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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.54 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all communications to

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

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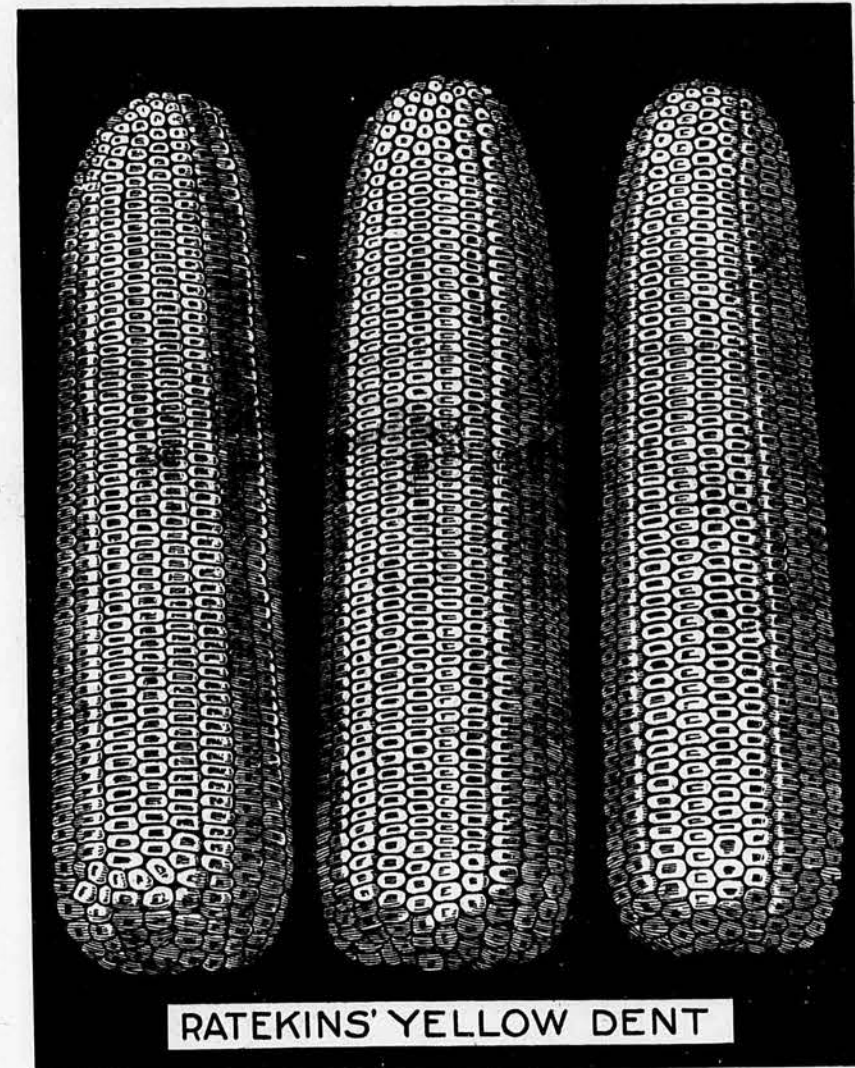
The Japs are yellow men and the Russians are white. Nevertheless, the English-speaking whites of the world almost to a man sympathize with the yellow men in the present struggle.

On page 170 will be found an excellent map of the theater of the Russo-

Japanese war. You are likely to want to refer to it frequently during the next few weeks at least. Therefore, save this map.

At the breeders' combination sale held at Forest Park, Ottawa, last week Dr. O. O. Wolf, of Ottawa, president of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, was unanimously en-

dorsed for the position of chief veterinary surgeon for the live-stock division of the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis.



Alonzo Wardall, of Topeka, chairman of the committee, has issued a call to all industrial and cooperative societies of the United States and Canada to participate in the organization of an American Cooperative Union at a congress for that purpose to be held on the World's Fair grounds, St. Louis, June 16 and 17, 1904.

In this number of the KANSAS FARMER will be found an editorial glimpse at some of the salient features of the war now in progress between Japan and Russia. This was written at the urgent request of numerous readers for a brief explanation of the situation. It is impossible in a weekly paper to attempt to give the news of the varying progress of the conflict. This can be obtained only by taking a daily paper.

Last week's KANSAS FARMER contained the resolutions adopted by the

sons having evidence to transmit it according to the directions of the Attorney-General. If such evidence shows violation of the law the penalties will follow swiftly.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The war between Russia and Japan is an event of world-wide importance. The causes of the war are not difficult to see. Russia has long desired better outlets to the open seas. Her important ports are in high latitudes. She has at Government expense built a railroad the entire length of Siberia, not far north of the northern line of China. The eastern terminals of this road are farther north than Russia likes. By permission the Siberian railroad traverses Manchuria, the northeastern province of China. Russia has the treaty right to protect this railroad. This she has done by strong military forces during recent disturbances. Her army has not been withdrawn after the subsidence of the Chinese troubles. Its presence amounts to military occupation of the country. Russia has desired to extend this

Siberian railway into Corea, adjacent to Manchuria. Corea is a peninsula and is a near neighbor to the islands which constitute the territory of the Empire of Japan. Corea has about the area of Kansas, and over ten times its population. The Korean government is corrupt, cowardly and indolent. Japan claims a protectorate over it. Whatever power shall build a railroad in Corea will easily find excuse for armed protection to the enterprise.

Japan is an island country, comparable in area and population to the British Isles. Japan has protested against the continued military occupation of Manchuria as a violation of agreements among nations. She has sought to make with Russia a treaty specifying limitations to her occupancy of Manchuria and safeguarding Corea. These negotiations failed. Pending their progress, both Nations prepared for war. Japan viewed Russia's course in Manchuria and her proposed course in Corea as a menace to her peace and safety. All impartial observers concur in the opinion that her apprehensions were well founded.

Other Nations viewed with alarm the apparent intention of Russia to absorb Manchuria, and later, Corea, through the extension of her railroad through their territory.

Upon the failure of peaceful negotiations to stop the steady aggressions of Russia, Japan recalled her representatives from the Russian capital, requested America to look after her interests and promptly attacked Russian naval forces near Port Arthur.

Japan was doubtless more ready to appeal to arms, and other Nations were more in sympathy with the move, on account of circumstances leading to the Russian acquisition of Port Arthur, than if these had not occurred. It will be remembered that at the close of the war between Japan and China—a war which resulted in Japan's triumph—the island empire was, through Russian intervention, denied the usual fruits of such a victory. Later, Germany had a grievance against China for the killing of two missionaries, and could be satisfied only by the cession of a port. Russia became aggrieved at the preference shown to Germany and could be satisfied only by the cession of Port Arthur. Thus, while Japan considered that she should have been allowed to hold Wai-hia Wei, she was obliged to behold a neighboring strategic stronghold appropriated by Russia.

England has long been the chief obstacle to Russian territorial aggression. A few years ago an alliance was formed between Great Britain and Japan. These two island countries, the one bordering the west and the other the east coast of the great continent of Europe and Asia seem destined to play an important joint part in the history of the next few weeks.

The position of America in the present complications is peculiar. The United States is all of America necessary to consider in this connection. Russia has long manifested friendship for this country. During the dark days of the Civil War, when our statesmen had grave reasons to fear the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by

England and France on account of the vast investments in Confederate bonds by citizens of these countries, Russia sent fleets with sealed orders to New York and San Francisco, where they remained until the danger had passed. Russia afterwards sold us Alaska. For these acts of friendship this country is under obligations of friendship which must be officially recognized.

America's relations with Japan have always been of the most friendly sort. In that country's awakening to the advantages of Western civilization she has been quick to learn from this country. She has sent young men to our institutions of learning and has employed American instructors in industrial science for her home people. While Japan has been ruled for some 2,500 years by one continuous dynasty she has to-day one of the most progressive peoples on the earth.

After the recent boxer troubles in China, America proposed, and the oth-

must die as a Nation or must fight, to England that her interests south of China as well as her general commercial interests are in danger, and that a grave crisis in the world's progress is imminent.

Until a few years ago the antipathy of Americans for John Bull would have led to a disposition to side with his enemies. The exceedingly friendly attitude assumed toward this country at the time of our war with Spain has changed this disposition. There is, too, a feeling that contest for control of the world is impending. The conception of this contest involves three elements of leadership, viz: the Russian; the Aryan, typified in the Anglo-Saxon; and the Yellow races. The "Yellow peril" has been feared because of its numbers and of the antiquity—supposed to signify inherent strength—of its institutions. The Yellow peril lost much of its terrors on the disclosures of inherent weak-

will invade Japan and Japan will invade Russia, if possible. But should the conflagration extend further, China will surely side with Japan. Still further extension will place England with Japan and France with Russia. America's sympathies are with Japan and England and American diplomacy has done much to save China from partition. Germany seems now to sympathize with Russia, although doubtless fearing the disposition of the Bear to crowd his neighbors. The positions of countries of southern Europe and Asia are not so well defined. Those dominated by England can be easily placed. Those that have felt the crowding of the Bear may hesitate between fear and hope.

Japan has made a plucky fight so far. Some predict that she will destroy the Russian navy as America destroyed that of Spain. Some think the war will be long, and some predict a speedy outcome. The prophet

ATTENTION BREEDERS.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, held at Topeka last month, was conceded to have been the greatest meeting of the kind ever held. And the World's Fair edition of the Stock Breeders' Annual for 1904 will be the biggest and best ever issued.

It will be gotten out as soon as possible after March 1, 1904, and will contain the full proceedings of the annual meeting, also contain the Kansas Breeders' Directory, classified alphabetically by names, counties, and breeds, a material increase of members over 1903. Extra copies may be had at 10 cents per copy, or \$5 per hundred.

In view of the large number distributed during the World's Fair this year, it is important that every Kansas breeder should be included so as to make the proper showing for the Kansas fine-stock industry. Every breeder or owner of pure-bred stock is eligible for membership. Send your name and address, the class of stock you have, the name and registry number of the head of your herd, with one dollar to Secretary H. A. Heath, Topeka, Kans., and he will enroll you as a member. There are only a few representative breeders left out of the membership and now is the time to close up the ranks.

THE BIGGEST OFFER YET.

To stockmen we make, for a very limited time, a great offer for \$4.00. The price of the Daily Chicago Live Stock World is \$4.00 a year; the price of the Breeders' Gazette is \$2.00 a year; and the KANSAS FARMER is \$1.00 a year. We propose to send you the entire combination one year for only \$4.00. "Whosoever will may come," so long as this offer appears in the KANSAS FARMER.

A bill now pending in Congress, known as the "Frye" bill, Senate No. 2259, provides that after July 1, 1904, all commerce between the United States and the Philippine Islands shall be carried in American vessels only. A vigorous protest against the passage of this bill is made by dealers in binding-twine on the ground that the cost of bringing Manila hemp to this country will be increased, and that, therefore, the cost of twine will be raised. Doubtless the shipping trust would absorb whatever additional transportation charges could be placed upon the hemp without bringing the price above that at which foreigners can supply it after paying the tariff.

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."

Ratekin's yellow corn is illustrated elsewhere in this issue of the paper and represents an almost perfectly developed specimen of corn, as much so as human ingenuity has so far been able to accomplish. No seed-corn firm in the West has achieved greater success than the Ratekin Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa. Notice their new advertisement in this issue and do not fail to observe the illustration of Ratekin's Yellow Dent.



er great powers agreed to the maintenance of the integrity of China and the "open door" to her ports. Russia was suspected of some reluctance in assenting to the agreement, and there were not a few who wished that the strong hand of Russia might be laid upon China to keep her in order. Russia's retention of her hold upon Manchuria is held by Japan, believed by England, suspected by the United States, and denied by France—Russia's ally—to be in violation of the agreement of the powers. The manifest intent of Russia to place Corea in a position similar to that of Manchuria, the memory of the Port Arthur exaction, and the reflection that branches from the long line of the Siberian railway might easily and without pretext be pushed into various parts of China, and that China would be powerless to resist any Russian demands—that in fact China lies helpless at the feet of Russia, subject to having her territory appropriated and her trade monopolized—these together make it manifest to Japan that she

ness of Chinese military organization disclosed in the Chino-Japanese war, and in the suppression of the boxer troubles. In Germany some fear is still expressed of the Yellow peril with a possible organization under Japanese genius. The fact that China now looks upon Japan as a possible deliverance out of threatened absorption by Russia is by some considered as significant.

But students of world movements have long regarded the persistent, ponderous, patient aggressions of Russia as the most ominous fact of modern developments. It was several years ago pointed out that should a final contest come for control of the world, it must be fought between the Slavonians on the one hand and the Germanic peoples on the other. It will be remembered that English and Americans are classed as Germanic.

Every effort is being made by civilized powers to confine the present conflict to the nations now engaged as participants, and to Manchuria and Corea in area. Of course, Russia

who wants to avoid reversal may well delay his prophesy.

War is a waster of the gifts of God which men ought to enjoy. Every considerable war takes immensely from the average well-being of mankind. But until the race shall have advanced to greater perfection than it has yet attained, war seems destined to accompany at least the great and sudden changes through which, on the average, advancement is made.

The losses and gains of war are never evenly distributed. In general, the people, who, remaining at peace and in pursuit of their industries, supply things needful for the contestants, receive liberal compensation therefor and obtain a part of that sacrificed in the strife.

It should be the hope of every American that this country may remain out of the fight, and that the wisdom of our counsels may minimize the conflict.

You should take advantage of our Blocks of Two offer.

THE CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.....

The Seventh Annual Session, St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 2 and 3, 1904

- President.....George E. Ward, Sioux City, Iowa
First Vice-President.....L. C. Lawson, Clark, Nebraska
Second Vice-President.....E. B. Mitchell, Clinton, Missouri
Treasurer.....H. B. Clay, Plattsburg, Missouri
Secretary.....B. O. Cowan, Chicago, Illinois
Executive Committee.....George E. Ward, L. C. Lawson, E. B. Mitchell, B. O. Cowan
Vice-Presidents by States—Missouri, F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo.; Nebraska, A. C. Shel-lenberger, Alma, Neb.; Iowa, U. A. Sanders, Manilla, Iowa; Wisconsin, F. W. Harding, Wauke-sa, Wis.; Illinois, J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; Texas, J. C. Bird, Alpine, Texas; Kan-sas, John Tomson, Dover, Kans.

On February 2 and 3, at St. Joseph, Mo., was held the seventh annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The meeting was called to order by President T. J. Wornall, of Liberty, Mo., in the Commercial Club rooms, the use of which had been donated for the meeting of that body. There was a goodly attendance of Shorthorn breeders present from several different States and the meeting was the best in point of enthusiasm and real usefulness of any that has ever been held by this body.

Mr. T. B. Campbell, president of the St. Joseph Commercial Club, gave a hearty and cordial welcome to the visiting breeders in a speech of great merit. Mr. Campbell is a gentleman of unusual ability and his address was one of the best of the kind that the writer has ever listened to. The address of welcome was responded to by Secretary B. O. Cowan, of the association, in words which show that if he had not proved so remarkable a success as a Shorthorn man he would have been a prize-winner as an orator. Mr. Cowan was raised in the country adjacent to St. Joseph and is acquainted with much of her history. He mentioned in his remarks that the first pure-bred Shorthorn ever taken to the Pacific coast was taken from St. Joseph.

St. Joseph is a great city of perhaps 125,000 inhabitants, each and every one of whom seemed to try to make it pleasant for the visiting breeders. The Commercial Club provided their large and handsome hall for the meetings and had janitors on hand to see that every comfort was supplied during the session. The street-car company made up a special train to carry the members of the association to South St. Joseph where they were tendered a most magnificent banquet by the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company. The hotels gave reduced rates and took care to see that the crowd of visitors were well cared for; and in addition to these various things which added so much to the pleasure of the meeting, the members in attendance were men on whose countenances showed success writ large. The papers presented were of a high order of excellence, and it is with great satisfaction that we are able to present them in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER where they will prove not only interesting reading but valuable for reference. In the preparation of this report the KANSAS FARMER's representative enjoyed the assistance of Misses Jennie M. Reynolds and Bessie Slaybaugh, of St. Joseph, who are just completing their course in stenography in Platt's Commercial College. Platt's Commercial College is the largest institution of its kind in St. Joseph and one of the largest in the West, and it is a great credit to that institution to be able to train its pupils in so short a time as five months so that they can be able to receive public addresses and discussions as these young ladies did at this meeting.

lieve it paramount for good to any other Shorthorn association. For it is in this meeting alone we are allowed the time and liberty for the discussion of all subjects effecting our material welfare; and while our organization may seem Western in its character, from the fact that its membership lies so largely west of the Mississippi, yet we have many good members east of that line; and I think our Eastern brothers would do wisely should they emulate our example and organize an association of like character closer to their own door, for, owing to the distance, their attendance has always been fraught with many difficulties.

Each year our influence has been felt more and more in the advancement of the judicious breeding of Shorthorn cattle, and the ideas expressed from this platform have each year been given wider publicity and brought better results in breeding; for it is from personal contact with breeders of experience and learning, and the thoughtful consideration of subjects discussed that we are enabled to surmount the many difficulties presented in cattle-breeding. That which we have witnessed in cattle-selling the past year, and which every other interest of the country has witnessed, is but natural; namely, the squeezing of the water out of the stocks in Wall Street on the one hand, and the elimination of fictitious values in pure-bred stock on the other. They were but the results of the unusual prosperity we have enjoyed, not enough attention being paid to the producing values of either stocks or stock; and in the case of cattle-sales, matters were complicated somewhat by financial courtesies extended without proper collateral. That this feature has been eliminated with so little loss to others than participants themselves is a subject for congratulation. The fact that the demand for good cattle at satisfactory prices is greater than at any time in the last few years is commented on by breeders themselves. This shows conclusively that we are on a more satisfactory basis with a much safer footing than at any time within that period. The outlook as shown from the demand, and the extension of trade as indicated by the inquiries from Mexico would certainly justify the assertion that we are more prosperous than ever before. While the demand from Mexico is still in its infancy, it presents a field of such colossal magnitude as to excite our wonder. Within the last few weeks one man has filled his third order from the same firm. All these were for bulls of recognized merit, both from individuality and breeding. The demand for bulls to go to Mexico has of recent years been supplied principally by grades and not always of the better class even of them.

The Shorthorn in the show-ring in the past year has not only demonstrated his position to lead the van both in quality and numbers throughout the fair circuit, but at the last International at Chicago out-numbered all other breeds combined. And its quality was of such high degree of excellency as to excite comment. Only in one point did we fail to do our best, and that was in the steers; for, while the American Shorthorn directors have done their part in offering liberal premiums, the breeders have not awakened to the importance of this feature, and it should be urged in every way possible to bring this matter to an early climax. It is a satisfaction, however, to say that great progress has been made within the past year, in both carlot and pure-bred steers shown, yet it will

take our united effort to again fill our proper place in this department.

The directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at the annual meeting at Chicago, made some changes in regard to premiums offered at State fairs in 1904. They agreed to offer to each State fair the sum of \$300 in premiums on Shorthorns whenever the fair association would offer not less than \$600. They voted to continue the show at Hamline, Minn., as heretofore. The Royal was recently officially started for 1904, and the International is left to the decision of the executive committee. The World's Fair at St. Louis is to get \$10,000 in prizes on beef cattle alone, while in dual-purpose breeds we enter the contest with the milk breeds at an estimated cost of \$10,000 more, thus demonstrating to the world our belief at least that we have not only the best beef breed, but that we have the best dual-purpose breed in existence; a challenge that no other breed would think of accepting. That the World's Fair at St. Louis will present the greatest premium list to Shorthorns goes without saying, and it should present the greatest show of Shorthorns within the memory of man. But you must know that this will, in a measure, depend upon you. What are you doing toward that end? Ask yourself that question. Make a direct application, and if you are not doing your part can you expect others to do theirs? The premium list is certainly large enough and long enough for all. Those of us who are fortunate enough to live in the grand old State of Missouri have no excuse for not doing our part, since the Missouri commission has displayed such rare wisdom in setting apart \$100,000 for Missouri live stock, thereby recognizing the farmer and breeder as he has never been recognized before; and it behooves us all to do our part as they have done their rather than increase the freight receipts of the railroad company by hawking cattle from one sale-ring to another. At no period within the last five years has the demand for cattle at private treaty been so good. This manner of selling, as a rule, gives better satisfaction to both buyer and seller than that of the sale-ring. The sale-ring requirements of the present day are such that the future usefulness of an animal is often impaired. And the cost as compared with private treaty will not admit of comparison.

In the sale-ring in 1903, we still make a showing in comparison with other breeds that should encourage us. In 1903 we held 89 sales, offering 4,474 cattle, a total return of \$779,147.10, while other breeds combined have only held 56 sales, offering 3,535 cattle, a total of \$656,801.60; showing that the Shorthorn in the sale-ring continues to overshadow all other breeds combined not only in point of numbers but in popularity, hence in demand. We have at last reached the point when "The heifer that traveled" has taken her place in the breeding herd. And her usefulness is secured for the advancement of the breed instead of the "broker." Another fact brought out in the last year by the falling off in the number of the sales, is the pleasant one that the breeder has taken the field in his own interest and intends centering his best efforts on the improvement of his herd.

The first paper called for on the program was one prepared by John Gosling, of Kansas City, on "Evolution of the Beef Trade." As Mr. Gosling was unavoidably absent his paper was read by E. B. Mitchell, of Clinton, Mo.

Evolution of the Beef Trade. J. GOSLING, KANSAS CITY.

The increased quantity of beef produced as compared with several decades ago demanded the present system now in operation, viz: Cold-blast process of thorough chilling for transportation through the entire land, and exportation to foreign countries.

Twenty-five and thirty years ago many feeders prided themselves on making steers weigh a ton each in every beef-producing section of the corn-

Horse Owners! Use GONBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

CARE of HOGS. A new illustrated book on how to keep hogs free from LICE, WORMS and SCURVY, PROTECT FROM DISEASE and bring to early maturity at small cost. Contains illustration of hog-dipping plant and many suggestions of value. MAILED FREE on request. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY. Address MOORE & M. CO., 1501 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Spavin and Ring-bone. Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure. Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 819 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dana's EAR LABELS. stamped with any name or address with consecutive numbers. I supply forty recording associations and thousands of practical farmers, breeders and veterinarians from A. Great W. and Co., C. E. DANA, 68 Main St., West Lebanon, N. H.

LUMP JAW NO CURE NO PAY. W. S. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo., cured four steers of lump jaw with one application to each steer; and J. A. Koeseeman, Osborn, Mo., cured three cases with one application to each. Hundreds of similar testimonials on hand. Full particulars by mail. Write to CHARLES E. BARTLETT, Columbus, Kans.

Dipolene! FOR CATTLE & HOGS. PREVENTS AND CURES. FREE. FOR SHEEP & LAMBS. FOR PLANTS TREES ETC.

WORM SUMMER'S POWDERS. STANDARD REMEDY FOR 30 YEARS. Fed to Millions of Animals Every Year. 3-lb. Pkg. 50¢; 7-lb. Pkg. \$1; 70-lb. Case \$8. Catalogue of Stockmen's Supplies Free. F. S. BURCH & CO., 144 Illinois St. Chicago.

