possible in the shaping of the farm-herd is a good thing.

The good brood sows should be large and long and deep bodied, with neat head, and broad between the eyes; medium-sized, flinty bone, and large heart-girt, which last is very essential as indicating well-developed vital organs and consequently a vigorous constitution. Select your sows from the progeny of matured dams that are kind mothers, good sucklers, prolific and of quiet disposition. If a sow possesses these qualities, and is a good breeder, keep her as long as you can, for she is like unto the goose that lays the golden egg. You do not discard the cow in your dairy that has proven herself valuable—act likewise in reference to brood sows.

In selecting between extremes we would prefer the dam to be the coarser and more rangy, and tone down with the sire. In selecting hogs for the farm, the male should be a thoroughbred of the same breed as the females, and a first-class individual. Do not let a few dollars stop you from buying a good one, and if possible select him in person. He should be, if any different, more compact in his make-up than the female, with a very short head, broad between the eyes, a short, full neck, a short, well-coupled back, strong in loin, with a well-sprung rib, a deep, full ham, legs short, and standing on short, strong feet. Top and bottom lines nearly on a parallel, excepting the back might be slightly arched. His general style as near your model as you can buy for the money. Select the breed that is best adapted to your needs and tastes, and stick to it. It is the only way to grade up or to keep up a high grade. Do not cross-breed. Sometimes a single outcross gives very satisfactory results but we do not advise it. It is a good rule not to mate young sows before they are 8 or 9 months old.

For the farmer, I especially emphasize the advantages of having the sows of the herd farrow as nearly the same time as possible; you will be more inclined to devote to them your careful personal attention, and then there is no one more desirable feature in a bunch of shoats, and no feature that more impresses the buyer be he a breeder or shipper, than an even, well-kept bunch of pigs.

If they are farrowed the same month, and can be weaned about the same time, and the sows all go off to the clover-field out of the sight and hearing of the pigs, the chances are the pigs will do better and feed more evenly than if weaned at different periods.

A car-lot of steers, uniform in style and size and markings, with broad backs, heavy quarters, and deep sides will outsell a mixed lot, will they not? So it is with hogs. A car-lot of even, compact, good-quartered, well-arched, broad-backed, deep-bodied hogs will outsell any mixed mess of the descendents of the cross-bred scrub.

I do not wonder that Moses despised the hog if he was anything like a bunch one occasionally sees in feed-lots on some farms.

In producing the ideal hog of the future more depends upon the care of your breeding-stock than many farmers realize. There is great difference between flesh and fat. It is the easiest thing in the world to produce fat, where fat-making elements of food are very cheap and abundant.

The difficult problem with the stockman, whether on the farm or in the breeding establishment, is to provide frames, ready for the finishing. As an aid to this end, the clover plant by its intelligent use, furnishes in its cheapest form, the material essential to the most perfect development of form and frame. It is nearly a perfect ration and should be the standby of the farmer. Clover is the cornerstone of American feeding.

While Indian corn is the most easily produced and convenient single ration of the hog feed, we have, all things considered, yet the victim of it solid, in the porcine family, like the victims of it liquified in the human family, are each year numbered by the tens of thousands. A variety of feeds insures better health and better growth for the porker and a fatter pocketbook, better health, a better suit, and a clear conscience to the owner.

The Scotch have a saying, "The eye of the master fattens his stock." For even pig-feeds must be mixed with, or rather by, brains. One trouble with many feeders is that they feed by spurts. That is, they are diligent for a while, but by and by they get careless and do not seem to realize that as the frame of the animal grows the amount of feed should be increased. The man who grudgingly measures out the feed to his pigs will never raise a profitable hog. Just as surely as the farmer of the future uses his intelligence and best judgment to select carefully, and feed liberally, he will find swine-husbandry one of the most profitable departments of the farm.

Use disinfectants freely in the way of lime, carbolic acid or chloro napthol-um; "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Keep all feeding-floors, sleeping-pens, and troughs clean. Tolerate no vermin in your herd by frequent use of coal-oil emulsion. Keep hogs supplied at all times with pure water, which can easily be done by using some of the many automatic drinking founts now in general use.

The root-crop is not appreciated and valued by our farmers in general as it should be. Personally the speaker has found the artichoke, in its season, very valuable. I have raised a patch for several years and do not find them hard to eradicate, if properly handled. We raise sugar-beets, largely, and consider them of great benefit. They come nearest to supplying the place of pasture in winter of anything we can find.

Run clover hay through the cutter and mix it with a little bran or shorts in a slop and the sow will relish it as also will she enjoy a frequent feed of clover hay.

When the sow starts to make her bed give her a good feed of bran and shorts slop, then, after farrowing, the sow should be left quiet for several hours and then she should be watered; if the weather is cold the water should be warm. Do not give her any feed for twenty-four hours; then give a little bran with some shorts or ground oats mixed with warm water; a quart of this is enough. Continue to feed very lightly for several days, increasing the amount until the pigs are 2 weeks old, by which time you can feed liberally of shorts, bran, and roots; if grass is available it is your best feed.

The critical time with the brood sow is the first two weeks after she farrows. Many pigs are lost by overfeeding the mother with corn and giving chilling drinks which produces indigestion and fever. Don't be in too much of a hurry to get the porkers to Chicago, and in your desire to see them start for that point, kill half of the crop and stunt the balance by overfeeding the dam. Above all things, keep your sows bedded with clean, dry straw and give them all the sunlight possible; damp nests are fatal to young litters.

Exercise is absolutely necessary for young pigs, especially if the sow suckles well; in this way preventing thumps which carries off the finest of the litter. We never saw a case of thumps where the sow and pigs had exercise enough. The better the sow the greater the danger of loss in the litter from thumps, and the more need of exercise. Taken in time, we consider there is less danger from thumps than colds and scours; this trouble can easily be brought on by just one overfeeding of the sow or young pigs; guard against this by not overfeeding the sow for the first ten days after farrowing.

Teach the pigs to eat as early as possible. Tole them into a little pen with shelled corn, where they can find a shallow trough with sweet milk, and soon they will be eating nicely. Pigs should be eating so regularly and so much that there will be no loss but gain at weaning time. During the first four months of the pig's life do not feed too much corn. We must feed for bone and muscle, not for fat.

The secret in producing cheap pork is maintaining a steady gain and a high degree of health and vigor from start to finish.

The experiments of our agricultural colleges and experiment stations in feeding for lean meat and strong bone are of inestimable value to the farmers of America. They show the possibilities and limitations of corn, supplemented with other feeds, which can be, to a large extent, produced on every farm, in the way of roots, pumpkins, etc. In the "corn belt" that cereal will always be our best and main ration for fattening swine; but grow them largely on clover, grass, milk, roots, and mill-feed. Pork produced in this way is of better quality, and is produced at less risk than where the animal is both grown and fattened on corn exclusively. The change from feeding for growth, to feeding for flesh, should be so gradual that neither the feeder nor the pig could tell just where the grass and slops were left off and the full feeding of corn begun. The man who, having hogs that have been fed for growth all summer and can in a reasonable time bring them up to full feed on the new corn without getting one "off" may consider himself a passably good feeder.

Under all circumstances, our hogs need a variety of food to keep up a keen appetite, and keep them in a healthy condition; and if our object in feeding is to induce them to eat as much as possible, nothing is calculated

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to stimulate the appetite as variety of feed.

The majority of farmers, and in fact many breeders do not give sufficient attention to the matter of furnishing dry and comfortable sleeping-places for their hogs. Many of the shelters given are nothing but miserable leaky shanties, very often a fence-corner, where the hogs must live in filth and dirt, tormented by all sorts of vermin. It is not necessary to have an expensive or stylish hog-house, but their sleeping places should, in all cases, be clean and dry, well ventilated, and well provided with bedding, which should be frequently changed. Rye straw or shredded fodder makes the best of bed. Hogs love a warm, dry place to sleep and in their natural state will find it. It is poor policy to neglect providing them likewise when in confinement. Carelessness in this respect will produce coughs and distemper in your herd, and if a contagious disease is around in the neighborhood they are just in condition to contract it. There is not an animal on the farm that will respond to nice, generous treatment any more readily or profitably than the hog. There is more in this idea of comfort to the successful handling of swine than many of our farmers realize.

One other point in closing: Do not try to raise hogs unless you like them. They will respond quickly to kind treatment. If you enjoy seeing them eat and grow and get fat, you will be quick to notice how things are progressing and to detect a flaw in your management and to improve your ways, and you will be successful. If, on the other hand, you despise a hog and simply feed them for the money that you hope to get out of them, I do not know whether you will succeed or not. Certainly when I hear a man say, "Blame the hogs, there is no money in them," I know that he is right; there will be no money in them for him.

You all know how in ancient Judea, demons on one occasion entered into a herd of swine and they straightway ran down a deep place into the sea and were drowned. But it should be noted that these demons had first been the familiar spirits of the people; so whenever I see a herd of hogs act as though the very devil was in them, I think there must be just a little of the same "old boy" in their owners. Like human, like hog.

There is no domestic animal on the farm which requires closer or better attention than the hog and there is no animal which will pay you for that attention so well, but if you do not like the business and are not disposed to give it your close personal care you had better sell every hog you have and turn your attention to other industries, or you will be obliged sooner or later to find your ledger getting heavy on the wrong side; but a good many years of experience and observation have confirmed the speaker in the belief that there is no branch of farming or live stock husbandry which, systematically pursued and perseveringly stayed by, one year after another, will do better by its proprietor or more successfully keep the wolf and sheriff from your door than the breeding and rearing of swine.

Now, while I have appeared before you for a few minutes and talked "jest hog," I am not here for the purpose of advocating that the Western farmer should toil early and late, depriving himself and his family of needed rest and recreation for the sole purpose of raising corn to feed hogs to buy land to raise more corn to feed more hogs, and so on in this ceaseless circle until the Almighty shall put a stop to such hoggish proceedings. No, gentlemen, life means more than this—there is something else to be thought of. This life should not all be spent in mere money-getting. Health is better than wealth. Love, friendship, and family affection are worth more than gold. That man who makes farming honorable as well as profitable, who demonstrates that farm life promotes mental and moral culture and is favorable to the exercise of all those qualities that make life pure and noble, who surrounds his home with objects of attraction and beauty, and who shows to the world his faith in, and love of his calling; of such a character, I say, "Nature might stand up, and say to all the world, This is a man!" and I am glad to note that the true mission of the institutes and live-stock associations in creating an intelligent citizenship is being incorporated into the agrcultural and educational interests of our commonwealths, and to testify that the spirit of improvement and progress is more general among our American farmers than ever before, and that the homes of the farmers anu stockmen are becoming more and more a seat of comfort and the center of intelligence, thrift and happiness, a source from which are coming strong men and women for all vocations. I commend to you this hog of the future, but remember that it is not necessary to be a hog in order to successfully raise the hog, and as I was saying a while ago, too often the despised pig has a poor opportunity to do for his owner all he is willing and capable of doing. In fact, I once heard a man, but he did not live in Kansas, who accused the hog of being the cause of the prodigal son's aberration. But allow me to make the suggestion that that very good-hearted, but very uneconomical youth kept going down from bad to worse financially until he commenced to feed hogs and then his salvation began.

I leave this thought with you and you may draw any conclusions you like for the Improved Live-stock Breeders' Association of Kansas.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Colonel Robison: Would you recommend soy-beans and cow-peas for feed where alfalfa thrives to its best condition?

Mr. Rankin: I believe the farmer can easily raise some of the soy-beans, because they furnish a food in a condensed form that I do not quite believe you can get from your alfalfa. I do not believe it is necessary to raise a large patch. It is not nearly so necessary where you have the alfalfa as where you have not.

Mr. Mains: Do you advise winter pasture, and does it do any good for the breeding hog that you keep through the winter? Do you advise keeping the sow by herself before farrowing, and how long before?

Mr. Rankin: Much depends on what kind of winter pasture you have. I believe that the hog should have range. I think you can feed profitably on pasture. I think it is wise to have range and a variety of feed.

I think every man raising hogs should keep a record of the time of breeding and know when his sow will farrow. Two or three days before she is due to farrow, I think it is wise to put her in a pen by herself, especially where you have early pigs. For summer pigs, let her go out and make her nest where she wishes.

Mr. Maffett: You use cobs for charcoal. Do you find injurious results from using soft coal instead of charcoal?

Mr. Rankin: I do not think it will do as well. In real young pigs the soft coal is too heavy and tends to clog up their intestines and make them sore. If your hogs have not been used to soft coal, do not let them gorge themselves with it. I think the soft coal is a fine thing, and we use it extensively, but it does not quite supply the place of either wood charcoal or the corn-cob charcoal.

C. F. Stone: What was that proposition of soap and water and oil that you mentioned in the first mixture?

Mr. Rankin: About two gallons of hot water, boiling hot, mixed with about a pound of soap, and then take the water off the stove and pour in the coal-oil, about a gallon of oil. Churn it for at least five or ten minutes, in order to get it thoroughly mixed. If you get it thoroughly milky, it will stay that way for several days.

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age Easterner will be surprised at the quality of the stock on many ranches. In western Kansas there are many large ranches, of course, varying in size, but the ranch with from 100 to 500 head of cattle is quite common. Many of these ranches have been under our management sufficiently long to have a breed well established. There seems to be very little preference as to breed, as they are all well represented.

Frank Merserve, of Ellis County, took his "Blacks" to Kansas City at the Royal, and secured some splendid awards. On the station we are feeding 60 heifer calves for baby-beef, raised by Wm. Hall, in Ellis County. These calves need not be a bit ashamed that their faces are white.

But not all the cattle of the West can be judged by these two cases, though there are many of them; nor is the fault all to be laid to not using good breeding stock. In my opinion the most damaging influence, aside from feed and care, is the changing of breeds. At any time in the yards (speculators or canners division), you can find specimens that have markings of all living breeds, and a few that are extinct. Not long ago I saw a herd of about 100, with two bulls, a Whiteface and a black, among them. One cow was marked white with dark red ears, a reversion to one of the original breeds, a few specimens of which are still kept in Chillingham Park, England, and from which no stock for breeding purposes has come here for over four hundred years. Crossing, intelligently done, has done a great deal to improve our stock, but when not carefully done, it certainly becomes detrimental. A case came under my observation and I was given full particulars by the farmer himself. He had tried several crosses, and tried to get from one breed to another by only changing bulls. When I saw the herd, he had practically pure Angus, and was using Shorthorn bulls. The cows were at least four hundred pounds under size, and very much weakened. They could not stand trips to and from pasture, where ordinarily there should have been no trouble at all.

Another feature that is detrimental to the cattle-business in the West is that ranchmen do not consider feed and shelter of sufficient importance. It is true that thousands of the Western cattle do not know what feed and shelter are, shelter especially; and many of them are fed only when they would die if not fed a little.

Cattle handled in this way do not appeal to the handler the way they should. They seldom look nice, and the profits do not warrant an extra outlay for well-bred bulls, and so they go on from year to year. Usually, too, along with such conditions, the ranges are overcrowded. Cattle coming from such conditions do not know what it is ever to be really full. Hence, their digestive system is dwarfed and not capable of handling food in sufficient quantities to make a profitable gain in the lot. Intelligent feeders learn these points, and will not pay as much as the seller may expect.

The practice of having sale-animals highly fed, is also a bad practice. The Western ranchman is not familiar with show-fat stock, and the merits or demerits of the animal are often entirely hidden. Then, such animals are not in fit condition to go on the range. They are curried, brushed, rubbed, washed and combed, until, if taken West, their hides are liable to go back to Kansas City by return freight. It seems natural that not too great a change in climate and other conditions should be made at once.

It is hoped that some of the grasses being grown at the branch station will prove equal to the needs of the West. A grass that comes early, and grows late, would lengthen the pasture-season a month or so, and be of great help. Bromus inermis is very promising, and there are several others. Alfalfa is doing a great deal and will do more to help stock-raising than anything known at present.

The West has a good beginning and is fast improving. Every ranch should take up some breed and make a speciality of it, and the breeder who urges a change of breeds is hurting his own business. The better the stock, the more profit in handling, and the profit in good stock warrants their being sheltered and fed when necessary, and to such an extent as will keep them in a good condition. A breeder may be able to pay fancy prices for breeding-stock, but the plain cattle-raiser does not need to. But the stock bought should be bought because it has the points that will better the herd.

Raising breeding-stock should not be attempted by every one. A ranchman who wants one or one hundred bulls can afford to pay an established breeder a much better price, because as a general thing he gets a better animal.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Sutton: What amount of alfalfa-seed have you sown this year to the acre?

Mr. Haney: The last we sowed was ten ponds to the acre. The amount we sow depends on the condition of the ground when we sow it. We get just as good a stand with ten ponds to the acre as anybody could ask.

Mr. Sutton: Professor Haney told me some years ago that four pounds of alfalfa-seed for an acre of ground would give a sufficient stand, so I went home and tried a trifle over six pounds and got a splendid stand.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I used to work for the seedmen, when I commenced sowing alfalfa in 1891, and they recommended not less than twenty-five pounds to the acre, and some recommended thirty. I commenced at twenty-five. I have cut that down until last spring a year ago I sowed, on a piece of ground that measured 6.7 acres, forty pounds of seed. I never had a better stand and never saw a better stand of alfalfa than I got on that field.

Gen. J. B. McAfee: We sowed a few acres of alfalfa some years ago, and put about twenty pounds of seed to the acre. My neighbor put forty-five pounds to the acre, and I found that he had a much better stand than we had. Since then, we have been sowing about thirty pounds to the acre. One thing we have learned from experience is that it does not pay to subsoil ground. We have tried it thoroughly, and I do not believe it pays to do it.

Mr. Treadway: In our eastern soil it is well-known that we have not an ideal alfalfa ground. We have hard-pan, rocky very near the surface and soil that is impervious to the roots of alfalfa. Two years ago I sowed twenty acres of alfalfa and used seven pounds of seed to the acre. I sowed on September 8, the condition of the soil being very good. My reason for sowing so thin was that I raised my own seed that year and I had just a sufficient amount of seed, properly managed, to put on my twenty acres. I got a splendid stand and was very well satisfied with it.

Address by Prof. Eugene Davenport, Dean of the Illinois College of Agriculture, of Urbana, Illinois.

About a year ago I sent out a list of questions to about a thousand breeders, and the answers to those questions suggested certain points that may be of interest to you. Much of this is old, but I think the answers of those questions may perhaps be of interest to you.

The very first point I had on my card was the one made by the last speaker, that there is a substantial difference between stock-breeding and stock-raising. I sent these questions only to those who advertised as having breeding stock for sale, but I found that a lot of them were not actual breeders.

They would not like to be told that, but they really had never established herds. They had some females and some males, but I could not discover, in going down through the papers, that they had a policy or an established herd, that the herd had any age or any particular identity, and I call them merely cattle-raisers. I call them cattle-raisers because they are not adding to the quality of the breed that is in the barn-yards. I do not believe anybody has a right to the term "cattle-breeder" or "stock-breeder" unless he is doing something to make the breed a little bit better than it was before. All other men are stock-raisers.

The next point I have is this: The importance of knowing established herds. The breeding herd should be an established thing like an old and responsible business-house. I think in America we are prone to consider that we can found a herd in three or four years by purchase. I do not believe any man could do that. He does not know the female side of it well enough. I believe the female side of a breeding-herd must be built up, bred up, worked up, by selection, and established by a long period of work. If our breeding-horse could more generally descend from father to son and so on down, we should have more powerful horses where quality is produced. Our herds are too young. They have not breeding enough in them—speaking in general terms now. There are too many that do not hold their herds together a very great length of time.

The importance of members in a herd impressed itself upon me at once. I have a friend (and I have heard of others holding to the same view as this friend), who said, "I shall never have a large herd, but I am going to have the best herd in Michigan." That was quite a number of years ago. I said, "How large will you have?" He said, "I do not care if I never have more than a dozen, they will be the best ones." Suppose a man in Kansas gets the dozen best Shorthorns in America—and we will grant for the moment that he is successful in getting them—eleven cows and a bull. Now tell me what are the chances or the probabilities of his being able to produce twelve more as good ones by the time these twelve are dead? Why, the chances are a thousand to one against him. He can not do it. Those twelve were picked from the very best animals in the United States. They can not reproduce twelve animals as good as themselves. I could show you breeding herds which do not show a dozen or even a half-dozen real effective breeding females in the whole herd and still the man counts himself a breeder. There are a lot of herds, if you will notice closely, that are reenforced constantly and continually by buying females in other sales. They are not establishing their own herds, but are buying in a herd. There is a difference between the man who is obliged to reenforce his herd by outside purchases as compared with such men as Colonel Harris, of Kansas, who bred his herd himself. If we are going to breed a herd, we must have numbers, and comparatively large numbers, for the sake of selection. Somewhere in that region between the highest and the medium a balance will be struck, a balance of excellence that this breeder can attain, and an excellence that any breeder can attain will be always limited by the number of animals he can produce.

Nothing is clearer than that many of these breeders are blind on this point, and some think you can do just as good breeding with a few animals as you can with many.

The next point I have is the importance of fertility. I find my classes always wrong on this point. They do not realize that an animal is especially more valuable because it is a long breeder—that is, because it will breed a great many years, and I often ask the question and the student seems to think, generally speaking, that two cows that will breed four calves apiece are just as good as one cow that will breed eight. That is not true. Two cows that will breed four calves are not equal to one that will breed eight calves, for breeding-purposes. Suppose we are dealing with a kind of cow that will raise two calves and then stop breeding. Suppose we have that kind of a cow and that her calves were that kind all along down the line. This cow we start with will, of course, leave only one female behind her, and that will leave only one female behind her when she stops breeding. Suppose we have beside that a different kind of a cow as to breeding. She will breed four calves before she stops breeding, and her descendants will do likewise.

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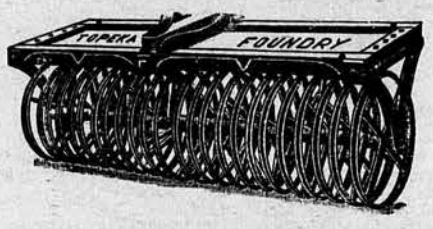

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In the first kind of cow we always have one female on hand. In the second kind of cow we will have two females in the first generation, four of the second, eight of the next, and so on. Suppose we have in the herd another kind of a cow that will breed six calves before she stops breeding, three of them to be females, and that they will breed in the same way on down. In the first generation we will have three cows to select from, in the next generation nine to select from, and in the third generation twenty-seven, in the fourth generation eighty-one, as compared with eight in the second or one in the first mentioned. If a man has one of this kind of cows in his herd and all the rest of the other kind, in a very few years his herd will all be descended from the one cow. If she happens to be an ordinary cow that reproduces numerically but not otherwise, he would be breeding down hill. The breeding power of the individual cow is a thing that breeders seem not to recognize. The point of the commercial superiority of the rapid breeders over all the others of the herd does not seem to appeal to breeders as a rule. It seemed to me that only two or three men, among those answering the list of questions I sent out, had discovered that point.

Another thing that it seems to me is of importance and that ought to be emphasized is the overpowerng importance of the male in the herd. We all talk about it in the meetings like this, and we say the bull is half the herd, and then go home and proceed otherwise. The bull is all the herd if you follow it up—or pretty nearly all of it. Why is it that a young female will bring as much and sometimes more than a bull at a cattle sale? What can a female do in a herd? Unless she is more than an ordinary individual, one out of thousands, her powers are limited in the herd, and if she has several others in the same herd as good as she is, her powers are still more limited. Yet the powers of the male over the herd are practically unlimited. He is half of the problem at the first generation, three-fourths at the next, seven-eighths at the next, and so on indefinitely. It seems to me there is too much buying and selling of females in our cattle-sales by the breeders. I do not see why a breeder should be anxious to sell three or four young cows to start a man in breeding. He can get very little out of those three or four young cows. If the breeders will sell bulls wherever they can, to everybody whom they can induce to buy them, and not sell the females, we would all be better off. The female can not do very much as an individual. When I see three or four or five thousand dollars paid for a female, who is even a problematical breeder, I can not help feeling that that man will learn something that he has not yet learned. I do not believe our good bulls bring enough. It is so much easier to sell a female than it is to sell a bull.

That leads me to speak of the next point, which seems to me is more important than all the others, and that is the selection of the bulls. I find that the prevailing custom the country over is to buy a young bull, a year or younger, and sell him when he is about 3 or 4 years old. That is done a great deal. One of the questions I asked was, "Do you test bulls, and if so, how, and if you do not, why not?" One man answered, "What is the use of testing? They are guaranteed to be breeders." He did not know what I meant. Another man said, "Yes, I always test them. I always watch the first few calves that come into the herd, and if they do not suit me I sell them." He called that testing the bull.