NO HUMBAG. Forster's Bright's Swiss V. Stock Marker and Calf Distinguisher. Shows every cow's record. Makes 48 different cow marks. Automatic Stamp. Price \$1.00. Send for circular. B. H. H. and Co., 1111 Main, and balance. Feb 4 May 6, 1903. For and Calf Distinguisher only. GEORGE BOGS, INC., FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

Freeman Wood Saws. save time and slavish work. Why keep on the same old drugging way? Get the outfit that's suited to all work. Tilted and sliding tables for wood and log poles. Also portable steam sawing outfit, wind-mills, etc. Farm machinery free. Ask for catalogue 114. S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

belt. When a drove of such cattle were being shipped the whole neighborhood was aroused; sometimes the cattle would be paraded through the main street of the shipping point. The owner, his sons, and his help were proud of the display and everybody enthused. On arrival at market (Chicago or elsewhere) the fortunate commissionman joined the happy attendants and swelled up bigger than anybody.

Some of our commission salesmen now tell us our enthusiasm must be left at home as it may injure the sale of our pets, bequeathing (I suppose) all enthusiasm to a Stevey Roth and the many stockholders of the several packing concerns.

About this same era Jersey City was the recognized market for many fat cattle of the Central West. The method of selling was so much per hundred pounds, estimated to dress 56, 57, 58, rarely 59 per cent of beef net to gross, the last quotation the alleged maximum. To-day thousands are sent to market weighing six and seven hundred pounds less than dress 60 to 63 per cent (the most desirable percentage), all on account of improvement in quality as a result of the more free use of registered bulls.

About the before-mentioned date, Armour, Hammond, Swift and Morris were not the only ones (although the exporter was not much in evidence), but buyers from Eastern cities were on hand, and the choice heavy cattle were sold at the top of the market. Soon after, the exporter cut quite a swath in this line of goods, partly to have weight commensurate with cost of boat-space, and maybe to show the Britisher what the Shorthorn bull was doing on this side of the water; thus the exporter became a strong competitor for these monster bovines. Foreign, Canadian and Eastern exporters, also an occasional J. W. Gillett in the corn-belt, tried to surprise London and Liverpool markets with heavy, over-fed beves. One by one many of these men dropped out of business, proving it an unfortunate venture.

Next came absorption of boat-space by the packer, more handy weights were taken for export, ocean rates went down to a reasonable basis, and the chief competitor to the export packer was himself brought about by the wholesale dressed product which waned in weight and quality, proving beyond doubt the monster beef-ahimal could be dispensed with.

So much for the cold-blast transportation process, and though a perishable commodity, necessarily to be disposed of in a limited time, is there any other way our millions of cattle could have been gotten rid of?

Our fat-stock show management was blind to the fact that heavy cattle could be dispensed with, until a dozen years ago, when the 3-year-old steer was eliminated. Competition of dressed carcasses proved the universal condemnation of immense bulks of tallow after slaughter that could not find bidders. Many of these slaughtered animals were pure-bred stock.

Refinement by the repeated association of registered animals has a tendency to minimize the flesh- and augment the fat-element. We are now confronted with the fact that the 2-year-old show-steer (which under the present rule admits those fully 36 months old), is considered too heavy for all practical use, especially when fitted from the calf stage, insomuch that it is decided that thirty months ought to be the limit for individual and groups of steers. Evolution has also eliminated much guess-work from the trade.

A man or firm carrying on a retail meat-market now does not as a buyer need any X-ray power. The bare carcasses are submitted to him; he knows what he wants in regard to weight, quality, etc., therefore shuns anything like waste. No matter what the breeders fancy, the public demands edible flesh and selection. Privileges extended to all meat purveyors by the packer have changed things around from fat and all fat, such as too many of our registered beef-bred cattle are to-day.

Fashion is a factor to this. The milliner says to her lady patron, "Hats turn up," hats go up; "hats turn down," down they go. Breeders of registered Shorthorns say, "Scotch cattle;" Hereford cattle-breeders say, "Wiltons;" Angus cattle-breeders say, "Ericas"—and just as promptly are these edicts made law.

There is not any business so blindly conducted as the live-stock business, hence so many disastrous failures; it seems, if one man makes money another has to lose it. There is not a manufacturer of any class of goods who knows so little about the goods he manufactures as the beef-maker. The dairyman has advantages, but the beefman does not take the advantages offered. But few realize the importance of dressed-meat exhibits or of following their cattle to the slaughter-house and seeing the result of their efforts.

Breeders and feeders of International fat-stock show representative animals can not be blamed for not attending the display of carcasses there until a more suitable place than a packing-plant chill-room is provided; it is the object lesson of the exhibition as long as it is the goal of all fat stock.

The weight of the champion car-load at the International held last December was 1,099 pounds, which may confuse many feeders in the future. However, it may be what is known as craft in trade.

A short discussion followed the reading of the paper. Col. W. A. Harris stated that there was but one point named in the paper to which he could object, namely, the age-limit for marketable steers. He is of the opinion that the age-limit of steers could and should be reduced from thirty months to eighteen or twenty months with very satisfactory results in meeting the demand now existing for baby-beef. Colonel Harris heartily endorsed all the other points made by the writer, and concluded his remarks by saying that the outlook for the Shorthorn breed was never so bright as at the present time.

The Public Sale Pirate.

GEO. P. BELLOW, MARYVILLE, MO.

Shorthorn breeders, while putting themselves in harmony with the spirit of twentieth-century progress, seem to me to require little admonition regarding the evolution of the moral idea in business. The subject was not of my selection and your committee, in notifying me of the assignment, kindly proffered some suggestions in the following terms:

"We would like for you to read a paper or give a talk on 'The Public Sale Pirate.' You may find others, but the free-booter we had in mind is the fellow who tries to make private sales of his own cattle to a crowd collected at the expense of a fellow breeder. So recall the piratical stories of your youthful days and go after this fellow with sword or cutlass and the convention will aid you in making him 'Walk the plank.'"

These suggestions, I take it, give license for an expression of some of my convictions on the commercial value of the normal principles which underly the application of the Golden Rule in the pure-bred stock business. The moral idea in business is certainly gaining ground, yet, apparently, the time is not fully come for the ultimate triumph of the principles enunciated in the injunctions, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Such action is not only rewarded by a sense of moral contentment, but also pays commercially. Righteousness in business certainly ought to pay, and, from experience and information, I am convinced that it does pay. It is undoubtedly true that every business has a distinct and definite personality, the relative value and importance of which depends upon the moral character of the man and his conceptions of right and wrong. The public knows and estimates a man by what he does and what the people say about him. It is, therefore, important that both

motive and action should be carefully guarded for fear of being misjudged.

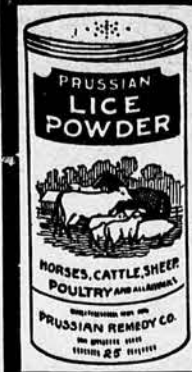
In dealing with the abstract subject, "The Public Sale Pirate," we shall undertake to make plain a few thoughts which, if heeded, may, in the future, prevent some otherwise good man or innocent person from being subjected to criticism.

Webster has defined piracy as, "The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas; the taking of property by open violence and without authority, on the sea," and concludes by saying, "A crime that answers to robbery on land." The public sale pirate must be a product of modern civilization, at least Webster gives no definition to fit that specific brand of pirates. Had he done so, doubtless he would have briefly described them as emissaries of the devil.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the breeders of pedigreed stock are gentlemen representing the highest type of character and manhood, with fine discernment and unquestioned honor. There are recognized rights and well defined limits to which each breeder may go in advancing his personal interests. These are confined to the legitimate avenues of trade, concerning which there has been little necessity for laws of restriction or punishment. The breeding of pure-bred stock is a high calling; and, as a rule, the fraternity is composed of the best men of the community in which they live. As a basic truth, it is universally recognized that the whole superstructure of the pedigreed stock business is founded upon honor. This being true, the obligations, moral and otherwise, resting upon those aspiring to a name and fame in the business, are considerations not to be lightly considered and by no means trifled with. It is said that there are black sheep in every flock. We, however, make bold to affirm that there are as few bad men, comparatively speaking, engaged in the breeding of fine stock, as in any other business. It is not pleasant to expose the short-comings of our brothers in business, but one of the chief corner-stones upon which this association is founded is the educational feature to be derived from these meetings and discussions.

It is with the spirit of love, compassion and charity that we enter upon this assigned duty. The public sale pirate may be a victim of misguided judgment, malice, prejudice, or possibly jealousy. He is to be both pitied and censured; pitied, because he does not know better, and censured, because he should know better. His methods are in direct violation of the laws of both God and man, and, consequently, are invariably the means of his final undoing. He who practices public sale piracy may possibly ply his vocation unmindful of the blighting results which his actions inevitably bring upon himself; yet we are bound to believe that there are few, if any, who have not at least a crude conception of the plain principles of right and wrong. If this be true, there must be lurking somewhere in the recesses of the heart of the public sale pirate a burning, stinging conscience. As long as a man's conscience has not been bled and seared into insensibility there is yet hope for his reformation. It is, however, not so much the purpose of this paper to reform the hardened sinner as it is to save the beginner. The wise physician never prescribes for his patient until he has carefully diagnosed the symptoms. By describing the inward and outward symptoms of the public sale pirate we hope to hang out the red-light signals giving warning of the ways to danger, so that even he who runs may read aright and avoid the consequences. The inward condition of the public sale pirate is, undoubtedly, a craven desire to secure something for nothing, or what is worse, to get something at the expense of some one else.

Man has never yet been able to make something from nothing, and it is palpably dishonorable to try to get something at another's expense. Hence, in either case, the motive or hypothesis from which the public sale pirate reasons, if he reasons at all,



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is clearly wrong. The outward evidence of the public sale pirate is manifested in his violation of the recognized and legitimate channels of trade. The public sale pirate is usually too self-centered, narrow and stingy to pay for publicity gained through legitimate advertising. Instead of being an open-faced, bold, progressive, companionable, lovable character, he is like the sneak-thief cur that goes around with his back up and tail tucked. In order to more vividly picture the character of the public pirate it will scarcely be over-drawing the case to say that instead of supporting the advertising columns of agricultural papers which, year in and year out, at no small expense, advocate the cause of improved stock, striving to broaden the market for the product of the breeder's herd, he will, perchance, learn that Mr. A., a breeder of some reputation, is going to make a sale at a certain place on a certain date. He reasons with himself that the advertisements of this breeder's herd and sale will attract buyers, and the proper thing for him to do is to get a few cards printed, or perhaps he may not even go to that expense, and then when sale-day comes, slip over to the sale, be on the ground early, keep his eye peeled for prospective buyers, and as soon as located, watch for a sly chance to make himself acquainted, and then in a semi-confidential way advise the buyer of what a fine lot of stuff he has for sale and how cheaply, for various reasons, he can sell it, etc. By this act he may divert the mind and attention of the unwary and inexperienced buyer. This is likely to work to the detriment of the seller, who at considerable expense has advertised the sale and prepared to entertain and supply his customers. When the sale opens, the public sale pirate is careful to secure a seat along-side his newly-made friend, and instead of speaking favorably of the offering, keeps reminding his unwary companion of how much better is the stock he has than that being sold, and that the price is so much cheaper. Such actions should be branded as malicious, and just as despicable and dishonorable as it would be had he put his hands into the seller's pockets and stolen so much money. Many gentlemen present can, undoubtedly, call to mind acts even more brazen.

I once heard of a fellow, mark that I do not say "man," who had a rather large and a very good herd, but very few people, except those he told himself, knew anything about it or what he had on sale from time to time. He made it his business to attend what sales he could and thus advertise himself. He was described as a rather pretentious, loud-spoken fellow, who upon the slightest excuse, sometimes without any, would be sounding the praises of the stock he had at home. This procedure caused some to be suspicious and was not as fruitful of good results in sales as he had hoped; and, with accumulating stock, he became desperate to the point of attending the sales of other breeders, and instead of bidding or buying, neither of which he was under obligations to do, would sit upon the seats with a stomach well-filled at the expense of his host, and advise bidders that he could sell them a better bull at home for less money than those in the sale were going at. These things, even though they do not set well, may be patiently borne for awhile, but soon the righteous indignation of the injured party asserts itself, and he naturally seeks means of retaliation. The acts of the public sale pirate have made for him an unsavory reputation; he is quietly blacklisted, and without customers, his stock accumulates. Finally, in greater desperation, he seeks to make a sale at some distant point, fearing to take the chances with his home-people. He puts out a few little two-by-four advertisements, moves his stock and on the morning of the sale, awaits expectantly for the breeders and buyers who never come. He apparently does not understand it, is in bad humor, the conditions are unfavorable for the auctioneer, yet the sale is opened. A few animals are sold to an unap-

prelative audience, and the sale is stopped.

This is a case where the sinner receives at least a part of his punishment here on earth. His reputation had preceded him, and the experience of that public sale pirate was an exemplification of the trite saying, "Knocking in business is often a boomerang that returns to hit the sender." I have heard of cases where rival breeders, actuated by blind jealousy, have gone the public sale pirate one better. Instead of waiting to steal the customers of the seller after they had reached the sale, they had misleading, diabolical circulars printed impugning the methods of the seller, and discrediting the reliability of the breeding of the stock to be sold. These circulars, distributed by parties stationed on every road leading to the place of sale, were put into the hands of every farmer going that way. The result was confidence unsettled by unjust rumors and the sale a failure. These are extreme cases, and worked extreme hardships. There may be a few isolated instances where the methods of the public sale pirate are temporarily successful as regards immediate returns in dollars and cents. All fair-minded men, and practically all improved stock breeders come in that class, and stand ever ready to help and encourage the honest efforts of the worthy, faithful brother whose course has been guided by pure motives and sound principles, unfettered by greed, avarice, or even the semblance of dishonesty. The public sale pirate is an infinitesimally small quantity as compared with the grand body of dignified, honorable gentlemen engaged in the pure-bred stock business. Let it be hoped that the time has, or soon will, come when the public sale pirate will recognize the fallacy of his position and become a thing of the past. The way of the transgressor is hard, and pure and swift is the punishment of the near-sighted, unwise man, who violates the unwritten laws of ethics governing the trade in pure-bred live stock.

In conclusion, I will quote from an eminent writer and philosopher, who has recently said, "It is refreshing to know that there are great forces for good at work in the business world; that improvements are but the natural expression of uplifted thought; that example, purer motives, higher ideals, and the rivalry of excellence are leavening the world, and that courtesy and kindness are gaining recognition as factors of success."

This paper was well received and brought out considerable discussion.

Mr. N. H. Gentry stated that every member of the Association doubtless entertained the same feelings toward the public sale pirate that were held by the author of the paper, and he felt sure that Mr. Bellows had not been too harsh in his remarks.

Colonel Harris: Every man who has ever made a public sale has been a victim of the pirate. Not a sale is held where the seller does not meet with losses greater or less because of the crimes committed by that mean fellow, the pirate. There should be some way of checking this. Shorthorn breeders' sales used to be dignified proceedings, but they seem to be approaching nearer and nearer the nature of horse-sales. I once held a sale in Kansas City from which the auctioneer was necessarily called away, and I was compelled to employ two or three horse auctioneers. While this sale was going on, all was noise and confusion, and my cattle brought from 25 to 50 per cent less than they were worth. In England, sales are conducted by the sand-glass method. Bids are received only while the sand is running out of the glass. The whole affair is so conducted that every man can keep his wits about him and know whether he has a bargain which should be taken advantage of. No opportunity of saying a few good words for the seller should be permitted to slip by. On the other hand, if one has nothing but objections to raise let him keep silent.

B. O. Cowan: I have overheard men in private talk with bidders trying to



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make sales of their own cattle in the sale-ring of a neighbor. This is certainly ungentlemanly. What we should do is to endeavor to make the cattle bring as much as they are worth. No other discussions should ever be brought up at a public sale, because men can not be interested in the sale and talk politics, for instance, at the same time.

H. C. Duncan: We have all seen at our yards where a sale was being conducted, men soliciting would-be buyers to go and buy their cattle, thus working against a neighbor in his own sale-ring. There is not a breeder in this house who would not condemn such a man. I heartily endorse what the gentleman has said on the subject, and think that his sentiments are those of this association.

L. C. Lawson: The breeders are all ready to condemn the man who commits these crimes. Is there not some way we can prevent them to a certain extent? Two of my sons, with a few other breeders in the country, formed an association and decided to hold semi-annual sales of whatever kind of stock they had. They went to considerable expense for the first sale—something over \$400—and, of course, wanted to make a complete success of it. They were without the experience of others, as they were all young men. They were so discouraged with the result of the sale that they took what they could for the balance of the herd and declared themselves out of the business. This failure was brought about by a man going to the auctioneer and handing him one of his circulars so that those who had intended to attend the sale stayed away for fear they would get bitten. It looks to me as though there should be some way to secure protection in cases of that kind. There should at least be some law whereby such fellows could be prosecuted afterward. It would have its effect.

"What's In a Name?"

ADDRESS BY ALVIN H. SANDERS, EDITOR OF THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE, CHICAGO.

The query put to me by your secretary is one that has caused dissensions among men from time immemorial. It was centuries ago, according to the master poet, that the fair and hapless Juliet answered the question in words that have been repeated by successive generations: "That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet." The feud in old Verona that forbade the union of the two fond lovers, because, forsooth, one's name was Montague and the other's Capulet, has many parallels in human song and story. Romeo was neither the first nor the last man to discover that a mere name may prove an insurmountable obstacle; and what has proved so true in human affairs has not been without influence upon the destinies of other of God's creatures. Those who have in their keeping the character and reputation of one of the most useful of all known breeds of domestic animals—the type of cattle represented in the herds of the members of this association—have attached at all times much significance to names, justly so in many instances, but to their own grievous injury in others. The question, therefore, of the extent to which you, as Shorthorn breeders, shall lay stress upon mere names as contrasted with more substantial attributes is one of more importance than would at first appear.

Entering within the walls of the Shorthorn world, we are struck at once by a multiplicity of names. We are told that within the memory of those still living there was civil war among factions ostensibly claiming allegiance to the same flag; that those warring clans, taking each the name of some great leader, sought by every known means to grasp supreme power and hold their brothers in subjection. It was in many cases a war of extermination. Whole families, once recognized as the very flower of the race, are gone from the roster rolls forever—victims of the feuds of long ago. The stranger within the gates hears the names of Bates, of the Booths, of Knightley, of "Alloy," of Towneley, of

Cruickshank, of Reniek, of Dukas and Duchesses, of Ohio and Kentucky Rose of Sharons, of Princesses, Josephines, Marys, Phyllises, "Seventeens," "Cox importations," Red Rose by Ernesty, "Woods" and hundreds more. He hears of strange combinations of these and other names, such as Bell-Bates, Torr-Booth, "pure" this and "straight" that; he hears of a half dozen different varieties of Young Marys, Leslie, Red Rose, Flat Creek, Xalapa, etc. He hears that Duke of Airdrie (12730) was all right, but that Duke of Airdrie 2743 was all wrong. He, therefore, imagines that he is in a labyrinth from which only a learned antiquarian can extricate him. Happily these names for the most part relate to issues and matters long since relegated to the limbo of things which were but are not. The barriers that once reared their bulk at almost every turn are falling before the light of reason and common sense. There was a time when there was much—altogether too much—in all these names; but a new day is dawning. The banners of individual families and leaders are being lowered and furled, and knives are being returned to their sheaths, in the presence of the broad tri-color of the breed itself that now floats triumphant over all. The hour is almost here when it will be enough to know that an animal is simply a Shorthorn, and mere tribal or family derivations will no longer usurp the place of honest worth.

One great step toward a complete restoration of the reign of reason in Shorthorn circles must be to forget many of the names under which the old factional fights were waged. There are thousands of cattle that served in the ranks during the old wars under such names as May, Phyllis, Louan, Desdemona, Mrs. Mott, etc., that are to this day told by some to stand in the presence of their alleged superiors, on the assumption that they are still of what was once frowned upon as plebian blood. These should have their commercial disabilities removed. The war is over. A general amnesty is in order. Let me explain.

Turning to the Shorthorn Herd Book at random, I find the following entry: "Gem of Oakland 4th; red, calved March, 1884; bred by J. H. Potts & Son; got by Imp. Von Tromp 54160, out of Gem of Oakland 3d (Vol. 25, p. 1130), by Prince of Athelstane 40370—tracing to Imp. Desdemona, by Frederick (1060)."

We have been taught to rate this cow as belonging to the Desdemona family, and yet it would take several yards of paper to tabulate the full pedigree to the point where Imp. Desdemona would finally appear. She would then be found at the bottom of the last right-hand column, buried so deeply under other bloods that all the microscopes in Christendom could scarcely find a drop of Desdemona left. Still the cow is bought and sold under herd-book approval, as "just a plain Desdemona, one of the old-fashioned sort," notwithstanding the fact that she is to all intents and purposes of the best Aberdeenshire blood! In plain terms, if Desdemona is reached in the fourteenth remove, she will simply be one among 16,384 other recorded animals appearing in this cow's pedigree, any one of which has just as good a right to give its name to Gem of Oakland 4th! She is no more a descendant of Desdemona than of thousands of other cows. Now for the important fact. The Desdemonas were not in the Shorthorn "Smart Set" in the old days of speculation in pedigree. Under the present system they must, nevertheless, continue to bear that name and be rated accordingly, despite the fact that there is none of the blood of poor old Desdemona left. The time has come when this absurd "tracing" reference as printed in the herd-book should cease. Even if it had some real significance in the old days it has absolutely none at the present time. This, of course, opens up a discussion of the whole scheme of family nomenclature in Shorthorn cattle.


From the earliest periods, breeders of Shorthorns have classified their cattle into families by reference to the maternal side of the tree only. I can see why, in the recording of the ear-

liest foundation stock, this might have had some justification in the judgment of the fathers of the breed. When all was chaos as regards pedigree, such men as Collings, Bates and the elder Booth were in the habit of buying select cows wherever they could find them. Collings ran across Lady Maynard at Eryholme. Bates hit upon the Duchess heifer at Darlington market, and Thos. Booth, Sr., found the first Hainaby at the same local fair. Each thought that he had a prize and Bates openly boasted, after he had acquired his original Duchess, that from her he would produce Shorthorns such as the world had never seen before. And he came near "making good;" although as shown on page 101 of "Shorthorn Cattle," the greatest of the so-called Duchess bulls, the Duke of Northumberland, carried far more of Stephenson's Princess blood than of the Duchess. The claim being set up that such cows as Lady Maynard and the original Duchess were much better than any other cows in the district in which the improving of the Teeswater cattle was in progress, it naturally followed that those who had immediate descendants of those few outstanding cattle should use the name of the female for which such superlative merit was claimed in designating the progeny, even unto the second and third generations, regardless of the part the bulls used might have had in the production of the younger cattle. It gave money-value to the grandsons and granddaughters, the great grandsons and great granddaughters, to say that they were descended direct from such and such a famous cow. Hence, the printing of the pedigrees in such way as to bring out that fact to the virtual exclusion of all others. This system, once adopted, has been continued by Shorthorn breeders to the present day.