They nearly all confessed they sold them, usually that they sold them when 3 or 4 years old. It seems to be a fact that the custom of the country is to put young bulls in service and sell them when they are beginning to be useful. It seems to me every cattleman ought to know that any bull is ugly. He is born ugly. Any bull is dangerous. He is not a pet. We do not take him into the house. If a man was going to breed lions, train tigers, or fool with boa constrictors, he would understand he was dealing with dangerous animals. Let him have the same understanding with bulls. Let us not try to teach him tricks, because he knows tricks we are not interested in. This bull is for business. He just begins to be useful when he is about 4 years old. You have no means of knowing what the bull is actually putting into the herd until he is 4 years old. The first calves will come when he is 2 years old, and they will only be developed when he is 4 years old. It is the bulls of the country that are in service from 4 years old and upward that are doing the best work of the country. We buy these young bulls because they are cheaper, easier to handle, and not so dangerous. But there is still another reason: They look better. You know the animals that go out to our cattle-sales are very largely young animals. We must have some standard of picking bulls besides the ordinary standard of what will make a good animal on the block. We are buying our youngesters when they would make good baby-beef, breeding them for two or three years, and selling them for bologna. What is it that goes to make up the valuable qualities of a bull to be used for breeding? I hear a good deal about the comparative merits of pedigree and individual excellence. A few years ago they all said, "If the pedigree is all right, the animal will be all right," and now we are having a reversion of feeling, and men say, "I want individaul excellence anyway, and then if you have a pedigree, throw it in." We all want a good animal, and we want one that is bred right, that has a good respectable pedigree, but we want another thing, it seems to me, and clearly so, before we are satisfied that this is a bull to keep in our herd, and that is that we want some kind of a breeding-record of that animal. You can not study breeding-records a great while without becoming satisfied that some of our animals with the best pedigrees have been great failures as breeders. All their progeny were inferior and always have been more or less questionable as to value. It seems to me that no matter how well the bull looks or how good his pedigree is, the question still remains to be proved whether he will be a successful breeder in our herd, and if he is, do not sell him when he is 5 or 6 or 7 years old, even if it takes three men to handle him. I do hope our breeders will not allow themselves to be frightened into selling out the sires of our herds just because they are getting a little old and have a mind of their own about some things.

Our herds ought to be more frequently established than they are by breeding rather than by purchase. A man ought not to think very much about selling females out of a herd, but sell all the bulls he can. Of course, you can sell some females, but you ought not to feel that you are selling females with the same readiness with which you are selling males.

The importance of numbers should not be lost sight of, and the tremenduous importance of fertility of the female studied. The selection of a bull means more than the pedigree and more than individual excellence. It means also his breeding-powers as the sire in that herd. But after all, we ought to establish these herds with the idea that they are to stand for a considerable length of time. Herds of cattle are things that must be established by long-continued effort in the same direction. It can not be done in a minute nor in a year. If we are to have a great herd of breeding cattle, we must have begun a long time ago, or if we have not, we must begin now in the hope that our heirs may have one. (Applause.)

DISCUSSION.

Governor Glick: Has not the continual practice of breeders and young men commencing breeding, of buying and using young bulls on their heifers, a tendency to degenerate and particulaly to run them down and make them small in course of time?

Professor Davenport: I think it is one of the most vicious practices on the point of constitution and stability in breeding that we have, but I can not prove it, because it takes a long time and a lot of data to prove it. I think that anybody who studies the matter of breeding will have that conviction forced upon him.

Governor Glick: Is it not a fact that a man who wants to establish a good herd should buy his females that were bred in a particular line and secure a bull bred in the same blood line?

Mr. Davenport: Yes, unless he wants to take a great many more years to do it.

Governor Glick: It is better to buy five animals of the right kind than to buy twenty-five simply because they were Shorthorns and buy a bull simply because he pleases you.

A Member: What are your reasons for buying this stock in these blood lines?

Governor Glick: The principal reason is that your animals will be bred in a uniform style, in uniform character, and in uniform finish, and you will have a uniform herd. Take a miscellaneous bred herd and they are not bred in blood lines, and you will have some good ones, some medium ones, and some so poor you will put them over in the other lot when your neighbors come to visit your herd. You can not breed Shorthorns and have good animals where you use miscellaneously bred bulls, nor can you raise good Shorthorns unless you have them in blood lines.

It is not generally known that the jackal is a greater destroyer of humanity in India than the tiger. Statistics published by the Government of India show that while 928 persons were killed by tigers, more than one thousand children were carried away by jackals.

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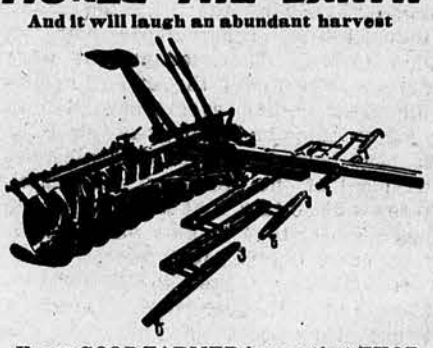

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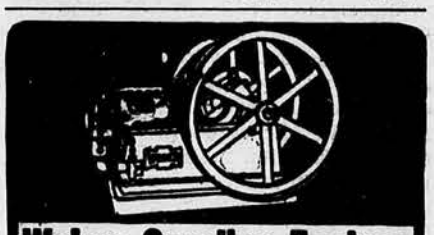

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Kansas State Poultry Show

The fifteenth annual show of the Kansas State Poultry Association has gone into history with a record-breaking pedigree. It was not only the largest poultry show ever held in the State, but the largest held in the United States west of New York City, beating Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, and other large towns. The number of birds entered and on exhibition was close on to twenty-five hundred, with six hundred pigeons and over one hundred specimens of pet stock. The paid admissions at the door were 7,749. Several hundred tickets were sold in advance and quite a number of complimentary tickets were given. It is safe to say that between fifteen and twenty thousand people visited the show and inspected the birds. The backing of $1,000 by the State, no doubt, induced this large increase over former shows. The management were able to offer double the amount of premiums they had ever offered before and as they had the great State of Kansas behind them to guarantee the payment of the premiums, the exhibitors were certain that they would get any money they might win, and so they came out in great force.

It took five judges to handle this show and still there were not enough to get through their work till the morning of Friday, the fifth day of the show. C. H. Rhodes passed judgment on the Asiatics, ducks, geese, and turkeys; W. S. Russell judged the American class; H. S. Savage the Mediterranean and miscellaneous classes; J. J. Atherton the pet stock, and Henry Vesper the pigeons. The one man who deserves the credit for the great success of the show was Colonel Hughes, the secretary. For months he has been writing and working for a big show and when it came and the appointed superintendent could not attend, the Colonel took charge of that position also and handled the show as no other man could. He was here, there, and everywhere. He had able assistants to do his bidding, but he was the commander-in-chief. He was not a mere figurehead, sitting in his chair and issuing commands, but had his working clothes on; and if things were not done just right, he went and did them himself, whether it was carrying chicken-coops or sweeping the floor.

The number of varieties of fowls shown was phenomenally large and the principal classes were more than full. The old standard variety and farmer's favorite, the Barred Plymouth Rocks, led in numbers, but were closely followed by the White Plymouth Rocks. Black Langshans were out in great force, one exhibitor having forty-six fowls on exhibition. Light Brahmas also were more numerous than for many years past. Silver and Golden Wyandottes were smaller in number than last year but the whites were on hand in great numbers, and of excellent quality. There was a great outpouring of S. C. B. Leghorns with a good following of Whites. Buff Cochins showed the loss of Steinberger's great exhibit of last year. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys were scarce but there was a good display of White Hollands. A notable display in the duck class was the large exhibit of Indian Runner ducks shown by W. Sechrist of Moriden. Their fine plumage and jaunty appearance attracted a great deal of attention.

The quality of the stock shown, as declared by the judges and proved by the high scores given, was of a very high order of merit. They were undoubtedly the cream of all the smaller shows held in the State and surrounding States during the last few months. It is no disparagement to the stock of any exhibitor at this show that they did not win a prize. There can be only a few winners anyway and where the competition was so strong and so close as at this show, the losers would be prize-winners at any ordinary show. In several instances there was only a fraction of a point between the score of the winner and loser. In such a large and magnificent show as this, it was better to have shown and lost, than never to have shown at all.

At the annual meeting, Thursday evening, the following managers were elected for the coming year: Prof. L. L. Dyche, Lawrence; H. C. Short, Leavenworth; A. J. Kerns, Salina; E. E. Kaufman, Nortonville; J. W. F. Hughes, Geo. H. Gillies, H. M. Philips, F. D. Gahagan, and Thomas Owen, Topeka. The managers met after the meeting was over and elected the following officers: President, Prof. L. L. Dyche; vice-president, Geo. H. Gillies; secretary, Col. J. W. F. Hughes; treasurer, Thomas Owen.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—372 in class—Jas. R. Young, Manhattan, Kan., 1, 2, 3 pen, 186.43, 184.75, 183.5; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl, 93, 92½, 92, 91½; 2, 4 hen, 91½, 91; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 94, 93¾, 93, 93, 92½. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan., 3 hen, 91. W. Cutter & Son, Junction City, Kan., 3 ck, 88½. A. C. Rait, Junction City, Kan., 4 ck, 88¾. E. C. Branch, Lees Summit, Mo., 4 pen, 181.87; 2, 5 ck, 89, 88; 5 ckl, 91; 1, 5 hen, 92½, 91. W. W. Melott, Salina, Kan., 5 pen, 181.56.

White Plymouth Rocks—137 in class—J. W. & G. E. Hall, David City, Neb., 5 ckl, 93¾; 1 hen, 97; 5 pul, 94¾. G. R. Davis, Valley Center, Kan., 1 pen, 189.62; 1 ck, 95¼; 1 ckl, 95; 3 hen, 95½; 2 pul, 96. H. C. Nichols, Spearville, Kan., 2, 3, 4 pen, 189, 188, 187.12; 2 ck, 94½; 2, 3 ckl, 94¼, 94¼; 2, 5 hen, 95½, 93½. W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kan., 4 hen, 94½. J. T. Welch & Co., Whitewater, Kan., 5 pen, 187.12; 4 ckl, 94; 3 pul, 94¾. A. C. Reynolds, Topeka, 4 ck, 91. Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls, Kan., 3 ck, 91½; 1 pul, 96½. John B. Mills, Topeka, Kan., 4 pul, 94¾. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 5 ck, 90.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—64 in class—Robt. Larmer, Stanberry, Mo., 1 pen, 185.12; 1 ckl, 92½; 1, 4 pul, 93½, 92½; 1 hen, 92½. Geo. H. Gurtler, Topeka, Kan., 5 pul, 92½; 3 ck, 87½. C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kan., 5 pen, 181.56; 2 ck, 91. Mrs. J. E. Hartman, Leavenworth, Kan., 2 pen, 183; 1 ck, 92; 3 ckl, 91½; 3, 4 hen, 89, 88½. C. N. Bunds, Iola, Kan., 3 pen, 182.56; 2 ckl. 92; 2 pul, 93. F. Whaley, Appleton City, Mo., 4 pen, 182.12; 3 pul, 93. A. J. Waddell, Wichita, Kan., 4, 5 ckl, 91, 90¾; 2 hen, 92.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—70 in class—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Comstock, Topeka, Kan., 5 pul, 91. Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo., 1 pen, 182.87; 1, 3 ck, 91, 89; 2, 3, 4 hen, 90, 90, 89½; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul, 92½, 92½, 91½, 91. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan., 3, 5 pen, 180.12, 178.5; 5 ck, 88; 3, 4, 5 ckl, 90, 89½, 89½. Midway Poultry Farm, Carrollton, Mo., 4 pen, 179.25; 2, 4 ck, 89, 88½; 1, 5 hen, 91, 89. S. W. Alfred, Sharon, Kan., 2 pen, 180.37; 1, 2 ckl, 91, 90½.

Golden Laced Wyandottes—38 in class—John Tomson, Silver Lake, Kan., 2 pen, 178.75; 3 ck, 89½; 4, 5 hen, 90½, 89½. Geo. W. Shellev, McPherson, Kan., 1 pen, 180; 3 ckl, 88; 1, 2, 3, 5 pul, 92½, 92½, 92, 91. A. C. Smith, Topeka, Kan., 3 pen, 178.25; 4 ckl, 88; 4 ck, 87; 3 hen, 90½. Midway Poultry Farm, Carrollton, Mo., 1 ck, 92; 1, 2 ckl, 90½, 90; 1 hen, 92; 4 pul, 91½. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 2 hen, 91.

Buff Wyandottes—54 in class—W. M. Hopkins, Topeka, Kan., 5 ckl, 87½. W. A. Forbes, N. Topeka, Kan., 1, 2 pen, 184.62, 183.18; 2, 3, 5 ck, 90, 90, 88½; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl, 92½, 91½, 91, 90; 3 hen, 89; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 92¼, 92¼, 92, 92, 91¾. J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka, Kan., 3 pen, 182.06; 1 ck, 91½; 4 ckl, 88½; 2, 4 hen, 90, 89. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 5 hen, 87.

Partridge Wyandottes—4 in class—Finch Bros., N. Topeka, Kan., 1 ckl, 90½; 1, 2, 3 hen, 91½, 91½, 91.

Black Javas—9 in class—H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan., 1 ckl, 91½; 1, 2 pul, 92½, 91. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 2 ck, 89; 1 hen, 92.

Black Wwandottes—3 in class—Omega Poultry Yards, Omega, Okla., 1 hen, 90; 2 pul, 88.

White Wyandottes—115 in class—C. Rockhill, Harvard, Neb., White Wyandotte Club silver cup for best display; 1, 3, 4 pen, 189.93, 188.81, 188.50; 1, 2, 3, 5 ckl, 94¾, 94½, 94½, 94; 1, 2, 3 hen, 95, 94¼, 94; 1, 3 pul, 95½, 95¼. J. H. Brown, Clay Center, Kan., 2 ck, 90¾; 5 hen, 93¾. F. L. Marsh, Great Bend, Kan., 5 pul, 94¾. F. D. Gahagan, Topeka, Kan., 2 pen, 189.18; 1 ck, 95; 4 hen, 94. F. A. Millard, Independence, Mo., 5 pen, 188.12; 4 ckl, 94¼; 2 pul, 95½. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 3 ck, 89½.

Light Brahmas—73 in class—Stecker Bros., Florissant, Mo., 2 ck, 90½; 4 hen, 93½. F. A. Brown, Onaga, Kan., 1 pen, 188.06; 1, 2 ckl, 94¾, 94; 1, 5 hen, 94, 92¾. Mrs. C. F. Wright, Valley Center, Kan., 3 pen, 186; 4 ck, 89½; 3 ckl, 93; 4, 5 pul, 93½, 93½. T. F. Weaver, Blue Mound, Kan., 1 pul, 94; 5 ck, 89; 5 ckl, 92½. Mrs. N. R. Robinson, Fayette, Mo., 2 hen, 94; 3 ck, 183.12. A. L. Withers, Leavenworth, Kan., 2 pen, 186.37; 1 ck, 91; 4 ckl, 93; 3 hen, 94; 2, 3 pul, 93½, 93½.

Dark Brahmas—25 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 4 ck, 89; 3 ckl, 88½; 5 hen, 91¼. W. B. Swisher, Lincoln, Neb., 2, 3 pen, 184.06, 181.87; 1 ck, 92; 2 ckl, 92; 2, 3, 4 hen, 92, 91¾, 91½; 1, 5 pul, 93, 91½. Lucy J. Barger, Hebron, Neb., 1 pen, 184.50; 2 ck, 90½; 1 ckl, 93; 1 hen, 93; 3 pul, 93. Nick Baugh, Hays City, Kan., 3 ck, 89½; 2, 4 pul, 93, 92½.

Buff Cochins—36 in class—C. F. Young, Denver, Colo., 3 pen, 181.87; 3, 4, 5 hen, 92¾, 90½, 90½. J. M. Myers, Jefferson, Kan., 1, 3, 4 ckl, 93¼, 92½, 91. Frank Morton, King City, Mo., 1 pen, 186.31; 2 ckl, 93; 1, 2 hen, 93¾, 93½; 3 pul, 93. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 1, 3 ck, 91, 89½. W. C. Alexander, Everest, Kan., 2 pen, 184.93; 2 ck, 90½; 5 ckl, 91; 1, 2, 4, 5 pul. 93½, 93¼, 93, 93.

Partridge Cochins—22 in class—O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan., 1 hen, 94. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 4 hen, 93. Nick Baugh, Hays City, Kan., 2 ckl, 90¾; W. J. Scott, Nortonville, Kan., 1 pen, 184.5; 1 ckl, 91¼; 2, 3, 5 hen, 93½, 93½, 91½; 1, 4 pul, 93¾, 92¼.

Black Cochins—2 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 1 ckl, 90; 1 pul, 90½.

Black Langshans—199 in class—H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan., 3 pen, 189.87; 3 ckl, 94¾; 1, 3 hen, 95, 94½; 1, 4, 5 pul, 95½, 95, 94¼. L. E. Meyer, Bowling Green, Mo., 1 pen, 190.37; 2, 4, 5 ckl, 95¼, 94½, 94½; 4, 5 hen, 94¼, 94¼; 2, 3 pul, 95¼, 95. E. C. Fowler, Topeka, Kan., 4 ck, 93. J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka, Kan., 3 ck, 93¼. D. Q. Diven, Topeka, Kan., 5 ck, 93. C. G. Miller & Son, Boonville, Mo., 2 pen, 190; 1, 2 ck, 94½, 94½; 1 ckl, 95½; 2 hen, 94¾.

White Langshans—33 in class—H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan., 1 pen, 186.87; 1 ck, 90½; 1 ckl, 92½, 1 hen, 94½; 2, 3, 5 pul, 94½, 94½, 94. J. S. Hill, Purdin, Mo., 2 3 pen, 186.25, 184.31; 2, 3 ckl, 92, 91½; 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 94½, 93½, 93, 92¾; 1, 4 pul, 95, 94.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—175 in class—Mrs. W. J. Grist, Ozawkie, Kan., 3 pen, 186; 2 ckl, 93½. Kerns & Goodall, Salina, Kan., 2 pen, 187.75; 1 ck, 92; 1 ckl, 94¼; 5 pul, 94½. F. W. Boutwell, Topeka, Kan., 2 ck, 91¼. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan., 4 ck, 91; 5 ckl, 93½; 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 93¾, 93¼, 93, 93; 3 pul, 94½. Chas. C. Smith, Topeka, Kan., 3 ckl, 93½. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 3, 5 ck, 91¼, 91; 1 hen, 93¾. H. P. Swerdferger, Wichita, Kan., 1 pen, 188.05; 4 ckl, 93½; 1, 2, 4 pul, 95, 94¾, 91½.

S. C. White Leghorns—130 in class—A. S. Walton, Topeka, Kan., 3 pen, 188.31; 1 ckl, 94. Paul R. White, N. Topeka, Kan., 5 hen, 93¾. J. W. Cook, Hutchinson, Kan., 3 ck, 93. Peter J. Casserly, Leavenworth, Kan., 1 pen, 189.18; 2 ck, 93½; 2, 5 ckl, 93½, 93; 1, 2, 3 pul, 96, 95¾, 95¾; 1 hen, 94½. C. W. Cramer & Son, Topeka, Kan., 4 ck, 92¾; 4 hen, 94. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan., 2 pen, 188.62; 3 ckl, 93½; 5 pul, 95½; 2 hen, 94½. D. S. Whitcomb, Beatrice, Neb., 4 pul, 95½. E. B. Aley, Topeka, Kan., 5 ck, 92. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 1 ck, 94; 4 ckl, 93½; 3 hen, 94.

R. C. White Leghorns—34 in class—O. P. Wingrove, Morganville, Kan., 1, 3, 5 hen, 94¼, 94, 94; 4 pul, 93½. Jennie E. Warren, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., 1, 2, 3 pen, 189.25, 187.62, 185.5; 1, 2, 4, 5 ckl, 94¾, 94, 93, 92½; 2, 4 hen, 94, 94; 1, 2, 3, 5 pul, 95, 94½, 94½, 93½. Omega Poultry Yard 1 ck, 90; 3 ckl, 92¾.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—21 in class—O. P. Wingrove, Morganville, Kan., 2 pen, 182.56; 2 ckl, 91½; 3, 5 pul, 92, 91½. Geo. Thorpe, New Hartford, Mo., 1 pen, 183.93; 4 hen, 91¾; 1 ckl, 92; 1, 4 pul, 93, 92. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 1, 2, 3, 5 hen, 92½, 92, 92, 90; 2 pul, 93. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan., 3, 4, ckl, 91½, 91.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—37 in class—A. Fleming, Rock Creek, Kan., 2 pen, 186.25; 1 ck, 93; 2 pul, 94¼. Harry Tollen, Oakland, Kan., 2 ck, 92; 3 pul, 93½. Jennie Birdsall, Greenwood, Neb., 1, 3 pen, 187.25, 184.87; 4 ck, 90; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl, 94, 93, 92½, 92¼; 4, 5 hen, 91¾, 91¾; 1, 4 pul, 94½, 93½. Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 3 ck, 92; 5 ckl, 92¾, 92½, 92¼.

S. C. Black Minorcas—9 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, Omega, Okla., 1, 2, 3 hen, 92½, 91½, 90.

R. C. Black Minorcas—5 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 2 hen, 88½.

S. C. White Minorcas—7 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 2 ck, 88; 1 ckl, 91; 1 pul, 90; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 92½, 90½, 90½, 89½.

Blue Andalusians—13 in class—J. D. Martin, Saline, Kan., 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 93¼, 90½, 89½, 88¼; 1, 2, 5 pul, 92½, 92½, 91½. J. W. Sullinger, King City, Mo., 1 ckl, 90½; 3, 4 pul, 92¼, 92.

White Face Black Spanish—31 in class—H. W. Chestnut, Birmingham, Kan., 2 pen, 186.56; 2 ckl, 92; 1 hen, 95; 1, 3, 5 pul, 95, 94½, 93¾. Chas. Pantle, Atchison, Kan., 1, 3 pen, 188.75, 184.81; 1 ck, 95; 1 ckl, 92½; 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 94½, 93, 92¾, 92½; 2 pul, 94½. M. A. Chesney, Topeka, Kan., 2, 3 ck, 93, 91; 4 pul, 94.

White Crested Black Polish—10 in class—Jas. C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kan., 1 ckl, 92; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul, 94, 93¼, 93, 92½. Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ck, 90; 1 hen, 93.

White Crested White Polish—5 in class—Jas. C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kan., 1 ck, 90½; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 92½, 91½, 91, 90½.

Buff Laced Polish—10 in class—Jas. C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kan., 1 ckl, 90½; 4 hen, 90. Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ck, 91; 1, 2, 3, 5 hen, 92, 92, 91½, 90.

Bearded Golden Polish—16 in class—S. R. Behler, Newton, Kan., 1 pen, 174.5; 2, 5 ckl, 88½, 86½; 4, 5 pul, 86½, 86. Omega Poultry Yard, 2 ck, 88; 3, 4 ckl, 88, 87; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 90½, 90, 89½, 89; 2, 3 pul, 89½, 88½.

Golden Polish—5 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 2 ck, 88½, 1, 2, 3; 4 hen, 91, 90, 89½, 86½.

Bearded Silver Polish—10 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 2 ck, 88½; 1, 2 ckl, 91, 90½; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 93, 92½, 92, 89; 2 pul, 89½. S. R. Behler, Newton, Kan., 3 pul, 89.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—17 in class—Mrs. Fay Finkle, Galva, Kan., 1, 2 pen, 183.93, 181.62; 1 ck, 91½; 1, 2 ckl, 90½, 89½; 1, 3 hen, 91½, 90¼; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 92½, 92½, 92½, 91½, 91. Omega Poultry Yard, 2 ck, 88½; 2, 4 hen, 90½, 90.

White Hamburgs—4 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ck, 90; 1, 2 hen, 92, 90½.

Black Hamburgs—4 in class—1, 2, 3 hen, 91½, 91½, 89½.

Golden Penciled Hamburgs—4 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ck, 90½; 1 ckl, 92; 1 hen, 92½.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs—4 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1, 2 hen, 90, 89½; 1, 2 pul, 90, 88½.

White Dorkings—3 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 3 ck, 87½; 1, 2 hen, 90½, 89½.

Silver Gray Dorkings—29 in class—J. M. Armstrong, Greenwood, Neb., 1, 2, 3 pen, 184.18, 182, 180.75; 2 ck, 88½; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl, 91, 90, 90, 89½; 3, 4, 5 hen, 91, 91, 91; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 94½, 93, 92¾, 92½, 92½. Omega Poultry Yard, 1, 3 ck, 89, 87; 1, 2 hen, 91¾, 91.

B. B. Red Game Bantams—29 in class—S. B. Ferrill, Granbury, Texas, 2 pen, 188.12; 2, 4 ck, 94½, 94½; 2 ckl, 95; 1, 5 hen, 94, 92½; 5 pul, 93. Mrs. W. C. Weaver, Muscatine, Iowa, 3 pen, 187.18; 5 ckl, 94; 2 hen, 94; 2 pul, 93½. E. G. Miller, Topeka, Kan., 3 ck, 94½; 3, 4 ckl, 95, 95; 3 pul, 93¼. Thos. I. Herren, Topeka, Kan., 1 pen, 189.06; 1 ck, 95½; 1 ckl, 95½; 3 hen, 93¾; 1, 4 pul, 94½, 93. Omega Poultry Yard, 5 ck, 93½; 4 hen, 92¾.

Brown Red Game Bantams—8 in class—S. B. Ferrill, Granbury, Texas, 2 ck, 89½; 1 hen, 94½; 1 pul, 94. Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ck, 93; 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 93½, 92½, 92, 91.

Golden Duckwing Game Bantams—15 in class—S. B. Ferrill, Granbury, Texas, 1 ck, 93; 2 hen, 93; 1 pul, 92½. Omega Poultry Yard, 2, 3 ck, 91½, 91½; 1, 2 hen, 94, 89.

Silver Duckwing Game Bantams—2 in class—S. B. Ferrill, Granbury, Texas, 1 ck, 92¼; 1 pul, 91½.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—10 in class—S. B. Ferrill, Granbury, Texas, 1, 2 ck, 94½, 92½; 3 hen, 92; 1 pul, 95. Omega Poultry Yard, 3 ck, 92½; 1 ckl, 91; 1, 2, 4, 5 hen, 92¾, 92, 92, 91.

Buff Cochin Bantams—39 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1 pen, 186.87; 3, 4, 5 ckl, 93, 92¾, 91¾; 5 pul 93¾; 1, 2 hen, 95, 93¾. S B. Ferrill, Granbury, Texas, 1 pen, 185; 4 ck, 90½; 3 pul, 94¼. Midwest Poultry Yard, Mt. Washington, Mo., 3 pen, 186.25; 3 ck, 92; 4, 5 hen, 93, 91¾; 4 pul, 94. N. J. Nesbit, Lowrey City, Mo., 2 pen, 186.43; 1, 2 ck, 92½, 92½; 1, 2 ckl, 93½, 93½, 93½; 3 hen, 93½; 1, 2 pul, 94½, 94½.

Black Cochin Bantams—21 in class—S. B. Ferrill, Granbury, Texas, 1 ckl, 93; 1 pul, 94. Omega Poultry Yard, 1, 2, 3 hen, 93½, 91½, 89½; 1, 2 ck, 92, 91½.

White Cochin Bantams—10 in class—S. B. Ferrell, Granbury, Texas, 1 ck, 93; 1 hen, 95. Omega Poultry Yard, 2, 3 ck, 92, 91½; 2, 3, 4 hen, 94, 93, 93; 1, 2 pul, 93½, 93½.

Golden Sebright Bantams—12 in class—Jas. H. Aigner, Topeka, Kan., 1, 3 ck, 89½, 88½; 2, 5 hen, 92, 91. Omega Poultry Yard, 2 ck, 88¾; 1, 3, 4 hen, 93 91½, 91; 1 pul, 91.

Silver Sebright Bantams—5 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ck, 91½; 1, 2, 3 hen, 93, 92½, 91½.

Black Tailed Japanese Bantams—10 in class—S. B. Ferrill, Granbury, Texas, 1 pen, 187.06; 1, 2 ckl, 92½, 92; 1, 2 hen, 94½, 94; 1, 2 pul, 95½, 94¼. Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ck, 91½; 3, 4 hen, 94, 92½.

Cornish Indian Games—50 in class—S. R. Behler, Newton, Kan., 1, 3 pen, 186.12, 184.43;

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White Indian Games—3 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 2 ckl, 88; 1, 2 hen, 90½, 90½.

Pit Games—12 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul.

B. B. Red Games—6 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ck, 92; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 92, 90½; 90¼, 90; 1, 2 pul, 92¾, 90½.

Golden Duckwing Games—4 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1, 4 ck, 94, 89½; 1, 3 hen, 92, 88.

Houdans—22 in class—Jas. C. Jones, Leavenworth, Kan., 5 hen, 91¾. W. L. Bullene, Lawrence, Kan., 1, 2 pen, 185.68, 184.18; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl, 92, 91¾, 91½, 91½; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 93½, 93½, 92, 91¾; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 94½, 93¼, 93, 93½, 92¼. Omega Poultry Yard, 3 ck, 86½.

White Orpingtons—16 in class—J. W. & G. E. Hall, David City, Neb., 1 pen, 184.5; 1 ck, 91; 1 ckl, 90½; 1, 2, 3 hen, 93¼, 93, 91; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul, 94, 93½, 91¼, 91.

Black Orpingtons—5 in class—J. W. & G. E. Hall, David City, Neb., 1 ck, 92½; 1 hen, 93; 1, 2 pul, 95½, 93.

Buff Orpingtons—5 in class—H. Checksfield, Jr., Topeka, Kan., 2, 3 ck, 89½, 87½; 1, 2, 3 hen, 90½, 90½, 88.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—9 in class—H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan., 1 ckl, 91½; 4 pul, 90½. Dr. J. Martin, Wichita, Kan., 1 pen, 181.18; 2, 3 ckl, 90, 87½; 1, 2, 3, 5 pul, 92¾, 91¼, 90½, 90.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—9 in class—Mrs. F. P. Bacon, Topeka, Kan., 1 ck, 92; 3 hen, 87; 3, 4 ckl, 87, 85½; 3 pul, 85½.

Rumpless—6 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen.

Silkies—7 in class—S. R. Behler, Newton, Kan., 1 ckl, 95; 1 pul, 95½. Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ck, 92; 2 ckl, 94½; 1 hen, 94½.

Frizzles—2 in class—J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka, Kan., 1 ckl; 1 pul.

Pea Fowl—2 in class—J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka, Kan., 1 ck; 1 hen.

Klondikes—5 in class—Thos. Swab, Valley Falls, Kan., 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

White Holland Turkeys—39 in class—Mrs. Henry Shrader, Berlin, Neb., 4 ck, 90¾; 5 ckl, 91½. J. R. Taylor, Topeka, Kan., 3 pen, 191; 3 ck, 96; 3, 4 hen, 95½, 95. Mrs. L. Harth, Meriden, Kan., 4 ckl, 95; 5 ck, 87½; 4 pen, 189.62. W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan., 2 ck, 96; 2 hen, 96. Omega Poultry Yard, 1, 2 pen, 192.69, 191.93; 1 ck, 96½; 1, 2, 3 ckl, 96¾, 95¾, 95½; 1, 5 hen, 96, 94¾; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 96, 96, 95¾, 95¾, 95½.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—7 in class—Walters & McDaniel, Cunningham, Kan., 1 ck, 95½; 1 ckl, 94; 1, 2 hen, 94¾, 94½; 1, 2 pul, 95, 95.

White Pekin Ducks—26 in class—Mrs. Henry Shrader, Berlin, Neb., 1, 2 pen, 191.25, 189.75; 2, 3, 4 ck, 96½, 95, 94½; 2, 5 ckl, 96, 94½; 3, 4, 5 hen, 95½, 94, 93½; 3, 4 pul, 95, 94½. W. E. Koch, Ellinwood, Kan., 1 ckl, 96; 1 hen, 95½; 1, 2 pul, 96, 96. Omega Poultry Yard, 3, 4 ckl, 95, 94½; 5 pul, 94. D. W. Biggs, Oakland, Kan., 1 ck, 96¾; 1 hen, 95½.

Indian Runner Ducks—34 in class—O. C. Sechrist, Meriden, Kan., 1, 2, 3, 4 pen, 193, 192.5, 191.81, 191.06; 1, 2 ck, 96½, 96; 1, 2 ckl, 96¾, 96¼; 1, 3, 4, 5 hen, 96½, 96, 96, 96; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 96½, 96½, 96, 96, 96. Omega Poultry Yard, 4 ckl, 95½. R. L. Castleberry Sherman, Kan., 3 ck, 95; 2 hen, 96½; 3, 5 ckl, 95½, 95½.

Cayuga Ducks—9 in class—John S. Hughes, Fayette, Mo., 1, 2 ck, 96, 96; 1, 2, 3 ckl, 97½, 97, 97; 1, 2, 3 hen, 96½, 96, 95; 1 pul, 96.

Colored Muscovy Ducks—3 in class—John S. Hughes, Fayette, Mo., 1 ck, 97; 1, 2 pul, 96½, 96.

Gray Call Ducks—2 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ck, 97½; 1 hen, 96½.

White Call Ducks—4 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1, 2 ckl, 97, 96½; 1 hen, 95½.

Rouen Ducks—4 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1, 2 ckl, 97½, 96½; 1, 2 pul, 96½, 96.

Mammoth Buff Geese—3 in class—Albert Wiltz, Farmington, Kan., 1 ckl, 1, 2 pul.

English Pied Geese—3 in class—Albert Wiltz, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul.

White Embden Geese—3 in class—Mrs. Henry Shrader, Berlin, Neb., 1 ck, 97; 1, 2 hen, 96¼, 96.

Toulouse Geese—3 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1 ckl, 96; 1 pul, 96½.

Rose Comb Black Bantams—6 in class—Omega Poultry Yard, 1, 2 ck, 94¼, 93½; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 93½, 93½, 93½, 92.

How They Score a Chicken.

While there may be many readers of the FARMER who have exhibited birds at poultry shows and therefore know the modus operandi of scoring fowls, the great majority of them, we are satisfied, are not so favored; therefore the telling of how the judges do it, may be interesting as well as profitable to them. The one who knows it all may pass this article by.

The American Poultry Association of the United States is an organization of the poultry fanciers of America, associated together for the purpose of bettering the condition of thoroughbred poultry and disseminating literature conducive to that end. They publish a book called "The American Standard of Perfection," in which all the fine points and all the defects of thoroughbred poultry are minutely detailed. This is the poultryman's bible, his guide in all his dealings with his stock, and the final arbiter at all poultry shows. The judges are supposed to follow its directions and the exhibitors must abide by its decisions. It lays down certain rules for the guidance of all and the score of a fowl is determined by its instructions. A perfect chicken is presumed to score 100 points. To make that hundred points there is a scale of points affecting each section of the bird. In the American class the scale is as follows:

	Points.
Typical carriage	8
Weight	6
Condition	6
Head—shape 3, color 3	6
Comb	8
Wattles and earlobes	6
Neck—shape 4, color 6	10
Back—shape 4, color 4	8
Breast—shape 5, color 5	10
Body and fluff—shape 5, color 3	8
Wings—shape 4, color 4	8
Tail—shape 4, color 4	8
Legs and toes	8
Total	100

We will assume that the judge is about to score a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel. His band number is 60. Each fowl at a poultry show must be banded so that the judge and secretary can tell them apart and keep a record of their scores. The fowls are weighed soon after arrival and the weight of each placed on a card. In this instance this bird weighed 7½ pounds. The Standard says a B. P. Rock cockerel should weight 8 pounds and for every pound he is deficient he is docked two points. This bird is half a pound short in weight and is docked one point for weight. Note the accompanying score-card.

OFFICIAL SCORE CARD.

Date, January 16. Variety, B. P. Rocks.
Owner, T. Owen. Sex, cockerel.
Address, Topeka. Band No. 60.
Entry No. 21. Weight 7½ pounds.

	Shape.	Color.
Typical carriage	½	...
Weight or size	1	...
Condition	½	...
Head	½	...
Eyes	...	½
Comb	1½	...
Wattles	½	...
Earlobes	...	½
Neck	½	½
Back	½	1
Breast	1	½
Body and fluff	...	½
Wings	...	½
Tail	...	½
Legs	...	1
Toes	½	...
*Hardness of feather	...	...
†Crest and beard	...	...

Total cuts, 12½. Score, 87½.
*Applies to Games and Game Bantams.
†Applies to Crested Breeds.

The judge looks at the general appearance of the bird and finds him deficient of being an ideal bird and docks him one-half point for typical carriage. He finds his condition to be off to the extent of half a point. The head of the bird is not shaped just right in the judge's estimation and he marks one-half point against him. The color of his eyes is off to the extent of half a point. The Standard says the eyes of a Barred P. Rock should be "large, clear, and bright bay in color." If they are gray or green or any other off-color, they are docked accordingly. The comb of this bird is a poor one for he is docked one and a half points. The Standard says the comb shall be "single, rather small, perfectly straight, free from side-sprigs, with five even and well-defined serrations, fine in texture, bright red." The wattles of this bird are not right; one is longer than the other and he is docked one-half. The ear-lobes of B. P. Rocks should be bright red. If there is any semblance of white they are docked accordingly. This bird has a little white and is docked one-half point. If there is any permanent white in the ear-lobes it disqualifies the bird at once and the judge will have nothing more to do with him. The neck of this bird is neither correct in shape or color and is docked one-half point on each. The shape of his back is not to the liking of the judge and he docks him one-half; and the color of the feathers of the back are off one whole point. Probably the judge finds a solid black feather there in place of a barred one. His breast is not full or rounded enough and he is docked one point for shape and one-half because the color is not just right. The color of the body and fluff, the wings and tail are off a half-point each, while their shape is all right. The color of the legs is off one point, probably because there are some scales on them or they are other than bright yellow in appearance. The toes are docked one-half point, one of them is crooked. This makes twelve and one-half points out of 100, which leaves the score of the fowl 87½ points.

Should a Barred P. Rock have any feathers on shanks or toes; permanent white in the ear-lobes, lopped comb, decidedly wry tail, a deformed beak, or red feathers in any part of the plumage, he is disqualified and thrown out of competition. This bird that scores only 87½ points is not considered a first-class bird. The Standard says a bird to win first money at a show should score 90 or more points; and to win a second prize should score 88 or more; and that no

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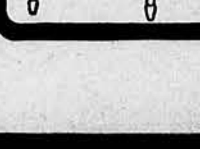

prize be awarded to any specimen scoring less than 85 points. This bird, therefore, would be considered a third-class bird.

Parti-colored birds—that is, birds that have two or more colors in their feathers—are not supposed to score as high as solid colored birds. The Standard recognizes about 1½ points difference between them; and the latter are generally handicapped that amount if they come into competition with the parti-colored birds in a sweepstakes. We think there is even more difference than that and that a 93-point B. P. Rock cockerel is equivalent to a 95-point White P. Rock cockerel. When a bird reaches these high scores every added quarter or half of a point adds to its price and importance out of all proportion when below those figures. For instance, a 90-point B. P. Rock male is worth $3; a 91-point, $4; a 92-point, $5; a 93-point, $10; a 93½-point, $15; a 94-point, $25; and a 95-point, $100.

Poultry-show Notes.

Among the exhibitors at the 1904 State Poultry-show we are pleased to note, among others, the following persons who find value received in the advertising columns of this paper:

First on our list we note that veteran of the civil war, whose Grand Army button, as well as his Black Minorcas are in evidence at every Topeka show, Comrade Eph. Simpson, of 1924 Washington St., Topeka, whose cockerels (scoring above 93 points) and eggs are for sale.

The writer was once a breeder of Light Brahmas, and believed the best individual cockerel in the show was the 11½-pound bird of Comrade T. A. Brown, of Onaga, and the judge's award was a score of 94¾ points—blue ribbon. His premiums were: First and second on cockerel; first hen and first pen.

One of the best-pleased men at the show was O. C. Sechrist, of Meriden, who, with his Indian Runner Ducks, took first and second on cock, first and second on cockerel, first, third, fourth, and fifth on hen; first, second, third, fourth, and fifth on pullet; and the sweepstakes for pen.

J. H. Brown, of Clay Center, had seven White Wyandotte birds and one Fox Terrier dog in the show, and while he took but second on cock, each of his birds scored over 93 points.

J. R. Young, of Manhattan, was the exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks who made the big raid on the premiums in this class, taking the following: First, second, third, fourth, and fifth on cockerel; first, second, third, fourth, and fifth on pullet; second and third on hen; first, second, and third on pens; and sweepstakes for largest display in American class.

Ill fortune was the fate of R. L. Castleberry, of Sherman, Cherokee County, whose Indian Runner Dcks had captured all premiums in sight for this breed at the Kansas City, Oklahoma, Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, winter shows of 1903, but because of being cooped in shows and on cars for some weeks they had so fallen off in weight that his superb exhibit took only second and third on cock.

The great competition and the great excellence of the birds of the Black Langshan breed, caused E. C. Fowler's forty-six birds, scoring from 91 to 95 points, to fall out of the premium-winners, although their sires were winners at the Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Topeka shows of 1902, only taking sweepstakes for largest display in Asiatic class.

The largest display and exhibition was made by Charles G. Woodworth, of Omega, Okla., whose seventy-odd coops held many classes and breeds from fancy pigeons, through the Bantams, Houdans, Spanish, Wyandottes, and Rocks to Cochins, besides geese, turkeys, and four or five kinds of ducks. His premiums amounted to about $200, including first, second, third, fourth, and fifth pen, and sweepstakes for Holland turkeys.

Homer Davis, of Walton, had one pen of Plymouth Rocks, that scored from 89 to 92 points and yet failed to get in the money-winning, although they were as fine a pen of birds to look at as any one in the show, one cockerel weighing eight pounds and five hens averaging six pounds each. With this stock he ought surely to get in for the money next year.

Mrs. S. H. Dunahugh, of Hoyt, showed, in the Barred Plymouth Rock class, two cockerels and four hens scoring from 89 to 91 points and one coop of five capons of this breed, averaging eleven pounds in weight, with 200 more capons at home, which when fattened bring her on cars 15 cents per pound, live weight. Hence she pays more attention to breeding the birds that will make the best capons in preference to those scoring most points on plumage.

Mrs. Geo. Clarke, of North Topeka, had three cockerels and thirteen hens of the Barred Plymouth Rocks in the running that scored from 89 to 92 points, and while they were not up to the mark in plumage, yet with their large frames and bones, showed most excellent birds for general-purpose fowls from which to stock a farm or start a flock.

One of the finest exhibits in the entire show was the six males and twenty female S. C. Brown Leghorns in the coops of Charles C. Smith, of East Seventh Street, Topeka, which included a cock that took second at the Boston and Madison Square, N. Y., shows of 1903, and some pullets scoring as high as 95½ points. Among the premiums were specials for best-shaped male and female of this class in show, from American Brown Leghorn Club. Since November, 1903, these birds have been in this and three other shows and have won more firsts and specials than any other competitors in this class, as their scores run from 90½ to 94¾ points.

W. F. R., Compiler.

Plymouth Rocks Good Winter Layers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the KANSAS FARMER of January 21, there are a few questions from a farmer's wife about poultry; and as I am a farmer's wife and have had some experience with poultry, will give for her and other's benefit a little of my experience. I, too, have the Barred Rocks. When I came to my present home, December 1, 1902, there were thirty Barred Rock hens on the place, and I expected to get plenty of eggs, but much to my disappointment not an egg did I get until about the first of March. Never having handled this breed of chickens before, I blamed the breed; especially when, on inquiry, I found that in the five years they had been on the place they never had paid. Consequently I decided to get some other breed; but money being scarce, I could not do so then, so went to work to do the best I could with what I had. I raised only about seventy young chickens; kept a slight account of expenses and value of chickens raised and eggs sold, and on looking it over in the fall, found I had cleared nearly $1 on each hen, besides what we had used for ourselves, which I thought pretty good.

Still, I thought I would change to some breed that would produce winter eggs, but thought I would do the best I could with these until I was ready to make the change. I commenced in October or November to feed wheat screenings and give a bran-mash once a day. I took wheat bran, put a little red pepper and salt in, say two tablespoonfulls of puverized red pepper to a gallon and a half of loose bran. I heated skimmed sweet milk boiling hot, poured over bran and fed this to sixty hens once a day. I bought wheat and oats and mixed them in equal quantities and fed two quarts just before they went to roost. They had free range and got plenty of green feed up to Christmas. About twice a week I fed corn at night, and during the time from November 1 to present time, have fed three 25-cent boxes of poultry food.

The hens began to lay about December 1. During December I got eight dozen eggs. From January up to date I have got over twelve dozen. Not more than fifty hens are old enough to lay. They have a warm hen-house, with low roosts, and scratching-shed attached. I am more than delighted and do not think I will get rid of Barred Rocks soon. I was careful the hens had plenty of fresh water and on cold or stormy days gave them warm water.

I hope this will give a hint to others and be a benefit to the farmers' wives.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

How to Get Winter Layers.

My favorite breed of chickens is the Langshan; I have both Black and White. They are my favorites because I have found them to be excellent winter layers. I first get as many hatched off in March and April as I can care for conveniently. I give them such food as will develop a good bone and keep them in good growing condition; my object being to get them developed before cold weather sets in. I keep the best specimens of my flock and put the rest on the market early. Then by the first of December I have as fine pullets as can be found in any yard. At this time they begin to lay and keep my egg-basket supplied with large, fine eggs all winter while most of my neighbors have scarcely enough eggs to make a cake.

My winter rations for laying hens are a warm bran-mash with dried bloodmeal, a teaspoonful to each chicken the first thing at morning, then a bucket of warm water, a little wheat scattered in straw at 10 o'clock to give them exercise, all the corn they will eat at night, and green cut bone twice a week. This keeps me busy gathering eggs while the weather is far below zero. The hens are happy and singing while the cockerels' combs are fiery red, and they are as proud and handsome as peacocks.

Try this method of rearing and feeding, and note the results.

MRS. JOHN COOKE.

Anderson County.

Trouble With Fowls.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am having trouble with my poultry lately and do not know the cause. My chickens are shut up, with a large scratching yard on the south side of the chicken-house and everything is as comfortable as possible. One morning two fowls were found lying dead under the roosts and they were as healthy looking chickens as could be found the night before. I am feeding Kafir-corn, oats, and bran. Feed cut alfalfa hay regularly every day and have fed some corn-meal twice a week. Have also fed International Poultry Food once a day. Their offal is somewhat hard and green, a good indication of cholera.

I have also a small drove of ducks and have lost two of them. They would droop around a couple of days and die. They are rambling about the place during the day and are by themselves at night.

Can you enlighten me in this matter?

R. F. LARSON.

Ottawa County.

Answer.—If your chickens have cholera there is no known remedy for it. Isolate all the sick ones and remove the healthy ones to new quarters. See that they have plenty of water to drink, in which put a little copperas. When you feed them, do not throw the feed on the ground, where it can be contaminated with their droppings, as that is one of the main avenues for cholera to enter the system. Feed on clean boards or in feeding trays or pans.

Hens too Fat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My hens are beginning to show sickness. They droop their heads, and the head and gills are pale. They seem to wander around as though the brain was affected, and they appear to lose their sight, and live only about one week. Some of my hens which weighed 8 pounds, in a day or so lose their weight to 4 and 5 pounds, and finally die, weighing almost nothing. I have tried several remedies, but find no cure.

TOM GALLAGHER.

Leavenworth County.

Answer.—Your hens are probably too fat. Reduce the amount of food and make them scratch for all they eat. Exercise, at this time of year, is the best medicine you can give them.

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E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner Central Station, Park Row, Room 456, CHICAGO, ILL.

Agricultural Matters.

Varieties of Macaroni.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the KANSAS FARMER of January 14 is a recommendation by Prof. M. A. Carleton of macaroni wheat. Which is the best variety for western Kansas? Where can I get it, and at what price? I want enough to sow ten acres. If there are several varieties of macaroni wheat, I would like the best.

Crawford County. ALLEN WARD.

Macaronies have not been grown long enough to determine what variety is best. But at present Velvet Don and Kubanka seem to be the best. There is not much difference between these. There may be better varieties, but out of more than a dozen varieties these are the best so far.

We recommend the same amount as of winter wheat, though we have not conducted experiments to prove this. The experiment station has a small amount of seed for sale, and we do not at present know of any other.

Price, Velvet Don, $2 per bushel; Kubanka, $2 per bushel.

J. G. HANEY.

Hays Experiment Station.

Kafir-corn for Summer Pasture.

Would like to know, through the FARMER, if any of the readers have had any experience with Kafir-corn as summer pasture? Will it furnish as much pasture as cane, and is it safe to let stock on it at all times?

Sumner County. E. A. SISSON.

I presume there are many readers of the KANSAS FARMER who have had much more experience in using Kafir-corn as a summer pasture, than I have had. At this station last season we sowed Kafir-corn, cane, corn, cow-peas, and several combinations of these as a comparative experiment for late summer and fall pasture. As far as observations of the experiments go, it appears that the sowed Kafir-corn was eaten fully as well by cattle as the sowed cane, and I believe that there was less waste of the Kafir-corn by tramping it down than there was of the cane. Kafir-corn did not furnish quite as much pasture as cane, since it did not grow so rank. In this experiment it was observed that cattle preferred sowed cane to corn or Kafir-corn and the combination of the corn and cow-peas seemed to be relished by the cows better, perhaps, than any other crop. The cow-peas alone were also well eaten by the stock. At the Missouri station it was found that cow-peas made the best pasture for the production of milk.

The same danger may result from pasturing second-growth Kafir-corn, as comes from pasturing second-growth cane in the poisoning of cattle. This perhaps is more apt to result with cane than with Kafir-corn.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Grasses for Alkali Land.

I have a piece of up-land with some alkali spots on it that I want to get into a permanent meadow. I have been advised to sow Bromus inermis. I would like to have your advice as to what kind of grass to sow, how much per acre and when to sow the seed. The soil is too hard for alfalfa. Tell me what you know about Bromus inermis, and oblige. MARTIN BERRY.

Cowley County.

I do not think that Bromus inermis will do so well in the southern part of Kansas as it does at this station or farther north. As compared to other grasses, the grass is especially well adapted to dry climate. I think it advisable for you to seed a combination of grasses rather than Bromus inermis alone. The following mixture may prove successful in your county: Orchard-grass, eight pounds; English blue-grass, eight pounds; Bromus inermis, six pounds with two or three pounds of alfalfa per acre. You spoke of the ground being too hard for alfalfa; perhaps the soil will need special preparation in order to grow the other grasses. If there is a hard-pan layer beneath the surface, I think the best plan will be to plow the land deep, or perhaps subsoil it. This work should be done a year or so before the grasses are seeded, so as to allow the ground to settle and come into good seed-bed condition. It is rather a difficult problem to keep land permanently in pasture or meadow. You may be able to secure a profitable growth of grass for several years, but all domestic grasses will become unproductive if used for meadow or pasture too long. I prefer, rather, wherever it can be done, to use grass in rotation with other crops and seed down new fields frequently to take the place of the grass-lands which may be broken up. Of all grasses the native varieties which grow on the prairies are doubtless better suited for permanent pasture or meadow than any of the domestic grasses. It may be advisable for you to try the Bermuda grass, which is the great pasture-grass of the South. At this station it has not proven hardy, but some successful experiments have been made in growing it in the southern part of Kansas. I would suggest only that you try this grass in a small way. The Texas blue-grass seems to be one of the great native grasses of the South. I can not tell you, however, where you can get seed of this grass. The seed of the other grasses may be purchased from F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., or from other Western seed-firms. A. M. TENEYCK.