Historians tell us that in the lowest unorganized forms of society, when savagery and barbarism held sway, it was the universal rule that hereditary rights and property descended through the mother. The reason for this is apparent. There was no such thing as fixed habitations or family relations. There might be doubt as to the paternity of a child born under such a system, but there could be none as to the maternal side of the case. Names and titles passed, therefore, from mother to offspring instead of from the father, as in civilized society. It thus appears that in tracing descent through the dam and in naming families from a foundation dam, Shorthorn breeders have simply perpetuated a relic of barbarism, which long since should have given way to a more rational system. There is no question as to the paternity of Shorthorn calves. Under our system of breeding and registration the sire is absolutely known. Why, then, must we revert to the methods of the aborigines of the wilderness in undertaking to show the derivation of the progeny?

My proposition is that the Shorthorn Association should drop the words, "tracing to" Imp. so and so in recording cattle, and that breeders should cease using the words, "Mary, Phyllis, Josephine," etc., in their advertisements, because they mean nothing, and set up false standards of comparison. Moreover, they should also adopt as rapidly as public sentiment will warrant, the tabulated form of printing their pedigrees for public distribution. Let us stop this childish listing of Desdemonas, etc., and speak of cattle as Scotch-topped American, Scotch-crossed English, Bates-topped Scotch, or in such other manner as shall convey some tangible idea of the blood elements actually present. I suggest a resolution requesting the board of directors of the Shorthorn Association to cease making these misleading and worse-than-worthless family references in the herd-book. This is the first step toward the complete elevation of breed above faction.

More care should be exercised in the naming of calves being put on record. In the case of the individual animal, there is something in a name. True, no high-sounding title will add an inch to the spring of rib or reduce in the



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least the length of leg; at the same time it is wrong to burden a good beast with a name that is positively inappropriate or fippant. One common mistake is constructing a name that is altogether too long. This evil finally reached such proportions that the board of directors of the association had to pass a rule limiting the number of words that can be used in naming Shorthorns to four. Ordinarily two words are sufficient; and one is better still. For my part, I do not approve of using either the name of the farm or the name of the owner in christening Shorthorn babies. This is at best a cheap form of advertising, and such names are not liked by those who buy the cattle. In the naming of bulls we find in the books innumerable instances where the owners have, unwittingly perhaps, discredited their own work by employing a word or words little short of insulting to any self-respecting, well-bred animal.

Such names as Bob, Bud, Kid, Mike, Dad, Eli, etc., are all well enough around the barn, but they do not lend dignity to a pedigree; nevertheless, there are hundreds of pure-bred bulls registered under such names. Running hurriedly through a few volumes of the Herd Book, I find a lot of bulls have gone on record under such names as Blockhead 189243, Whiskers 141068, Ground Hog 142116, Rocky Bill 198097, Cross Eyed Buck 142424, Weary Willie 194223, Beefsteak 184963, Goo Goo Eyes 187886, But Cut 143983, Ring Tall 169891, Fishback 148235, Dinkey 146549, Quick Relief 193785, One Eyed Riley 141000, Young Saloon 110719, Po-dunk 125527, Apple 138778, Toad 141007, Buster 142718, Cantaloupe 96573, Grasshopper 98359, and Hat Box 141342. Now this sort of thing may contribute to the hilarity of the trade, but is it fair to the bulls? Heifers do not seem to have been made the butt of jokes to such an extent as their brothers. One tendency has been to load them down with names longer than the moral law, as for example, Peri Duchess of Paddle's Run 2d, Duchess of Clarence of Cottage Home 3d, Miss Bates 2d of Mount Pleasant Township, 11th Kirklevington Duchess of French Creek, Maud Muller 4th of Native Grove Farm, Kirklevington Duchess of Libertyville 3d, and Rirdrie Lizzie of Mush Run. I find a cow called Eagle and another registered as Klondike. Then there is Pleasant Home Spot and Mother's Baby. Bulls also catch some long appellations, such as, The Man from Glengarry, Dugan Duke of Cedar-dale 146914, Red Coat of Silver Creek Valley, and B. & R. & I. Grand Duke of Wild Eyes 195175. Then there are queer combinations such as, Sir Lulu 145771, Lord Major Miller 140318, and the Duke of 4th of July 141138. As a newspaper man, I was impressed by the name of Sample Copy 110091 and Gazette 148822.

It is manifestly impossible to lay down any specific rules upon the subject of naming cattle. All we can do is to make general suggestions. First, don't use long names; second, don't employ "slangy" or trashy names; third, don't use the name of your farm; fourth, don't tack on your own name; fifth, don't perpetuate ancient and misleading family names; sixth, don't give masculine names to females and vice versa; seventh, don't use hackneyed, worn-out, commonplace names; eighth, don't use Duke and Duchess, Lord and Lady, Baron and Countess, and other titles of the aristocracy; these have been worked to a "frazzle." Try and choose names that sound well, look well in type, and so far as possible give some little clue to the immediate ancestry.

Probably none of the great herds in Shorthorn history ever carried so many euphonious and carefully chosen names as the cattle of the Messrs. Booth. Rare judgment was used at Kilderby, Studley and Warlaby in this matter. Groups of closely related animals were given names that had a corresponding relation. When one chances upon the names, for example, of Campfollower, Soldier's Bride, Vivandier and Brigade Major, one knows these animals were near kin. Twin heifers were named Bracelet and Necklace. If Isabella had a heifer calf

by Buckingham, it would go on record very likely as Isabella Buckingham. Happy also were many of the names employed at Sittyton—most of these being assigned, I believe, by Anthony Cruickshank's accomplished son, John W. Alliteration came into play here with satisfactory results. Secrets, for example, were given short names, beginning with the letter S and so on through the list. Colonel Harris followed this up at Linwood in certain cases.

The names of flowers have been used among heifers with happy effect in some noted herds. Bulls should have names reflecting, if possible, vigor and power. Individuality should be aimed at in all instances. Why list a cow as Fanny or Daisy or Mary when the index to the herd-book shows thousands have already been recorded under those names? Think up something original and apropos. Delve into mythology, history, poetry and fiction, and you will find much material that will assist you in getting out of the rut. This may take time and research, but you will be more than repaid by the pleasure it will ultimately afford you to know that your animals have been sent out to do their work and have gone down into Shorthorn history under names that sound well, look well and indicate that you have been giving attention and thought even to those minor details of your business. Inappropriate, outlandish, or well-worn names may convey to the outsider the impression that you are not taking that interest in your herd that is necessary to success. Little straws indicate the direction of the wind. The naming of your cattle is not an unimportant matter. There is not enough care taken in this regard and I urge you all to give the matter more consideration.

And now as to the name of the breed itself. On my way to the late convention at Portland, Oregon, I fell in with a New England farmer who told me that he owned about seventy-five head of "Durhams." In the course of our conversation he asked me if I thought the "red Durhams" were really any better than the "blue" ones. He spoke of the red Durhams as if he thought them a distinct type. By "blue" I at once assumed that he meant the one distinctive color of the breed. In replying, I made use of the words, "roan" and "Shorthorn," and commented upon "Durhams" as being a virtually obsolete word. He replied, "Well, of course, we know what you mean when you say Shorthorn, but our farmers stick to the Durhams." Under that sign the improved Teeswater breed made its early conquests on those granite hills and I imagine that the old-fashioned type of big-framed table-backed oxen will continue to win prizes at the New England county fairs and continue to serve the good farmers of that section in the yoke for many years to come. Nevertheless, the name of the breed is Shorthorn. Such is the legend on both the English and American Herd Books, and what, indeed, is in that name?

For answer, roll back the curtain of a century past and call into being the myriad herds that have trod the pastures of two hemispheres under that appellation! There they are in all their beauty; clad in their coats of many colors, gracing the beautiful landscapes of "merrie" England, grazing the green pastures of sunny France, revelling in the blue-grass and the stalk-fields of the United States, fattening among the straw-stacks and turnip-fields of Aberdeenshire, filling the feed-lots of Canada, ridding the Texans of their horns and putting meat and thrift under their hides, roaming the ranges of Australia and the Argentine, known, valued, appreciated wherever symmetry and feeding quality are sought in the agricultural world. There is, therefore, that in the Shorthorn name that should bring the glow of an honest pride into the heart of every man who owns one. There is that in this name which should command you to cast out sordid selfishness and stand up for the breed in its entirety, resolved to do nothing by word or act which will in any way imperil its future. There is that in the grand old name of Shorthorn which

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SEED CORN Buy Seed Corn that will Grow. We have tested ours and know. All the Leading Varieties, Pure and True to Name. We have a Reputation to make, and expect to do it by giving you value for your money. Write for Price List and Descriptive Catalogue to the **NISHNA VALLEY SEED CO., HAMBURG, IA.**

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FIRE DRIED SEED CORN FREE Cut out this advertisement and return to us and we will SEND YOU FREE, one packet each of Iowa White Wonder, Mammoth Iowa Yellow, White Salamander and Early Yellow Rose, the four most famous varieties of Seed Corn in the Corn Belt; also a Free copy of our illustrated, descriptive Seed Corn Catalogue which fully describes all the leading and best varieties of corn. Write for it today. Its free for the asking. Address **J. B. ARMSTRONG & SONS, Shenandoah, Iowa**

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Plant Trees for Posts Gatalpa, Osage, and Russian Mulberry Seedlings One Year Old For Planting. The Catalpas are from seed selected from known Speciosa trees. We also offer Apple, Peach, Cherry, and Pear Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Write for prices, stating number wanted. **PETERS & SKINNER, North Topeka, Kansas.**

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should inspire all who love the breed with that same ambition which moved the Athenian youth of old to exclaim, "The trophies of Miltiades will not let me sleep."

The discussion on Mr. Sanders' paper took the form of resolutions and Mr. Sanders made a motion that the directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association be requested in all subsequent volumes of the Herd Book to drop all reference to the imported ancestress. Motion carried. Mr. E. B. Mitchell moved that the Central Breeders' Association recommend the tabulated pedigree form for acceptances in the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Motion carried. Moved by Mr. Geo. P. Bellows that the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association be requested to print all future public sale catalogues of sales to be held under the auspices of that association with tabulated pedigrees. Carried. Moved by N. H. Gentry, to request the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to number the females in its Herd Book. Carried. Moved by H. C. Duncan that the chair appoint a committee on nominations and one on resolutions. Carried.

The Relations of the Pure-bred to Economic Feeding.

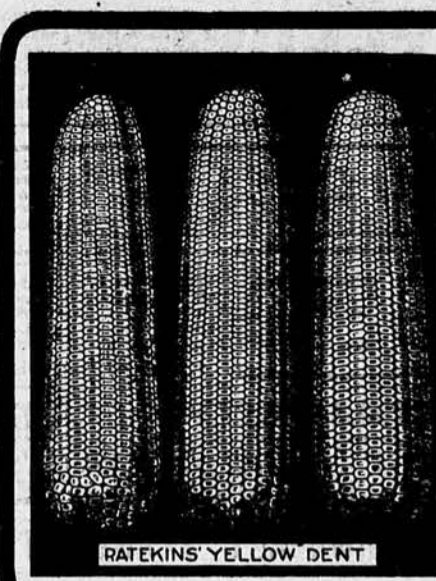
F. B. MUMFORD, COLUMBIA, MO.

The business of breeding pure-bred cattle is rapidly being reduced to an effort to supply the real needs of the practical cattleman. We are more and more insisting upon efficiency, and less upon fads and fancies. We have come to realize as never before that the ultimate demand for pure-bred cattle will depend upon their showing when placed on the butcher's block.

We may well stop to ask ourselves if the pure-bred animals of the present day contribute in any way to greater profit in our feeding operations. Is it true, as claimed by the breeders of pure-bred cattle, that these animals are more profitable cattle to feed than are the plain-bred or scrub animals? If the pure-bred has been developed along lines of economic value, wherein lies his greater efficiency? These are practical questions, and questions which the breeder of pure-bred live stock, as an individual and as a member of the great breeding fraternity, must carefully consider.

The domestic animals are to be considered in the light of animal machines. The efficiency of a machine in many manufacturing operations determines the profit secured by the manufacturer. In some cases, the greater profit is secured by the production of a larger quantity of the manufactured product at the same expense. In other cases, the machine increases the profits by turning out a better profit at the same expense. In considering the animal as a machine, the same factors are involved.

This is illustrated in the case of the dairy cow. There are some cows that will consume a given amount of feed during the course of a year, and will produce 125 pounds of butter; there are other cows that will consume exactly the same quantity of feed and will produce therefrom 250 pounds of butter in the same length of time. This difference in the efficiency of the two animal machines represents profit. There are some horses that will eat a bushel of oats and extract energy therefrom sufficient to trot a mile in two minutes; there are other horses that will consume the same quality and quantity of oats and do very well if they succeed in trotting a mile in four minutes. There is no difference in this case in the food fed, in the driver or in the sulky, but the whole difference is represented by a difference in the efficiency of the animal machine. The above examples are illustrations of manufacturing a larger quantity of product from a given amount of feed. The well-bred beef-animal is the best illustration of the efficiency of the animal machine in producing a more valuable product. The well-bred beef-animal is not more profitable primarily because he can produce more beef from one hundred bushels of corn, but



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Twenty years' experience growing Seed corn as a specialty, enables us to again offer this year all the leading and best field varieties grown or to be found. Our seed is the cream and most select stock from the six thousand acres grown for us this season from pure varieties and seed stock. This seed was grown here in the Nishna Valley where corn reaches its highest development; Our Seed crops were planted early and were well ripened and thoroughly mature before frost or freeze, and has all been carefully sorted, selected, and hand-picked, and is guaranteed satisfactory on receipt, or it can be returned at our expense. Good Seed Corn costs but 25c per acre. None is too good. It is always better to be safe than sorry when buying Seed Corn.

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Ratekin's New Sensation, the earliest of all Oats, and always ripe and harvested before struck with rust and blight. Yield 60 to 90 bushels per acre. Next to Ratekin's New Sensation Oats, are the EARLY CHAMPION, which have been grown so successfully and are so highly recommended by the Iowa Experiment Station.

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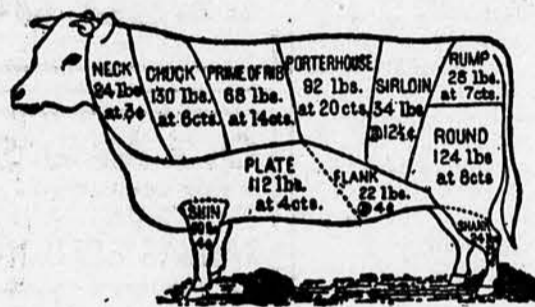
Our Early Ohio, the standard by which all are measured, are as fine, large, smooth stock as was ever grown in the ground; they were well ripened, sound and matured; grown in extreme north-west Nebraska.

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OUR BIG TWENTIETH CENTURY ANNUAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Tells you all about every Farm and Garden Seed and crop that grows. It's Free if you mention this paper. **RATEKINS' SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

he is a more profitable animal to feed because he is able to eat corn, hay and pasture and produce therefrom a more valuable product. The well-bred steer manufactures these raw products of the farm into high-priced beef. The diagram shown herewith illustrates the different beef cuts and the prices which are approximately correct at the present time.

means first that an animal will grow more rapidly and reach that condition of ripeness or finish which will satisfy the demands of the market. It also means that an animal may be finished in a shorter period at any particular stage of its development. These pure-bred cattle or high-grades may be finished at from 12 to 18 months of age. The old native or scrub could



THE CARCASS OF A WELL-FATTENED GRADE STEER.

The carcass of a well-fattened grade steer as cut up by the Chicago butchers, giving retail price per pound for the different cuts. A good 1,200-pound steer dresses about 800 pounds, and of this 708 pounds is marketable meat. Notice that all the best cuts are taken from ribs, loin and hindquarters. These valuable cuts together weigh 346 pounds and at the above prices sell for \$44.55. The less valuable cuts from the forequarters, belly and flank, weigh 362 pounds, and bring only \$16.48.

It will be observed that the three cuts along the back, which are called respectively the prime of rib, the porterhouse, and the sirloin, bring a much higher price per pound than any of the other cuts in the animal carcass. So great is the difference between the value of these and the cheaper cuts that the real price per pound of cattle on the fat-stock market depends upon the development of these valuable cuts. When a load of fat cattle is taken to the markets, other things being equal, the buyer pays for them in exact proportion to the development of the prime of rib, the sirloin and the porterhouse. A slight increase in the weight of the animal, if that increase is in the form of porterhouse, prime of rib or sirloin, increases greatly the live-weight value of the animal. Thus only 50 pounds difference, if that 50 pounds represents an increase in the porterhouse, will represent a difference of \$12 in the live weight of the animal.

Pure-bred cattle are selected and bred for the development of the high-priced cuts. The type of beef-animal which we must have to conform to the present standards of our judging experts, must have well developed ribs and loins. Thus the conformation and the inherited instinct of the pure-bred animal are such that he can manufacture from the raw material of the farm these valuable cuts, and he thus becomes a more profitable feeder than the commoner plain-bred steer.

But the pure-bred animal possesses another characteristic which is of supreme importance in the business of breeding cattle for profit. This quality we call early maturity. Early maturity, as used in connection with pure-bred cattle, means two things. It

not possibly be finished before 3 or 4 years old.

This factor of early maturity is of the greatest importance as it has to do directly with the economy of gain. No proposition in the whole realm of live-stock industry has been more definitely demonstrated than that young animals will produce a pound of gain on less feed than older animals. In the reports of the Fat Stock Show for 1882-3 the practical feeders report that it costs twice as much to produce 100 pounds of beef on an animal from 12 to 24 months old as is required to produce the same amount of beef on calves up to 12 months old. In a recent report from the Central Experiment Station Farm, Canada, the results are highly favorable to the feeding of young animals. The conditions in Canada are not comparable to those in the Middle West, but the table presented will give the essential economic features of the experiment. The actual cost as represented by the price of food-stuffs does not apply to conditions in the Middle West, but the comparative figures do apply to our conditions here as well as to those in Canada.

TABLE ADAPTED FROM 1902 REPORT OF THE CANADIAN EXPERIMENT STATION.

Influence of Age upon Profitable Cattle-feeding.

Age.	Cost per 100 lbs.	Sale price per 100 lbs.	Profit per steer.	Profit per 1000 lbs.	Profit inv'm't
3 years...	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$ 9.17	\$ 7.10	\$170.50
2 years....	4.00	5.00	8.53	7.95	198.75
1 year....	4.00	5.00	10.83	11.36	284.00
Calves. ..	4.00	5.00	10.15	22.30	557.50

Not including interest or labor.

The results of many other experiments might be given to show that young cattle will produce more beef from a given amount of grain than will older cattle. It is easily seen, therefore, that the pure-bred cattle have here a distinct advantage, because they do possess what common or scrub-cattle do not—the ability to finish at a young age, thus greatly reducing the cost of production. But early maturity means also the ability of an animal to finish in a shorter period. A well-bred animal two years of age can be finished in a considerably shorter time than a plainly-bred or inferior animal. This is also fav-

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orable to the economical production of beef.

At the Kansas Experiment Station a careful record was made of the amount of grain required to produce 100 pounds of gain at different stages of the feeding period. The results of their investigations are summarized in the following table:

Up to—	Feed for 100 lbs. gain, lbs. grain.	Inc. gain, per cent.
56 days the steers required...	730	10
84 days the steers required...	807	15
112 days the steers required...	840	23
140 days the steers required...	901	27
168 days the steers required...	927	37.
182 days the steers required...	1,000	

From this table it will be observed that the amount of grain required to produce a pound of gain increases directly as the length of the feeding period. If the cattle mentioned in this experiment could have been finished at the end of 140 days rather than at the end of 182 days, the amount of grain required to produce a pound of gain would have been much less and the profits correspondingly greater.

The well-bred steer, therefore, commends himself to the practical producer of beef, because he is able to produce a high-priced product from the various food-materials on the farm. He is more profitable than the plain steer, because he possesses the characteristic of early maturity. He may be finished at a young age, and young cattle produce beef with much greater economy than aged cattle. The high-grade steer may also be finished in a shorter feeding-period and thus contribute to economical beef-production. There is every economic reason for the practical every-day feeder insisting upon having well-bred cattle for his feed-lot.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Duncan: When a feeder intends to feed a bunch of cattle, he should not dehorn them. This will hurt them at least 50 pounds each.

Judicious Outcrossing.

GEO. BOTHWELL, NETTLETON, MO.

By outcrossing many of a run-out, in-and-in bred family of Shorthorns have been redeemed and brought back to their old standard, whereas, if they had been bred on the same lines as in the past, they would have degenerated until they would have been worse than scrubs; in fact, a few specimens are still left that show the folly of extreme in-and-in breeding when the right kind of an outcross would have saved some of our greatest families of Shorthorns that are extinct today. As we look to the result obtained by the use of the Scotch and Cruickshank bulls upon our old American families and some of the Bates families, we can not but see that it was a great success, the offspring being thicker fleshed, with greater feeding-qualities than the American and Bates families, and with more size, style and finish than the Scotch or Cruickshanks. Among some of our greatest specimens bred in this manner are such animals as Proud Duke, Mary Abbotsburn, and you will pardon me if I mention Nonpareil of Clover Blossom and Queen of Beauty, as well as many others you can call to mind.

Judging from the stride Colonel Harris was making with his Golden Drops up to the time of his dispersion sale, it might be well for the future of the Shorthorn cattle if other breeders would pattern after Colonel Harris' methods; and if we will look at the methods pursued by Amos Cruickshank in laying the foundation of his great herd, we will see that he bred in a miscellaneous way by crossing different families or tribes of Shorthorns that laid the foundation on which he built his great herd, and by his judicious inbreeding in the hands of a breeder proper brought about some of the greatest successes. In the hands of the general breeder the same course has brought ruin on many a good tribe of Shorthorns.

I do not know as an outcross of animals of deficient qualities would bring about any improvement, as we can not build something out of nothing, but if

you have a cow that has some good qualities and cross her with an animal that has good qualities where she is deficient and the general type is not too much of a contrast, you may expect some good results to follow; but if you cross animals of entirely different make-up or type, you are liable to meet with disappointment; the general type should be adhered to as much as possible. In my experience, by crossing Cruickshank bulls on Rose of Sharons and other American families, the best calves were produced by cows of the short-legged, thick, compact sort. I did not have very good success with cows of the rangy order by the use of the compact Cruickshank bull, but I think it is the general belief the best results come from large, rangy cows and thick, compact bulls. In some instances this has produced great animals. It is not always a good plan to make too radical an outcross on strong-bred families. Sometimes a dash of fresh blood is better than a complete outcross, and no doubt would be of some benefit on extremely inbred tribes, and might be the outcome of a great deal of good.