Seed-bed for Grasses on Wheat-land.

I have a piece of ground I want to sow to grass for cattle-pasture. I plowed it last July and sowed it to wheat. The soil is thin and I got a poor stand of wheat. Can you tell me the best way to prepare a seed-bed? Would it do to drill the seed in with a disk-drill without further working or cultivating the ground? I want to sow a mixture of grasses as follows: English blue-grass, orchard-grass, Bromus inermis and about two or three pounds of alfalfa. What time ought this mixture to be sown in the spring?

JOHN BROWN.

Washington County.

I believe that you can prepare a suitable seed-bed for grasses on the land which you have mentioned by thoroughly disking the soil or cultivating it with the Acme harrow early next spring. If you use the disk-harrow, care should be taken not to stir the ground too deep, yet it should be the object to kill out as much of the wheat as possible. A thin stand of wheat may not interfere with getting a good catch of grasses, and if the land should happen to be rather light and liable to drift with the wind, the thin stand of wheat will doubtless aid in establishing the young grass-plants. If the season should be dry, however, the wheat might do some damage, at least it should be cut off early (soon after heading), and not allowed to mature. It might be preferable to plow the land shallow and work it down by the use of the harrow, making a fine, compact seed-bed in this way. The combination of grasses which you propose seeding is a good one and will doubtless make an excellent pasture.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Grasses for Early Pasture.

Will you please tell me what will be the best grass or other crop to sow for the earliest pasture in the spring, or what will give the earliest feed for cutting up for cattle or hogs?

GEO. P. BABCOCK.

I recommend the following succession in forage and grass crops for pasture and soiling:

1. Winter wheat or winter rye or a combination of the two.
2. Perennial grasses and clover or alfalfa.
3. Barley, oats, emmer, or vetches, or combinations of these.
4. Cane, Kafir-corn, and corn.
5. Cow-peas, cow-peas and corn, and soy-beans.
6. Rape or numbers 4 or 5 as given above.
7. Perennial grasses and clover or alfalfa.
8. Winter wheat and winter rye.

Of the annual grasses or grains, winter wheat and winter rye sown the fall previous will make the earliest spring pasture. The next earliest pasture may be secured from the perennial grasses, but if such is not provided the sowing of spring grains, such as barley oats, and emmer will produce abundance of pasture quite early in the season. The latter crops may also be used for soiling purposes for cattle. For hogs I would recommend the sowing of some early rape. It will not be necessary to cut the rape, the hogs may be pastured upon it. Rape also makes good pasture for sheep when used in this way. For later soiling crops for cattle, cane, Kafir-corn, and corn may be used, seeding broadcast as early in the season as the ground is in fit condition to start the seed. For later soiling crops both for cattle and hogs, cow-peas and soy-beans may be used to the best advantage. These crops are especially desirable for pasturing and soiling both because they furnish feed of high nutritive value, and also because they increase the soil fertility. Rape may be sown at intervals from the early spring to the middle of the summer, furnishing a succession of green forage from June to November.

For permanent grass pasture I believe that you will find the Bromus inermis the best adapted to your locality, and I believe it safe to sow a little alfalfa with the Bromus inermis. Experiments in pasturing a combination of Bromus inermis and alfalfa have, up to this time, shown no injurious results to cattle. Perhaps it would be well to sow a little English blue-grass and orchard-grass with the Bromus inermis and alfalfa, as this combination of grasses will give more continuous pasture perhaps than the Bromus inermis alone. A. M. TENEYCK.

HOW WE DID IT
WHY WE LEAD

Our record for the past year is another evidence that the centralized creamery operated on the individual shipper's plan is the best.

In 1902 the average price in New York for Extra Creamery Butter was . . . . . 24.76c.
Our Average Price for Butter Fat was . . . 23c.

In 1903 the average price in New York for Extra Creamery Butter was . . . . . 23.48c.
Our Average Price for Butter Fat was . . . 22c.

In 1902 we paid within 1 3-4c of New York.

In 1903 with our increased business we paid within 1 1-2c of New York. We were able to make this wonderful record because of the large volume of business and the economic manner in which it was handled.

We fully expect to double our business within the next year and the cost of handling the product will be correspondingly less, hence we will be able to pay a higher price in 1904 in comparison with the butter market than ever before.

Our motto: Correct weight, honest test, and the highest possible price.

Write us for particulars concerning the shipment of cream direct to us, thus avoiding the expense of receiving station.

Our Present Price for Butter Fat is 24 cents.

Blue Valley Creamery Co.,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

The X-Ray Oil and Gas Company, whose advertisement will be found on page 1[illegible] of this paper, is an oil company organized in Chanute, Kans., to develop and market the oil on one hundred acres of land near that city.

This company has one producing well near the southeast corner of its land, and is in the best oil territory of the Chanute field, as is shown by all the wells that have been drilled in this field being producers (not one dry one, gasser, or duster, by the many producing wells surrounding this land; and by its own producing well. Three hundred feet east of its well, on another tract, is a good producing well, and across the road, 20 rods south, is another good producing well. One-fourth of a mile north of this land are 6 wells, all of which are being pumped by one pumping plant. One-fourth mile west of the land are two good producing oil wells. One-fourth mile southwest of the land are three big producing wells, and two more being drilled. While one-half mile southwest of the land are four big flowing wells that filled twelve 300-barrel tanks before the Standard Pipe Line could connect to them, and two more wells are being drilled close to these four, all of which will be delivering oil to the pipe line by the time this is in print.

The map of eight sections in company's advertisement on page 154 shows not only the location of the completed producing wells, but also the wells drilled, and the location of tht company's land and wells.

As will be seen from the names of the company's officers, four of them are former well-known business men of Topeka, and all stand among the best of the citizens in their present homes.

With the first-class location of this company's land, right in the heart of the best Kansas oil field, midway between wells on the north and four flowing wells and within one-fourth mile of 6 pumping on the southwest, with one completed producing well now on the land and another well drilling, no better or safer investment can be made than an investment in its treasury stock, one hundred thousand shares of which are offered fully paid at 10 cents a share. The stock will advance 5 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, etc., per share for each new well.

As eleven new wells are now under contract, the stock will advance rapidly, and when the twelve wells are delivering oil to the pipe line, the property becomes a dividend paying one, and the income from the twelve wells will pay not only the dividends, but for the further development of the property. The general manager of the company, Mr. E. E. Brown, is doing the drilling of the eleven wells contracted for, and will complete them as soon as possible, and its stock will most probably be at or about par before January 1, 1905.

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED.
We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100 page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application.
DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

AN INCOME

MILLIONS OF TONS of ore in sight on the Company's property, which is to $30,000, and probably $50,000 per month, instead of close to $20,0 sertion. Present developments show that it will take another generation, th is of great purity, is generally disseminated in the mass, in which there occ can plainly be seen. Every face of the great pit, or quarry, shows these solid great "Glory Hole."

THIS IS A G

A REGULAR PRODUCER for 12 years, this property is well known and strictly high grade. It is a dyke of ore extending 4,400 feet across the Company's property; it is about 500 feet wide where now being worked, and of unknown depth. A shaft from the lower tunnel reaching 225 feet from the surface, remains in ore. Over $60,000,000 have been taken from the placers originating on this Mother Lode.

A SIMPLE PROPOSITION. No known mine has greater probabilities of becoming one of the greatest gold mines in the world. The Big Indian presents simply a manufacturing proposition with a minimum of risk. As high as $785.71 per day has been averaged on a two weeks' run. The gold brings $18 to $20 per ounce.

CHEAP MINING. Everything from the grass roots down is worked; to the sulphide ore at the top level of the chute into the lower tunnel, through which the ore is trammed to the mill. All the modern devices are employed for convenience and saving labor, giving the Big Indian the record of the cheapest mining and milling in the world. No concentrators are used, and no cyaniding is done. the free gold being saved on two sets of silver-coated copper amalgamating plates in front of each battery.

MILLIONS IN SIGHT. The Big Indian is the largest absolutely free-milling gold plant in the state of Montana, and will become greater. Engineering experts estimate net value of ore in sight in and around the present workings at $3,044,454 and this is but a small fraction of the ore body on Company's property. With depth untold millions will be developed.

General view of the Big Indian Mining Co.'s plant, 4½ ll sou yielding pure Gold to a value of over $900 a days eing

For Quick Action in getting copy of our Illustrated Prospectus, giving fullest inf rma St., Boston, Mass.; or J. F. Wright, Assistant Secretary, Davenport, Iowa.

The Extensive Development of this property to the deep, commenced December 15 can be worked. Present force employed, about 50 men. Work already done has proven that valu any day to open up additional ore bodies which will send this stock to **hundreds of dollars**

As Good Results as These May Be Ob

"Granite Mountain" shares advanced	from 10c to $75 a share	"Yellow Jacket" advanced	
"Sierra Nevada"	from $3 to $183 a share	"Savage"	
"Kentuck"	from $7 to $540 a share	"Bodie"	

Only 1000 Shares Offered for sale for the purposes herein stated, and over one-half Indians. For further information write or wire

BIG INDIAN MINING CO., = (Allen C. Mas

FOR LIFE!

h is located on the Mother Lode. To say that the Big Indian will go 20,000 per month, which it is now yielding, is not an extravagant as- n than this to work out its vast auriferous ore bodies. The gold, which occur, unexpectedly, huge bodies of high-grade ore in which the gold solid ore masses. Few mines present a more wonderful sight than this

GOLD MINE!

south of Helena, Mont., where rich, free milling ore, eing mined and milled at a cost of $150 a day.

CHANCE FOR INVESTORS. For the purpose of immediately pushing a large shaft 1000 feet or more in depth upon this Mother Lode and increasing the size of the milling plant, without interfering with its present plan to liquidate its bonded indebtedness, and also pay dividends out of net earnings, the Big Indian Mining Co. has decided, in order to meet expenses of new development work, to offer, for a short time only, a limited amount of the Treasury Stock of the Company, to raise $50,000 for this purpose, and will, up to and including March 1st, 1904, accept subscriptions for this stock at $60 a share, the par value of shares, fully paid and non-assessable, being $100. March 2d the stock will be advanced to $75 a share—subscriptions received subject to previous sale, prompt action necessary—and another advance will follow shortly thereafter. The present profits of the Company show average net earnings of 22 per cent on the investment at the present price of stock. A limited amount of this stock will mean a life income, with great increase in value of stock. Prompt action is necessary to secure any of this stock.

LOCAL OPINION. "The Big Indian will become one of the great mines of the world."—Helena Independent. "The Big Indian is one of the best known gold mines in the vicinity of Helena."—Helena Herald. "The Big Indian is one of the most famous of the district south of Helena."—Helena Record

REFERENCES: National Bank of Montana, Helena, Mont.; Union Bank and Trust Co., Helena, Mont.; National Bank of Commerce, Tacoma, Wash.; Lumberman's National Bank, Tacoma; Daily Record or Independent, Helena; or any business house in Helena.

rmation, address the undersigned, or our nearest fiscal agent, Robert S. Bickford, 60 State

15, has been continuously pushed since, night and day, with as large a force of men as values increase with depth. One 1200-foot tunnel and another 1500-foot tunnel are liable ars per share.

Obtained by Investing in Big Indian

. . .	from $4 to $275 a share	"Union Consolidated" advanced in one year . . .	from $6 to $93 a share
. . .	from $46.50 to $620 a share	"Ophir"	from $21 to $290 a share
. . .	from $1 to $75 a share	"Belcher"	from $6.50 to $1,150 a share

half of this already taken, chiefly by old stockholders---all of whom are enthusiastic Big

son, President), HELENA, MONTANA

Horticulture.

How Entsminger Grafts Grapevines.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I enquired of A. L. Entsminger, Silver Lake, about a method of grafting grapes, and received a reply, a copy of which I send you, thinking it might be of interest to some amateurs, particularly as the season for grafting is near at hand:

"If you understand grafting, there is no reason why you should not succeed with the grape, the time and place being the most important requirements. I clear away the ground down to where the roots begin to be thick; then above these roots at the smooth place cut sufficiently above to set the graft in a split (or sawed down in old vines), down to the roots. Insert the one- or two-eye cuttings just as you would in the apple. As for the time, I choose about two weeks before the sap starts in Elvira Early. If you defer or forget, wait until they quit bleeding, then graft; you will surely fail if you graft while the sap flows. Grafts being set, pull the dirt up around them and pack firmly to the top bud. In small stocks, say up to one-half inch, I use the whip- and tongue-method, and tie firmly with wrapping-twine; you can use wax or not, as you please. I have used hot wax applied with a brush, with good success; also am equally successful without wax.

"The main point of success is in the time; if you set too early, the ground may freeze enough to pull the scions out, or if the soil is dry and your scions long, it may swell sufficiently to raise the graft; I set some grafts 20 years ago and with very poor success; upon examination, I found some of the scions pulled clear out, and the ground had not frozen. About a four-inch scion with one bud about three-fourths of an inch from the top, is preferable. As to age of vine, I prefer about a 2- or 3-year-old vine.

"Old, gnarly vines should be sawed—not split. I use a fine back- or tenant-saw; rub off all old, loose bark to the smooth, green bark so you can see just how to do the work with precision. Concord makes the best stock for grafting."

F. W. KURTENBACH.

Dickinson County.

Orchards for Sheep Pasture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a large orchard and have been thinking of turning some sheep in it for summer pasture, but fear they will peel the trees. I thought they could eat the grass and sand-burs before they went to seed and eat the apples that fell to the ground. I had some cows in the orchard last summer, but they would reach and eat the apples from the trees and would not eat crab-grass and sand-burs. Can you give me any help in the matter?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Saline County.

Successful orcharding in our climate demands that the cows, sheep and pigs be kept in the pasture, and the orchard given the right of way so long as it occupies the land. The tramping of the ground is practically certain to lessen the capacity of the soil for retaining water, and also tends to shut off the supply of fresh air. Trees making good growth and especially trees carrying crops of fruit, require all the plant-food and water that the soil contains, and as careful cultivation should be given tree-crops as other crops.

When trees are making too strong a growth late in the season a cover-crop is probably the best treatment, and when the soil is liable to wash or blow, the cover-crop should be used to protect the orchard soil, but the cover-crop should be given to the soil not used as pasture.

ALBERT DICKENS.

How to Propagate Blackberries and Raspberries.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some one please tell me how to raise suckers from the berries? I have tried it twice and failed. A. ALLEN.

Stafford County.

Blackberries and red raspberries are propagated from suckers, which are most numerous in old patches; in fact, must be regarded as weeds in many cases. Deep cultivation is about the only treatment necessary to secure a good growth of suckers.

The black-cap raspberries are propagated from tip-layers. As the new cane ripens in late summer the tip reaches the ground, and if the conditions of soil and weather are favorable, roots naturally; if conditions are unfavorable, as hot, dry weather, and dry, hard soil, the tips frequently fail to root. Good, clean culture to keep the ground in condition is necessary and the rooting is hastened by covering the tips with earth when the canes are well ripened, and the tips show indications of growth.

ALBERT DICKENS.

Mice Injuring Fruit-Trees.—Remedy.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Much of the reported damage done to fruit-trees over the State credited to the cottontail, is the work of field-mice.

In orchards ten and twelve years old in this vicinity, we have found many fruit-trees girdled a foot high by mice. As yet we have failed to find a single tree seriously damaged by rabbits.

It is very easy to distinguish between the work of mice and that of rabbits. The toothprints of mice are very fine and small and they do the girdling as neatly as a person could do it with a knife. The work of a rabbit is always jagged, and the toothprints much coarser. Upon close examination of the ground around an injured tree, always a colony of mice was found. In our experience, the surest, quickest and cheapest way to eradicate mice from a large orchard is to distribute at each tree ten or fifteen grains of corn boiled in the following: Arsenic, 1 pound; salsoda, 4 pounds; water, 6 gallons.

H. S. BULLARD.

Leavenworth County.

For State Forest Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Does the Government or State provide forest trees for western Kansas (Scott County)? If so, to whom should I write to get them? JOHN SHIELLS.

Rice County.

Apply to the State Forestry Station, Dodge City.

The little double column advertisement of the Rock Island Plow Co., of Rock Island, Ill., headed, "You See Every Kernal of Corn," makes timely appearance in our columns this issue. It is upon their celebrated Tricycle Lister or Corn Planter, and it will at once be apparent that the implement is a most satisfactory solution of the ordinary corn-planting difficulties. Everything is to be presumed in its favor, because it is the prize product of this company. But it stands full investigation—the more thorough the better its advantages appear. Those who are about to buy a planter should look up the ad and write the manufacturer for circulars and full information.

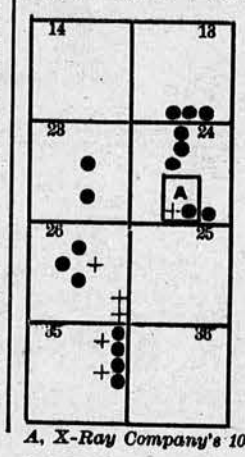
THE BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY'S NEW HOME.

After an active existence of less than three years, the Blue Valley Creamery Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., claims to own the largest exclusive pure-creamery butter-factory in the world. Beginning in a very small way, the business of this company has been well handled and well advertised by men who thoroughly understand their business, until it occupies the building shown in the accompanying cut, which has been newly constructed especially for this business. Among the large creamery companies the home plant of the Blue Valley is unique in some respects. It does not have an engine on the premises. Its power, light, heat and refrigeration are all furnished by the light and power company, located across the street. The result is that there is absolutely no coal-dust, smoke, oil, or dirt in the new factory, and no machinery except such as is needed to manufacture their output, and this is supplied from across the way. This company has always used an elaborate system of testing their cream and has bought on this basis. They not only test cream for acidity, but for quality as well. They have paid the highest price, and their methods have never changed since the foundation of the company. Indeed, the combination of high price and testing of cream, together with the long experience of the men at the head of this institution, has formed the basis of their success. They have just recently bought $5,500 worth of new pasteurizing machinery, which will insure a product as nearly perfect as their experience and skill can make it. Mr. J. A. Walker, general manager of the company, has been twenty years in the creamery business, and in that time has exeprienced every phase of it, including hand-skimming, deep-setting, cream-gathering, whole-milk station and skimming-station systems. Mr. W. W. Marple is superintendent of territory for this company, and is also president of the Missouri State Dairymen's Association and superintendent of the Missouri Dairy Exhibit at the World's Fair. These two are assisted by a thoroughly capable corps of workers, and it is no wonder they succeed. They have a special announcement on page 151 of this issue.

X-RAY OIL AND GAS COMPANY,
Of Chanute, Kansas.

CAPITAL STOCK, ONE MILLION SHARES.
PAR VALUE, ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.

NO WILDCAT SCHEME. IT HAS THE OIL!



Not one Duster, Gasser or Dry Well in this Field.

Under charter all money received from sale of stock must be used to develop property.

The Standard Pipe Line has a main line in the field to take company's oil as soon as connection is made.

Have one producing well, and second well drilling; 11 new wells under contract to be drilled.

100,000 Shares of Treasury Stock to be sold to develop property.....

Fully paid and non-assessible stock at 10c per share, to be advanced 5 cents per share for each new well completed.

Stock will be at or above par when contracted wells are completed, so no loss will be met in buying this stock.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY—Dr. O. L. Garlinghouse, Iola, President; A. E. Munch, Chanute, Vice President; O. S. Johnson, Chanute, Secretary; T. S. Gilbert, Chanute, Assistant Secretary; H. V. Meeker, Chanute, Treasurer; E. E. Brown, Chanute, General Manager.

Write for stock or information to Secretary, or W. F. Rightmire, Agent, Sta. C. Topeka, Kans.

A, X-Ray Company's 100 acres. ● Producing wells. + Wells being drilled.

Ten Days' Free Treatment Offered Men.

Great Direct Method That Cures Seminal Weakness, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Unnatural Discharges, Irritation and Enlargement of the Prostate Gland, Bladder and Urinary Disorders, Without Taking Medicine into the Stomach, and in Their Own Home. It Will Be Sent Every Man Absolutely Free.

By a wonderful method, successfully used for years and now for the first time introduced to the public, it is possible for any man, no matter how bad off, to quickly regain the vigor of young manhood without taking any medicine into the stomach, and to prove that it will do

this they offer a full Ten Days' Trial Treatment absolutely free to every man sending name and address to Dr. Stevens & Co., Box 1580, Columbus, Ohio. You apply it locally to the seat of the trouble, and it quickly finds its way to the desired spot, enlarging the muscles increasing the nerve force, and giving the necessary vim and energy. The world of science and medicine thoroughly indorses it.

It cures in wonderfully quick time, in your own home, lost vitality, emaciation, prematurity, varicocele, stricture, unnatural irritation and enlargement of the prostate gland, and all bladder and urinary disorders of men. It is the only method known to science that will electrify the body, rout wasting diseases, create vigor, warmth and force, and all this without medicine taken into the stomach. If others tell you nothing can be done for you, this will surely cure you.

Write to Dr. Stevens & Co., Columbus, Ohio, Box 1580. They offer Ten Days' Trial Treatment absolutely free to every man. It is no "prescription," "deposit," or "C. O. D." scheme, as this firm is too large to resort to such petty ways. In addition to the absolutely free trial treatment, they send the most complete book ever written on the Diseases of Men, telling all, and fully illustrated, with forty engravings from life. Everything is confidential and sent perfectly plain, and since they merely ask you to inquire what they have got that will cure you, we trust every gentleman reader of this paper will write them at once as above, and thus get the Ten Days' Trial Treatment and book, both absolutely free.

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. Cures heaves by correcting indigestion and toning up the lungs. $1 at dealers, or by mail prepaid. THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio.

The Veterinarian.

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

Injured Cow.—I have a milch cow 7 years old that has been unable to get up for six weeks. She stumbled and fell in driving her to the stalk-field in the morning, but got up all right. In the evening I found her down and she has been unable to get up since, although she "scrambles" around a good deal. The same evening one of the yearlings was stiff, but got well in a day or two. The cow eats and drinks well. A. E. E.

Americus, Kans.

Answer.—I think your cow has paralysis in the hind quarters; this probably caused her to stumble and fall. I would advise giving her nutritious, laxative food, and apply a good, strong liniment over the loins and small of the back, rubbing well in. This should be applied once daily until the back begins to get sore, then withhold it for a day or two. Internally, give a dram of pulverized nux vomica seed twice daily, for a week.

I think the steer was foundered; that probably caused the stiffness.

Ulcerated Tooth.—I have a 5-year-old mare that had an ulcertated tooth; I had the tooth extracted last March, but there has been a discharge from the nostril on that side for two years. Can it be cured? C. B. G.

Coffeyville, Kans.

Answer.—I think it can be cured, but it will probably require a surgical operation. It is possible that it did not heal up thoroughly where the tooth was drawn, or what is more probable, there is a collection of pus in one of the sinuses of the head, that will require trephining (cutting a hole through the bone), and washing out. You should have a good veterinarian operate on it.

Sick Hogs.—I bought ten thoroughbred gilts of a breeder, who said they were healthy. He delivered the hogs and before he had been gone an hour I noticed them sneezing, and they still keep it up, and cough severely. There is discharge of blood and matter from the nose, and they "thump" a good deal. I have had them two months and have lost one. What ails them, and what recourse have I on the man who sold them? R. G. R.

Reese, Kans.

Answer.—From your description, I think your pigs have catarrhal bronchitis or pneumonia. I would advise you to keep them in clean, dry, comfortable quarters and give them some of the Government Hog Cholera Remedy in their feed. I would also advise you to write or see the breeder, and he will probably arrange the matter satisfactorily to you. I can not, of course, locate the responsibility, but you ought to reach some agreement in a friendly way.

Fistulous Withers.—I have a horse with fistula of the withers. What can I do for him? P. F. H.

Solomon, Kans.

Answer.—The treatment for fistulous withers and poll evil has been published in these columns recently. I send you a press bulletin by mail.

Treatment for Fistulous Withers.—I inclose a remedy for fistulous withers that I am unable to understand. Can you explain it and give your opinion of the remedy? The man of whom I got it says he has known of fifty cases that were cured. W. P. K.

Harper.

Answer.—The remedy inclosed consists of finely pulverized glass, mixed with urine and poured in the horse's ear. There is no explanation. It is a filthy, abominable mixture, and would have no more effect on the fistula than if it was poured on his foot. Any one using such a remedy ought to be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. I do not believe what the man said about its curing fistulæ. There is absolutely no connection between the horse's ear and the fistulæ.

Scours in Calves.—My young calves scour badly until they are a month and a half old. I have tried several remedies without success. I use a hand separator and feed the calves skim-milk while it is still warm. I also give them some Kafir-corn, hay and a little corn-fodder through the day. I also have a driving mare that has been lame a year and a half. I took her to a first-class shoeing-smith recently, who shod her, but she was so lame when I got home I had to pull the shoes off. R. F. L.

Tescott.

Answer.—The scours in your calves is caused by some error in their feeding. Kafir-corn and corn-fodder is very poor feed for such young calves; your should give them a little alfalfa hay and possibly a little corn meal with some bran. I would advise you to pasteurize or heat the milk sufficiently to partially sterilize it, and see that the feeding buckets are perfectly clean. You must look to the feed and remove the cause. A little blood meal, a heaping teaspoonful in the feed, ought to be good for them. For those that are affected, give them from one to two teaspoonfuls of laudanum in a tablespoonful of castor oil. Parched flour gruel is also excellent, given in the milk. Do not overfeed with milk, but feed them frequently.