When we read the history of Mr. Bates, we find at one time he had carried his breeding operations about as far as he could with his own tribe of Shorthorns, and he purchased the bull Belvedere, which was bred in somewhat different lines, but carried some of the same blood as his herd, and at the same time gave enough outcross or fresh blood to enable him to go on with his breeding. Thus he no doubt paved the way to his great success as a breeder. This, I believe, shows us that an outcross is a necessity at times and might be a good thing if practiced a little more extensively. We see that the Booth's also resorted to fresh blood at a comparatively early date, and it might have been better for the tribe if more fresh blood had been introduced at different times later on. While in England a few years ago, I had the pleasure of viewing a herd of Booth cattle that had been kept pure in Booth lines and it simply proved the folly of the ridiculous practice of trying to keep a tribe or family of cattle in such close breeding-lines, being in-and-in bred for years before their breeder's death. If a little fresh blood had been introduced in the herd at different times they might have held the good qualities of the Booth cattle and saved the ruin of the tribe.

The practice of outcrossing different breeds has been generally for an immediate result, producing animals that take the good qualities from both breeds, such as the white Shorthorn bull upon the Galloway and Angus cows, producing the well-known "blue-grays" seen in many of the Scotch pastures and highly prized in the English market. In cross-breeding, as in pure-breeding, I think it has been the general belief that to get the best results the female should be of a rangy order, and the bull of a compact type. That does not hold good by the use of the Shorthorn bull on the Angus cow, but no doubt good results have been obtained that way.

The Champion steer at the last Chicago International show, I understand, was half Hereford, quarter Shorthorn, and quarter Holstein. I would not be surprised if some of our Hereford friends would claim that most of his good qualities came from the Hereford. He did not look altogether like a Hereford, nor altogether like a Shorthorn or Holstein, but was about the right sort; and I believe the Holstein has some claim in the deal as the dam of the steer was a half Holstein. No doubt she was a heavy milker, which started the calf off right, and being half Shorthorn gave her the characteristics that good Shorthorn blood generally carries, namely, to produce a good calf from a good bull regardless of breed or color, and no doubt the sire of the steer was a good Hereford.

The advantage in outcrossing is to combine good characteristics in different families or breeds, and to strengthen the constitution. This is well demonstrated in the cross between the mare and the jack, which gives us the mule that can stand more hardship, more heat, more abuse, more mistreat-

ment and come nearer taking care of himself than any equine animal.

Colonel Harris is one of the most magnetic speakers to whom the writer has ever listened, so much of what he says is derived from the personality of the man, and those who were not fortunate enough to be able to listen to the paper can not appreciate it to the full as can those who were present. In substance, Colonel Harris spoke as follows:

Extension of Trade.

COL. W. A. HARRIS, OF KANSAS.

The more I have thought about this subject, the greater it has grown. It seems to me that broadly considered, the title of my address, the "Extension of Trade," involves almost every great principle concerning the production and general management of the breed.

About twelve years ago, I had occasion to converse with an aged gentleman of Scotland, who had been making an effort to popularize his cattle, because they represented, at that time, the most profitable type of Shorthorn cattle produced. I was requested to ask any questions I saw fit in regard to what should be done. He said that what he desired and what was necessary was a production of type of bulls which could not be done without. That we must have a bull of this type for success. The first thing that is necessary, he said, is for the Shorthorn breeders to produce a type of bulls which will make it impossible for any farmer to go on breeding cattle without using bulls of that kind. He had all regard for purity of blood. We do not want to stop where he left off. We want to retain the feeding quality as a matter of course; we want to make animals good in every respect; we want to advertise these cattle and their merits.

Now, I think the Shorthorn breeders of this country are neglectful of their own interests when it comes to advertising their cattle properly. I do not mean, necessarily, that advertisements should be put in the papers. I have never seen a picture of any Shorthorn whatever in any railroad station or hotel where thousands come and go daily. This shows how we neglect opportunities. There are thousands of people around us who do not know what a Shorthorn is. Many are asked at the fair grounds, "What are Shorthorn cattle?" You have got to watch for opportunities; take advantage of all methods of showing things which are self-evident propositions, but which to the great mass of the people are unknown. You must keep your cattle to the front at all times and not assume that the world is going to accept your position without protest. You have got to breed cattle of the right type and you must familiarize the great world with the merits of your cattle.

Let us take possession of this great country with our cattle, then we can fight for other worlds to come. There are opportunities for the extension of trade into foreign countries. The Republic of Mexico is a great grazing region, where they know nothing of getting the greatest business results for feeding and pasturage. We must show what can be done by the use of good blood. The Argentine Republic, as well as Mexico, is asking for pure Shorthorn breeds.

I would like to see a census taken every year of the number of Shorthorns in the country, where located, and what can be offered for sale to men who want to purchase from abroad. I would like to see in the office of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, a map of the United States, also a map of each State, showing location of every breeder. The work for the extension of trade must be taken hold of in a business way; means, methods and ways of distributing our Shorthorns to all parts of the world must be employed. Be armed for any emergency. You must show that anything within the covers of the Shorthorn breeders' book is good and worthy of acceptance by anybody. You must have some respect for what you produce in this country and not discrim-

A "Little Doctor" on the Farm.

The good housewife, especially those in the country districts, recognizes the importance of small beginnings in all things; most especially is this the case in the earliest stages of sickness. The liver becomes sluggish, constipation ensues, and the stomach being disordered, food instead of nourishing the body, is actually poisoning it. Undigested food generates gases which poison the blood and cause biliousness, sick-headache, and a general out-of-sorts condition. But the prudent housewife knows the necessity of keeping a remedy at hand. She has a box of

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in the cupboard, and on the first sign of any departure from the general health, a dose is given, and good health is restored, and further suffering is averted. In hundreds of thousands of homes BEECHAM'S PILLS are the only family medicine. They keep the family in good health and no other medical aid is required. If you would keep well let BEECHAM'S PILLS be your Family Medicine.

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all, and dominating all, it is greater to be an American citizen than to be a Missourian or a Roman.

Colonel Harry Graham responded to the toast, "The Auctioneer," as follows:

The Auctioneer.

HARRY GRAHAM, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

I believe it was Oliver Wendall Holmes who said, "Men are like peaches and pears, they grow sweet for a short time just before they begin to decay," I am almost forced to believe that our worthy toastmaster is verging upon this degree of ripeness from the manner he is manipulating the taffy-stick and his general distribution of bouquets, in the introduction of each respondent.

A Scotchman, an Englishman, and an Irishman were together at one time, and as usual, each was lauding his own country. Finally the Englishman asked the Scotchman what countryman he would like to be if he were not a Scotchman. The Scotchman replied that he would prefer to be an Englishman, and the Englishman said in turn that he would prefer to be a Scotchman; then turning to the Irishman, the Englishman said, "Well, Pat, what would you be if you were not an Irishman?" Pat hesitated a moment, and then turning to the pair, said, "Faith, and I would be ashamed of myself." Gentlemen, I am ashamed of myself tonight that I am not better prepared to reply to the toast that has been assigned me, "The Auctioneer." He occupies an important position today in the professional world, and the attention of the public is too seldom directed toward this noble occupation.

In the "battle of the breeds" the live-stock auctioneer bears the same relation to the buyer and seller that the minister does to the couple who wish to be married, that the lawyer does to client and judge, that the physician does to the mother and the newly-born babe; he is the go-between, the person in the deal; he should possess the integrity of the minister, the logic of the lawyer, and the science of the physician.

To make a success of any profession requires preparation and application; no one can hope to succeed at law or medicine without diligent study and application, which is necessary to qualify him for either profession; the same applies to the auctioneer.

He must be a man of capabilities, of good judgment, considerate, honest, and have audible aspirations.

The auctioneer who practices deception, "tricks of the trade," or becomes reckless and indifferent, or indulges too frequently at the bar of strong drink, can not hope to ever gain the confidence of an ever scrutinizing public.

The 20th century breeder demands an auctioneer of higher aims, a man of character and ability, two indispensable traits.

Auctioneers are not born, they are made, and self-made, too. They are a class of men who have never been accused of "buying a sheep-skin." There are no institutions where graduates of this profession are ground out at so much per. They do not have these advantages. The successful auctioneer is one who gets there by hard struggle, self-reliance, determination and perseverance.

"The heights of great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

The young auctioneer, if he would be successful, must burn the midnight oil, persuing history and pedigree and other data that will be of benefit to him in the Shorthorn sale, or the sale of any other breed. He must acquire a knowledge of value and individual merit. He should make use of such language as will be convincing and will appeal to the intelligence of his audience of bidders, using tact and skill in all his arguments. He must be a manly man, at all times, under all conditions and circumstances, though his inward nature may often have occasion to feel quite to the contrary, he should let his better judgment predominate for there are times when the

other fellow gets the job, and he will feel discouraged to a great extent.
Gentlemen, I thank you.

Mr. T. B. Campbell traveled 1,500 miles in order to be present at this meeting, and welcome the association in behalf of the city of St. Joseph, and of the Commercial Club, of which he is president. His toast was, "The Solid City," and the eloquence with which he responded to it made it worth the travelling of many miles to hear.

One of the best things on the program was, "The Bitter and Sweet of Live-stock Journalism," responded to by A. H. Sanders, editor of the Breeders' Gazette. Mr. Sanders had at times felt that there was considerable of the bitterness of life in his profession as a live-stock journalist, but on analysis the bitter seemed to dwindle away and only the sweets to linger in memory. His reputation as a writer has long been known, but he has added another reputation—that of after-dinner speaker—since this banquet.

"Short Leets in the Show Ring," was responded to by C. P. Bellows, of Maryville, Mo., who is a well-known prize-winner in the show ring.

Col. W. A. Harris spoke on, "Short-horn Reminiscences," and his speech, as usual, brimmed with the magnetism of the man.

A. L. Bixby, of Liberty, Neb., is a wit as well as a poet. He brought the house down with his witticisms, and secured a round of applause when he read the following original bit of poetry, which he had composed on the train en route to St. Joseph:

WHERE THE SHORTHORN IS KING.
There are glorious spots on this planet, I know;
And the wise and observing take ken
Of the deep crystal lakes, and the rivers
That flow
Through the haunts of the children of men.

There are scenes in the Orient fair to view,
There the ocean waves beat on the strand;
There are mountains whose snow-covered peaks kiss the blue
In the wilds of our own native land.
O, my soul has been often enraptured of these
Pleasant scenes of which poets may sing.

But in pitching my tent I will stay, if you please,
In the land where the Shorthorn is king.

Take a look if you will at the harrowing sight
One may see in the far southern glim,
Where the people are struck with a tropical blight,
And are hollow and sallow and slim.
They are fed on bananas, tamales and fish
And such foods innutritious, so that,
They haven't the gumption to venture a wish.
Or ambition to eat and get fat.
What a thing it would be if these people could wake,
As the wild birds awake in the spring,
To the joys of a radiant porterhouse steak
In a land where the Shorthorn is king.

I have lived on this earth for a number of years,
And my record is somewhat awry;
I have fed on the flesh of all manner of steers
That a conscienceless butcher will buy.
I have mixed leather "round" with a high grade of grub,
Just because there was no other way;
I have broken my teeth chewing steak from a scrub
That was fed for the market on hay.
But I'm happy in singing a different song.
One it gives me great pleasure to sing;
I am living to-day, and grow fleshy and strong,
In a land where the Shorthorn is king.

Taken as a whole, the seventh annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association was a grand success. The men composing this association are gentlemen. They are diligent in their business. They are manly men, and that they are successful goes without saying. A perusal of the preceding pages will show that the papers presented at this meeting were of a high order of merit, as were the discussions, which, however, lack the personality of the speakers when reproduced in cold type. Nothing but good can result from such meetings. Good to the members themselves in the study of the methods and successes of their fellow breeders; good to the community in which the meetings are held in making them acquainted with men who have succeeded in a marked degree in a profession which is all too little understood by common humanity; good to the world at large in showing the results accomplished and the objects aimed at by the earnest, honest and determined men who compose

this and like associations, and good in a special sense to the great farming and live-stock interests of the country in showing the advantages to be gained by the use of pure-bred stock.

Perhaps the highest compliment was paid by the conductor of the street-car train which carried the association to and from the banquet. He said, "I have never hauled a large party of men before of which every one was a gentleman."

While strong plants destroy weaker ones by crowding, or by depriving them of air, light, or food, it is rather surprising to hear that one plant may poison another. In a recent case reported in England, the plant called *Humea elegans*, which exhales a powerful odor of Russia leather, was placed in a greenhouse near a peach vine, when the nearest leaves of the latter began to wither and fall off. The influence was felt even at considerable distance, the result being that at last the young leaves were all stripped from the peach.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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

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Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Majestic Tomato.

During the past few years there have been many new varieties of tomatoes brought out, but some of them have no other claim except that of novelty in shape or color, and therefore their popularity will be short-lived. From the introducer's description, however, we are inclined to think that this new variety is one which has come to stay. The fruits are unusually large in size, of perfect shape and rich crimson-red color. They are nearly solid, producing comparatively few seeds and therefore the seed will doubtless always be expensive. It is claimed to be not only the largest, but the most productive kind in existence, having yielded 1,100 bushels per acre under ordinary conditions, and with ordinary culture, and it is thought that it will double this yield by special culture.

The plant is of sturdy, vigorous growth and sets a great number of fruits, which are not coarse and rough like other large sorts, but are of fine shape, very solid, with few seeds and unsurpassed in quality. The fruit ripens all over without any green spots around the stem nor rotten spot at blossom end. The seed is quite scarce this year and sells at 40 cents per package of 100 seeds. The Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, who are introducing it, have agreed, however, to send a trial packet of twenty-five seeds free to any of our readers who ask for it; provided, they mention this paper in writing. This also will give you a chance to compete for the \$100 in cash prizes which are offered this year. Better write them to-day and you will receive seed by return mail together with copy of their large illustrated catalogue of all kinds of vegetable-, flower- and field-seeds. A postal-card request is sufficient, but be sure to mention this paper.



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For Post Holes, Wells, Prospecting for Minerals, etc. A man can do thrice the work with an "Iwan" than with any other. Used by U. S. Gov't.
Highest award, World's Fair, 1903. 4 to 16 inch. \$2.50. 12 inch. \$6.00. Sample at special price to introduce. Show to your hardware dealer or write for particulars.
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In the Dairy.

Milking.

Everybody on the farm is supposed to know how to milk. In fact few know as they should. From long experience we have learned that most milkers know better than they do—and we don't refer to hired help, only. There is only one general rule for milking that will fit all milkers and all cows alike. That one is—milk with interest. It is easy to do this if the cow is fresh and just coming into a good flow of frothing milk that "butters" while you milk in the cool mornings of spring. But when the cow is drying and you know that almost in spite of your care and work you will draw less milk each day, and in late summer, when the days are long and trying, you don't feel as much interest as before. Yet you must milk with interest. If you have some one to milk for you, beget in them this same interest. It stands for thorough work, in this case as in no other.

The best of cows will soon be dry if milked by a careless hand. It must be thorough to imitate or improve upon the high class of work the calf does. He never stops until the last rich drop that can be urged from its hiding has gone to fill a stomach which is oftentimes filled to his discomfort. The milker must "stay by his job." If he gets in such a hurry as to leave the strippings untouched certain glands will in a few days cease to prepare this milk, and so the "strike" advances from cell to cell until the more delicate cream-secreting cells cease to work and the cow "goes dry."

A cow will "milk from calf to calf" if fed properly and the milkers' work is carefully done. This statement is not true of the beef breeds, nor will it apply to "beefy" cows of any breed. But any good milch-cow will, if treated properly as a heifer, "milk from calf to calf." Not one in ten of the cows in our yards do this now, which proves the neglect that is generally shown them. The milker and the cow must be comfortable or the work will be slighted by one or the other. The milker and the cow are partners for the time being and neither can afford to tread on the other's toes. If the cow has been badly trained and will not stand satisfied without feed, then feed her. Feed is the milker's sovereign remedy for flies which torment and make the cow nervous at milking time.

The cow should be milked at about the same place in lot or shed every day. An open shed is one of the most comfortable places except for a few months of winter.

The fly nuisance can be reduced and almost done away with on the farm by keeping manure cleaned up from the open lots.

Teach the cow to expect you to milk with dry hands and with her teats and udder dry and clean. This will prevent much kicking upon her part and vile temper on yours. This is sanitary and is in all respects the best way of drawing milk.

Milk without stopping and as rapidly as you can with comfort until no flow can be had. If the calf is allowed to suck, let him take his toll at the beginning, and only then. The strippings belong to the owner. In some cases the cow will refuse to yield this milk, "holds it up," if you please. Wait and return to the work and it will be grudgingly but fairly delivered.

We could never feel comfortable as a milker while a stream of hairs and dirt were raining into the bucket. (Excuse the word bucket. We know that this is not good English when talking about milk and dairy matters, but that is what we always did call it from the time we first learned to draw a stream like a cambric needle from the first old red cow of our acquaintance.) Of course the strainer will take a part of it out, but if the dirt dissolves there is only one way to recover it and that is to drink it. How to keep dirt out of milk is a long road to travel, but we know that all of it comes from either the milker's hands or the body of the cow. Clean both before you be-

gin to milk. Use water, if necessary, and rub dry.

Dirty milk will not make a wholesome dish at table and is unfit for the best butter. Butter from foul milk will not keep well and does not taste well.—Farm and Ranch.

What I Have Accomplished With My Cows.

LEWIS N. WIGGINS, BEFORE THE ILLINOIS DAIRY CONVENTION, JANUARY 5, 1904.

It might interest you to hear something about our hotel farm. The Leland Hotel Farm has been run in connection with the Leland Hotel, of Springfield, Ill., for almost twenty-eight years. It has furnished the hotel with all its milk and cream, and a great portion of the butter, veal, sausage, pork, spring lamb, garden truck, etc. The farm is located three miles from the hotel and about one mile from the city limits. It consists of two hundred and forty acres.

Particular attention has been given to the development of the dairy interests. Our herd of cows is made of pure-bred Red Polls, grades of Red Polls, Shorthorns, Holsteins, and Jerseys. We have been careful in mating and selecting healthy animals with dairy qualities. A little more than two years ago it became my special duty to manage the farm and at the same time continue my duties as steward of the hotel. The farm has been well equipped and was a source of great pleasure and pride to my father, and at the same time had paid quite well. I realized I would have to exert every energy in order to conduct the business as it had been conducted, and at the same time make it pay well.

You must pardon me for speaking so much in the first person, but I am supposed to emphasize the fact that great help can be derived from exhaustive study of our good dairy and farm literature. It took me about three months, by reading at night and when opportunity offered, to study the greater parts of "Feeds and Feeding," which my cousin had recommended to me as being a very good book. To start with, I borrowed a copy from him. "The Breeder's Gazette" and "Hoard's Dairyman" had been coming to me ever since I started that book. I soon found that the forty cows we were milking did not yield enough returns, when compared with reports of other herds and my interest was aroused. We had milked in the old-fashioned way. All the farm-hands, good and bad milkers, started at one end of a row of cows and milked the cows just as they came to them until that row was finished and then on to the next row. When I wanted to know what a particular cow was yielding, I had hard work to find out, and then could not get accurate information, so I gave each man certain cows to milk. The milk yield increased at once.

By the first of March, 1902, I had all the cows numbered and had found an old four-bottle Babcock tester. We saved composite tests for a week. From Mr. H. B. Gurler's "American Dairying" I had gathered some information on testing milk, and so went at it with a great deal of awe and against big odds. The foreman of the farm, who had been employed by my father for a great many years, and five other employees, could not stand the idea of weighing and testing milk; only two of the farm crew of eight stood by me. During the month of March, 1902, the forty cows, which were in all stages of lactation, most of them fresh in the early fall and winter, averaged 459.4 pounds of milk; average test, 4.2 per cent; average pounds butter-fat, 19 pounds. Figuring as Mr. Gurler had recommended, I estimated that the average yield for the herd for a year or 8.4 months would be 3,459 pounds of milk, 159 pounds of fat, and increasing by one-eighth they would yield 179 pounds of butter.

Our feed was costing us about 23 cents a day for each cow. The forty cows were averaging about two gallons of milk per day. You see, our milk was costing us to produce it, about 11 cents per gallon, besides the cost of labor, which amounted to about 7 cents per cow per day. Our eyes

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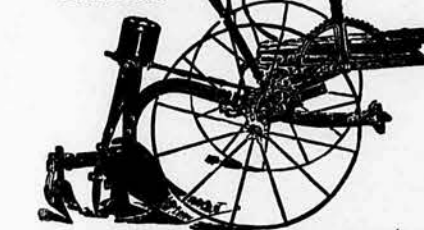
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were being opened. We bought two young registered Red Poll bulls from predominant milk and butter strains, the very best individuals we could buy, regardless of price. We sold sixteen cows the first year. A good many heifers came in fresh and we bought any first-class cows we could find. By careful study of the individual records of the cows, and weighing the feed four times a month to each cow, we were able to cut expenses and steadily increase the milk production. I had studied out nutritive ratios and found ours had been about one to nine (1:9). We gradually brought it to 1:5.8. We have had best results from a 1:6 ratio, varied according to the price of feed and working conditions of the cows, bearing continually in mind that we must study the individuality of each cow.

Last March, one year from the time we started to weigh and test, we milked forty-nine cows, the average amount of milk produced for the month of March, 1903, was 740.3 pounds, an increase over March, 1902, of 280.9 pounds. The average test was 4.04 per cent, .16 per cent lower than the year before, but the average pounds of butter-fat produced was 252 pounds, or about 283 pounds of butter. In short, we had increased the milk production from 3,459 pounds per cow to 6,219 pounds, or an increase of 2,756 pounds per cow. The butter-fat increased from 159 pounds to 252 pounds, an increase of 93 pounds per cow, and instead of forty cows producing an average of 179 pounds of butter, we had forty-nine cows which averaged 283 pounds of butter, an increase of 104 pounds, allowing one-eighth for increase in churning.

Our feed for March, 1903, cost us on an average of 19 cents per day per cow, with a ratio 1:5.8, several cents higher than it had been in the early winter months. The average cost of production, per gallon of milk for the year, March, 1902, to March, 1903, was 8 cents. Of course, the calf, the manure (which is carefully saved), and skim-milk are expected to and do pay for the attendance of the cow, which amounts, with us, to about 5 cents per day. Our cows were tested each month the first year, composite samples being taken from six consecutive milkings. Since last March we have tested them every month, but the weighing at each milking has been, and will be kept up. Thirty-four cows completed the first year with an average of 5,755.8 pounds of milk and 284 pounds of butter; average income was \$77.84; average cost of keep, \$49; average net profit, \$28.84; five heifers, with first calf, yielding 4,213 pounds of milk and 177 pounds of butter.

The year 1903 would have seen us still further ahead in milk- and butter-production, with larger net profits, if it had not been for a very disastrous fire last August, which completely destroyed our barns. We have just finished building a fine, modern barn, which has stalls for 100 cows, besides box stalls, engine room, silo, hospital and feed rooms. We can drive into the second story, where are located our grain bins, butters, grinders, etc. Our hay mow will hold about three hundred tons of hay and straw besides farm implements. The hotel pays the farm 17½ cents per gallon for 4 per cent milk, 70 cents per gallon for 20 per cent cream, 5 cents per gallon for skim-milk, and Elgin price for butter.

We raise most of our own veal. Starting them on whole milk and gradually getting them on skim-milk by about the second week, a mixture of 75 per cent, by weight of corn-meal, 10 per cent bran, 10 per cent oats, 5 per cent oil-meal, is kept before them until they are ready to butcher. I gave them the oats, bran, and oil-meal to keep them on feed and enable them to consume more corn-meal. For roughness they have clover hay mixed with timothy. They are confined in box stalls with plenty of sunlight, have access to fresh water and salt. They dress out a first-rate quality and 55 to 65 per cent at the age of 8 to 9 weeks. Our heifer calves, which we wish to keep, are allowed to run and are stuffed with a growing ration and sec-

ond crop clovers when not on grass. They have skim-milk for about six months.

We keep twenty brood sows, Berkshire and Poland cross; use pure-bred Berkshire boars. The sows, with pigs, are started on shipstuff, made into thin slop, and by the time the pigs are 3 weeks old we commence to give them a little hotel slop. Our slops are brought to the farm early every morning and fed while sweet, in two feeds each day. The quantity depends upon the size and age of the pigs, as well as upon the kind and quality of the slop. These slops must not contain chicken or poultry entrails, coffee grounds, dish water, boiled bones or fish bones. Any of these things will, sooner or later, prove fatal to swine. They contain the ordinary table refuse, except the bread scraps, which are saved and fed to the sheep and chickens. The vegetable parings are saved separately and fed to the sheep. You see we do not have to feed our sheep any grain. With skim-milk, shipstuff, and the lighter slops we start our pigs. We are now making into sausage meat for the hotel use, last March pigs which weigh from 280 to 370 pounds, and are dressing about 82 per cent. They have had slops and corn as concentrates since they were 8 weeks old. A good, clean, sweet hotel slop is without doubt an excellent supplement to corn, but must be fed with good judgment for profitable results. Our hogs pay us a handsome profit.

We supply the hotel with summer vegetables and raise enough turnips, beets, etc., for winter use. We grow enough potatoes for early summer and fall use. Our rich black soil does not produce a profitable winter potato.

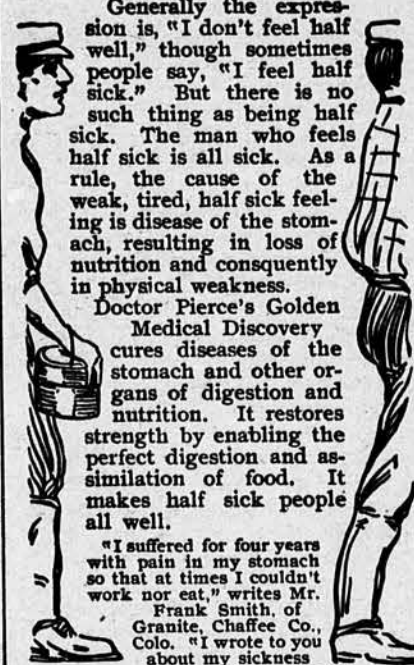
I sincerely hope that every dairyman here, be he old or young, is keeping individual records of his cows. Our case is a good example. For twenty-eight years we thought that we had a very profitable herd of cows, and we did, but they were not developed. It takes the scales and tester, and a whole lot of plain digging and individual and close attention to produce milk, and grow healthy animals. We are only getting started. But now we are milking eighty cows, and during December, 1903, we averaged almost three gallons of milk a day per cow, with average test of 4.3 per cent butter-fat, and the cows had no shelter. They are now in the new, comfortable, model barn, and next year we hope to average about 7,000 pounds to the cow, and 300 pounds butter-fat.

One type of woman there is who involuntarily creates high aspirations, inspires hope in the hearts of the hopeless and reinvigorates by the touch of her presence. Her coming sows sunbeams in the warp of life's fabric; with her departure night comes on. Her mission is inspiration. Had Sisyphus met her she would have inspired him with high hopes of becoming a respectable stonemason. The other type is only a little less charming, and maybe is even more helpful. This is the woman whose very presence stills all protests against existing conditions, who brings peace and contentment, who smoothes out the wrinkles in life's ugly places. She is an optimist by nature. By the light of her own life she plucks from ugly recesses that which is fair and beautiful, and by precept and example instills the sweet money of optimism into other lives. She is God's own anodyne which soothes with peace and rest the aching brow of the world.

An alarm clock for the deaf is an interesting bit of work by Tommy Stringer, a blind, deaf and dumb scientific student of New York. The alarm attachment utilizes several means of awakening the sleeper. It shakes a pillow in his face, it lights a small incandescent lamp, having a mirror focussing the rays into his eyes, and it explodes a fulminating cap with a shock perceptible by the deaf at close range. The apparatus may also serve as a burglar alarm, or to give indication of fire by electric thermostats.

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HALFSICK



Generally the expression is, "I don't feel half well," though sometimes people say, "I feel half sick." But there is no such thing as being half sick. The man who feels half sick is all sick. As a rule, the cause of the weak, tired, half sick feeling is disease of the stomach, resulting in loss of nutrition and consequently in physical weakness.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores strength by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of food. It makes half sick people all well.

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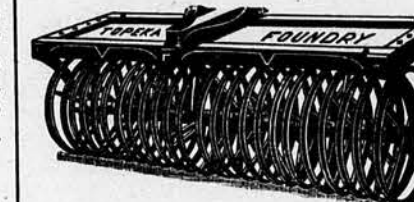
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Agricultural Matters.

Inoculating Bacteria for Soy-beans and Cow-peas.

Can I get the nitrifying bacteria for soy-beans and cow-peas from your station? Are the bacteria the same for both?

J. W. WILLIAMS.

Soy-beans and cow-peas are supposed to require a different variety of bacteria. It is my observation, however, that the bacteria which work on cow-peas are present to greater or less degree in most Kansas soils, therefore the soil will not have to be inoculated with the bacteria for the growing of this crop. As a rule, however, it seems that the soy-beans do not find the bacteria in new soil which will work upon their roots; thus the growing of the crop is beneficial by inoculating new soil with the proper bacteria. We can supply you with a few hundred pounds of soil from a field where soy-beans have been grown, and where some tubercles were observed to be present upon the roots. As to just how valuable this soil will be for the purpose of inoculation, I am unable to say.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Macaroni Wheat.

As I am a subscriber for your paper and have some land in Kansas, I take the liberty to ask some questions in regard to macaroni wheat. It is claimed that it will stand the drouth better than other wheat.

1. Do you think it would pay to try it in the northwestern part of the State, or has it ever been tried there; and if so, how did it yield?

2. Is there more than one kind of this wheat, and if so, which would be the best for that locality?

3. Where can I get the pure wheat? Please answer through your paper. I believe that the wheat industry in that part of the State is hardly commenced yet, as I believe the All Wise never placed anything here that was not for some good purpose, and I believe that part of the country is bound to make a grand mark in the history of this country.

A. SUBSCRIBER.

Bureau County, Ill.
If there is any part of the State in which macaroni wheat will grow successfully, it is in the northwestern counties. The wheat has been tried to some extent in that part of the State, and I believe that the results have been fairly successful, although at present I can not state what the yields were as compared with ordinary wheat. There are several varieties of macaroni wheat. At this station there were grown last season the varieties, Gharnovka and Velvet Don. The Kubanka is also one of the best strains of this type of wheat, and I believe that Superintendent Haney, of the Hays Branch Experiment Station, Hays, Kans., has a considerable supply of this variety for sale. The Arnautka is one of the best varieties and is offered for sale by some of the seed houses. All of these varieties are spring wheat. There are no true winter varieties of the macaroni wheat. Some successful experiments have been made in sowing the spring varieties in the fall as winter wheats in Texas and Oklahoma. So far, however, no winter varieties have been established as such. Macaroni wheat is sown most extensively at present in North and South Dakota, and you can secure pure seed of the wheat grown in these States from the Northwestern seedmen. In general, however, I would prefer to sow Kansas-grown seed if it can be obtained.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Emmer.

Will you please let me know in regard to emmer, how it is handled after cutting with the binder, how it is thrashed, in the regular wheat separator or in a special machine? Is the husk taken off in thrashing? If not, how is it done if necessary?

LAWRENCE H. THORP.

Pawnee County.

Emmer should be handled very much like oats or barley as far as thrashing is concerned. The grain is readily thrashed with the ordinary separator,

using barley sieves. The husk is not usually taken off the grain in thrashing. If the grain is very ripe and dry, it will be hulled in thrashing more than if it were cut when a little green and thrashed when not too dry. It is not necessary at all to hull it, in fact it is better for feeding and for seeding purposes if the grain be left in the husks. The proper way to feed emmer is to grind it and feed the ground feed mixed with other grains. The hulls add a certain roughness which makes the feed less concentrated.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Bromus inermis for Sandy Soil.

I write you for information regarding the grass Bromus inermis. Would you advise sowing it in Edwards County? I have a light sandy soil, and it is twenty-eight to thirty feet to water. There is no tame-grass raised in this locality, although on the river-bottom a number raise alfalfa, but here on the south side of the Arkansas River the most of the land is too sandy to grow alfalfa. I would like to get tame grass started for pasture and hay, and any advice you can give will be appreciated. What is the amount of seed to sow per acre?

L. C. COCHRANE.

Edwards County.

If there is any grass which can be grown successfully in Edwards County, on the light, sandy soil which you describe, it is the Bromus inermis. Bromus inermis is perhaps better adapted for growing in the northern part of the State since we find that it grows to the greatest perfection in Nebraska and the Dakotas. Kansas is about the southern limit where it will grow successfully. This grass is especially adapted to growing on light soils and in dry climate. Of course, it will do best on fertile soils with a plentiful supply of moisture, but it does better under adverse conditions than almost any other tame grass. The only other grass which seems to be competing with it at all in our Western soil, is the western rye grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*); this grass has been tried at the Hays Branch Experiment Station in Ellis County and is very promising. It is well worth more extended trials in other parts of the State. For pasture perhaps it may be advisable to sow a combination of Bromus inermis and western rye-grass, and I recommend that you mix in two or three pounds of alfalfa-seed per acre. Of the Bromus inermis alone, sow from sixteen to twenty pounds per acre. The combination of grasses may be sown as follows: Bromus inermis, eight pounds; western rye-grass, six pounds; and alfalfa, four pounds per acre. You can secure seed of either the Bromus inermis or the western rye-grass from F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans., and from other Western seed-companies, whose advertisements may be seen in the agricultural papers. It is cheapest always to buy the best seed.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Emmer Hay-pasture.

Has emmer ever been tried at the station, or in eastern Kansas, to your knowledge; and if so, with what results? What is its value as compared with oats?

What will make the best permanent hog-pasture on upland where alfalfa will not do well?

Will it be possible to obtain a stand of grass in a stump-patch where the weeds can not easily be removed? What shall I sow, and how prepare the ground.

HUGO SHELLHORN.

Douglass County.

Emmer has been grown at this station, and last season a field trial was made comparing emmer to other grains. The emmer made a good, strong growth of straw and headed and filled well. The yields of the best producing varieties of emmer, oats, and barley were as follows:

	Lbs. per acre.
Emmer.....	1,756
Oats.....	1,712
Barley.....	1,527

It will thus be seen that emmer gave more pounds per acre than either oats or barley. Emmer is better adapted for growing in dry seasons than oats or barley. Last season was favorable for the production of oats and barley

and yet the emmer out-yielded both of the other grains. The experiments with emmer in Nebraska and North and South Dakota indicate that it is a profitable grain-crop. It will not take the place of oats or barley as a feed but it may be fed in combination with these grains and corn, and will doubtless be found to be a profitable crop to grow in eastern Kansas, although doubtless it is better adapted to the central and western portions of the State. The composition of emmer is very much like that of barley, but in the experiments which have been made with feeding it, it has not been found equal to barley or oats as a grain feed when fed alone.

On upland pasture in Douglas County, perhaps a combination of Kentucky blue-grass and white clover might be successfully started. This makes a good pasture for any kind of stock, although not so productive as some other pastures. I believe that you will find that the Bromus inermis, or a combination of Bromus inermis, English blue-grass and orchard-grass, with a little red clover will make a successful pasture on the land which you mention, if sufficient care is taken in preparing an excellent seed-bed. Perhaps it is well worth while to make further trial with the alfalfa or try a combination of Bromus inermis and alfalfa. I do not think there is any such thing as a "permanent" hog-pasture, but pastures may be made productive for several years. Every pasture, especially a hog-pasture, should include some perennial legume such as clover or alfalfa, and I therefore recommend that you make a strong effort to establish one or the other of these legumes in making the pasture.

It is usually not advisable to attempt to seed grass on foul, weedy land. If such an attempt is made it is better to seed in the fall rather than in the spring. I think it advisable for you to attempt to cultivate the land which you mention during the coming summer and seed to grass the latter part of August or the first of September. By plowing this land in the early summer and keeping it cultivated with the harrow during the rest of the season, you will prepare an excellent seed-bed for grasses and doubtless largely clear the land of weeds. I would recommend the seeding of Bromus inermis or a combination of grasses mentioned above, or possibly alfalfa will be found well adapted to such land.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Profitable Crops for Wallace County.

I own 160 acres of good land in Wallace County, Kansas, forty acres of which was in Kafr-corn two years ago but has been allowed to go back to buffalo-grass. I would like to know what are the best crops for western Kansas. Have cow-peas or soy-beans ever been tried there? Or, in your opinion, could alfalfa be raised with any degree of success? I wish to go into the dairy- and poultry-business in the future. Sorghum is perhaps the best yielding of Western crops but is it a good feed for dairy-cattle? I have heard of a Mexican corn which I am told is a great drouth-resister and is raised to some extent in the Indian Territory. Have you ever heard of it and is it a crop suited for the West? I have been reading your bulletins carefully but find few experiments that have been tried in Wallace County. If you wish to try any crop in that part of the country, let me know and I promise to plant and cultivate that crop to the best of my ability and report the result promptly.

J. R. BERRY.

Dickinson County.
Doubtless for a money-crop, winter wheat is still the most profitable crop to grow in western Kansas. The macaroni wheat is being introduced throughout the Western country and seems to be especially adapted to the climate and soil of western Nebraska, South and North Dakota. This wheat is a great drouth-resister and produces larger yields than the ordinary wheat. At the present time no reliable winter varieties have been introduced. The varieties grown are spring wheats and hence as a rule will not succeed as well in western Kansas as winter wheats. The macaroni wheat, how-



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ever, is worthy of trial and will doubtless be found to be a profitable crop in the western counties of the State. Barley may also be raised successfully in Wallace County. According to Secretary Coburn's report, Thomas County produced the largest crops of barley in 1901 and in 1902 of any county in the State.

Cow-peas and soy-beans have not been grown to any extent as far as I am aware, in the extreme western counties of the State but I believe that either of these crops could be grown with profit, if care is taken to till the land well and prepare a good seed-bed. These crops may not mature seed but they will at least furnish pasture and forage. Also, being of the legume family, they are fertilizing crops and growing them in rotation with other crops will tend to maintain the fertility of the soil.

At the Hays sub-station in Ellis County, Superintendent Haney has succeeded in getting an excellent stand of alfalfa on bottom land. A large amount of alfalfa is being grown in counties even farther west than Ellis County and I believe that on the creek bottoms and lower lands in Wallace County alfalfa may be successfully grown. The difficulty will be, doubtless, to get a catch, but if a stand is once established, alfalfa is not easily destroyed by drouth. In a dry season it may produce little, but even if only one crop is produced in a season, alfalfa will be found to be a profitable crop to grow. Doubtless, also, on some of the best land *Bromus inermis* and western rye-grass may be successfully established.

Sorghum or *Kafir-corn* are without doubt profitable for growing in western Kansas. Sorghum makes good roughage for dairy-cows when when fed in combination with alfalfa, cow-peas or soy-beans; or, a properly balanced ration may be made by feeding with highly nitrogenous grain-foods. Sorghum is lacking in the protein element which should therefore be supplied by other feeds in order to give a balanced ration. The Mexican June corn, to which you refer, has not been grown at this station, and I can not answer as to its value as a forage or grain-crop. Its reputation, as you have stated, is that it is a good drouth-resister and makes a good crop when planted late in the season.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Hog Pasture—Machinery for Corn and Cow-peas.

One of my neighbors is a Virginian and he says that where he came from, a favorite way was to plant cow-peas and tend them a good deal like corn, and when the peas had made their growth they would turn the hogs onto them and harvest them in that way. Has the station ever tried harvesting them in this way, and if so, with what results? Do you think it would pay better to raise peas and harvest them in this way than to plant the same amount of ground in rape or sorghum? My object is to raise one or the other for hog-pasture.

I notice in the reports of the State Board of Agriculture and in the agricultural papers that a number of farmers practice drilling cow-peas between the corn-rows after the corn has been laid by. I am handy with machinery and I have in mind an attachment to go on the cultivator at the last plowing to drop the peas right into the corn-rows instead of between them, and the plow to cover them. My idea in this is that they may grow up in the rows and then about the time when I cut fodder, set the binder low enough to gather the peas and gather both peas and fodder in one bundle. Do you think this would be practicable?

Brown County. DAVID EVANS.

The plan of turning the hogs into the cow-peas to harvest them is practicable in Virginia and other Southern States. In Kansas cow-peas do not mature early enough, perhaps, to make use of them in this way successfully, also the yield is not large enough to compare with corn as a profitable crop to grow for hogs. However, the cow-peas may be used for pasture the same as the rape and sorghum; possibly the



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cow-peas will not furnish so much feed, but they will offer a variety and the quality of the feed furnished is very high. At this station last season we observed that the dairy-cows preferred the cow-pea pasture to almost anything except the sowed corn and cow-peas.

Your plan of planting cow-peas in the corn-rows at the last cultivation is possibly a good one if you do it successfully. I believe, however, for fodder-purposes I would prefer to plant the corn with the cow-peas late in the season, say in June. We tried this method at the station last season with very good success. The peas and corn grew well together, making an excellent crop which was readily harvested with the corn-binder, the actual yield was about 8½ tons per acre of green fodder, one-fifth of which was cow-peas. The cow-peas and corn were mixed together half and half and planted with the lister. The ground was double listed, the grain being planted on the ridges at the second listing.

Another season I shall attempt to plant the peas and corn about twice as thick in the row as was accomplished last season. By actual count, the stalks of corn averaged about two feet apart in the row and the stalks of peas about six inches apart. I believe this is the only practicable way to plant cow-peas and corn together. We planted some cow-peas in the corn at the last cultivation and they made a spindling growth and produced very little. The shading of the ground and the drying out of the soil which is occasioned by a good growth of corn, will allow only a scant growth of cow-peas. In this climate cow-peas may be used in this way for pasture or cover-crop in the fall but they do not make a good fodder-crop.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Barley-raising in Osage County.

I would like some information about barley-raising in Osage County; when to sow, how much per acre, where to get the seed, and how much per bushel can it be bought for?

Osage County. J. W. NICOLAY.

Little barley is grown in Osage County, according to the reports by Secretary F. D. Coburn. I know of no reason, however, why barley may not be successfully grown in that part of the State. At this station we are able to grow very good crops of barley. The yield last season from the best producing varieties was nearly thirty-four bushels per acre. The common six-rowed barley gave the largest yield, while the Mansury, or Mandechuri six-rowed was one of the best-producing sorts.

You can secure seed of these varieties from almost any of the Western seed companies which advertisements may be found in the agricultural papers. The price at which seed is quoted by some of the seedsmen is usually about \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel.

Barley should be sown early in the spring as soon as the land is in fit condition and should be given much the same culture as oats. It is usual to sow about two bushels of barley per acre, although less may be sown with good results. I have known of barley

being seeded at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre on fertile land, with good results.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Productions of the A. A. Berry Seed Co.'s Farm:



The above illustration is from a photograph showing some of the productions of the A. A. Berry Seed Co.'s farm, located at Clarinda, Iowa. The pumpkin weighed considerable over 200 pounds and of the mammoth prize variety, growing in a corn-field of Berry's Mammoth King Corn, which yielded 74 bushels per acre. The boy is holding an ear of this wonderful corn that measured 14 inches and weighed, when husked, 2 pounds and 3 ounces. This kind of corn and pumpkin, it seems to us, would be the kind to raise. Mr. Berry also informs us that the boy on top of the pumpkin is the youngest member of the firm and is 11 months old, and weighs 28 pounds and is not overly fat. He can not only walk, but run, climb fences and talk. We think he must certainly be a prodigy in development. We also think the A. A. Berry seed-farm must be the place to raise things, judging from the productions, and seeds purchased of them must be very superior. They issue a very interesting and instructive catalogue which we assure you is a very valuable book. They will send it free to all who write them. Their advertisement will be found in this issue.

What Rheumatism is.

Rheumatism is a deep-seated, dangerous disease, caused by the absorption into the blood of effete refuse matter, which should be carried out of the system through the proper channels. This poison soon destroys the purity of the blood and as it circulates through the body the acid particles that are thrown off penetrate the nerves, muscles, membranes, and even the bones.

In acute articular rheumatism, the affection usually commences suddenly; sometimes pain or soreness in the joints precedes the disclosure of the disease. The joints become swollen, particularly those of the knee, ankle, wrist, elbow, and the smaller joints of the hands and feet. Acute rheumatism is always identified with more or less feverish condition and profuse perspiration, especially at night, same being strongly acid, showing the system is attempting to throw off the poisonous particles. Chronic rheumatism is the same as the acute form, but milder and less extended, though, strange to say, more persistent and difficult to cure.

Muscular rheumatism also exists under two forms, acute and chronic, the latter as in articular rheumatism, not so violent

in attack but pitiless in its hold on the system. In the acute form, there is first a dull pain in the muscles, which gradually increases, growing almost unbearably violent in movements which require the contraction of the muscles. In the chronic form, pain is excited only when the affected muscles are contracted with unusual force, and is more apt to change its location than in the acute form.

With the blood in an unhealthy condition, exposure to cold, combined with moisture, the night air, sudden changes in the weather, sleeping between damp sheets, sitting in a cold, damp room, especially when heated from exercise, or an acute attack of indigestion is sufficient to bring on an attack of rheumatism, in those who have never before experienced this difficulty, and cause violent attacks in those who are subject to it.

Vitae-Ore, the Natural Mineral Medicine advertised extensively in these columns, will cure rheumatism, even in chronic, diagnosed as incurable cases. Alkalies and the remedies that are almost invariably prescribed, fail to cure because they weaken the digestion, irritating the delicate lining of the stomach, thus impairing instead of building up the system. Vitae-Ore, being a powerful blood-purifier, soon brings about a complete and radical change in the circulation. It is absorbed into the blood, neutralizing the acid secretions, rendering them harmless for evil, and gradually eliminates them from the system. Under its use the thin acid blood is made pure and rich and as it is carried through the body nourishes and soothes the irritated nerve tissues, cools the hot, throbbing muscles, dissolves the hard, calcareous matter that has collected in the joints and it passes out of the system. Cure with Vitae-Ore are permanent and lasting. In severe cases crutches are often thrown away, never to be used again. It leaves the blood in perfect working order, its occasional use keeps it so and the cure is sure and certain. Read the Vitae-Ore trial offer made in this issue by the Theo-Noel Co., Chicago.