I am unable to diagnose the lameness in your horse. It acts very much like a joint lameness, but I am not certain. You had better take her to a good veterinarian to be examined.

Ailing Colt.—I have a 19-months-old roadster colt. Last June something went wrong with him and he would stagger around and a person could push him down. He eats well and is making a good growth. His mother died with farcy when he was a month old, but he was taken away and fed on cow's milk. What can I do for him, and what is the trouble? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Pomona.

Answer.—This is a very peculiar case, and I am unable to tell what is the matter with him from your description. It is possible that he has received some injury to the head or neck. I would advise you to have a good veterinarian examine him.

Chronic Cough.—I have a 4-year-old mule that began coughing just as we were "laying by" our corn, and in gathering corn he coughed a good deal more. Can you give me a remedy for it? A. H.

Stark.

Answer.—I am unable to determine what is the cause of the cough. It may be that he has heaves, or some trouble with the throat. I would advise you to feed him hay that is free from dust, or sprinkle it to lay the dust, and give him ground feed that is wet. A good cough mixture is made by taking an ounce of chloride of ammonia, pulverized, an ounce of fluid extract of belladona and a half a teacupful of brown sugar; mix them all together, adding sufficient water to make a thick paste; with a wooden paddle, daub about a teaspoonful on his back molars, twice daily. Rub his throat well with a good liniment.

Thin Colt.—I have a 4-year-old horse colt, weighing about 900 pounds, of trotting stock. He began getting poor the fall he was 2 years old, and continued to lose flesh until this fall. I examined his teeth and found that he had several long molars, which I cut off and floated down, and yet he does not gain in flesh. Will he shed his molars, or will I have to float them down again? P. G. E.

Moscow, Okla.

Answer.—The molar teeth are numbered from before back; the first three molars of a colt are temporary; the three back molars, that is the fourth, fifth and sixth, are permanent, and are not shed. Colts shed the first molars at about 2½ years. The second molars at about 3½, and the third molars at about 4½. After that they are all permanent and will have to be cut off if they are long or irregular. If his teeth are fixed up in good shape there is no reason why he should not keep in good condition, provided he has good feed. It is possible that there is something else wrong with him. If you can give me any further information I may be able to advise you. N. S. MAYO.

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The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

FATE OF A LIE.

First somebody told it,
Then the room wouldn't hold it,
So the busy tongues rolled it
  Till they got it outside;
When the crowd came across it
They onward did toss it
  Till it grew long and wide.

From a very small lie, sir,
It grew deep and high, sir,
Till it reached the sky, sir,
  And frightened the moon;
For she hid her sweet face, sir,
At the dreadful disgrace, sir,
  That had happened at noon.

And so, evil-boded,
This monstrous lie goaded,
Till at last it exploded
  In smoke and in shame.
While from the mud and from mire
The pieces flew higher
And hit the sad liar
  And killed his good name.

—Anon.

Bonny Prince—The Autobiography of a Collie Dog.

MARION SEWELL.

CHAPTER XVI.—EVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

The first few months of my relationship with the gypsies we did little else but travel and tell fortunes. I do not mean to say that I had anything to do with the black arts myself, for such accomplishments belonged entirely to "Granddame," who, I judged from all appearances, excelled in her calling. For a little while I was an attentive listener to the old woman's warnings and prophecies, but after a time it all grew very tiresome to me, when I could no longer believe in "Great happiness to come," "Much riches in the future," or "A letter that will make everything all right." To one and all, "Granddame" carried the same glad story of riches and happiness and letters.

The company of which I had been made an unwilling member was arranged in four divisions, each consisting of a raw-boned team, a covered wagon, and, of course, some of the tribe, ranging in number from two to six.

After about four days of hopeless misery and hunger which I spent in the first wagon, I was transferred to another; and here I fared better, for I now made the acquaintance of some younger people whose temper had not as yet been spoiled by friction with earth's rough places. Here, too, I met "Granddame" for the first time, and I wish that you could have seen her as I saw her then. She was older than I had any idea a mortal could be and still be able to move about like other people. She usually dressed in bright red, and always kept a long, crooked stick by her side, but I have reason to know it was not so much to assist her in walking as to maintain respect for herself and order in the house. Though not rapid in her movements she never failed to quickly reach and punish those who caused her displeasure, and consequently she was seldom overlooked when anything like kindness was going about. She was constantly addressed as "dear Granddame," and I believe it was better so, for through fear of this gaunt old creature there was nearly always peace if not plenty in the rattling wagon which for the time being was the only home I had.

The idea of selling me or of even offering me as a gift had been early abandoned, for in the course of our pilgrimage whenever my disposal was suggested there invariably arose ill feelings and bitter conversation between the gypsies and the householders as it seemed that the supply of dogs far outreached the demand. In consquence of this sad state of affairs, my kidnappers were compelled to endure my presence for a time at least, but as I continued to prove an unprofitable investment, being neither ornamental nor useful, my food gradually decreased in quantity, and in quality also, if that were possible. I had, moreover, the best of reasons for believing that plans were being made for bringing my existence to a sudden end, when by a happy chance I came across a half-frozen rabbit one day while I coursed along beside the rear wagon.

Having put the unfortunate animal out of the way of earthly troubles, I prepared to satisfy my own wants, which by this time had become almost intolerable. But eager as I was, Fate, in the garb of a gypsy, came between me and my promising dinner, and left me staring blankly after his retreating form as he strolled along, swinging the rabbit backward and forward. Managing as best I could my full heart and empty stomach, I started briskly across the field, hoping to find something, if only a bare bone, on which I might make the semblance of a meal. Presently my bravery was rewarded by the sight of another rabbit, much livelier than the first, but still offering a great deal of encouragement to a fast runner, something which I now was on account of the length and leanness of my figure. After an exciting chase the rabbit came into my possession, and as there was no one near to dispute my rights I dined in royal style.

This little incident was the beginning of a long line of bad behavior, not so wicked in itself as what it afterwards let to. Looking back, I can scarcely believe that a dog with my upbringing could so easily be led astray.

Once started, my whole time was given to hunting. From rabbits I went to quail, and from quail to the farmers' chickens, and then nothing less than proud, red-headed turkeys would fully satisfy my depraved nature.

As I grew to be an expert in thievery I gained favor daily with the gypsies, and in time I became a respected member of the company. On our journey through the country we naturally came upon many flocks of poultry. As soon as I sighted them I raced into their midst and they fell before me as they would in the path of a sickle.

So the days and months went by without improvement in my moral attitude, and at the end of two years I was a "scamp" in every sense of the word.

(To be continued.)

For the Little Ones

GRANDMA'S NAP.

Grandma's gone to sleep, dear Brown Eyes,
  Don't you make the leastest noise!
Little girls are always quiet,
  Not like romping, rowdy boys.
Bring your chair and sit beside her,
  See, her eyes are shut up tight;
Do you know, I think her wrinkles
  All have vanished out of sight!

Do you see the pretty wavelets
  Of her hair, so soft and gray?
Aren't you glad the dear old ladies
  Don't wear "fronts" and caps, to-day?
I think Grandma, when a lassie,
  Must have been quite pretty, too,
When her cheeks were red and dimpled,
  And her eyes were clear and blue.

See her lashes, long and curling,
  And her nose, a Grecian line;
I am sure her waist was slender
  And her walk was free and fine.
And her mouth, I know its kisses
  Must have made some pulses leap—
Bless my soul! she's laughing at us,
  Grandma hasn't been asleep!

—Sallie M. Moses, in Ex.

How Grandma Caught the Robber.

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.

The children were teasing for a story. "A true story, grandma, and all about yourself," said Rose.

"About being a pioneer," added Tommy, drawing his chair nearer the dear old lady and looking coaxingly into her face.

Grandma looked from one to the other of the bright faces around her, brushed back the curly locks from Tommy's eyes and began:

"I've done a good deal of pioneering in my day, first with my parents in western New York, and then with your grandfather in Ohio, but I do think I never was so scart as when I caught the robber here in Kansas. Shall I tell you about that?"

"Oh, do, do, grandma!" cried the children in eager chorus.

"Well, keep still, then, and don't interrupt me, and I'll tell you.

"I thought I had done with changes and should end my days on the farm to which your grandfather took me, a bride, in Ohio. It wasn't far from the lake and many a time when the wind was right, I've heard the roar of the waves as they broke along the shore. Oh, I remember as well as if it were only yesterday the log house where we began housekeeping, and how, year by year, the 'clearing' grew around it until we had broad acres of corn and weadow-land. Then we built the big house close by the spring in the orchard. It was all so pretty and homelike, I didn't want to move any more till 'I went to the 'house not made with hands.'" Grandma's voice lost something of its cheery tone and she rubbed her spectacles hard, but only for a moment.

"You know," she went on, "how your grandpa died, and, after the funeral your uncle George said I must not stay there any more, but must go home with him. It seemed so far away out to his ranch in Kansas, I thought at first I couldn't go, but he wouldn't give up, he couldn't stay with me there; so finally I packed up my things and came here with him. Your aunt Jane gave me a loving welcome, and I knew she'd do all she could to make me feel at home, but you can't know, children, how queer and wild and desolate the country looked to me at first. I've grown used to it now and don't mind so much, but then it looked dreadful—dreadful! And some way I was sure there must be robbers and all kinds of bad things hiding in the great bluffs and 'draws' and it worried me that George and Jane weren't more careful. They didn't even lock their doors at night, and if that wasn't tempting Providence, I'd like to know what was?

"A few days after we got here, George sold a lot of cattle, and that night I felt scary enough. I just thought how everybody who saw them being driven off would know they were his cattle, and they'd know, too, he must have a lot of money in the house, and then I thought of robbers. Maybe it was because back East we were always reading of the dreadful things done in the 'wild West.' 'They'll come here tonight, sure,' I said to myself, 'and I'll just watch for them, and save George's money for him.'

"I slept down stairs then, just as I do yet, and Jane's girl, Ruby, stayed down with me; all the rest went up stairs. I didn't tell them what I was going to do. You see, they weren't a bit afraid, and I didn't want them laughing at me. They all went to bed as usual, Ruby went too, and I sat there in my easy chair in my room. I put the lamp out and it was all as dark and still as could be, only now and then a whippoorwill repeated his lonesome call, or the coyotes barked in the distance. It was lonesome work, but I watched and waited, keeping myself wide awake and listening hard all the time. The clock struck off the hours until 1 o'clock, and I was beginning to wonder if I wasn't foolish and hadn't better go to bed like the rest, when, all at once, I heard a rustling sound and then a soft step close by me. The robber had come! My heart almost stopped beating, but when I felt him brush against my dress I threw out my hands quick, and oh, horror! I caught fast hold of another hand! How I screamed and the robber screamed too. But I held tight until George and Jane came rushing down with a lamp; and it was too funny, children. I did feel the queerest, and how they laughed. I laughed with them when I'd got breath enough so I could. I couldn't help it, for there I was holding Ruby's hand all the time—she creaming because she thought a robber had her and I creaming because I thought I had a robber, too, and each too frightened to know the other's voice. She had awakened, and missed me, and got up to find where I was, and when I grabbed her, she never thought of it's being me.

"It was some time before we got quieted down, and that cured me of watching in the dark for any one any more. The next day George put his money in the bank and after that I went to bed as a Christian should; not forgetting again that there is One who cares for us in the dark as in the light. Now I am not afraid any more than the rest are. And, children, the robbers have never disturbed us since." And grandma's laugh rang out with the rest at the recital of her night's adventure.

"But it was brave to hold on, grandma, when you really thought you had a robber," said Rose, as she patted the wrinkled hand.

"Why, deary, that's what I stayed up

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for. I wasn't going to let him go then, but I might better have had more faith in human nature and gone to bed. Now run away and let me rest, and sometime I'll tell you more about those early days here," and she kissed them both and closed her eyes.

The Home Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

O-U-G-H.

"Good morning, dear. So sorry that
Your hands are in the dough.
We're out sleigh-riding in the park,
And hoped that you could gough.

"Oh, never mind! Of Lakeside Park
I never see enough.
Please wait a moment, and I'll get
My hat, and cape, and mough.

"Think I'll take my boa, too;
I've something of a cough.
I'll leave the bread this time for Nell.
And now, at last, I'm ough.

"Ah, fairyland! What sprites have wrought
With snow and ice and bough!
I'm sure the park has never looked
So beautiful as nough.

"My cough? Well, really, I believe
I've just a little hiccough,
Which somehow in the morning's spin
I have contrived to piccough.

"Oh, dear, the morn has quickly passed;
Too soon, it seems, we're through.
Best thanks for a delightful time,
Adiough, my friends, adiough."

—A. Fitch, Jr., in St. Nicholas.

How He Beat Them at Their Own Game.

EDWARD KASELACK, GRAVETTE, ARK.

(The story of a young man's emigration to this country. Its incentive and accomplishment, as told by himself.)

A conversation, which I recently enjoyed with a real-estate broker, touching the matter of foreign emigration, brought to my memory a story, which I listened to with interest, as it was told by a young German, who had emigrated to this country ten years ago.

My acquaintance with this young emigrant dated from our first meeting at Kansas City Stock Yards, to which place he had shipped a car-load of fine cattle. He had been in this country at that time about five years and spoke excellent English.

I was so impressed with the shrewdness, audacity, pluck, and energy of my youthful narrator, that the story is as fresh in my mind now as it was then, and I will let him talk to you, dear reader, through my pen:

"I had just passed my twenty-first birthday and had been only a few days in the possession of my inheritance, left to me by my father as my part of his earthly accumulations. As sudden and unexpected as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky would be, I received the crushing news, that my whole fortune had faded away, through the failure of a banking institution, which up to this moment, was regarded as one of the strongest in northern Germany. This failure included the ruin of many people, old and young, rich and in moderate circumstances. All this was caused by the dishonesty of one man, who had embezzled all money available for the purpose of personal speculation. He seemed to have been a master in the felonious art of deceptive bookkeeping, having evaded detection for a long time, but finally absconded and left chaos and ruin behind."

At this part of the story I noticed how restrained indignation was clouding the brow of my young friend, and the glitter in his steel-gray eyes told plainly that it would not have been wise for the perpetrator of the crime which brought about his ruin to be within reach of this young Teuton. He was really a splendid type of his race, fully six feet in his stockings, broad-shouldered, with the limbs of an athlete, a shock of beautiful, blond, curly hair, a handsome face, and rosy complexion, slightly tanned by the American sun; but I must let him continue his reminiscences.

"My father, who had been in the banking business, had accumulated a goodly fortune, but died when I was only 10 years old. After the death of my mother, I, at the age of 16, began to enjoy the full benefit of an income of $15,000 per year. This gave me ample means for a first-class education and the advantage of the best society.

"At the time of my financial ruin, I was occupying a fine suit of bachelor apartments in the most fashionable part of one of Germany's most beautiful northern cities. My home was elegantly furnished. I had my servants and my horses—and I thought a host of friends. I had everything at my command a young man of my age could wish for. I was just then thinking of finishing my education in one of Germany's best agricultural colleges, with the view of purchasing a fine estate and engaging in the pursuit of a gentleman farmer.

"The shock of this sudden, unexpected news of ruin was almost paralyzing. For hours I sat brooding over my misfortune, realizing the whole magnitude of my loss. All my hopes and prospects seemed to have faded away. From a well-to-do young society man I was suddenly reduced to a penniless wretch. The thought was maddening. Only those who understand German social and business life and its possibilities can realize the immensity of the loss I sustained. I was nearly on the verge of desperation, fully comprehending how impossible it would be for me, the brilliant young student and society man to face the humiliation of having to work for my daily bread in some little store or office, and to submit to being slighted by my former acquaintances as an inferior person, just because I had lost the means of keeping in the 'swim' with the rest of them.

"Well, I tell you, I am really ashamed of my weakness, but the mental strain had nearly exhausted me. I was earnestly thinking of ending my troubles and miseries with a bullet. I even advanced so far as to handle the loaded weapon; yes, I placed the cold muzzle against my feverish temple and commenced pressing the trigger.

"Suddenly, however, I was aroused from this deplorable state of mind, surely not any too soon to prevent a most cowardly act. The only reason I can give for this sudden change of my mental condition was the contact of the cold steel with my heated temple. I rapidly regained my mental equilibrium, my better self at once asserted itself and then and there I completely recovered from the shock. I determined to bravely face the situation and began to lay my plans for the future at once.

"The desertion of my so-called former friends was nearly complete. They shunned me as I would a poisonous snake. This infamous treatment awakened most forcibly the slumbering democratic tendencies within me. The love of freedom, the yearning to make my home in a country where the least social distinction existed, induced me to turn my back on the inhospitable soil of my fatherland. I at once decided to emigrate to America. My next thought, however, was 'How shall I accomplish this and what will be my fate after I reach the shores of that (to me) unknown country?'

"I soon recalled to my mind an advertisement I had noticed in an agricultural paper, in which a young man offered to assist young farmers with moderate means to acquire homes in the State of Kansas. I concluded to enter in correspondence with him to learn about his proposition, and, if satisfactory, to deal with him. In the meantime I sold all of my personal property, dismissed my servants and gave up my expensive lodgings. After I had paid all of my liabilities, which did not amount to much as I never incurred any heavy debts, I found that I was still in possession of the moderate sum of $2,000.

"Upon inquiry, I soon received a letter from an American emigration agent, which explained that he was representing a mortgage company of Kansas City and had a lot of farms to sell throughout the State of Kansas. The company had taken possession of these farms under acts of foreclosure, as the result of non-payment by the mortgagors. He stated that if I should decide to enter into contract with his company, he would obtain at a greatly reduced price, first-class transportation for me, all the way from Hamburg, Germany, to Kansas City, Mo. Also that he would arrange for my reception and entertainment in New York, Chicago and Kansas City. At the same time he requested me to tell how much money I had at my disposal.

"I had never been in America before, had no acquaintances or connections whatever in that country, and could not speak a word of English. After careful deliberation I decided to accept the agent's proposition, which provided for a contract under which I was to obligate myself to report to the Kansas City office of the company, and should allow them to show me some farms, and if I found anything suitable, to buy from them. It occurred to me, of course, that if I reached Kansas City safely, the company would make every effort to sell to me and leave no means unemployed to make a fair profit out of the deal. On the other hand, I soliloquized, if I should sail under a contract with them, I would certainly be well protected against the typical American sharper of whom I had read so much. I would also be safely and cheaply piloted to the great city of the West because I was sure that they would endeavor to keep all harm away from me until there was no more chance to bleed me. In short, I felt confident that as a prospective customer of this large company, I would enjoy excellent accommodations and protection, and would have to guard myself only against their possible encroachments, after my arrival there. So I communicated my decision to the company's representative, also that I had money enough to buy a farm (being careful not to mention the amount), and that the money required for transportation was placed to his credit at my bank.

"I promptly received my transportation paper, a first-class ticket on one of the fastest ocean grayhounds at half price. Also a ticket for less than half price, from New York to Kansas City, with stop-over privileges in Chicago. My steamer was to leave port the next morning. Therefore, I did not let any grass grow under my feet, but immediately packed up my few belongings, took the train for Hamburg, and soon found myself comfortably housed in a cabit on the vessel. At ten o'clock that morning we lifted anchors and before long lost sight of the land, where I had buried my misfortune and sorrow, and to which I did not expect to return.

"A pleasant voyage of nine days brought us in sight of the sky-scrapers of New York City. In due time we landed at the Hoboken dock; and sure enough, here was a representative of my generous company of Kansas City, who could speak the German language very well, and who had singled me out at once. After having identified himself to my satisfaction, I followed him without any further ado. He piloted me to a rather respectable looking private hotel, where he had made cheap rates for my accommodation. I remained in New York for one week, during which I had plenty of time to see the principal sights of that wonderful city, having always been accompanied by my guardian angel, the representative. I finally took leave of him, and boarded the train for Chicago. It did not surprise me in the least to find a man waiting for me in the windy city, who had been advised by my New York friend that I was coming.

"This took place in the month of July, 1893, during which time the great exhibition was in full swing. I expressed a desire to make a thorough study of the fair; whereupon I was guided to an excellent little hotel in the vicinity of the fair grounds. My guide managed to obtain the most reasonable rates at this place also. I was nearly always accompanied by this man or some of his friends, which gave me an opportunity to learn considerable of the English language, and was indeed a source of economy to me, as they always insisted on paying all the bills. I had my suspicions, though, that it was company-money they were spending. My fourteen days finally came to an end and I left Chicago on the evening of the last day for Kansas City.

"Arriving at the Union Depot at Kansas City, I was received by a gentleman with the utmost courtesy and at once escorted to an elegant, private rooming house. They did not take me to any hotel, as the real-estate men of

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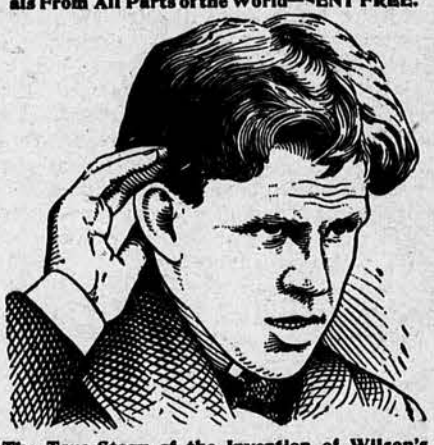

The True Story of the Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons, and ear specialists treated me at great expense, and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing.

My case was pronounced incurable!

I grew desperate; my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor, and personal expense I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and, as they give me no discomfort whatever, I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful. I am a cured, changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube, or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires, or strings of any kind, and is entirely new and up to date in all respects. It is so small that no one can see it when in position, and yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed, or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause.

With my device I can cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid, or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings in the ear, shocks from artillery or through accidents. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. The greatest aural surgeons in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

I want to place my 190-page book on deafness in the hands of every deaf person in the world. I will gladly send it free to any one whose name and address I can get. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and cantains bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India, and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station of life—ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from my wonderful little device. You will find the names of people in your own town and State, many whose names you know, and I am sure that all this will convince you that the cure of deafness has at last been solved by my invention.

Don't delay; write for the free book today and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1441 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

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Kansas City would have ferreted me out and possibly spoiled the job for them in the beginning. The next morning the same gentleman conducted me to the private office of the president of the company, by whom I was cordially welcomed, and incidentally, thoroughly sweated as to the amount of my resources. I managed to keep the exact figure a secret, but was lead to believe by their remarks, that they thought me in possession of about five thousand dollars. I enjoyed a good rest for a few days, the company now paying all my expenses. Presently I received an invitation from them to make an excursion into one of the southeastern counties of Kansas. My companions were the gentleman who received me at the depot, who, by the way, was a German by birth and acted as interpreter, and a local real-estate man of the section we were about to honor with our presence.

"We arrived at our destination in the evening and at once repaired to the hotel of the place, where I was kept under close guard until bedtime. That is, my companions endeavored to entertain me entirely themselves, without giving me any chance to talk to anybody else. I certainly expected all this and acted accordingly. The next morning we started out early for a drive to look at some farms in the vicinity. Every time I inquired the price of a farm, they would have a short conversation, which at first really surprised me, as I understood what they were talking about. Although I could only speak a little English now, and had not practiced it since I came to Kansas City, I managed to understand nearly all they said. The German, for instance, who acted as interpreter, would ask for the price of the farm and the local agent would give the real amount. Then the German, acting under instructions I suppose, would invariably add $500 to $1,000 to the statement, telling the other man that I was well able to pay that much more,

"I kept quiet for a while, but determined to get at the real value of the land as soon as possible. They showed me some excellent bottom farms, which really took my fancy, but the price was quite out of reason. Most of the farms, however, I was taken to see, proved to be poor upland with rock close to the surface. Once I observed a big flat rock cropping out of the soil in the distance. My casual question as to what it was met with the answer that it was a pile of buffalo bones half buried and bleached white by the sun. I came nearly getting angry over this ridiculous answer, but mastered my indignant feelings and never moved a muscle, taking it all for granted, secretly promising to get even with them in the near future.

"The fourth evening after we returned from a long trip, I noticed that both of the other men were much fatigued. I suggested an early bedtime and made sure that each one of them had gone to his respective room and to bed. About an hour later, I cautiously left my room, went out of the hotel through a back door and made straight for the residence of an elderly pioneer settler in this country, a German gentleman, who had been a now living in town, enjoying the fruits of his labors.

"I had become slightly acquainted with him the previous day, but before I had time to engage him in conversation, we were both maneuvered into opposite directions by our worthy Kansas City friends. I found my man still up, comfortably reading his daily paper, and was cordially received by him. He informed me that he had been wishing to speak to me before this, as he had heard of my presence in town, to warn me against my noble companions. I told him, however, that I was well aware of their intentions and on the lookout and that I came to him to get all the information he could give me about the country, the price of land, etc. He gladly complied with my request, and told me all he knew, which was indeed very valuable to me, as I was now placed in a position to act with more intelligence and precision.

"My companions remained with me fourteen days and took me to examine at least thirty different farms. During all this time I managed to get acquainted with many more Germans in town and country and was pretty well informed in regard to prices and conditions of land. Finally on the afternoon of the fourteenth day of our sojourn in that city, my German friend from Kansas City approached me with the fact that they had shown a great many farms to me and said he would be pleased if I would make a selection as soon as possible. He said our prolonged stay in that section was becoming rather expensive, etc. He gave me a long talk with the view of exacting my decision as to which farm I was going to buy. I gave him my decision, not in the Garman language, however, but in rather broken English, plain enough to make him and his partner (who was also present) understand it well. Here it seemed to dawn on them that I might possibly understand still more of the English language than I could speak. I told them that I would take either one of the three bottom farms, and offered for each one about half of what they asked for it, but which was a fair valuation, according to the way land was selling in that neighborhood. I also informed them that I had no use for land full of buffalo bones, as it was too difficult to till. The chagrin and disappointment depicted in the face of the two men was really comical. They gave me one long look, turned away, paid their hotel and livery bills and left on the next train that evening for Kansas City.