40 Years a Seed Grower.

R. H. Shumway, of Rockford, Ill., is an old-time seedsman, having been in the business for upwards of forty years. He is both seed-seller and seed-grower. The most striking thing about his advertisement elsewhere is the remarkably low prices at which he is selling. This can only be accounted for by the fact that he grows his own seeds. The purity and freshness of Shumway's seeds are not to be distrusted because his prices are much lower than others. In his forty years, he has built up a seed-buying trade that would not think of patronizing any one else. He is satisfied with small profits from the people who are sure to become permanent customers. He can't afford to sell them anything but the best. He issues a large and beautifully illustrated catalogue. Is most liberal with extra packets of new varieties. Everything is fully illustrated and accurately described. His is a catalogue you should not fail to get before placing seed orders. Mention this notice in writing him and he will send it free.

Millions in Oats.

Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 in Michigan, 240 bushels, in Missouri 255 bushels, in North Dakota 310 bushels and in thirty other States from 150 to 300 bushels per acre. Now this oats; if generally grown in 1904, will add millions of bushels to the yield and millions of dollars to the farmer's purse. Try it in 1904.

Salzer's Speltz, Beardless Barley, Horn Builder Corn, Macaroni Wheat, Pea Oat, Billion Dollar Grass, and Earliest Corn are money-makers for you, Mr. Farmer. JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., Crosses, Wis., and receive in return the big catalogue and lots of farm seed samples.

Good for Man and Beast.

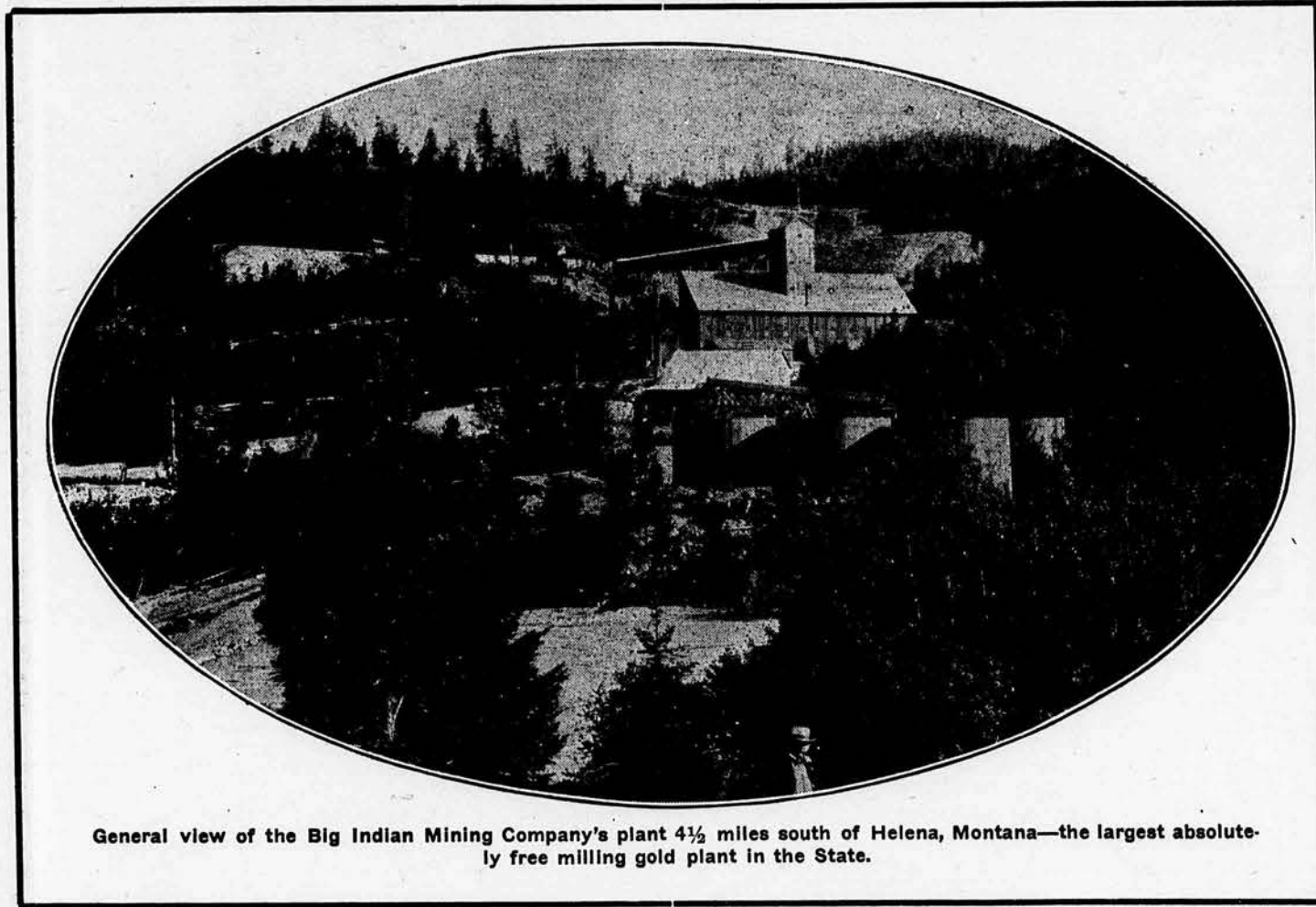
Kingston, N. Y., November 30, 1903. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen:—Having used your Kendall's Spavine Cure very successfully the past two years for all kinds of lameness, both in my horses and for myself, I would like to have you send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and Diseases" for information as to other diseases. Very truly yours, CHAS. BRALEY, 118 Downs St.

PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. 25 YEARS ESTABLISHED. We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Disease 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 request. **DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 1007 Oak St., Kans.**

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PROMPT A

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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.

Abscesses in Pigs.—Some of my pigs from 4 to 12 weeks old drop their heads to one side and in about a week get to going in a circle. About two weeks after the first symptoms are noticed, bunches come on their heads or noses, which are hard at first and later contain pus. In opening one of the abscesses I found a maggot about three-eighths of an inch long. What is the trouble?
F. B. E.

Cherokee, Okla.
Answer.—The abscesses you describe are caused either by germs or possibly larvae or worms getting in the tissues. I would advise you to remove the pigs from their present quarters and see that their quarters are clean and dry. Also any troughs that they may be fed from. As soon as the abscesses appear and show signs of softening they should be opened freely and washed out with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, and the solution applied once daily until they heal.

Barren Cows.—I recently came into possession of a bunch of cows; among them are a number that will not breed; they show no signs of heat; they are young cows. They seem to be in good condition and most of them have raised calves recently. What can I do for them?
JAWHAWKER.

Answer.—About the best plan would be to turn them in with a bull and let a bull run with them. This will sometimes stimulate the generative instinct; if they come in heat and do not breed the only treatment is to open the mouth of the womb by oiling the hand and arm, inserting the hand into the vagina and gradually dilate the mouth of the womb with the finger; the operation should take ten or fifteen minutes. Afterward the cow should be bred right away.

Inflammation of the Bowels in Calves.—I have some calves from 3 weeks to 6 months old; some of them have been suffering from a bowel trouble. The first two or three days they pass a bloody mucous; they seem to cramp and suffer a good deal, particularly when they drink cold water. Some fall down on their heads and others sit on their haunches. I am feeding cottonseed, crushed corn, and sheaf oats.
SUBSCRIBER.

Fort Gibson, I. T.
Answer.—Your calves seem to have inflammation of the bowels, which is caused by some irritant in the food. I would advise you to stop the cottonseed-meal and substitute some oil-meal. Look carefully to the roughness that they get; it should be nutritious and easily digested. It may be caused by the oats straw which they are getting; it would be much better to feed them thrashed oats. For the sick animals, give them from one to two tablespoonfuls of laudanum, in three or four ounces of castor oil.

Cough.—I have a horse that coughs after drinking water. What can I do for him?

2. Will pregnant mares lose their colts if fed a little pure linseed?
McPherson, Kans. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—1. I think your horse has some abnormal condition of the throat that allows a little water to get down into his windpipe and lungs. I would advise rubbing his throat thoroughly with liniment once daily, until it begins to get a little sore, then stop for a week and repeat. I am not certain that this will help him, or that anything will, but I do not think that the cough will bother him very much.

2. I do not know what you mean by linseed, whether the oil, linseed-meal, flaxseed, or oil-meal. I would not advise giving the linseed oil; the ground linseed-meal would be good but it must be fed very sparingly, as it is very

rich. Oil-meal can also be fed in the same manner, but it must be fed in small quantities, say a small handful twice daily.

Infestious Abortion.—H. A. D., Bala, Kans. I have sent you the press bulletin by mail.

Lump on Shoulder.—I have an 8-year-old horse that has a lump as large as a man's head on the right shoulder just under the edge of the collar, extending downward; it has been there about two weeks; it is very hard and when I press my fingers on it the dents remain. He is now getting a little stiff as he walks. I have given it no treatment. What can I do for him? A. H. Westmoreland, Kans.

Answer.—I am in some doubts as to the nature of this swelling. It seems to be of a dropsical nature as it "pits" on pressure, but it is possible that it is going to gather. I would advise bathing it with hot water, fifteen minutes at a time, twice daily, rubbing it well at the time. If it should begin to soften at some spot it should be opened, washed out with warm water and a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid injected. If, in the course of a few days, it does not show signs of softening, after bathing it apply some good liniment, rubbing it well in, and see if you can not scatter the lump.

T. E. S., Tescott, Kans.—See answer to H. A. D., this issue.

J. V. S., Independence, Kans.—I am glad to hear that your bull has made a good recovery and that my diagnosis was correct. I appreciate your kindly expressions of good will.

Ailing Hog.—Five weeks ago one of my hogs, weighing about one hundred and twenty-five pounds, quit eating well for three days, lay by the side of an alfalfa stack most of the time, but showed no other symptoms of sickness. After three days he began to eat all right, but the skin, over the hips and shoulders seemed dead to the depth of half an inch; the edges cracked and the whole skin peeled off. It seems to be healing up and he seems well otherwise. It acted much like a case of freezing but we had no cold weather at that time. Can you tell me what the trouble is?
W. P. Newton, Kans.

Answer.—I do not know what the trouble with your pig was. Something evidently destroyed the skin so that the circulation was shut off and the parts sloughed off. Such conditions sometimes occur with various diseases of hogs; it also results from scalding, freezing, or any caustic that he might get on his back, but I am unable to offer any further explanation.

Infectious Abortion in Cattle.—So many letters of inquiry regarding infectious abortion have been received that the following modified press bulletin is again published for the information of the KANSAS FARMER readers:

Abortion is the expulsion of the offspring from the womb before it is developed enough to live. Abortion may be due to bad food, and especially the feeding of hay that contains ergot, which is a diseased grain found on wild rye or similar grasses. A lack of sufficient food, injuries, disease, purgative medicines, or other strong drugs may also cause abortion. Whenever abortion occurs among cows and can not be traced to the above causes, contagious abortion is to be suspected.

Contagious abortion is quite common and frequently causes serious losses among herds of breeding cows, not only from the loss of the young, but also because many animals that have aborted will fail to breed again.

Contagious abortion is caused by a germ or several germs, and the disease is transmitted from one animal to another by contact, or by means of the discharge from the vagina of an animal that has aborted, the after-birth, dead calf, etc. It also appears to be transmitted to healthy cows by a bull that has previously served a cow that has aborted. Infected food, water, stalls, trenches, posts, quarters,



No Trace of Disease

any one of the three years, 1901, 1902 or 1903 at or following the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Is it remarkable? If you saw the shows you know the countless thousands in value assembled. There was anxiety among breeders. They had to be assured against the spread of contagious diseases. The management met the demand each year by disinfecting with famous

ZENOLEUM

Zenoleum exclusively. That's high, reliable testimony. Do you use Zenoleum? It destroys disease germs, avoids contagion, cures scab, cholera and skin diseases, kills lice, removes stomach and intestinal worms, establishes and maintains for live stock ideal sanitary conditions.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. 5 gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid. If you breed live stock you should learn what Zenoleum will do for you. Ask for free Zenoleum handbooks, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles." A postal will bring them.

Zenner Disinfectant Co., 61 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

etc., may also be the means of spreading the disease.

Symptoms.—Cows may abort at any stage of pregnancy, but it usually occurs after the fourth month. There are few preliminary symptoms; the first thing usually noticed is that the cow has aborted, as shown by the presence of a fetal calf or the discharge of blood, mucus, etc., that soils the tail and adjacent parts. When contagious abortion occurs among a herd of cows, all animals with a discharge from the vagina should be regarded with suspicion as having probably aborted. In some cases the udder becomes distended, and the vulva is often swollen. When a cow is well along in pregnancy the signs of abortion are those of parturition.

Treatment.—When a cow has aborted, or shows signs of abortion, she should be isolated from all other pregnant cows, the aborted calf and membranes burned or buried deeply, and the quarters thoroughly disinfected by removing and burning all litter, and then applying to the floors, manger and stalls a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water, or a solution of one part of corrosive sublimate dissolved in one thousand parts of water. Tablets of corrosive sublimate can be purchased of druggists with directions for use. After disinfecting the stall it should be whitewashed. Cows that have aborted should be washed out with a solution of one part of corrosive sublimate dissolved in one thousand parts of water, or a 1 per cent solution of creolin once daily for two or three days and then once in three days until all discharge has ceased. No cow should be bred for a month after all discharge has ceased.

Remedies that are given to pregnant cows to prevent abortion are, 30 drops of carbolic acid dissolved in a pint of water and given as a drench, once in three days. A small tablespoonful of hyposulphate of soda in the feed twice a week is thought to be good.

A remedy that has given excellent satisfaction in some cases is the following: Hyposulphite of soda, pulverized, 1 pound; sulfur, 1 pound; common salt, 10 pounds. Pregnant cows should be salted with this mixture three times a week, giving each animal a small handful.

Cleanliness, isolation, and thorough disinfection must be depended upon to combat this disease.

J. R. W., Nortonville, Kans.—See above.

Growth on Eye.—I have a 3-year-old colt with a growth on the left eye; the growth looks like a blister, is of a bluish color and three-eighths of an inch across; I have just noticed it. What can I do for it?
W. C. L. Jefferson, Okla.

Answer.—You do not describe it fully enough for me to form an opinion. Is the growth on the eye-ball or on the soft tissues surrounding the eye? If it is on the eye-ball I would advise you to consult a good veterinarian as the risks are too great for an ordinary individual to attempt treatment. If you will describe it more fully I will try and advise you.
N. S. MAYO.

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



THE PARIS MEDICATED CRAYON.

PLEASANT, SOOTHING AND HEALING.

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, premature, 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.

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The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

AN AWFUL STATE OF THINGS.

In the State of Mass
There lives a lass
I love to go N. C.;
No other Miss,
Can o'er, I Wis.,
Be half so dear to me.

R. I. is blue,
And her cheeks the hue
Of shells where waters swash
On her pink-white phiz
There Nev. Ariz.
The least complexion Wash.

La! could I win
The heart of Minn.,
I'd ask for nothing more,
But I only dream
Upon the theme,
And Conn. it o'er and Ore.

Why is it, pray,
I can't Ala.
This love that makes me ill?
N. Y., O., Y.,
Kan. Nev. Ver. I
Propose to her my will?

I shun the task
'Twould be to ask
This gentle maid to wed;
And so to press
My suit, I guess
Alaska, Pa., instead.

—Exchange.

Prince Bonnie—The Autobiography of a Collie Dog.

MARION SEWELL.

CHAPTER XVII—THE GYPSIES' WARNING.

A little before noon one warm summer's day, the whole gypsy company, myself included, drew up in front of a broken-down gate which opened into a large tract of timber. Very few trees had been cut down, and those remaining were thick and straight, with long, far-reaching branches. Everywhere about was the softest of green grass, and right across the road stood a little red school-house. A few feet from the scarred, weather-beaten doors was a new-looking pump, whose attractions were increased by the presence of a bright tin cup, suspended from the top by a piece of wire.

It is little wonder that the jaded travelers drew rein upon coming near the group of inviting trees and waving grass, but they hesitated a considerable length of time, knowing as they did the punishment that is apt to befall unbidden guests.

They talked among themselves for some minutes, seeming to be at a loss to know what course to take. All at once a member of the gang chanced to see the pump, which, strangely enough, had escaped the notice of all up to that moment. Their indecision was at once at an end, and jumping down from the wagons the men soon had the horses unhitched and were leading them across the school-yard. Besides those which were in harness there were several other horses that traveled behind the wagons and served solely as articles for trade. Although they did no work they were given the greater part of the stolen feed in order that they might present a better appearance in the eyes of a prospective buyer; but, as is often the case, they did not thrive on ill-gotten gains, and were generally more bony, if that were a possibility, than the unfortunate beasts of burden.

Upon arriving at the well, one of the men made a drive at the pump-handle, expecting great things in the way of a flow of water, as he judged from the new and dapper look of the whole concern. But the handle wriggled limply and no precious drop of liquid appeared. A wave of disappointment passed over the faces of the waiting assembly, for one and all knew that the pump had "lost its prime."

What was now to be done? The man who first made the heart-breaking discovery expressed his displeasure in several vulgar sentences, which a couple of years before would have caused me to yelp with moral pain, but this tenderness of conscience was beginning to be a thing of the past, so on this occasion I merely lolled out my cracked tongue and looked helplessly about. Then in a fit of rashness I went over and licked the platform and the side of the pump, and by such a simple act I intensified the atmosphere of passion that surrounded me, and I was given a kick in the

ribs by way of consolation. So you see I was more to be pitied than anyone there, for I had not only hunger and thirst to contend with, but also the addition of an extremely sore side.

I have always heard that there is seldom a trouble in this world without some remedy, and in the gypsies' peculiar case this was true enough. One of the women chanced to be reminded of a jug of hard cider which sat meekly under a wagon seat, and to this she joyfully resorted. A murmur of disapproval met her as she emerged with the heavy vessel under her arm, for to many of the crew, although bread might be a staff of life, strong drink was life itself. There was one man, a kind of a captain, and he took the jug from the waiting woman's hands and emptied nearly the whole of its contents into the pump, and soon the water came rushing forth, murky-looking at first, but before long falling clear as crystal into the buckets eagerly pressed forward to receive it.

The lank, perspiring horses strained after the cool liquid, and in spite of my own aches and pain it did me a world of good to see them bury their noses deep in the well-filled pails. Presently, I drew near a gentle old creature which had become quite a friend of mine, and we took turns at drinking, he laying his head against my back while I lapped and lapped, scarcely knowing when to stop.

When we again reached the road, a flaring red piece of card-board pasted on the school-yard fence drew the attention of a number of the tribe, and spelling out what it announced they entered into an excited discussion.

"Old Salem Chautauqua at Pittsburg, August 6 to 26."

"That's now," came from several at once, and then the leader exclaimed, "The whole country's in camp somewhere! If we ever make hay this is the season. You take it in, boys?"

They evidently understood, for their faces brightened as if by magic. One and all glanced across the fields in search of houses, but none were in view. Then their eyes scanned a narrow, smokeless chimney looming up in the distance, seemingly at the back of the timber that had first attracted us.

A member of the company, darker than the rest and more silent, turned to me and whistled, and I knew that he meant for me to follow him. We climbed over the leaning gate and made off through the woods. I saw at once we were on a road which had been traveled but a few times and then abandoned, for the wagon tracks were hardly visible through the growing grass.

I do not know how long we journeyed, but I was getting very tired when we finally walked up against the side-fence of one of the best-appearing gardens that I had ever before seen. It is needless to say that its chief stock was vegetables, but as I do not care (only so far as the eye is concerned), for these edibles, I was not nearly so interested in them as was my companion. For the first time I now noticed that he carried a large, coarse sack, and unfolding this he looked carefully around, then sprang lightly over the low fence.

Looking cautiously in every direction, I soon made sure that there was no one about the yard or lots, nor within the big house where the blinds were drawn closely down. Chickens, turkeys and geese gathered insects out of the tall grass, and so occupied were they with their pleasant task that they were silent, save when at intervals, they gave chirrups and exclamations of satisfaction in their various languages. I knew that in a short time I would be called upon to disturb their tranquillity and for a moment I felt a qualm of conscience at the thought.

While turning those things over in my mind, I was startled by the re-appearance of the stocky gypsy, who, having filled his sack with vegetables, staggered over a low place in the fence, almost landing on top of me.

"Come," he said as he regained his proper balance, and without any hesitation I went.

To my surprise he did not direct my

The United States Government Report shows ROYAL Baking Powder to be stronger, purer and better than any other.

attention to the poultry, but instead, started off in the direction of the large, red barn. Arriving there he tried the doors, and finding them locked he produced something out of his pockets; then after a moment's hammering the hinges flew back, revealing several well-filled bins of grain.

The gypsy, who seemed to be possessed of great talent in concealing sacks until the right time, drew one out of somewhere, and filled it with marked generosity. This being done, he arranged the doors as he had found them, and mumbling a command to me, made his way to where the poultry continued their picnic, in blissful ignorance of the fate which awaited them.

As I have before referred to my accomplishments in the hunting line, it is needless to say that my part in the work of crime was soon done, and a third sack made its appearance, and into its depths a number of headless birds found their way.

I was beginning to wonder how this one man was going to manage so much produce when my mind was relieved by hearing a long, low whistle; I understood then that help was coming, and sure enough it was not far away, for the next minute a white horse ridden by the captain of the tribe, came out of the woods, and the three sacks were soon on their way to the camp.

All the tents were put up during our absence, and "Granddame" had one especially erected in which to tell fortunes. A sign to that effect was placed boldly on the outside, done in red lettering to attract the attention of the public.

A few days afterward a crowd of gay, young people came from the city a couple of miles away to learn what the future held in store for them. Then as long as our stay lasted there were visitors at the camp almost constantly, and old "Granddame" reaped a rich harvest.

Such prosperity and comfort could not continue, and one day after two weeks of luxury, something happened which disturbed the even tenor of our way.

The whole company were eating dinner and I was sitting near by patiently waiting for the bones and crusts. Every face was bright and merry, and no one would have recognized in them the sullen countenances of a month before.

All at once someone gave a low cry of alarm and instantly the entire band was standing, and a few of the men made off for where the horses were hitched.

I jumped up, too, but did not know the cause of the confusion until a large and burly farmer with a shotgun in his hands, stood among us.

"Clear out!" he cried in a loud voice. "I'll give you just fifteen minutes to be gone out of here. If you are not gone then I'll"—The farmer suddenly stopped speaking. Words seemed useless to express his feelings. The gypsies readily took in the situation, and preparations for departure were made so hastily that my head swam as I watched them.

The strange man stood with the gun in one hand and his watch in the other, and waited. In what seemed to be only a few seconds the entire

company, with its belongings, were on the road, ready to start. Then they whistled for me as I had not moved since the first interruption, not knowing which way to turn.

"I'll keep the dog," the farmer announced in a high key. "It's the only thing worth keeping, and it's little enough for all you've stolen from me, you ville miscreants! Two more minutes to clear out."

Without further ado the wagons rolled off at their best speed, and I, standing by the strange man's side, watched them as they went. When they were out of sight he stooped and tied a thin rope around my neck. As he did this I looked up into his face, but I could not tell much about him, he was so disturbed and angry. Giving one more glance in the direction in which the gypsies had gone, the incensed farmer turned homeward, and I felt that a new life was opening before me. Was it going to be better or worse?

(To be continued.)

For the Little Ones

A WINTER SCHOOL.

The little white snowflakes are hurrying by,
And I think they are going to school;
Stern wind is their master, and right hard they try,
To obey every one of his rules.

He is teaching them numbers to-day, as you see,
They must multiply, add, and divide.
Themselves are the objects he uses, ah, me!

But their schoolroom is chilly and wide,
He heaps them up here, and he takes away there,
They must multiply quickly at sight.
If they make a mistake he whirls them in air.

How they scurry around in their fright!
Some little brown leaves that came calling one day
He sent flying swiftly in fear.
He shook twigs and branches so roughly, they say,
You could hear their bones rattle, my dear.

And even the treetops are trembling with fright,
When they hear his strange voice in their halls,
And the dear little cloudlets turn ashen or white
Whenever he whistles or calls.

But a beautiful secret I'll whisper, dear one,
A new teacher is coming next term,
Kind, smiling and wise, Sir Solomon Sun.
Let us notice the lessons they'll learn.
—Irene Pomeroy Shields, in Michigan School Moderator.

Honor's Dream.

MRS. A. B. DUNCAN.

Some years ago there dwelt in the land of Sunshine a little maid whose name was Honor. Now Honor's parents were poor and she often wished for things she could not have, but being a good child she soon forgot her own disappointments, and thought only of those around her. She often wished for great wealth that she might help those in need.

Now, it came to pass one day, as Honor sat under the old apple-tree, as she often did, there appeared a fairy, who told her she had come to grant her a single wish. Honor at once asked for riches, whereupon the fairy waved her wand and as she disappeared there came a shower of golden coins. Honor could scarce believe her eyes, but she picked one up and sure enough they were real coins, and all her very own. She laughed

with delight, and began to arrange them in a pile; there were just enough to make a perfect cube. Just then she thought of her friends, and took some off, but that spoilt the cube, so she made it smaller; but then there were too many left, so she tried again. You see, she was going to keep what was in the cube, and give her friends what was left; but she could never get it fixed to suit her till at last she decided to put them all together as they looked better that way and her friends could wait until she got more gold, which would be soon, no doubt, as she had often heard it said that "it takes riches to get riches." But alas, as soon as she decided to keep it all herself the beautiful coins vanished, every one, and poor Honor was left alone under the old apple-tree.

She went to the house and took up her work thoughtfully, but I think it was many years before she learned to understand what she had dreamed, though her mother might have told her the meaning at once, but I think she felt a sense of shame to think how she had decided not to give her friends anything, and so did not tell her mother.

Honor is now a woman and has boys and girls of her own, and though she is not rich, she seems to have the magic key to happiness, for she is always cheerful, is always seeing ways to lend a helping hand to her friends. If they are sick, she watches over them; if discouraged, she talks of pleasant days to come; if in trouble, she always seems to point a way out; she even has time to help the boys and girls over the hard places in their lessons.

Since most of us, like Honor, have no gold to give, let us learn that the gift which our friends like best and the one which most ennobles our own life is not a gift of gold, but one of simple helpfulness.

The Home Circle.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

MIZPAH.

Go thou thy way, and I go mine—
 Apart, yet not afar;
 Only a thin veil hangs between
 The pathways where we are;
 And God keep watch 'tween thee and me,
 This is my prayer.
 He looks thy way, He looketh mine,
 And keeps us near.
 I know not where thy road may lie,
 Or which way mine will be;
 If mine will lead through parching sands,
 And thine beside the sea;
 Yet God keeps watch 'tween thee and me,
 So never fear,
 He holds thy hand, He claspeth mine,
 And keeps us near.
 Should wealth and fame perchance be
 thine,
 And my lot lowly be,
 Or you be sad and sorrowful,
 And glory be for me,
 Yet God keep watch 'tween thee and me,
 Both be His care.

One arm 'round thee and one 'round me
 Will keep us near.
 I sigh sometimes to see thy face,
 But since this may not be,
 I leave thee to the care of Him
 Who cares for thee and me.
 "I'll keep thee both beneath my wings."
 This comforts, dear,
 One wing o'er thee and one o'er me,
 So we are near.
 And though our paths be separate,
 And thy way is not mine;
 Yet, coming to the mercy-seat,
 My soul will meet with thine,
 And God keep watch 'tween thee and me,
 I'll whisper there;
 He blesseth thee, He blesseth me,
 And we are near.

—Anon.

Truthfulness and Trustworthiness.

There is no more unhappy frame of mind than that induced by suspicion. To doubt the word or suspect the intentions of another is to rob one's self of all pleasure in that other's society.

If you can not believe in one thoroughly and altogether, his actions can not influence nor his words have weight with you, no matter how good the one or beautiful the other may be.

So essential is perfect confidence to beneficial intercourse that without it right relations can not exist between friends and friend, husband and wife, parent and child.

One of the bitterest experiences of life is to have a well-established confidence shaken or destroyed by wrong or unfaithful conduct.

To some natures such experience in

one relation spoils all relations. To them faith lost in one person is faith weakened in all mankind; and unconsciously they assume an attitude of defense, almost defiance, against every one, which is sure to bring about further dislike and distrust, and serves to embitter them more and more, until they are a constant distress to themselves and every one about them.

While we deplore the circumstances and pity the victims of dishonor and deceit, we can see what a weakness it is to succumb so entirely to an evil influence.

To deliberately cultivate a distrustful disposition in one's self is wrong, but to teach distrust to another, especially a little child, is positively wicked. Yet that is what we are doing every time we relate before a child the story of another's shortcomings, or allow a breach of faith, however slight, to creep into our own conduct toward him or toward another in his presence, or even permit it to come to his knowledge.

To take from a child his beautiful confiding nature, to weaken his faith in humanity, and teach him to be crafty and suspicious, is to rob him of the real charm of existence, burden him with misgivings, and more and worst of all, make him untrustworthy.

For no one can habitually doubt the word and question the good intentions of others and remain perfectly truthful and sincere one's self.

The unfaithful person is quick to impute wrong motives to others; one who is dishonest is most apt to accuse another of being so; one of impure life or thought, to see impurity in the actions of those about him.

We say, "Set a thief to catch a thief," because we judge others according to our own standards.

So there is a twofold reason for keeping our standards high: the elevation of our own character, and that we may avoid misjudging others.

Notwithstanding the "business sagacity" of the rule: "Trust no man until he proves himself trustworthy," I much prefer to "trust every man until he proves himself unfaithful." Although by following the latter maxim I may be more apt to be deceived by others, I am safe from ever once deceiving myself in another to his hurt.

I once visited in a family, every member of which was obliged—and I was at once instructed—to keep every possession under lock and key, because the cook would otherwise appropriate them to herself. I couldn't learn the lesson. Every little while some one would come after me with the key of my trunk, dresser, or door. I felt that it would be intolerant to live like that constantly. Why, it was more than all my goods were worth to guard them so zealously. I asked why they kept so dishonest a servant, and was told it was because she was so competent and good in every other way, and it was rare in that city to find an honest one.

I set it down to cause and effect. I felt that it was the custom that prevailed of treating servants like thieves that first made thieves of them.

It is one thing to see a truth and another to act upon it. Later I had occasion to take a new maid into my own family, and in a day or two came the evil tidings—how fast they follow the unfortunate—that she belonged to a very disreputable family, and a sister of hers had just been discharged from her place for stealing. Well, it

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A Bad Fix
When one wakes up aching from head to foot, and with the flesh tender to the touch, when

Soreness and Stiffness

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was a most uncomfortable situation, but I determined to test my theory: "Trustfulness will produce trustworthiness."

I called Ellen into my room where no one else should hear, and told her just what I had heard, and how grieved I was; but also that I did not hold her responsible for her sister's action, even if she were guilty, and that I was determined to trust her. "I shall not lock up a thing in this house," I said, "and I hold you responsible."

Did she prove equal to the trust? I am so glad I can say yes, beyond all expectations, or what might have been fair to expect under the unusual conditions that developed: I was called away very suddenly by the serious illness of a dear one, and was obliged, every one else being absent, to leave Ellen alone to put the house in order, and close it before taking her own vacation.

I returned first, and noted with triumph that not an article was missing.

Yet I confess to a sense of relief when, for other reasons, Ellen's service with me came to an end? Why? Just because, whenever any little thing was mislaid or missing, I had not been able (try as I might, determined as I was to believe in her) to keep a suspicion of Ellen from crossing my mind.

Then if I, fighting all the time against it, could not keep the evil influence of an ill report from creeping into my mind, how shall a little child, all unprepared to do such battle, resist the poison of prejudice?

I say again that if the atmosphere surrounding the little ones in our homes is charged with suspicion and distrust, they will absorb it, and it will react upon their future lives and character.

I should like to remind those who have read Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," and tell those who have not, that the pivotal thought of the whole story is that the entire course of Jean Valjean's life was changed from a downward to an upward tendency by the trust imposed in him by the good man who took him, an escaped convict, into his own home, and treated him as an honored guest, ignoring his prudent sister's advice to hide the silver. When, unable to resist the temptation, Jean arose in the night, stole the silver candlesticks, and ran off, was captured and brought back, the good man put into his hand the remaining one, telling him that he had forgotten to take that, as if he had made him a present of them all, thus securing his release, shaming him for the act, and atoning in a measure for the injustice and persecution that had beset him and still continued to harass him. Through all difficulties which afterward beset him he held to the right, because he had been assured by this action that at least one man trusted him. Of how much greater worth was this man than the candlesticks?

"It pays," we say, "to be cautious in our dealings with men, to beware that we are not robbed of our possessions nor cheated out of our belongings."

It pays far better to be trustful, thereby bringing the best, not the worst, of our fellow beings' natures to the surface, careful not to rob ourselves of the rich reward of him that hopeth and believeth all things, nor cheat ourselves of our birthright of faith, and at the same time deprive our children of this valuable inheri-

tance; for neither our children, our servants, nor any who come much within our influence will be so thoroughly trustworthy if we do not implicitly trust them.—Helen Raymond Wells in *The American Mother*.

Thoughts Worth Thinking.

For sometime, from week to week, a few sentences from some noble pen will be quoted under the above heading. Cut them out each week, and pin them up before you somewhere where you work, and read them over and over, till their meaning becomes a part of your life. You will be surprised to find how much contact with great hearts will help you through the weariness of the daily routine.

The Foot-path to Peace.

To be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and play and to look up at the stars. To be satisfied with our possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them. To despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice. To be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners. To think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors. These are little guide-posts on the foot-path to peace.—Henry Van Dyke.

SUBSTANTIAL DELICACIES.

Old-Fashioned Doughnuts.

Make a sponge for white bread, using one pint of warm milk and a large half cup of yeast. When the sponge is very light add half a cup of butter, a cupful of sugar, teaspoonful of salt and a small teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little water, 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon and a little grated nutmeg; stir in now two well-beaten eggs, add sifted flour until it is the consistency of biscuit dough, knead well, cover and let rise, then roll the dough out into a sheet half an inch thick, cut out with a very small biscuit-cutter or in strips half an inch wide and three inches long, place them on greased tins, cover them well and let them rise before frying them. Drop them in very hot fat. Raised cakes require a longer time to cook than those made with baking powder. Sift powdered sugar over them as fast as they are cooked and while they are warm.

Chocolate Spice Cake.

4 eggs (whites of 2 saved for filling), 2 cups of sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 cup of sour milk, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, a little cloves, allspice and nutmeg, ¼ cup melted chocolate, 2½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in boiling water; mix all together adding the well-beaten eggs last.

Filling: 1 cup sugar melted, boiled to a thick syrup; beat whites of 2 eggs to a stiff froth, add syrup stirring rapidly until cool enough to spread on cake.

Salmon Loaf.

1 can salmon, pisked up fine, six rolled soda crackers, 2 eggs, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 level teaspoon salt, 1 of pepper, butter size of an egg; mix

all together and bake in a loaf three quarters of an hour. To be eaten cold same as veal loaf.

Ginger Snaps.

Good ginger snaps may be made by using one cup each of molasses and sugar, one-half cup each of lard and butter, two tablespoons of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, and one-half each of cloves and allspice, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in four table-spoons of hot water. Flour to roll; roll thin, bake in a hot oven, taking care they do not burn.

OLD HOUSEWIFE.

Good Biscuits.

Delicious baking-powder biscuits are made as follows: Sift together two cupfuls of sifted flour, one level tea-spoonful of baking powder; rub into the mixture two level table-spoonfuls of butter or lard and stir in two-thirds of a cupful of milk. Turn onto a floured board and roll lightly into a sheet one-half inch thick. Cut out with a round cutter and roll each into an oblong shape, brush with melted butter and fold, pinching the edges together. Place in a pan, leaving a space between, and allow them to stand twenty minutes. Then brush with milk in which a little sugar has been dissolved, and bake in a hot oven.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kinsley
Vice-Pres. Mrs. Kate E. Appling, Council Grove
Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. Eunice H. Brown, Olathe
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. F. E. Hine, Kinsley
Treasurer.....Mrs. J. T. Willard, Manhattan
Auditor.....Mrs. D. W. Wilder, Hiawatha
State Secretary for General Federation.....
.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth

Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Os-borne 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, Minneapo-lis, Ottawa County (1888).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 2, Minneapo-lis, Ottawa County (1889).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 3, Minneapo-lis, Ottawa County (1891).
Ladies' Social Society, No. 4, Minneapo-lis, Ottawa County (1897).
Challitso Club, Highland Park, Shaw-nee County (1902).
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 Town-ship, Douglas County.
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marys-ville, Marshall County (1902).
The Woman's Progressive Club, An-thony, Harper County.
[All communications for the Club De-partment should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

Chautauqua Assemblies.

We have a great many opportuni-ties which we do not thoroughly ap-preciate, and the nearer they are the less quick we are to recognize them, or so it often seems. The thing of which I am thinking is the Chautau-qua Assembly at Forest Park, Ottawa. Here is a great educational and social opportunity at our very doors, and at almost nominal cost, and yet I will venture to assert that not one-tenth of the people go who are able.

The assembly lasts for ten days—days crowded full of all kinds of beau-tiful and helpful things, lectures by great men on subjects of culture both for mind and heart; music and pic-tures, beautiful and inspiring; contact with people from many different parts, among whom will doubtless be many congenial and especially helpful to you; and perhaps even that rarest and most valuable thing in the world, a friend, may come to you out of the crowd, to remain a lifelong inspiration to you; there is the pleasant ten-days' outing, and new surroundings, which

were there no other advantages, would be worth much to you. There will be club women, the discussion of club work, inspiration to carry home to your own club; altogether, the Cha-tauqua Assembly is a great institution, and I, for one, intend to enjoy this opportunity, so long neglected. I have found this extract of the work by Dr. Vincent, which will tell you far better than I what is the Chautauqua idea:

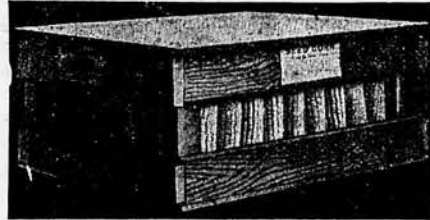
"In the year 1874 at Fair Point on Chautauqua Lake was inaugurated a summer Sunday School Assembly in the woods, with an attendance of per-haps five hundred. Then one steam-er made a single trip daily up and down the lake. The great Chautauqua of to-day with the annual attendance of twenty thousand people, and per-manent city of cosy cottages and im-posing public buildings is the out-growth of that small beginning. This is the development of an idea, not the evolution of a show. Not only has the great Chautauqua by the lake grown into a vast institution with many de-partments, but it is the mother of many other Chautauquas. Her best known daughter is the Assembly at Forest Park, where the high standards of the mother Chautauqua have been steadfastly maintained, and the true Chautauqua idea always adhered to. It follows the best features and com-mands the best talent found at the parent Assembly, thus securing the best in the land and many illustrious men and women from over the sea. Our people have become so used to this great annual event—it is consid-ered so much a matter of course—that they sometimes fail to appreciate the rare excellence of the program. Be-sides the small cost of a ticket leads some to doubt its worth. How to pro-vide the best in every department for the smallest possible sum is the anx-ious study of the management. The aim of Chautauqua is toward a sym-metry of life which comes, not from narrow conventionalism, but from the richness and fullness of life which it freely promotes in the summer months and which it tries to inspire during the rest of the year."

At the Chautauqua Assembly is where many of our country club wo-men caught the inspiration to organ-ize and carry on clubs in their neigh-borhoods. I hope many of them will go this year for new inspiration, and that I may perhaps meet some of them. And I hope that there will be very many who do not enjoy the priv-ilege of a country club, who will go home from the place of inspiration and start one.

A Square Deal in More Ways than One.

We reproduce below, a photo of one of Henry Field's corn crates. This manner of shipping seed-corn seems to us to be ideal, and we heartily back up Mr. Field in his efforts to give the farmers real seed-corn of genuine merit in a shape that removes any possibility of deception. The farmer that gets his seed-corn in one of these crates can tell at a glance whether it is good or not and can shell it out to suit himself.

While Mr. Field is most widely known as a seed-corn man, and especially in con-



nection with ear seed-corn, he sells all kinds of garden and field seeds, mostly Iowa grown, and carries into all branches of his business the same honesty, orig-inality and directness that characterizes his seed-corn proposition. Being raised a market gardener, he is specially qualified for the seed business, and his catalogue is full of valuable information for gar-deners. His 1904 catalogue, we consider one of the most valuable, as well as one of the handsomest catalogues of the year. It may be had free, and also samples of seed-corn. By addressing Henry Field, Seedsman, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Our subscribers will please notice the seed-corn advertisement of the Low Gap Seed-corn Farm, Arbel, Mo. The prop-rietor is vice-president of the Missouri Corn-Growers' Association, and took premium at the World's Fair Corn Show, held at Memphis, Mo., with his Reid's Yellow Dent Corn. He will send you samples free.

When writing advertisers, please men-tion this paper.



Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga.,

tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, and escaped the surgeon's knife, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The universal indications of the approach of woman's great enemy, inflam-mation and disease of the ovaries, are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. On examination it may be found that the region of pain will show some swelling. This is the first stage of inflammation of the ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Another woman saved from a surgical operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read what she says:—



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Com-pound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Men-struation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had in-flammation of the ovaries, and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it, I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine

as long as I live, and also recommend the same to anyone suffering as I was."—MRS. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

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

Lincoln Business College

(Established 1884.)

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

Address Lincoln Business College, Lincoln, Nebr.

Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 186.)

110 head of Hereford and Shorthorn grades, those of suitable age bred to Hereford bulls. Notice the advertisement, which appears in this issue only, and attend the sale and secure some of these bargains.

Almost every breeder of draft horses now reports that they are about sold out of Percheron stallions, and in view of this significant fact, the advertisement of Summit Stock Farm, owned by H. M. Davis, Thayer, Kans., in this issue, will have attention of prospective buyers. Mr. Davis announces that he has decided to close out a private sale his entire breeding stud of Percheron stallions and jacks and proposes to let them go at about half their value. Good ages, good colors, excellent individuals and good breeders. Mr. Davis believes that he can show more quality and action for half the price of any breeder in the West. Write him for particulars.

On February 29, there will be held a public sale of high-class horses, cattle, and swine at Clear Spring Stock Farm at Tampa, Marion County, Kansas. The offering will be from the well-known herds of Will H. Rhodes and J. M. Rhodes & Son, Tampa, Kans., and will consist of nine head of registered Percheron horses, 100 high-grade Galloway cattle, including 50 choice calves, all vaccinated, and 40 cows and steers and three registered Galloway bulls and six registered Herefords, all choice individuals. Also 31 registered Berkshire brood sows and four males all choicely bred of imported and home-bred dams. For catalogue of swine, address Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.

Parrish & Miller, breeders of Angus cattle, Hudson, Kans., report that their great show herd is doing finely and will be in evidence at the World's Fair at St. Louis. The fine show cow, Gilt 11, dropped a fine heifer calf by Hale Lad and will be a part of the World's Fair show herd. Also her yearling bull, Japan Ito, now weighs 1,365 pounds and will be in the junior yearling class at St. Louis. Sunflower Rose, the 2-year-old, now weighs 1,400 pounds and promises to be a formidable winner in her class. The yearling heifer, Rutgers Mina, weighs a thousand pounds and she is a possibility in the junior-heifer class at St. Louis. Messrs. Parrish & Miller have ten or twelve coming 2-year-old bulls for ready sale, and about thirty yearlings.

We call special attention to the breeders' combination sale, the first annual event of the Improved Stock-breeders' Association of the wheat belt at Caldwell, Kans., on March 3 and 4, 1904, when the members of the association will contribute about 100 pure-bred cattle, including 50 Herefords, 50 Shorthorns, and 6 Galloways; also three Percheron stallions and twenty Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs. The advertisement appears in this issue giving a complete list of the contributors. The personal observation of the Kansas Farmer's representative, giving important details regarding this great breeders' event, will appear in our next issue. Catalogues are now ready. Apply to Chas. M. Johnston, secretary, Caldwell, Kans.

On next Monday, February 22, C. J. Huggins will hold a public sale of Poland-China bred sows and gilts at Wamego, Kans., sale to begin at 1 o'clock sharp. Nearly all are bred to farrow in March. Most of the females are sired by Black Tecumseh 25116, and bred to Dee Expansion 31211, a choice breeder of show pigs.

FREE STOCK PRESCRIPTIONS.

Eminent Veterinarian Will Diagnose Cases and Send Special Advice to Every Stock Owner, Free, During February.



ANY day of the month of February any reader of this publication who has an ailing or injured animal may get, entirely free, advice as to treatment and special prescriptions from Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), one of the most successful of American veterinarians.

The only conditions are that you fully describe the animal's condition; state what stock you have (number of head each kind); what stock food you have used; mention this publication. Send a two-cent stamp for reply, to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, care of Information Bureau.

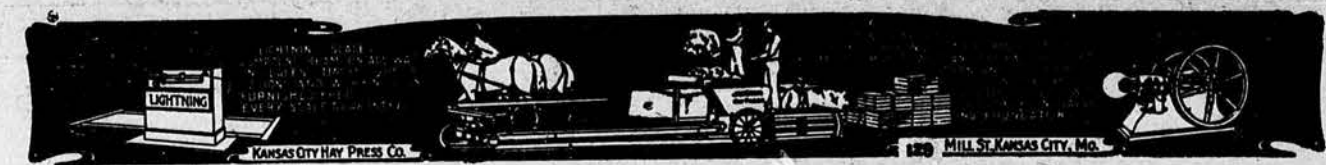
Dr. Hess is a graduate of famous American medical and veterinary colleges, and these well-known institutions and the profession generally recognize his written works as authoritative, and his preparations for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry as formulations beyond criticism. No matter how much money you may be willing to pay a veterinary, you can not get better service than Dr. Hess will give absolutely free during February. But this offer is good only for this month.