"I was satisfied with my progress in this country so far. I had accomplished the purpose which induced me to make the contract with the emigrtion agent in Germany. I had received the benefit of the cheapest possible transportation and perfect protection during my travels against all the dangers which lurk in the path of an inexperienced foreigner. I had enjoyed excellent guidance through a land inhabited by a people whose language I could not speak at first. At the time, however, I had been in the country nearly two months and had learned some of the language, a good deal of the customs and ways of the people and had become acquainted with a good many of them. I had visited and studied the greatest exhibition in the history of the world. I had smoothly drifted into a new era of my life, partly at the expense of a company whose intention it had been from the beginning to defraud me of what little I had, but who were willing to give me all possible aid on the way into their clutches. Therefore I feel perfectly justified in having turned the tables upon them."

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Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Ladies' Reading Club, Darlington Township, Harvey County (1902).
Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 2, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1889).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 3, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1891).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1897).
Chalitso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 2 (1899).
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. — (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County.
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).

[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County, in the report of its work, gives some hints that might be made use of by other clubs. Following is a part of the letter:

"The club is called Women's Progressive Club and has a membership of fourteen members—neighbors.

"Outline of study for the year: 'Woman in Her Different Spheres'—taking one of her many well-filled places at each meeting for discussion and every member is supposed to say something on the subject. We also have a question-box which is proving very interesting and instructive."

After reading of the doings of other clubs, one is apt to get a bit dissatisfied, if one's own club is merely an informal meeting, with no regular and prescribed program. My conclusion, after visiting a great many clubs of all descriptions, is that the informal meetings are the most enjoyable ones. For instance, a plan like the one given above, with a flexible program, where every one talks on a subject about which every member knows something and has some opinion, seems to me ideal, especially for a young club. If your club is composed mostly of women who have no inclination or time for outside study or reading, you should not be discouraged about maintaining it. Find some special topic of common interest for each meeting, and expect every one to express some opinions about it, and you will find your meetings both interesting and helpful. I do not consider the subject of clothes as too trivial for an intelligent woman's attention, and a very entertaining afternoon might be spent discussing clothes. There is the matter of style, an indefinable something that is very attractive; the subject of art and fitness in dressing; the influence of clothing upon mind and character (one of the greatest of English thinkers devoted a volume to this subject alone, and a bit of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus might be interesting reading at such a meeting); then there are the more practical aspects of the subject, how to cut and fit and finish garments, with a comparison of methods by different members, the clothing of babies in the most healthful and economical ways; and of best clothing for school boys and girls; or you might have a fancy-work day, when every one should bring some fancy work, and there could be a grand comparison of ideas.

There is one matter which I should like to hear discussed, that is, whether it is worth while to piece quilts and sew carpet rags! You might have a debate on this subject, choosing up sides, which would make quite an interesting diversion.

If the matters of dress and sewing do not appeal to you, there is the ever-interesting subject of cooking. Housework demands a great deal of intelligence and it is quite worthy a place on a program. I know of one rural club which has a "sample dish" day, which certainly sounds good.

Of course, different matters are interesting to different clubs, and not all clubs can be pleased and successful on the same kind of treatment. But, above all things, keep your courage up, and do not think of giving up your club. It should not be a drain upon one's time and strength, but a relaxation, a recreation, and a help for all the time between meetings. If it is not, find out what is the matter, but never give up.

No other creature on earth can undergo such tremendous fatigue over long periods as man. In speed over short distances there are, of course, dozens of animals—such as the horse, dog and hare—with which man can not compete. But in long-distance races man, well trained, can wear down the best of them.

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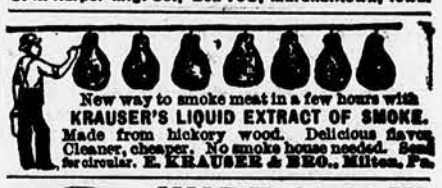
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WARRANTED 20 YEARS.
14k. Gold plate hunting-case, elegantly engraved. Fit for a king. No better watches made. Must be seen to be appreciated. Special Offer: Send us your name and address and we will send this watch by express C.O.D. with privilege of examination. If found satisfactory pay the agent our special price, $5.99 and express charges. A guarantee and beautiful chain and charm sent free with every watch. Write at once as this may not appear again.
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Grange Department.

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

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

National Grange.

Master.....Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Lecturer.....N J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Secretary.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio

Kansas State Grange.

Master.....E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
Overseer.....J. C. Lovett, Bucyrus
Lecturer.....Ole Hibner, Olathe
Steward.....R. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Steward.....W. H. Coultis Richland
Chaplain.....Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City
Treasurer.....Wm. Henry, Olathe
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Ceres.....Mrs. M. J. Allison, Lyndon
Pomona.....Mrs. Ida E. Filer, Madison
Flora.....Mrs. L. J Lovett, Larned
L. A. S.....Mrs. Lola Radcliff, Overbrook

Executive Committee.

E. W. Westgate.....Manhattan
Geo. Black.....Olathe
J. T. Lincoln.....Madison
A. P. Reardon.....McLouth
Henry Rhoades.....Gardner

State Organizer.

W. G. Obryhim.....Overbrook

For three years we have been trying to make known to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER the principles of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. The grange department has been devoted almost entirely to the dissemination of grange principles rather than news.

What has been our success? We received yesterday a letter sent to Professor Cowgill, editor of the FARMER, stating that the writer had read the articles in the grange department about the grange, and wished to know what the principles of the grange are. This letter was written by a man living about ten miles from the editor of the grange department, and in Riley County. Surely "A prophet, etc."

How to Organize a Grange.

We are frequently in receipt of letters asking how a grange can be organized in some particular community, and asking that some one be sent to work up the matter. Now, that takes somebody's time and somebody's money. The State Grange has not sufficient funds to allow it to keep a deputy at work in the field unless there is assurance of success.

To any one willing to work for the organization of a grange in his vicinity we will send such grange literature as we can secure, for distribution among his neighbors, and blanks for signatures. If the names of ten good farmers and their wives, sons and daughters, who are willing to unite in formation of a grange and pay one dollar each, can be secured, we will send a deputy or go ourselves and organize a grange without any charge for expenses or services, save for expense while on the field. In some cases when the harvest may seem especially promising, we can send some one to help in working up the subject.

In any case, write to E. W. Westgate, Master of State Grange, at Manhattan, or to W. G. Obryhim, State Grange Organizer, Overbrook, and we will do what we can for you.

A Short Talk to Farmers.

It is said that farmers won't stick. This is wrong through all the changes and has for years been held up as a tattered scarecrow before the rural masses. Farmers stick when they join the Masons and Odd Fellows. They stick to a field from forest to freedom from root and snag; they stick to a calf from birth to butcher's block; to a crop from seed to harvest, in fact the farmer is the greatest sticker on earth.

Why, then, will he not stick to an organization in his own interest? Has he not been educated to it? Well, it is the province of the grange to so educate him. It is time to turn down the old scarecrow. The writer has been trying to work up the grange and the Tobacco Association, and I find that the farmers were never so progressive and determined to meet organization with organization. They are not looking so much up the hill of other people's business as around themselves at the control of their own.

The grange is raising the standard of equity and has breathed hope into agricultural life and cleared away the rubbish of mistaken past effort. Don't mind the borrowed sneers of the shallow and thoughtless, nor the discouragements of the doubting, nor even opposition of the vicious. Equity is right and right will prevail. History teaches it; justice demands it; and God wills.

The grange is one of the most important schools a locality can have. Old and young are learning that the Master that can so direct its work as to lead his members constantl yonward in lines of equity, progress and truth is planting seeds which must likewise grow and blossom and yield seeds for other and more glorious harvests.

We lift our hat to the energetic, conscientious and progressive local grange master. They have traveled in ruts which have become so deep that it is difficult to get out of them. The farmers have found a better way; they will come out of the ruts with a bump and they may have several bumps and jolts before they get out to stay.

D. T. VANHOOK,

A. S. Ky. State Grange, in Grange Bulletin.

Woman and the Grange.

The Grange has made life more endurable for thousands of farm women; has made it bright and wholesome for thousands more; and it has taught the secret of noble and useful living to other thousands. For all this let us be profoundly thankful. Think, however, of the opporutnity which the Grange has had, of the opportunity which is still before it! While thinking, think of the following—written by a man who lives in the city, but no less true on that account:

"The lot of the farmer's wife has been especially hard. She has been condemned to a life of hard work from early morning till night, day after day, and year after year. If a farmer leads an isolated life, the life which his wife leads is doubly isolated. Woman's domestic industry is one of the 'belated industries.' The march of modern invention and modern industry has to a large degree passed it by."

To choose hard work is one thing; to be condemned to it is another. Hard work in itself is not necessarily bad. Indeed, hard work is good for women as well as for men. But it is not to be chosen as an end, is not to be done for its own sake. The hard work that is worth doing is work that brings a suitable reward. No worthy success in any field of achievement can be earned without hard work. As has been said over and over again in these columns, work wins; and hard work, intelligently done, wins most.

But, with the farmer's wife, the difficulty lies in the fact of her being "condemned" to a life of hard work without recreation and without proper reward. The Grange has done its best work in giving helpful recreation. It has given life, zest and variety of interest. But its work is only begun. It will have done a greater good when it reverses the sentence to endless toil; when it forces men to understand and women to realize that wise planning and the use of suitable labor-saving appliances can lift half of the burden of hard work from the shoulders of farmers' wives and daughters, and by so doing make life on the farms happier and more wholesome for all.

This work which the Grange can do for women—chiefly by inspiring them to discover ways of doing it for themselves—is not going to be accomplished in a year or in ten years. "Art is long and time is fleeting," and the art of lightening the labor of the women of the farms is not to be learned in a hurry. A beginning, however, can be made in a day. In a thousand granges a beginning can be made within a month. It can be made by proposing discussions of methods of saving steps in doing the ordinary housework. It is better that some things be left for ever undone rather than that they be done at too great a cost of woman's strength. Then, when steps have been saved and time has been gained, it will be proper to consider how best to invest the amount gained. At this point a hint is enough. —Grange Bulletin.

A MOTHER'S DREAD.

Lo! At the couch where infant beauty sleeps;
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes.

A fear clutches at the heart of the mother that her own little one may not live long. She dreads its second summer, or that it may never wake from its sound sleep. All mankind loves a mother—loves to see a mother love her child. A baby and its mother are insured against ill-health if the mother takes Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a tonic for women that Dr. R. V. Pierce invented over a third of a century ago for women's ills. This is a vegetable tonic, made only of barks, roots and herbs, which puts the female system into perfect, healthy action. Before baby's coming it is just the uterine tonic that puts the womanly system into a proper condition to make the birth painless and to insure a healthy child.

Many mothers of families in the United States have reason to be grateful to the person who recommended Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It does not cure eczema, catarrh in all its forms, nor heart disease, for it is put up for the single purpose of curing disease peculiar to women. It has a reputation of over thirty-eight years of cures, and has sold more largely on this continent than any other medicine for women. Another point in its favor: it does not contain a single drop of alcohol nor of any narcotic. It is purely vegetable. An alcoholic compound for women is something no woman should take. Womanly weakness will always bring on nervous irritability and alcohol is the very worst thing in the world for her to take in this nervous condition. What the woman needs is a vegetable tonic which will build up her delicate system and bring about a healthy tone. This Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription does, as no other remedy can. It cures the drains and weaknesses of women, and the manufacturers offer to pay $500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they can not cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Many people owe their present good health to the fact that the consulted Dr. Pierce by letter, giving him all possible information about their condition, symptoms, etc., and received in return good medical advice which cost them nothing. This is why we advise you to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, the founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce by no means confines himself to prescribing his well-known medicines. He tells you in the most common-sense way what ails you, what you ought to do, what line of treatment should be followed out in your particular case, and if your case does not indicate the use of his proprietary medicine, he tells you plainly and frankly what you do need, and the best possible method of improving your health. If you are a young woman just entering upon the duties of life, you should have good medical advice of a confidential nature. If you're a mother of children, you may want advice about yourself and how best to put your system in order that your children may be healthy. To sufferers from chronic diseases which do not readily yield to treatment, or to people who are past the youthful stage of life and want confidential advice about their ailments or their physical condition, Dr. Pierce offers to carefully consider such cases and give the best medical advice within his power, free of cost.

A beautiful Georgia Girl, Vice-President of the Eact End Palmetto Club, of Savannah, and prominent socially there, relates the following experience:

You certainly have produced the finest medicine for suffering women that there is to be had in the country. I want to recommend it especially to mothers. I was seventeen years old when my darling boy was born. Felt very exhausted and weak for a long time, and it seemed I could not get my strength back. My sister-in-law bought me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (after I had tried several of the other remedies which are so much advertised, and found no relief). I had little faith in the medicine at the time and was so weak and sick that I felt discouraged, but within a week after I had commenced taking your "Prescription" I was like a different woman. New life and vitality seemed to come with each succeeding day, until, in a few weeks, I was in fine health, and a happy, hearty woman. My boy is now two years old, and, thanks to your splendid medicine, I am enjoying perfect health. If at any time I feel tired or in need of a tonic, a few doses of your "Favorite Prescription" recuperates me at once. My address is 511 Jones Street, East, Savannah, Ga.

MRS. SUSIE WILLIAMS.

Mrs. Mamie Patterson, of 42 Hedden Place, Elizabeth, N. J., says: "About one year ago I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he advised me what to do. It is hard for me to say just what my trouble was. Was nervous; had sick headaches, backache, pain in small of back, had no appetite, pain in my left side. I was a complete wreck. I had tried many doctors and did not get well, so had given up the thought of ever getting better. I have taken eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and today feel like a new woman. Have advised several of my friends to use Dr. Pierce's medicines and they have done so and received much benefit. I am thankful to you for your advice, and also for what your wonderful medicines have done for me. May the blessing of God rest upon you. I gladly send you this testimonial."

WHAT MARRIED WOMEN

should know is contained in that book of 1,000 pages, which has now reached its sixty-first edition, the Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume, the most of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Feb. 16, 1904—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., Poland-China brood-sow sale.

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

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

February 18, 1904—Standard-bred road horses by S. S Spangler, Milan, Mo.

February 20, 1904—S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia, Kans.. Percheron and Coach horses, jacks and jenneta.

February 23, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, A. F Johnson, Osceola, Neb.

February 23 and 24, 1904—Hereford Breeders' combination sale, Kansas City.

February 24, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, E. J. Brown Osceola, Neb.

February 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, Nels. Holm, Osceola. Neb.

February 26, 1904—Kirkpatrick & Bollin, Leavenworth, Poland-Chinas.

February 26, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, C. G. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.

March 1, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton Mo., jacks. saddle and roadster horses.

March 2 1904—L. K. & S. C. Haseltine, Springfield, Mo., Red Polled cattle.

March 3-4, 1904—Combination Hereford and Shorthorn sale at Caldwell, Kans. Chas. M. Johnson, Sec.

March 8, 1904—F. M. Gifford, Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.

March 9, 1904—Herefords at Ottawa, Kans., James A. Funkhouser and Wm. Ackley.

March 15 and 16—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, South Omaha, Chas. Escher Jr., Manager.

March 23-24, 1904—Combination Hereford sale at Kansas City, Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo., and others.

March 23 and 24, 1904—Benton Gabbert and others, Herefords. at Kansas City, Mo.

April 6 and 7, 1904—Scott & March, Belton, Mo., Herefords.

April 7, 1904—Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Moberly, Mo., E. H. Hurt, Sec.

April 8, 1904—Breeders' combination sale at Macon, Mo., Herefords. S. L. Brock, Secreeary.

April 24 and 25—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, Des Moines, Iowa, Chas. Escher Jr., Manager.

May 24 and 25—Aberdeen-Angus Combination Sale, South Omaha, Chas. Escher Jr., Manager.

Coming Events.

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

Farmers' Institute, Hanover, Feb. 12. James Pontius, secretary.

Kansas State Temperance Union, Topeka, Feb. 16-18, W. L. Dexter, Secretary.

Farmers' Institute, Holton, Feb. 17, 18. J. H. Miller, secretary.

Farmers' Institute, Waverly, Feb. 19, 20. J. M. Christie, secretary.

Farmers' Institute, Arkansas City, Feb. 24, 25. C. M. Baird, secretary.

Breeders' Combination Sale at Wichita.

The third annual breeders' combination sale was held at Wichita, February 2-5, 1904, covering a period of four days. One day was for Percheron horses, one for Shorthorns, one for Hereford cattle, and the last day for Poland-China swine; and it is to the credit of Wichita, as a location, that each day's event was an unqualified success, as it demonstrates that Wichita is now an established center for the sale of all classes of improved stock. But it is necessary, if that thriving city is to have many sales of this sort, that they should provide suitable accommodations in the matter of a sale-pavilion and convenient stable-room, such as may be found at Blue Rapids, and Ottawa, Kans. We understand that such a project is in contemplation and the Kansas Farmer trusts that prompt action in that direction will be taken.

To Mr. J. C. Robison, Towanda, who was general manager of the affairs of the combination sale, and John D. Snyder, of Winfield, in charge of the Poland-China sale, exceptional credit is due for their efficient work in properly handling the numerous and perplexing details of this great live-stock event. It is a significant fact that that pair of irrepressible auctioneers from Missouri, Cols. J. W. Sparks and R. L. Harriman, had the crowning honor of doing the platform work so successfully for one of the biggest fine-stock offerings ever made in the State. They, however, gave much credit for the ring work of Col. W. M. Arnold, Wichita. These men had an immense undertaking and evidently put forth the effort of their lives in doing their part to make the event a success.

At the end of each day, nearly every animal sold was settled for in cash and shipped to its new owner. This unusual dispatch was owing to the efficiency of the clerk of the sale, Mr. Sam Day, of the Bank of Burden, Burden, Kans., who is the "Beau Brummel" of the banking profession of Kansas.

In regard to the individaul animals sold and prices realized, they may not seem to average very high in comparison with some other sales, but the animals of suitable age and condition brought good, strong, satisfactory prices, and the animals that were really too young to put in the sale or somewhat inferior, or in poor sale-condition, sold at the usual average low price as compared with animals in condition and of suitable age. The main difference between the consignments of this and other combination sales was the fact that there were twice as many of the lower selling animals in the Wichita offering, owing to the fact that several consignors made this sale their first effort at auction, in the cattle and swine departments, this was most marked, consequently the averadge price realized at each of the sales was satisfactory to all concerned, and may be set down as a successful sale for each day.

THE HORSE SALE.

The breeders' combination sale opened with a sale of draft horses, including Percherons and Shires, the principal offering being largely Percherons, although a few head of Shires and light horses were included to make out the number.

The consignors to the sale were J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda; Henry Avery & Son, Wakefield; Snyder Bros., Winfield; and Chas. L. Covell, Wellington.

The sale aggregated $18,385 and was a lively and successful sale. The sensational event of the sale was the selling of L'Ami 33127, the 18-months stallion which came into the ring weighing 1,500 pounds. This was one of the show horses of J. W. & J. C. Robison, and after a brisk contest was knocked off to G. B. Allen, Meade Center, for $905.

The prices realized were good throughout, notwithstanding that a large number were young stock.

The complete list of purchasers were: J. F. Clayton, Pontiac; Clay Harrington, Clearwater; W. J. Snodgrass, Gordon; Howard Dailey, Douglass; Geo. Greer, Viola; J. H. Belmar, Renfrow, Okla.; W. H. Cottingham, McPherson; Howard Lathrop & Son, Burns; H. Snyder, Oskaloosa; R. L. Ogdon, Clearwater; F. A. Poutz, Hiawatha; C. M. Johnson, Caldwell; G. B. Allen, Meade Center; J. H. Huckelbridge, Eureka; E. J. Hewitt, Eldorado; C. M. Johnson, Caldwell; J. C. Robison, Towanda; J. T. Frey, Udall; I. A. Davis, Towanda; C. F. Cooper, Nickerson; S. S. Jones, Coats; J. H. Fromwalt, Penalosa; H. C. Staley, Rose Hill; A. S. Nelson, Wichita; S. A. Spriggs, Westphalia; J. T. Tredway, Laharpe; W. H. Taggard, Waukomis, Okla.; J. O. Bryan, Opie; Sunrise Ranch Co., Florence; Ray Jones, McPherson.

The following averages were made by the different consignors:

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON.

No.	Average.
4 stallions	$692.50
8 mares	338.12

ESTATE E. D. ROBISON.

2 stallions	495.00
7 mares	337.14

SNYDER BROS.

2 Percheron stallions	726.67
2 Shire stallions	255.00
8 Percheron mares	214.37
2 Shire mares	185.00

CHAS. L. COVELL.

3 Percheron mares	213.33

AVERY & SON.

6 stallions	518.993
2 mares	265.00

SHORTHORN SALE.

The Shorthorn sale was a snappy one and while no high prices were realized good average prices prevailed. The feature of the sale was that the buyers were not discriminating and a number of animals that were worth double sold at about the average price. But the sale was satisfactory and successful from every point of view.

The offering consisted of drafts from the well-known herds of J. F. Stodder, Burden; T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover; J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda; and Harrington Bros., Clearwater.

A general average of $108.11 was realized for 53 head. Fifteen bulls averaged $108 and thirty-eight cows and heifers averaged $108.16.

The top price of the sale was $205 for the 9-months-old bull, Highland Lad, sired by Imp. Aylesbury Duke, head of the herd of J. F. Stodder, and sold to Hogg & Tipton, Marion, Kans.

The complete list of buyers for animals that brought $100 or over were as follows:

Bull buyers: J. G. Sears, Calista; Clark Kincaid, Wichita; C. A. Hopper, Pratt; Hogg & Tipton, Marion; M. Morehouse, Murdock; Chas. T. Leeper, Harper, C. H. Bacon, Hutchinson; W. E. Tatman, Harper; J. M. Groom, Kindman.

The top-notch buyers of cows and heifers were: Oscar Duehn, Clements; F. M. Cecil, Iahoma, Okla; Worth Chambers, Clearwater; Archie Robinson, Pekin, Ill.; M. S. Culver, Clearwater; B. Levering, Benton; C. B. Gulick, Bainville, Okla.; W. E. Hunter, Mitchell; W. L. Crack, Mendover; Marshall Bros., Burden; H. G. Brookover, Eureka; Nathan Brooks, Burden; B. W. Murphy, Marshall, Okla.; W. C. Young, St. John.

THE HEREFORD SALE.

A very large crowd gathered at the Hereford sale on February 4, but the contributors found that there was not so keen a demand for the class of stock offered as they had hoped to find. A part of the animals contributed were led into the ring in good flesh and well-grown, but a good many were very young, and some of them undersized. This, together with the fact that Wichita does not seem to be the center of a strong Hereford-breeding region, served to make the average somewhat below that of the cattle sale of the preceeding day.

Mr. R. H. Hazelett, of Eldorado, brought his animals into the ring in good shape, and they sold well. Ever since he sprang into fame at the American Royal a year ago, where he made his first public exhibition of breeding stock, and where his bull Protocol stood in the ring for the first time and got inside of the money, and at the same time won a reputation of being the youngest and heaviest bull in that show, Mr. Hazelett has been buying and breeding only the best. His consignment averaged $120.83. Mr. Joseph Condell, Eldorado, had his contribution in fairly good shape, though not nearly in as high flesh as they should have been to have brought the best results in the sale ring. His breeding lines, however, were excellent.

Breeders everywhere are finding that it is expensive to bring thin animals into the sale ring. A little judicious feeding and care in preparation for a sale counts for as much or more than it does in preparation for the show ring. Buyers who want breeding-animals are not only willing to pay for beef and tallow in the sale ring, but they are willing to pay more than they would pay elsewhere. Hereford-day at the Riverside barn was one of a series of remarkable sales, which has served to establish the reputatiton of Wichita as a sale center for pure-bred stock, but has added to the reputation of those contributing. The Hereford breeders in this sale can claim the record of doing good missionary work, although the prices received for their animals were not high. The buyers at this sale were as follows: Henry Rumpf, Udall, Kans.; L. W. Robison, Wichita; Grace Bros., Chency; H. H. Grover, Eldorado; A. Johnson, Clearwater; K. Boyle, Spivey; S. G. Kessler, Wichita; Hugh Johnston, Bramen, O. T.; E. Rasmussen, McPherson; Wm. Condell, Eldorado; G. A. Hopper, Pratt; Joseph Condell, Eldorado; S. R. Clifford, Eldorado; Jacob Mahana, Wichita; Robert H. Hazelett, Eldorado; F. A. Cummins, Wichita; O. Joliffe, Peabody; J. W. Logan, Hoisington; C. F. Franks, Winfield; B. F. Atkins, Winfield; J. F. Petrie, Wichita.

Forty-six Herefords brought $3,565, an average of $77.50.

THE POLAND-CHINA SALE.

The Consignors to this day's sale were Elm Beach Farm, Wichita; Harry E. Lunt, Burden; W. M. Messick & Son, Piedmont; A. G. Lang, Eldorado; Cooper & Son, Winfield; Snyder Bros., Winfield; and E. I. Knox, Clair, Okla.

The offering as a whole was creditable and the management of the details and affairs of the sale by John D. Snyder, of Snyder Bros., was quite satisfactory to each consignor.

The only criticism that can be made on the consignment as a whole, was too large a proportion of gilts and boars for a sale at this time of the year, as will be shown by the following summary: Twenty-three sows sold for $820, average $37. Twenty-three gilts sold for $484, average $21. Twenty-six boars sold for $562, average $21.61. Seventy-two hogs sold for $1,866, a general average of $25.92.

The top price for boars was $44, paid for Doctor Corrector, consigned by Messick & Son, which went to Homer Brown, Braman, Okla., and the top prices for sows was for Pet I Know 73864, sired by Perfect I Know and out of Beauty U. S., consigned by Messick & Son and sold to G. L. Spohr, Sedgwick, for $80, and Corrected, sired by Corrector out of Stylish I Know, consigned by Harry E. Lunt and sold to C. O. Parsons, Clearwater, for $81.

The complete list of purchasers is as follows: T. A. Hillyer, Wichita; C. O. Parsons, Clearwater; J. J. Ketcham, Wichita; J. M. Barnes, Kingman; R. E. Bobbitt, Valley Center; J. W. Groom, Kingman; Chas. Ainsworth, Eureka; G. Anderson, Goddard; S. Sherwood, Bison; Abel Stock Farm, Wichita; L. C. Huber, Wichita; Gus King, Haviland; E. I. Know, Clair, Okla.; E. W. Roney, Harper; G. M. Hebbard, Goddard; B. Story, Mulvane; W. R. Peacock, Sedgwick; C. E. Burt, Wellington; C. E. Moore, Caldwell; J. E. Hardesty, Pratt; A. H. Thompson and E. H. Lebman, Halstead; R. W. Vandiver, Perth; Homer Brown, Braman, Okla.; S. L. Polk, Goddard; J. H. Sparks, Conway; J. W. Robison, Eldorado; G. A. Casad, Cheney; Clyde McGrew, Benton; G. L. Spohr, Sedgwick; Wm. Maguire, Haven; O. J. Dunn, Oakville; W. M. Williamson, Cheney; A. Beesom, Arkansas City; D. J. Heath, Wichita; Marshall Bros., Burden; J. W. Koontz, Wichita; E. T. Harper, Augusta; D. W. Turner, Wichita; C. Kincaid, Wichita; J. B. Burgott, Calista; M. Gorges, Colwich; Chas. Hurst, Peck; J. W. Reeves, Wichita.

Thompson Bros'. Sale of Poland-Chinas.

On Monday, February 1, was held at Marysville, Kans., one of the greatest sales of Poland-China hogs ever held in this State. Thompson Bros., of Marysville, who held this sale, have won a reputation for breeding the best of Poland-Chinas, and their annual sale on this occasion shows that their efforts are appreciated by buyers. A goodly crowd of breeders from Kansas and Nebraska were present, and Missouri was represented by a number of mail-order bids. One sow topped the sale at $325 and another was a close second at $305, while only twelve head sold under $40, and the lowest price in the whole sale was $26. The bidding was spirited at all times, and at some times even exciting, especially when Lady Faultless 4th 74766, a yearling sow by Highland Chief 26354, and litter sister to the sow that topped the Tompson Bros.' sale one year ago, was offered. She finally went at $305, as before-mentioned. M. O. Kilmer, of McPherson, Kans., who has been buying so many good things of late, had the satisfaction of taking home with him Lady Price 2d 77160, a 2-year-old sow by Over Chief 26564, at the top price of $325. Following is a list of some of the more important sales:

BROOD SOWS AND YEARLINGS.

Pet's Model 64147, Wm. Harwood, Otego, Kans.	$125.00
Standard 74762, Wm. Faulk, Home City, Kans.	35.00
Highland Maid 74761, J. T. Snodgrass, Havensville, Kans.	40.00
Lady Faultless 4th 74766, A. H. Bowman & Son, Lawrence, Neb.	305.00
Highland Queen 68605, J. H. Hamilton, Guide Rock, Neb.	50.00
Fannie Priceless 64150, J. H. Hamilton.	75.00
Queen Ann 74764, H. J. Northup, Frankfort, Kans.	32.00
Mary Jane, A. C. Pecenka, Bremen, Kans.	36.00
Fannie May 74760, H. L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.	51.00
Daisy Faultless, B. F. Thompson, Havensville, Kans.	40.00
Lady Price 2d 77160, M. O. Kilmer, McPherson, Kans.	325.00
Maud Muller 69762, C. G. Thomas, Waterville, Kans.	67.50
Cora Mack 74240, Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.	43.00
Proud Lady, Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.	26.00
Dollie Bakewell, Geo. Havekout, Herkimer, Kans.	37.50
Miss Lookout 2d, J. T. Snodgrass	37.00
Pawnee Queen, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.	52.00
Fashion Dandy, Thos. Craven, Wymore, Neb.	33.00

SPRING GILTS.

Fay Perfection, H. J. Northup	$47.50
Martha P., F. N. Crangle, Blue Springs, Neb.	50.00
Our Maid, A. H. Bowman	57.00
Faultless Lady, W. H. Warters, Atchison, Kans.	51.00
Jennie Faultless, W. E. Wiley, Steele City, Neb.	60.00
Lady Ruth, J. J. Slatterly, Atchison, Kans.	40.00
Litter Sister to Lady Ruth, Waechester & Spurling, Hebron, Neb.	36.00
Lady Highlander, W. C. Schultz, Concordia, Mo.	40.00
Highland Daisy, Gus Von Netten, Hanover, Kans.	35.00
Minnie Faultless, A. B. Garrison, Beatie, Kans.	68.00
Liza Jane, J. Barry, Davenport, Neb.	30.00
Topsy, W. H. Dexter, Home City, Kans.	36.00
Black Beauty, J. L. Darst, Huron, Kans.	32.00
Fannie O., W. O. Wiltberger, Winfield, Kans.	40.00
Betsy Larker, M. O. Kilmer	65.00
Highland Lady 2d, Chas. M. Hulburt, Oakland, Neb.	40.00
Olga, M. O. Kilmer	100.00
Perfection Quality, Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb.	56.00
Fannie C., J. L. Darst	46.00
Early Rose, Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.	65.00
Lulu B., M. O. Kilmer	65.00
Mary Marshall, C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.	45.00
Miss Myrtle, R. C. Horner, Irving, Kans.	37.50
March Queen, B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kans.	55.00
Marysville Belle, Wm. Faulk	40.00
Mollie Darling, W. J. Smith, Oketo, Kans.	45.00
Fannie P., W. J. Smith	66.00
Estella Beauty, C. M. Garver	72.50
Lulu Expansion, W. J. Smith	40.00
Lady Hull, Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.	76.00
Olga 2d, F. R. Barst, Cadams, Neb.	

J. O. Hunt's Duroc-Jersey Sale.

The first of the series of Duroc-Jersey sales, held in the northern Kansas and southern Nebraska sale circuit last week, was that made by J. O. Hunt, of Frankfort, at his Elm Creek Farm. Thirty-hour head brought $2,200.50, an average of $64.72. This, however, included the sow Bessie H., which was bid in by Mr. Hunt at $300. Excluding Bessie H., the average was $57.59, which shows a remarkably good sale, and also shows that the Duroc-Jerseys are becoming more and more popular in Kansas. Following is a detailed report of the sale:

No.	Amount.
1. Bessie H., 26250, J. O. Hunt	$300.00
2. Bessie H. 2d 34034, Chester Thomas	85.00
3. Red Beauty 34036, Chas. J. Cook	71.00
4. Merry Maker 49390, Geo. Phillippi,	70.00
5. Goldie H. 2d 34058, Herman Scheibe.	75.00
6. Queen Bess R. 49388, F. E. Krause.	62.00
7. Hunt's Best 2d 49394, J. Folz	150.00
8. Katie Taylor 49400, J. S. Stanek	39.00
9. Susie Kenley 49402, Emil Hupka	61.00
10. Fall Gilt, Beveridge Bros	76.00
11. Fall Gilt, M. Wesley	60.00
12. Fall Gilt, Beveridge Bros	47.00
13. Fall Gilt, J. L. Johnson	43.00
14. Fall Gilt, Beveridge Bros	51.00
15. Fall Gilt, Jno. Cooper	51.00
16. Fall Gilt, F. E. Krause	31.00
17. Spring Gilt, G. Phillippi	50.00
18. Spring Gilt, J. W. Reid	50.00
19. Spring Gilt, C. Thomas	60.00
20. Spring Gilt, G. Phillippi	41.00
21. Spring Gilt, G. Phillippi	62.50
23. Spring Gilt, Alex Mohrbacher	100.00
26. Spring Gilt, W. R. Crane	33.00
27. Spring Gilt, G. Phillippi	55.00
28. Spring Gilt, John Cooper	50.00
29. Spring Gilt, A. Arnast	50.00
30. Spring Gilt, J. L. Johnson	45.00
32. Spring Gilt, Ed Dexter	32.50
33. Spring Gilt, Alex Mohrbacher	40.00
34. Spring Gilt, Clarence Beavers	45.00
35. Spring Gilt, C. Beavers	36.00
36. Spring Gilt, Ed Dexter	32.00
38. Spring Gilt, Ed Dexter	39.00
39. Spring Gilt, Jno Cooper	77.50

The George E. Fuller Poland-China Sale.

On Wednesday, January 27, at Washington, Kans., Mr. Geo. E. Fuller, of Morrowville, Kans., held a bred-sow sale from his herd of Sunshine-Perfection Poland-Chinas. It proved to be a success in every way. There was a large attendance of breeders present, and mail bids were received from several other States than Kansas. Mr. Fuller says he never had so many bids by mail at any sale, and congratulates the Kansas Farmer on its excellent work in advertising this sale. It is a satisfaction to work for a man who appreciates one's efforts, and it is es-

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES Until you have investigated "THE MASTER WORKMAN."

A two-cylinder gasoline engine, superior to all one-cylinder engines. Costs less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration; can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable. Weights less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 horsepower.) ☞Please mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Meagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

pecially satisfactory to be able to work for a man who has such good stock to offer as Mr. Fuller now produces in his combination of Ideal Sunshine and Onward Perfection blood. The total offering of thirty-five head brought $895.60, an average of $25.61. The thirty bred sows and gilts averaged $29.27, and the fifteen boar pigs averaged $15. The top of the sale was brought by Number 1 of the catalogue. She was Sunshine Success, by Ideal Sunshine, and her dam was Mrs. U. S. Coler, by Chief Black U. S. She was probably the nicest gilt in the sale, and went to that other good Poland-China breeder, O. D. Smith, Cuba, Kans. The sales in detail are as follows:

No.		Amount.
1.	O. D. Smith, Cuba	$61
2.	H. Davison, Waverly	35
3.	T. W. Eckstrom, Hollis	30
4.	Albert Schroll, Greenleaf	30
5.	C. M. Garver & Son, Abilene	42
6.	J. A. Monroe, Fairbury, Neb	50
7.	A. A. Hawke, Clifton	20
8.	J. Hutchings, Washington	15
9.	Henry Schuler, Clifton	36
10.	David Cook, Washington	41
12.	Fred Randall, Linn	30
13.	T. W. Eckstrom	21
14.	A. A. Hawke	20
15.	Henry Schuler	23
16.	F. A. Dawley, Waldo	42
17.	David Cook	23
18.	Fred Randall	43
19.	Frank Leck, Washington	16
20.	A. A. Hawke	20
21.	F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville	22
22.	E. A. Cramer, Washington	40
23.	W. E. Stewart, Washington	18
25.	H. B. Walter, Wayne	40
26.	Ed Stahl, Morrowville	17
27.	Ed Stahl	16
28.	Frank Leck	22
29.	O. P. Steele, Morrowville	15
30.	O. P. Steele	15

The five boars offered in the sale were all sired by Sunshine Sucess, and part of them were farrowed August 28, 1903. They averaged $15 each.

The Washington Poland-China Sale.

At Washington, Kans., on Thursday, February 4, 1904, was held a combination sale of fifty-six head of bred Poland-China sows which was contributed to by a number of local breeders. The sale was a success in every way and has added reputation not only to the contributors but to the Poland-China breed as well. The sale in detail is as follows:

DAVID COOK'S CONSIGNMENT.	
Koko Girl, W. J. Smith, Oketo, Kans.	$35.00
Beauty Belle, C. W. Dingman, Frankfort, Kans	24.00
J. H. BRADSHAW'S CONSIGNMENT.	
Gilt by Little Mc, Thomas Collins, Barnard, Kans	28.00
Gilt by Expansion B, E. A. Cramer, Plainville, Kans	37.00
Gilt by Teddie 2d, J. O. McCrone, Haddam, Kans	35.00
W. P. YOUNG'S CONSIGNMENT.	
Gilt by Ed Kay, S. C. Sloss, Washington, Kans	25.50
Gilt by Ed Kay, S. C. Sloss	28.00
Gilt by My Chief, J. O. McCrone	24.50
Gilt by My Chief, B. L. Robinson, Washington, Kans	25.00
D. A. CRAMER'S CONSIGNMENT.	
Gilt by Little Mc, J. E. Clark, Linn, Kans	26.00
Gilt by Chief I Am, T. Minchell, Greenleaf, Kans	27.50
Gilt by Little Mc, J. H. Streeter, Wakefield, Kans	25.00
Gilt by Little Mc, P. T. Gile, Norway, Kans	26.00
L. P. FULLER'S CONSIGNMENT.	
Gilt by My Chief, J. H. Streeter	24.50
Gilt by E's Model, James Taylor, Washington, Kans	35.00
Sow by My Chief, W. J. Smith	78.00
Gilt by Sultan Perfection, R. L. Flanagan, Linn, Kans	26.00
Gilt by My Chief, D. M. Boyer, Linn	110.00
Gilt by Onward Perfection, J. A. Monroe, Fairbury, Neb	38.00
Gilt by O. K., David Cook, Washington, Kans	30.00
Gilt by King Henry 2d, C. W. Dingman, Frankfort, Kans	85.00
A. E. DRISKELL'S CONSIGNMENT.	
Gilt by Kansas Black Chief, James Taylor	24.00
Gilt by Ed Perfection, T. Minchell	31.00
Gilt by Onward Perfection, H. B. Walter, Wayne, Kans	26.00
IRA E. HENRY'S CONSIGNMENT.	
Gilt by Union 98th, M. W. Beaver, Washington	39.50
Gilt by Union 98th, R. L. Flanigen	30.00
Gilt by Union 98th, Albert Schroll, Greenleaf, Kans	26.50

The Cottingham Eighth Annual Sale.

At McPherson, Kans., on February 16 and 17, Cottingham & Sons will hold their eighth annual sale of Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China swine, and horses. The Shorthorn cattle are sired by Grand Victor 115752, Phyllis Boy 146282, Lavender's Best 151939, Red Royal 129131, Waterloo Duke of Hazelhurst 11th 13723, and others of like excellence. Grand Victor was imported by George Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., and has few superiors in the breed. The cattle offered are a good, useful lot that will be well worth going after. The Poland-Chinas include the blood of Sealey's Model, Perfection I Know, Chief Tecumseh 2d, Black U. S., L's Perfection, Corrector, and others of the same quality. To some people perhaps the most attractive feature in the sale will be the horses, of which there are forty-five, consisting of single- and double-drivers, draft-horses and brood-mares. This consignment alone will serve to attract a large attendance at the sale while the success which has always attended these Cottingham sales, because of the good quality of stock offered insures success for the eighth annual. Address Cottingham & Sons, McPherson, Kans., for catalogue, or send bids to Colonel J. B. Thompson, in their care. See their advertisement on this page.

Aberdeen Angus at Kansas City.

On Wednesday, February 17, 1904, will be held the Pioneers' Combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Kansas City Fine Stock Sale Pavilion. We call this the Pioneers' sale because four of the contributors are among the oldest breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the United States and the other contributors have been long enough in the business to insure their remaining in it. The entire offering is very strong in high-bred stuff, especially the females, many of which will have calves at foot. This will be an exceptional opportunity for two classes of buyers. The young breeder who is just starting will here have a chance such as is seldom accorded him of getting foundation stock that is of the best, and the old breeder will have an opportunity to strengthen his herd with new blood. The fact that the terms of this sale are cash or its equivalent may mean that the prices will not range high for the quality of stuff offered and the sale as a whole may be regarded as a snap for any class of buyers. Every animal of sufficient age is guaranteed a breeder. Animals sold will be cared for until the next day after the sale free of charge to the purchaser. The consignment consists of Drumin Lucys, Easter Tulloch Lucys, Shempston Duchess, Coquettes, Balwyllo, Queen Mothers, Kinochtry Bluebells, Rose of Advie, Clova Pride, Kinnards, Jilts, Marbery Gordons, Nosegays, Wester Fowlis, and Wardhouse Carolines. For catalogue and further information address Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo. See their advertising card on page 168.

The A. B. Dille Poland-Chinas at Oklahoma City.

In connection with the Oklahoma Improved Stock-breeders' Association meeting and sale, to be held at Oklahoma City on February 23, 24, and 25, 1904, Mr. A. B. Dille & Son, Edgerton, Kans., will sell a draft of their fine Poland-Chinas. The offering will consist of young boars and gilts bred in the purple. Among them may be mentioned three boars by Mischief Maker, one of the greatest Poland-China boars now living. Other pigs by Proud Perfection out of a Perfection Sunshine dam. Still others by Corrector 2d out of a Top Chief dam. The young sows and gilts offered in the sale are bred to the fine Mischief Maker boars, all of which are good enough to head herds. All animals sold in this consignment will be recorded in the name of the purchaser free of charge. Here is an opportunity to attend the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Convention; the meeting of the Oklahoma Improved Stock-breeders' Association, and the show and sale to be held under the auspices of the latter. It will laso afford an excellent opportunity to buy some stock of the finest breeding lines known to the Poland-China breed, and the reputation of A. B. Dille & Son is sufficient guarantee that the animals offered will be of the best, both in breeding and individuality. Mr. O. L. Jewett, Coyle, Okla., has charge of the Oklahoma end of the combination sale and Mr. Dille of the Kansas end. Catalogues will be furnished by either and bids may be sent to either or to Colonel R. L. Harriman, Oklahoma City, or I. D. Graham, of the Kansas Farmer.

The Mt. Vernon Stock Farm Sale.

On Thursday, February 18, at Mt. Vernon Stock Farm, Milan, Mo., Mr. S. S. Spangler will hold another one of his great horse sales. It will be remembered that Mr. Spangler broke the record for Percheron mares in the United States with his International prize-winning Regina, who sold at his last annual sale for $2,500. This year he will sell forty head of Standard-bred roadsters, thoroughbred runners and saddlers, and the quality of these horses is fully up to the standard shown in last year's sale, when the average of all ages of Percherons was $514.37 and the average on yearlings was $474. Special arrangements for the accommodation of buyers have been made, and those from a distance are requested to be in Milan, Mo., on the evening of February 17, or else to come on the early morning train on the O. K. road between St. Joseph and Kansas City, on February 18, the day of the sale. A special train has been secured to take visitors from Milan to Mt. Vernon Stock Farm and return them again after the sale is over. This train will leave Milan at 9 a. m., and the sale will begin at 10 a. m., in the new sale pavilion, regardless of weather. Write S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo., for catalogue, and be sure to be present at the sale.

S. A. Spriggs' Draft Horse and Mammoth Jack Sale.

On Saturday, February 20, at Westphalia, Kans., Mr. S. A. Spriggs will hold his third annual sale of draft-horses and mares and Mammoth and Spanish jacks and jennets. The offering will include thirty animals and they will be among the best that have ever been offered for sale by Mr. Spriggs. Last year he sold a fine young Percheron stallion to Mr. J. M. McConnell, of North Topeka, which has proved himself to be the cheapest horse Mr. McConnell has ever owned in his experience of a quarter of a century, and we are assured by Mr. Spriggs that the forthcoming sale will contain others that are equally good. Mr. Spriggs' sale advertisement is on page 168, and a letter to him will bring detailed information and a catalogue. We understand that this sale will afford an opportunity to purchase some choice Percheron mares and shall certainly hope to see a large attendance of buyers.

Colonel J. F. True's Sale.

On Saturday, February 27, 1904, at Perry, Kans., Col. J. F. True & Son will sell twenty-one head of horses and five good registered Shorthorn bulls. The horses are mostly 3-year-old gray Percherons, though there will be included a number of good drivers. The Shorthorns are from the famous Rocky Hill Herd and are good Scotch-topped animals, ranging from 8 to 20 months old. They include the blood of the famous St. Valentine, and are good individuals and bred right. Write to Col. J. F. True for particulars, and be on hand at the sale. Perry is on the Union Pacific railroad a few miles east of Topeka, and is easily reached.

Gossip About Stock.

Our oldest advertiser of Red Polled cattle, L. K. Hazeltine, Dorchester, Mo., has decided hereafter to hold an annual auction sale and the next annual sale will be held on Thursday, March 2, 1904. At which time he will sell a large offering of bulls, cows and heifers. All registered stock. Write him for further particulars and catalogue.

There is no question but that it pays to advertise. M. H. Alberty, of Cherokee,

GREAT STOCK SALE!

24th Sem'-Annual Stock Sale at

LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM

Six Miles East of Sedalia, and Two Miles North of Smithton, Pettis 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,

L. M. MONSEES & SONS,
Smithton, Pettis Co., Mo.

Col. E. W. Stevens, Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. J. W. Sparks, } Auctioneers.

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. COL. A. S. ORR, Belleville, Kans. } Auctioneers.
D. D. BRAMWELL, Belleville, Kans., Clerk.

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 postmonement on account of weather; will use our new sale barn one mile south of city. Free conveyance to parties from a distance.

Col. J. B. Thompson, Auctioneer. W. H. COTTINGHAM & SONS.

From Factory to Farm

NO AGENTS NO MIDDLEMEN
See what it means.

14 in. Steel Beam Plow, Double Shin best that money can build, only $9.00

12-in. $8.75
16-in. $9.90
18-in. $12.00
Sulky Plow $25
Gang Plow $39
1000 other articles. Big Catalog Free. Special Catalogues of Buggies, Harness, Steel Ranges.

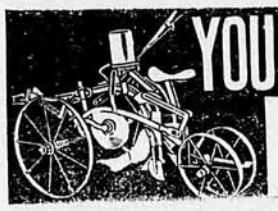
Hard Steel Castor Coulter with Plow, $1.50 extra.

64-Tooth Lever Harrow $8.15
96-Tooth Lever " $12.45
14-in. Imp. Lister $17.75
14-in. Sulky Lister $31.65
8-ft. Rake $16.00
Sewing Machine $9.00
Best Sewing Machine Gt. equal to any $50 machine $17.50
Steel Range with Res. $19.70
Fine Top Buggy $33.50
12-16 Disc Harrow $17.00

Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel, $12.00. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel and Eagle Claws, $15.25. Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovel $19.00. Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Disc, $25.00. Corn Planter, complete, 80 rods wire, $27.75. Address

HAPGOOD PLOW CO., 125 Front St., ALTON, ILL.

(Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.)



YOU SEE EVERY KERNEL OF CORN AS IT LEAVES THE SEED-BOX. Operator rides back of the drop

THE "TRICYCLE" LISTER

won't tip over. It's compact, weight close to the ground, you slip into the seat without climbing. No sideslipping when backlisting. Has the same suck whether listing deep or shallow. Turns a square corner with the bottom in the ground. Weighs only 335 lbs., but is guaranteed the strongest lister made. Three horses can work it. The only frameless tricycle lister made. Send for illustrated circular to

Department D ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., Rock Island, Illinois

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs for hatching from fine large stock, yards headed with males scoring from 90 to 91½. Hens and pullets scoring 89 to 92. Scored by Judges Rhodes and Russell. Eggs $1.50 per 15. Packed carefully for any distance. Mrs. Geo. Clark, Sta. A., Topeka, Ks.

$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract; we mean business and furnish best reference. G. R. BIGLER CO., X 645 Springfield, Ill.

FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK

What every farmer needs. Thousands are using them. Simple. Complete. Printed headings for every item of a farmer's business. Three books in one. Good for eight years' business. Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 1618 Walnut St., Topeka, Kansas.

Kans., who has advertised Duroc-Jersey swine for years in the Kansas Farmer, is now president of the First National Bank of Cherokee, Kans., and has concluded to close out his swine- and poultry-business, and has a new advertisement in this issue to that effect.

S. Y. Thornton, Blackwater, Mo., who has so faithfully advertised Duroc-Jerseys in the Kansas Farmer, and had such excellent results in the way of representative sales, that he can now afford to take the excursion he is making to Florida. It is men with good stock who advertise persistently who can afford these excursions to other lands. He desires to state, however, that he will have some interesting announcements to make in a short time.

Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill., have been delayed somewhat in the publication of their annual catalogue of Percheron, French Coach and Belgian horses and mares, by reason of the fact that their latest importation for 1903 did not reach home until very far toward the end of the year. However, the great book, which is beautifully illustrated as usual, will be ready for mailing by the time this appears in print, and all who desire a copy should apply quickly to the firm. Notice the advertisement on page 165 this week.

G. W. Kelley, Detroit, Kans., the well-known breeder of Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, in a recent letter, says: "My Shorthorns are doing nicely. Have a few of either sex for sale. Poland-Chinas in excellent condition. Have first-class herd boar for sale, bred by G. E. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans., sired by Sunshine Success and out of Mrs. U. S. Coler. She was sired by Chief Black U. S., a good hog and a grand sow of King Tec, and out of one of Old Black U. S.'s good sows. I have as good a bred hog as there is in the State, 10 months old and in fair condition, 300 pounds, and individually he is the best Sunshine boar I have ever seen."

G. D. Willems, owner of East Reno herd of Berkshire hogs at Inman, Kans., has been having a fine business throughout the season. His herd boars are Baron Beauty Junior 72642 and Black Robin Hood 2d 73523, and he is known as a man who buys only the best blood lines that his money can get. The Berkshires are constantly growing in popular favor, because of their early maturity, freedom from disease, great reproductive powers and care with which they look after their young. It has been the writer's privilege to see a number of Berkshires that were sold by Mr. Willems to other herds, and they have been uniformally the best that have appeared in those herds, in some of their points of excellence. Mr. Willems' card is on page 164, and a letter to him will bring detailed information about what he now has to offer.

The exceedingly successful combination sale of Percheron stallions and mares held at Wichita, February 2, indicates in a marked degree the greatly increased demand for this class of stock. The average of the offering for J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, who were the heavy consignors at this sale, has seldom been equalled in America. Hence the announcement of dispersion sale in this issue by J. W. Robison and E. D. Robison (deceased), to be held at Towanda, Kans., on February 18, in his dispersion offering of high-grade Percheron horses, made in order to close up the estate interests represented. This is without a doubt the best lot of high-grade Percherons ever offered for sale in the State. Many of the horses are descendents of noted stallions, and the mares are bred to such horses as Imp. Casino and Imp. Paysan, horses imported for use on the farm of Col. J. W. Robison. They are a good, serviceable lot of exceptional breeding, good size, and nearly all are broken to work. For further particulars, address J. W. Robison, Towanda, Kans.

Seed-corn in the Ear.

Corn-growers all know that there are advantages in buying seed-corn in the ear. They need only recall with what care they select the best ears from the whole mass in their own cribs to see that this is true. There is no chance for deception when you see it in the ear. You see how well it is eared clear to the tip, the shape of the butts, the size of the ear, its rowing, its general appearance. All these things figure in choosing seed-ears. One who is a good judge of seed-corn in the ear may be badly deceived in passing upon the quality of shelled corn for seed, because the signs by which he judges are not present. Funk Brothers, the great seed-corn house at Bloomington, Ill., sell their corn in the ear. The box of ears in their advertisement in another column is a familiar sight. The ears speak for themselves. But there's more than boxing and appearance of ears to recommend Funk corn. It is bred or pedigreed corn. They have some 8,000 acres in their farm and breed their corn up from year to year. Their efforts are directed to most value in the corn and most corn on the ear. It is strong in vitality, most productive, and gives greatest feeding value. Corn-growers would all be interested in the Funk plan of corn-breeding. Their catalogue gives full information, not only as to breeding, but selection, drying, curing, etc. No reader can go amiss in buying his seed from Funk's. But he should get the catalogue and learn of the Funk plan. It is mailed free.

One of the largest growers of small fruits in the Northwest is Mr. John F. Dayton, of Waukon, Iowa, whose advertisement will be found in this issue. Mr. Dayton has been at it twenty-four years, and has not only learned how to grow choice nursery stock, but how to sell it. His idea of selling direct to the buyer, saying agents' and middlemen's profits, gives him the advantage of selling at a much lower price, and making deliveries to the buyer direct, thus saving them money and annoying delays. He has an unlimited supply this season of extra choice stock, and offers to send his lists free to any who request them. His address is John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

Special Want Column

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for renomination as State Senator for a second term for the Seventeenth Senatorial, Shawnee county, district, subject to the Republican county primaries. John T. Chaney.

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Ten head of registered Red Polled bulls at a bargain. Herd consists of following families: A 1, B 2, B 8, B 20, H 1, I 13, N 5, U 5, V 1, V 2. Butterfield (3410) at head of herd. Weight 2,450 lbs. Can ship over Union Pacific or Missouri Pacific railways. Otto Young, Utica, Ness Co., Kans.

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

DOUBLE STANDARD Polled-Durham herd bull for sale, color red, weight 2,300 pounds. G. K. Smith, Lincoln, Kans.

RED POLLED BULLS—6 months to a year old, for sale. The kind that will please you. Write to-day. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls, 1 and 2 years old, short legged, heavy fellows, reasonable prices. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

PEDIGREED DUROC-JERSEY fall pigs, to make room for sows to farrow, short noses, good color, either sex. Drop me a card for particulars. $8 to $9 each; will weigh 75 to 100 pounds. Chas. Dorr, Peterton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Shorthorn bull, 20 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam the Rose of Sharon cow, Duchess 52d, by Aclam Sharon 54447; big and fine. Also a Cruickshank bull, 15 months old, sire Godoy Butterfly 142556, dam Barmpton's Joy by Red Victor 105113, second dam Barmpton's Pride by Imp. Prince Bishop (57-70); third dam Imp. Barmpton Primrose by Viking (48873). Either one a herd-header. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock. J. W. Perkins, 422 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FOR SALE—160 acres in Ottawa County, Kansas, $3500; $2200 cash, balance five years at five per cent; 125 acres under cultivation, 35 acres pasture, 100 acres growing wheat goes with farm; good seven-room stone house, barn that will hold 14 head of horses, granaries, machine sheds, etc.; the Solomon river valley can't be beaten; come and see for yourself or write us for further information; we can sell you a home for a reasonable price; look us up and satisfy yourself that we are not advertising cheap western Kansas lands. The Bennington State Bank, Bennington, Kans.

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

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

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

FOR EXCHANGE—80 acres of land for a Percheron stallion, or a good jack. C. A. Peairs, Chilocco, Okla.

FOR SALE—320 acres fine pasture land in Waubaunsee Co., good grass and never failing water. L. T. Rice, Halifax, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—160 acre farm, good improvements, abundant supply of excellent water, close to school, 4 miles to church, post-office and cream station, $1,200 cash. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

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

SHEEP.

SHEEP FOR SALE—200 pure-bred Merino sheep; 40 per cent investment. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED—1903 crop. Prime to fancy, $8 50 per bushel. Raised without irrigation. J. H. GLEN, Farmer, Wallace, Kansas. Refer by permission to the State Bank of Oakley, Oakley, Kans.

1890—BROWN LEGHORNS—1904 AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. In four shows this season won more points and specials competed for than all competitors. Boston and New York winners. Send for circular. Eggs, $1.00 for 13. Cocks for sale. Chas. C. Smith, 107 E. Seventh, Topeka, Kans.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

SWINE.

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

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

FOR SALE—7 registered Berkshire boars, large bodied, heavy boned; also a fine Collie pup. E. D. King, Burlington, Kans.

FOR SALE—One yearling sow, foundation stock, to farrow February, $35. Two May pigs, $12 and $15; 2 september pigs, $10 and $12. Eleven volumes Duroc-Jersey Association pedegree, and one share of stock, $20. Three pens of B. P. Rocks, 1 cockerel, 7 hens each, high scoring, $15 per pen. Have rented farm and retiring from stock business. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

TWO WELL-BRED HERD BOARS FOR SALE By W. E. Nichols, Sedgwick, Kans.—Young U. S. 2591 S., sired by Hill's Black U. S. 11882 S., he by Old Black U. S. 4209 S. The dam of Young U. S. was Mable 56160 S, she by Shortstop Tecumseh 15922 S, her dam Tecumseh Girl 37756 S. Young U. S. was farrowed September 24, 1899. He is a fine breeder of solid colored, broad backed, heavy hammed, short-faced pigs. T. C.'s U. S. 2d 30340 S, sired by the noted old T. C.'s U. S. 41713 O, that was shown in 13 shows, and won 13 first prizes in the state show at Ohio. Esther Price his dam was bred by Peter Mouw, Orange City, Iowa. These hogs are not for sale because of any fault of their own, but I cannot use them longer. If you need a first-class reliable sire at the head of your herd, write me at Sedgwick, Kans. W. E. Nichols, breeder of Poland-China hogs.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

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

FOR SALE—Imported Shire stallion; the breeding of this horse is unsurpassed. His sires and grandsires were winners at the Royal shows at London and other places. His dam was half sister to Harold (5703) said to be the greatest shire in his day in England. James Auld, Alida, Geary County, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1 Percheron stallion, 1 registered Hambletonian stallion, very cheap. Address G. A. Stites, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Lord Lindon 2563, the imported Hackney stallion, 15½ hands high, 1100 pounds, color brown, sure and good breeder, sound, little agey; price $300. U. L. Suelly, Spearville, Kas.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Percheron stallion, age 5 years, dark gray, weight 1,700 pounds; record No. 24173. Meyer Bros., Hill City, Kans.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For good jack or Shorthorn cows, one 3-year-old saddle stallion. Geo. Manville, Agency, Mo.

TO TRADE—For registered Hereford cattle or Percheron fillies, one standard registered stallion, 8 years old, 16½ hands high, fine driver and saddler. No better bred horse in Kansas. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kans.

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

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I WILL furnish speltz, sacked and delivered at station, at 85 cents per bushel. Fred. Rowland, Lindsborg, Kansas.

FOR SALE—English blue-grass for spring sowing, $5 per 100. Write to D. O. Buell, Robinson, Kans.

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

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

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

WANTED at Willis Nurseries, Ottawa, Kansas, customers for the best selected lot of nursery stock in the West. Catalogue free on application.

WANTED—Sweet corn, Kaffir-corn, cane and millet seed, alfalfa, red clover, timothy and other grass seeds. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

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

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Pure white Pekin ducks and eggs for hatching. Address Mrs. A. A. Parker, 313 Parallel st., Atchison, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—A few choice cockerels left. Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Kauffman, Acme, Dickinson County, Kans.

FOR SALE—10 fine Buff Cochin cockerels, $1 to $2 each, 20 pullets $1 each. Eggs $1 per 15. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kans.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO EXCHANGE FOR FARM—Frame Hotel, 18 rooms, $2 per day. Town of 1,100 population, eastern Kansas, fine graded school, eight daily passenger trains. Just the thing for the farmer, whose family are all girls, to make a good living, while giving his children an ecucation. For particulars address "Owner", care Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—A man and wife to care for a small home, some milk cows, orchard and garden. A good home in a fine climate, and good wages for reliable family. Address Mrs. H. B. Stewart, Oracle, Pinal County, Ariz.

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

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

SUCCESS BEARDLESS BARLEY for sale at 90 cents per bushel. Address W. C. Campbell, Ames, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Stray List

Week Ending January 21.

Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Charles A. Provo, in Quincy tp., January 2, 1904, one 2-year-old roan steer branded W on right hip.

Week Ending February 4.

Lyon County—W. F. Eggers, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Bros. in Emporia Twp., Lyon Co., one red Brockley-faced cow, 4 years old; no marks or brands; valued at $22.50.

Shawnee County—A. Newman, Clerk.

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

Week Ending February 11.

Greenwood County—C. D. Pritchard, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. D. Borton, Hill tp., Feb. 6, 1904, one red and white, 2-year-old steer.

Clay County—J. H. Kerby, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by William Culman, in Grat tp., one pale red steer, 1-year-old, valued at $17.

Labette County—A. H. McCarter, Clerk.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by T. E. Hite, in Mound Valley tp., Jan. 16 1904, one gray mare, slit in right ear; also one bay male colt, star in forehead, coming 2 years, valued at $10 each.

RED POLLED CATTLE SALE

Desiring to establish annual auction sales of our thoroughbred stock, we will hold the first sale consisting of

20—HEAD—20

REGISTERED RED POLLS

Both bulls and heifers, 8 to 16 months old, at SPRINGFIELD, MO., at 2 o'clock p. m.,

Wednesday, Mar. 2, 1904

Sale will be held at Price's Wagon Yard, which is only four blocks from railroad depots, and one-half block from the Market Square.

L. K. & S. C. HASELTINE,

Dorchester, Greene County, Mo.

Send for Catalogue.

PUBLIC SALE

21-Grade Percherons and Driving Horses-21

Also five good registered Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls. Sale will be held at Perry, Kans., on Saturday, February 27, 1904. The horses are good, 3-year-old, grade Percherons and the drivers are well broken and ready for business. This will also afford an opportunity to secure some good Scotch-topped Shorthorns.

J. F. TRUE & SON, Newman, Ks

WANTED QUICK 100,000 **OPOSSUM SKINS**
At Highest Prices ever known. Also other Raw Furs. Write for prices. Address
A. E. Burkhardt, Main & 2d, Cincinnati, O.

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MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
On Track and New Equipment
THE
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A Perfect Track,
The Short Line to Cincinnati,
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For additional information, ask any agent, or address
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Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., - St. Louis,
Or, A. C. GOODRICH,
Trav. Pass. Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION
....VIA....
The Missouri Pacific Ry
Dates of sale: Feb. 2 and 16 March 1 and 15, April 5 and 19.
To points in
ARKANSAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, LOUISIANA and TEXAS.
Rate one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Limit for return 21 days.
Tickets will not be sold to Hot Springs, Ark
For further information address
H. C. TOWNSEND,
G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.
Or call on F. E. NIPPS, Ticket Agent, Topeka, Kans.

Largest Optical Mail Order House in the West.
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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. The 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. A. McLELLAND, M. D., 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kansas

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If your nerves are out of tune and you are losing confidence in yourself; if your strength is waning and you feel your vitality slipping away—no matter what your age, or what caused your lack of vigor—write to me (Geo. S. Beck, 44 Main St., Springfield, Ohio,) and I will tell you truthfully about the "Wonder Worker" that cured me when I was in the same condition you are in. Please mention this paper, which is authorized to publish me as a fraud if I fail to do as I agree

TRY a WATER DOCTOR
And get Well, Strong and Vigorous. If you will send me a sample of your morning urine I will tell you what disease you have, its cause and if curable or not, free of charge. You can be cured at home at a very small cost. I treat both sexes. Send four cents for mailing case and bottle for urine. Address J. P. SHAFER, M.D., Water Doctor, 216 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

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

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Southwestern Passenger Agent,
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P. S.—Between Kansas City and Chicago, the train of trains is The Southwest Limited of this line. Leaves Kansas City, Union Station, 5.55 p. m., Grand Avenue, 6.07 p. m. Arrives Chicago, Union Station, 8.55 a. m.

Your Heart

May Be Weak. One Person in Four Has a Weak Heart.

One of the surest signs of a weak heart is shortness of breath after exercise.

Your heart is not able to pump the blood fast enough to your lungs.

Some of the other symptoms of Heart Trouble are: Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulder; Fainting or Weak Spells; Dry Cough; Swelling of Feet and Ankles; Cold Feet or Hands.

No one can afford to allow a weak heart to go without medicine, because weak heart means poor circulation, and poor circulation means weak lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, etc.

If, therefore, you suspect heart trouble, begin taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. The Heart Cure will do you good, as it is a splendid tonic for the blood and nerves, and will revitalize your entire system.

Finally, remember, Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold under a guarantee that the first bottle will do you good.

If it doesn't—your money back.

"I was afflicted with heart trouble for three years. I would be apparently all right, and without a moment's warning would fall as though shot. The attacks were frequent, and a terrible dread possessed me, as I never knew when or where, nor under what conditions I would be attacked, and whether I would survive them. I consulted and was treated by some of the most eminent physicians of the state. Not finding relief from this source, I began taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and began to improve at once. I used ten bottles, which entirely cured me, as I have not had an attack for five years."—MRS. JOHN DRESBACK, Leipsic, O.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it, Free. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

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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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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.
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D. M. TROTT ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas.

COUNTY SEAT HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE, Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb. Annual sale of bred sows February 18, 1904.

Registered Stock **DUROC-JERSEYS**, contains breeders of the leading strains.
N. B. SAWYER, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large boned and long bodied kind. A lot of fine glits and fall pigs for sale. Prices reasonable. E. S. COWEE,
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CHOICE PIGS FOR SALE. ADDRESS
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DUROC-JERSEYS
J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kansas. Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue.

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For sale—A few May and June males at private treaty. Public sale of bred sows Feb 5, 1904. Address J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Kans.

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Prize-winning strains. For Sale—Two boars and a number of choice gilts, bred or open. Call on or address F. L. McClelland, R. 1, Berryton, Kans.

RECORDED DUROC-JERSEYS
Choice lot of fall pigs, out of large, prolific sows, for sale. Spring gilts and boars all sold.
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Hope, Kans.

A FEW DUROC-JERSEYS LEFT
March and April pigs, both sexes. Forty early fall pigs by Price 17790, first prize at Ottawa Fair 1903. Also 30 B. P. Rock cockerels.
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I have at present 40 head of bred gilts I am pricing at $20 and $25 to close them out Also 60 head of fall pigs I am offering very cheap. Prize-winning strains. Inspection invited. Rural Route and telephone.
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Young stock of both sexes always for sale. Visitors always welcome. Write me.
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35 gilts and sows ready to breed, 8 choice boars, good color, strong bone, broad backs with fine hams. Write for description and price.
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Having won fourteen first prizes out of sixteen entries at the Missouri State Fair in August, 1903, we now offer the produce of this great herd for sale. We have stock of all ages and both sexes constantly on hand. Bred sows a specialty now. Write us.
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Duroc - Jerseys
See our handsome heavy-boned daughters of Red Duke 2d 18663, and
Bred to Gold Dust 2d 20401
for spring farrow. Also a grand lot of fall pigs at farmers' prices.
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FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein Friesian Cattle; either sex. Best strains represented. H. N. HOLDEMAN, Rural Route No. 2, GIRARD, KANSAS.

CLEAR CREEK HERD of POLAND-CHINAS
For Sale—A choice lot of spring boars ready for service. Also a few registered gilts bred for spring farrow. ☞Please mention this paper.
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Have a Keep On and two U. S. Perfection spring boars for sale. They are good enough to head a good Poland-China herd.

For Sale---Poland-China Gilts
Of Chief Tecumseh, Black U. S., Missouri's Black Chief and Wilkes blood, bred to a Keep On-Sunshine boar.
H. DAVISON, - - Waverly, Kans

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I now offer for sale, Proud Kansan, he by U. S. Perfection, by a son of Mischief Maker and a son of Ideal Sunshine.
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Attend our Bred Sow Sale on February 11th, at the new sale pavilion. Catalogue ready about February 1. J. N. WOODS & SON,
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Mains' Herd of Poland-Chinas
Up-to-date breeding. Will sell one Chief Perfection 2d herd-boar. After Dec. 1 will sell a few herd-sows and a fine lot of fall pigs. Write for what you want.
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Elmdale Herd of High-Class
POLAND-CHINAS
Shawnee Chief 28502 head of herd. Three choice fall boars for sale; also spring pigs of both sexes.
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POLAND-CHINAS
I keep constantly on hand all sizes and ages of high-class Poland-China pigs. Quality high, prices low. Write for description and price to
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POLAND CHINAS.
I have at present some choice boars that are good enough for the best of company; also some choice brood sows, bred to choice Perfection boars, such as Royal Perfection 32582 and Rival Perfection. None but choice stock shipped.
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Choicest strains of Poland-China blood, with Glenwood Chief Faultless 27815 at head. We have the length, size, bone, and quality to suit the critics Fall gilts, bred or open, and spring pigs, both sexes for sale. Address C. S. NEVIUS,
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Telephone on farm. Write for special prices. We change this ad next week.

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Fourteen boars weighing from 150 to 250 pounds. They are large, with good finish, good heads and fancy ears. I also have ten gilts left and forty extra good fall pigs ready to ship. They are sired by Black Perfection 27132, and Corwin's Improver 25768. Several good enough to head any herd. Seven and one-half miles northwest of Leavenworth. (I ship from Leavenworth. Eight railroads.) One mile west of Kickapoo on mainline of Mo. Pacific. JOHN BOLLIN,
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ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES.
I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbred, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds.
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Elm Grove Stock Farm.
UP-TO-DATE
Poland-Chinas
Woodbury 72051 and Perfection's Profit, a choice son of G.'s Perfection, Grand Champion at Iowa and Illinois State Fairs in 1903, at head of herd. Females include the blood of Perfect I Know, Corrector, Corrected, Keep On, Proud Perfection, Mischief Maker, Guy's Price, Anderson's Model, and like blood. Large herd and choice animals. Call or write.
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For immediate sale I have two very attractive April boars suitable for herd-headers or the show ring. They are unquestionably the best I have ever bred, good size, length, bone, and finish.
I also have a few extra June boars ready for service that are large and growthy with plenty of length and bone. The best of breeding, such as Perfection, Black Chief, Missouri's Black Chief, and Chief Tecumseh 3d. For further particulars address
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BREEDER OF
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Stock For Sale.
Farm is 2 miles northwest of Reform School.
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O. I. C. THE WORLD'S BEST SWINE.

We are shipping the best pigs we ever raised. Every one a dandy. Three fall boars to sell. Largest herds in the west, grown on five different farms Catalogue tells all about them—free for the asking Thoroughbred poultry. Write to-day to
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Large English Berkshires
Pigs of both sex sired by first prize boar at Topeka fair; also a prize winning boar, and 2-year-old herd boar, Highclere Improver 58627.
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Champion Berkshires
Our herd won the Kansas State Prize at the American Royal Show at Kansas City in 1902.
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Imported and American-bred stock for sale. A few choice sows bred, at prices that will move them. Inspection invited six days in the week.
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KNOLLWOOD FARM HERD
BLUE BLOODED
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ROAD BACKED
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A Fancy Lot of Spring Pigs.
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Best Blood in the Land.
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WILLOWDALE
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SPECIAL OFFER.
I have 100 head of spring boars, sired by the greatest boars of the breed: Royal Baron, Baron Lee 7th, and Sunny Side King, the champion at Kansas City last year and combination champion at Illinois and International and sire of champion sows at Illinois for two years. These boars are the produce of sows equally well-bred. These boars will be priced at figures that will surprise you. If you need a boar, write for prices, as they must be sold quick. Also a fine lot of gilts and bred sows. Young stock of all ages for sale. Address
G. G. Council,
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REGISTERED
Tamworth Hogs
Parties who expect to buy Tamworth spring male pigs must do so within a few days. My supply will soon be gone. I have 30 fall sow pigs, and must sell soon so as not to carry so many over the winter. Write to
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Weston Stamp Herd REGISTERED... **HEREFORD CATTLE**
Anxiety 4th females with Ambercrombie 85007 at head.
WM. ACKER, VERMILLION, KANSAS.

VERMILLION HEREFORD CO.,
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Boatman 56011 and Lord Albert 131557 head of herd
Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.
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Service Bulls—HEREFORDS—Columbus 17th 91364, Elvina's Archibald 75998, Jack Hayes 2d 119761, Jack Hayes 3d 124109. SHORTHORNS—Jubilee Stamp 126017, Orange Dudding 149469. POLLED—Scotch Emperor 133646, Ottawa Star 113109.
Herds consist of 500 head of the various fashionable families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome except Sundays. Address
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Young Stock For Sale.
Inspection or Correspondence Invited.

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SUNFLOWER
Registered Herefords
200 Head in Herd.
Herd Bulls now in use are sons of Don Carlos 33734. Twenty-four Young Bulls ready for service for sale.
D. L. Taylor, Sawyer, Pratt County, Kansas

SCOTT & MARCH,
BREEDERS OF
HEREFORD CATTLE
BELTON, MO.
BULLS in Service: HESIOD 29th, Imp. RODERICK, GILTEDGE —son of Dale and Expansion.
A car-load of Heifers bred to our best bulls, and a car-load of choice Bulls, 18 to 24 months old at private treaty

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MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS—Ten fine young bulls for sale—all red. Red Laird, by Laird of Linwood, at head of herd.
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Herd bull, Imported British Lion 133692.
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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.**

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90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—**Iams** speaks the languages, buys **direct** from breeders, pays no **buyer, salesman** or **interpreters.** Has no **three** to **ten men** as partners to share profits with. His **twenty-two years successful business makes him** a safe man to do business with. **Iams** guarantees to sell you a **better stallion at $1,000 to $1,400** than are being sold to stock companies for $2,500 to $4,000 by slick salesmen, or pay your fare and **$25 per day for trouble** to see them, you the judge. **Iams pays horses'** freight and buyers' fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for **eye opener** and catalogue. References: St. Paul Bank, First State Bank, and City National Bank.

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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 1,950-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.

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On

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FIFTY HIGH GRADE PERCHERON HORSES,

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MARES WEIGH FROM 1,500 TO 2,000 POUNDS.

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Lunch Will be Served on the Grounds.

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63 Head Selected from Four Herds for a Great Sale

Kirkpatrick & Son, Wolcott, Kans., 35 head; John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kans., 15 head; Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans, 5 head; M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans., 8 head.

There will be 1 herd boar and 8 summer and fall boar pigs selected for herd headers. The sows are **high class** and **breeding** the **very top,** and bred to **Perfection Now, Harmonizer by Ideal Sunshine, Black Perfection, Slick Perfection** and **Perfection's Fancy Chief,** being 5 of the **mightiest boars of the breed.**

BRED SOWS ARE GUARANTEED SAFE IN PIG.
CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION WILL BE FURNISHED.

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Leavenworth has railroads from all directions and trolley cars from Kansas City every hour. Come early. It's a big sale. We must commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

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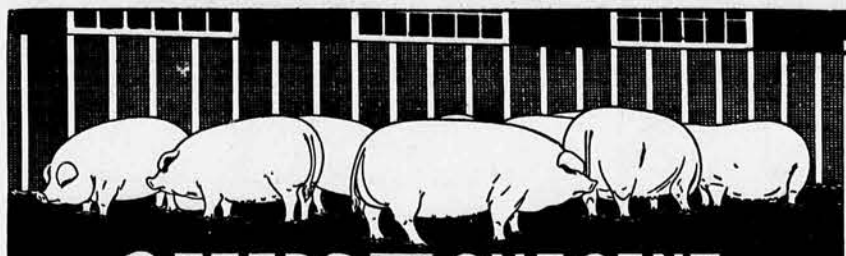

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