While waiting Dr. Hess' reply, get a package of Dr. Hess Stock Food and use as directed on the package. You will notice a marvelous change in the condition and appearance of your stock.

It is a scientific preparation that tones up the vital organs of an animal—producing perfect condition, vigorous health, greater weight. A wonderful tonic; a marvelous invigorant; a positive weight producer. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a scientific compound, the result of lifelong, earnest study, successful practice in medicine and a wide experience in handling stock of all kinds, as breeder, grazer and shipper.

No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. 100 pounds, \$5.00 (except in Canada and Pacific Slope); smaller quantities at a slight advance; fed in small doses; sold on written guaranty. For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess, at any time, free of charge.

If your dealer can't supply you, write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.



His dam is Nadine Queen 2d and his sire is Dawson's show boar, Old Expansion 26293. He is a wonderful size and won nineteen prizes, seven of which were first prizes at the Nebraska State Fair. He will be on exhibition on sale day. All hogs sold will be shipped, crated, and delivered on board of cars free of cost. Mr. Huggins will also offer a few Expansion boars farrowed last August. This will be an opportunity to get Expansion blood at buyer's own prices. Mr. L. A. Abbott will include in the sale eight choice unbred gilts. In case buyers can not be present they can send their bids to Col. Chas. Currie, the auctioneer, care Mr. Huggins.

One of the most attractive Poland-China sales is the breeders' combination sale to be held at Leavenworth, Kans., on Friday, February 26, 1904, when 63 head will be sold at auction from the herds of Kirkpatrick & Son, Wolcott; John Bollin, Leavenworth; Leon Calhoun, Potter; and M. S. Babcock, Nortonville. Most of these consignments have had notice in these columns, but the largest consignor is the well-known firm of Kirkpatrick & Son, Wolcott, who are making the best consignment they have ever offered the public, and the quality and breeding will be quite a surprise to breeders. Mr. Kirkpatrick is now making an exclusive business of Poland-Chinas and the sows which he includes are bred to Perfection Now, a grandson of Perfect Perfection and Harmonizer by Ideal Sunshine. These famous sires of the breed will be on exhibition during the sale. Breeders who can not attend should be sure and get their bids in by mail, as their offering includes some exceptionally good foundation stock and show animals. Get a catalogue at once of H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans.

There will be a big breeders' combination sale of Hereford and Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China hogs at Fredonia, Kans., Friday and Saturday, February 26 and 27. Mr. H. E. Bacheider, Fredonia, is the manager of the combination sale. The hogs will be sold on Friday, the 26th, and the cattle on Saturday. The consignors of Duroc-Jerseys are E. A. Benford, Fredonia; L. T. Benford, Fredonia; Mitchell Bros., Buxton; J. G. Mitchell, Buxton; Jos. L. Knaus, Roper. The contributors of Poland-Chinas are Leeper Bros., Benedict; A. G. Lamb, Eldorado; E. E. Wait, Atosna; J. A. McDowell, Elk City. The contributors of Hereford cattle are Samuel Drybread, Elk City; Wm. McBrown, Fall River. The Shorthorns are contributed by Clark & Clark, Fredonia; Fred Cowley, Columbus; S. S. Benedict, Benedict; E. M. Clark, Fredonia; and H. M. Hill Lafontaine. Mr. H. E. Bacheider, the manager of the sale, contributes three bulls and one heifer, including the herd bull, Orange Knight 166361, bred by W. L. Wilson, of Arispe, Iowa. Orange Knight has been a great sire and show-animal and is exceptionally well bred, his dam, Orange Blossom, was an extra milch-cow weighing 1,700 pounds. The entire Shorthorn offering is of the well-selected, desirable sort that are money-makers. This is one of the most important sales made in southeastern Kansas and as it is a maiden effort of the promoters it will undoubtedly afford buyers a great opportunity to get stock at a reasonable figure.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Every reader will doubtless see the page advertisement of Vitae-Ore trial offer advertised in this week's paper by Theo. Noel Company, Chicago. This company is well-known, personally, to the publishers, and we trust that every reader interested will take advantage of their liberal offer.

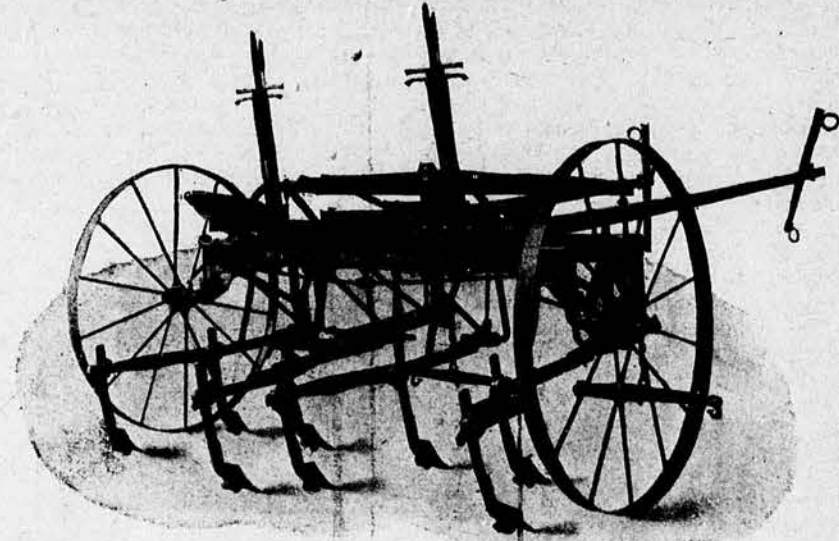
There is nothing so useful or comfortable as a nicely tanned robe, and the best time to get a good robe is to send in pelts to the tannery at this time when the hair is the heaviest. Our advertiser, Iowa Tanning Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, make a specialty of tanning horse and cattle hides for robes. You send the hide, they do the rest.

Mr. E. A. King, St. Joseph, Mo., is one of the leading manufacturers of the West, particularly famous for the manufacture of water elevator and purifying pump, made by the St. Joseph Pump Mfg. Co. Mr. King is also president of the Bank of North St. Joseph, which was established last year, and he is a member of the State Bankers' Association of Missouri. He will undoubtedly make as great a success in the banking business as he has in the manufacturing of the celebrated Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump.

The Nishna Valley Seed Co., located at Hamburg, Iowa, will shortly present their announcement of seed-corn for sale. The firm is composed of two pioneers in that section—Joseph F. Miller and Geo. Hullshizer. They are men of large means and of high standing at home. They have just completed one of the finest seed-houses in Iowa—a 32 by 48, basement and ground floor, third floor for storage, and assorting room on fourth floor. The building is thoroughly up-to-date in its equipment, and it is a permanent factor in the Iowa seed-corn trade. Write for price list, etc., any day, saying where you saw this notice.

One of the greatest needs of the modern farmer is the protection against loss by fire. It is now an every-day occurrence to hear of barns with valuable live stock or some farm house being lost by fire, whereas if there had been a supply of modern fire extinguishers on hand, great loss might have been prevented. One of the latest and most modern inventions that is well endorsed by competent authority, as well as by users of the same, is the lightning dry-powder fire extinguisher which now has a headquarters at 212 East 5th Street, Topeka, Kans. This company is now advertising these extinguishers in the Kansas Farmer and would like to have local agents every-

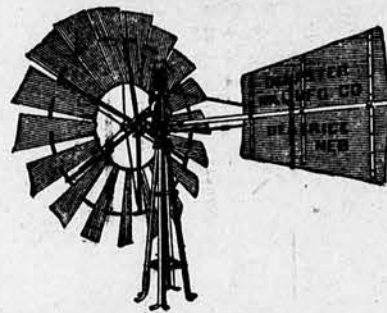
DEMPSTER TWO-ROW CULTIVATOR
5 YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE CORNFIELD.



Why not plow two rows at a time, instead of one? Saves time and labor for the farmer in the season when the saving counts most

WE MANUFACTURE

Wind Mills
Pumps
Tanks
Well Machines



Gasoline Engines
Grain Drills
Cultivators

BRANCHES:

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO., Beatrice, Neb.

Kansas City, Mo.
Omaha, Neb.
Sioux Falls, S. D.

where. No prudent farmer can afford to be without effective means of protection, especially in view of the low price at which they can be secured. Look up the advertisement on page 175 and write them for further particulars.

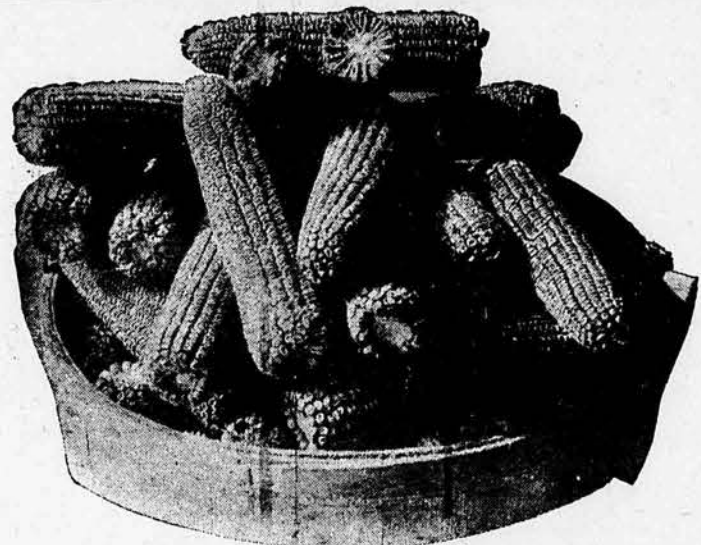
Nishna Valley Seed Company.

The Nishna Valley Seed Company, Hamburg, Iowa, are advertising their popular varieties of field-corn in the Kansas Farmer from this time forward. The men at the head of this enterprise are two of the leading and pioneer citizens of Fremont County. Mr. Joseph F. Miller is an extensive farmer and land-owner, dating back to the old-homestead days, when his father settled down in this richest section of corn-growing country. Mr. Geo. Hullshizer is a pioneer miller and grain-dealer. In connection with their milling and elevator business they are now fixed to conduct a seed-corn business in a manner to meet the approval of all who like to be able to buy the best corn that grows, corn that is true to name, and corn that is well matured and thoroughly tested as to vitality. This company will make a strong claim for

seed that will grow. To this end they are making a rigid selection from among such fine varieties as St. Charles, Iowa Silver Mine, and Iowa Leaming. The St. Charles is a fine white variety, early maturing, deep grain, medium length ear, and ripens if planted last of May. It is a notably large yielder, and shells out big. This is the leader. They have it in plenty, and you can secure some of it if you order reasonably early. Write for price-list. See advertisement.

If You Have Rheumatism

and will write to the Magic Foot Draft Co., Courtland St., Jackson, Mich., mentioning this paper, they will send you a pair of their foot drafts, free on approval, to try. If you are satisfied with the benefit received from the drafts, you are expected to send one dollar to pay for them. If not, send nothing. You decide. This company claims to have cured many prominent people in every country on earth with their simple, cheap remedy. They all get the drafts without paying a cent in advance, and you can now do the same.



BASKET MAMMOTH IOWA YELLOW SEED-CORN.

We illustrate above a bushel basket of Mammoth Iowa Yellow Seed-corn, a new variety being introduced for the first time by J. B. Armstrong & Sons, the old reliable pioneer seed-corn firm at Shenandoah, Iowa. In writing up they claim for this variety that they have been breeding up this variety for several years, and at last have, by the cross-breeding of three large varieties, a variety of corn that is capable of producing the very largest ears possible for man to grow. The Armstrongs claim that in their 160-acre field of this variety the average was between 90 and 100 bushels, that the larger part of the ears weighed one and one-half pounds, and a great many weighed over two pounds.

You have possibly read about the feat

which Mr. Chas. Rennack of this city performed in husking 201 bushels and 16 pounds of corn in 10 hours. This feat was performed in a field of Mammoth Iowa Yellow, which accounts, in a measure, for the success of Mr. Rennack in making such a record.

The Armstrongs have issued a very attractive catalogue, which fully illustrates and describes twenty-one of the leading and best varieties of seed-corn, as well as other choice farm seeds, and they inform us that they are very desirous of placing a free copy of this catalogue in the hands of every reader of the Kansas Farmer who is interested in growing pure-bred seed-corn. Write for one today. They send it free. Address, J. B. Armstrong & Sons, Shenandoah, Iowa.

**KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN BOLLIN,
LEON CALHOUN
and M. S. BABCOCK'S**

**Poland China Bred-Sow Sale
FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1904
At Leavenworth, Kans.**

**65 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.**

We promise you square treatment and a line of stuff that for size, quality, finish and blood cannot be surpassed, east or west.

Send bids to auctioneers, or H. A. Heath, in care of John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kans.

Auctioneers: J. W. SPARKS, JAS. H. HARSHBARGER, JOHN DAUM.

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.

Please ask **H. M. KIRKPATRICK, Mgr., Wolcott, Kans.** for Catalogue.

**HEREFORD
BREEDERS**



**FIFTH ANNUAL
COMBINATION SALE**

At Fine Stock Sale Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo.,

Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 23-24, 1904

110-HEREFORDS-110

CONTRIBUTORS:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Jones Bros., Comiskey, Kans. | 18 |
| Dr. Jas. E. Logan, Kansas City, Mo. | 15 |
| Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo. | 30 |
| Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kans. | 25 |
| Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans. | 2 |
| W. B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo. | 7 |
| Steward & Hutcheon, Bolckow, Mo. | 8 |
| J. W. Wampler & Son, Brazilton, Kans. | 2 |
| Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans. | 2 |

For Catalogue Apply to

**Gudgell & Simpson,
Independence, Mo.**



GREAT STOCK SALE!

24th Semi-Annual Stock Sale at

**LIMESTONE VALLEY
FARM**

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

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

L. M. MONSEES & SONS,

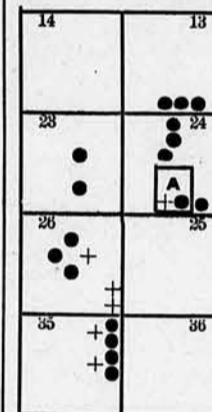
Smithton, Pettis Co., Mo.

**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!



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A Record of Superiority Never Approached.

At the International Live Stock Exposition 1903, one of our 2,200 pound stallions won first prize and championship. One of our sensational acting Coach stallions won first prize and championship. Four Percherons won first in collection. Our stallions entered into competition ten times and five times won first prize; none of our competitors in all these contests won more than one first prize.

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At the Show of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France held at Nogent-le-Rotrou, June 1903, our stallions won every first prize, over forty prizes in all. Two groups were made up of our exhibit on which we won first and second.

At the American Royal, 1903, our Percheron stallions won every first prize. One of our Percherons won championship. Five of our Percheron won first as best collection. Our French Coach stallions were equally successful, winning every first prize.

At the Iowa State Fair our Percheron stallions won three first prizes and first in collections.

At the Minnesota State Fair our French Coach stallions won every possible first prize and grand sweepstakes. At the Ohio State Fair our stallions won fourteen first prizes out of a possible fifteen.

At the Indiana State Fair our Percherons won three first prizes. Our French Coaches won every possible prize.

At the Kansas State Fair our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every first prize, including grand sweepstakes. Our last importation and the fourth for us in 1903, arrived in Columbus, Tuesday, Dec. 3. During the year we have imported from France four times as many Percheron and French Coach stallions as have been brought over by any body else. Ours are the very best, we import more of them, sell more of them and therefore can furnish our customers a better horse for the money than can be bought elsewhere.

If your neighborhood is in need of a good stallion, let us hear from you.

McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,

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IAMS' HORSES

Well, well! Cheer up! Get Busy—Iams' peaches and cream are ripe. They were sensational "show horses" at the Nebraska State Fair. (He had a snap.) Had a whole barn full of prize-winners there. Iams won first on four-year-old Percheron in class of thirty-two (an easy victory). Also championship sweepstakes Percheron stallion over all, and many more prizes. All the principal prizes in Percherons, Belgians, and Coaches. Iams kept his great 5100-lb. show pair and the best stallion in every class out of the Nebraska show-yard and were not shown for prizes. None of the special train of 100 stallions received August 23, 1903, were shown at Nebraska State Fair, and among these he had the first and second prize four-year-old Percheron at largest French horse show at Chartres, and many Percheron winners at leading "horse shows," as well as winners at leading "horse shows" of Belgium and Germany. At Iams'

SWEEPSTAKES STUD

Visitors thronged his barn at Nebraska State Fair and said: Hello Tom! Say, Iams has the best horse show I ever saw. Yes; see those four 2000-lb. two-year olds. Iams is a hot advertiser, but he has horses better than he advertises. Hello Mr. I'm Zeke. Say, this is the best string of stallions I ever saw; they are sure peaches and cream. See those six 2200-lb. three-year-olds—all alike, too. They are all wool and a yard wide, the "wide-as-a-wagon" sort.

"Mother, this is Iams' great show of horses. His horses are all black and big ton fellows. He always has the best. Samantha, here is Iams' show herd. Everybody wants to see his horses. We came from California to see Iams' 5100-lb. pair of stallions. That's them. They are the greatest pair in the U. S. Yes, and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Hello Louie, here is Iams' 2400-lb. sweepstakes Percheron stallion over all. "Doc!" I don't wonder at his competitors wanting this horse barred out of the show-ring. He is a sure winner anywhere. Kitty, see those fine coaches of Iams'. George, dear, they are lovely; they can look into the second story window. Yes, Kitty, Iams has more registered draft and coach stallions than any man in the U. S., and all good ones. George, dear, buy your next stallion of Iams. His horses are much better than the one you paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for, and Iams only asks \$1,000 and \$1,500 for "toppers." Iams has

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We won all first and sweepstakes on Shires and first and sweepstakes on Belgians at the last Nebraska State Fair. We were also big winners on Percherons in the 3-year-old and 4-year-old classes. All we ask is that we have the chance to show you our horses and quote you our prices before you buy. Our horses are thoroughly acclimated and not hog fat. Our guarantee the best and most liberal given. We will take your note at 6 per cent interest on 1 and 2 years' time, so that your horse has a chance to prove himself before you pay for him. If we don't show you the best horses at the least money on the most liberal terms, we will pay your railroad fare for coming to see us. Long distance phone No. 840. Call us up at our expense. Office in Lincoln hotel. Barn at 9th and R street.

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Our recent importation is doing elegant; gaining some flesh and becoming acclimated to this Western country. We can show the largest number of stallions of any concern in all the West, consisting of Percherons, English Shires, Belgians, German Coaches, etc.; over fifty to select from and all grand individuals. We are quoting low prices with the best of guarantees.

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HEFNER HAS

10 Shire and Hackney Horses



On hand of last year's importation which he will sell on the following terms

One-half cash or bankable paper due in one year, with interest. Other half due when horse has earned it. You settle for one-half the horse only; the other half must run until the horse earns it. Just the terms you want. I mean to dispose of these horses at once to make room for October importation and I know the wide-awake buyers will be promptly on hand, as these horses are sure to suit. They are heavy-boned, massive, shapely horses, with two good ends and a good middle. Best of feet and action. These are 1,800- to 1,850-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 \$8,000 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 fall to please you and give the most satisfactory results; hence these unheard of terms. Write for information. Do so immediately, as these horses will soon go on these terms and prices.

O. O. HEFNER, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

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A COMBINATION SALE WILL BE HELD BY

The Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt AT CALDWELL, KAS., THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 3 AND 4, 1904.

There will be sold at this Sale about 50 head each of Pure Bred Herefords and Shorthorns, 6 Galloways, 3 Percheron Stallions, about 20 Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey Hogs, consigned by the following-named Kansas and Oklahoma Breeders:

HEREFORDS: J. H. Howe & Sons, Emporia, Kans.; Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans.; M. D. York & Son, Caldwell, Kans.; Wm. Knox, South Haven, Kans.; A. J. Miller, Wakita, Okla.; John Voss, Renfrow, Okla.; Jacob Rarick, Corbin, Kans.; P. D. Van Cleave, Hunnewell, Kans.; J. W. Reser, Renfrow, Okla.; Burford D. Miller, Wakita, Okla.; L. F. Johnson & Son, Geuda Springs, Kans.; G. L. Rinehart, Hunnewell, Kans.; B. F. Rarick, Jefferson, Okla.

GALLOWAYS: S. M. Croft & Sons, Bluff City, Kans.

PERCHERONS: C. Spohr, Rome, Kans.; Edward Slater, Jefferson, Okla.

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POLAND-CHINA HOGS: J. R. Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS: C. R. Hastings, Milan, Kans.

The Herefords and Galloways will be sold Thursday, the 3d; the Shorthorns, Percherons, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys, Friday, the 4th.
TERMS OF SALE—Six months' time will be given, without interest, on approved security. Five per cent discount for cash.
REDUCED RATES ON ALL THE RAILROADS. For catalogues and other information, address

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Combination Sale of Poland-Chinas

A. B. DILLE & SON, EDGERTON, KANSAS, will sell at

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., FEBRUARY 23, 24 AND 25, 1904

In Connection With the Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' Show and Sale

45 Head—Cholcely-Bred Poland-Chinas—45 Head

The offering will consist of young boars and gilts of royal breeding, including several by Mischief Maker and Proud Perfection and out of Perfect Sunshine dams. They are large and growthy, of perfect Poland-China type, and are not excelled in breeding anywhere. Mischief Maker is regarded as the greatest Poland-China boar living. Write for catalogue, and be sure to be present or send your bid to A. B. DILLE & SON, Edgerton, Kans.; COLONEL R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo., or Oklahoma City, O. T., or I. D. GRAHAM, of the Kansas Farmer.

Public Sale of Cattle and Horses

AT BARTLETT RANCH, ST. MARYS, KAS., TUESDAY, FEB. 23

25 HIGH-GRADE PERCHERON MARES

three-quarters and seven-eighths pure-bred, all bred to Imp. Davaust 15744, purchased of M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; also 40 head 4-year-old mares and geldings, broke to harness, 10 of which are by a Cleveland Bay stallion from big Morgan mares.

150 HEAD OF CATTLE

consisting of 30 head registered Galloway cows raised by Mr. Lowe, Kansas City, and H. H. Harris, Marshall, Mo., all bred to registered Galloway bull, "Real McKay" 11500 of Brookside Farm Co., Ind. 10 registered Galloway 2-year-old heifers. 20 white face and Shorthorn cows, grades bred to "Prince Keep On" 102045 of C. A. Stannard's celebrated Emporia herd. 30 high grade Galloway cows, bred to registered bull, "Dodo" 15523, raised by H. H. Harris, of Marshall, Mo. 5 registered bulls. 50 calves or yearlings, raised from the above described cattle.

Free conveyance to farm to parties from a distance. Write for full particulars to

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We will sell on **MONDAY, FEB. 29,**
AT CLEAR SPRING STOCK FARM, TAMPA, KAS.

9 Head of Horses, 1 Registered Percheron, 100 High-Grade Galloway Cattle; 50 Choice Calves, all vaccinated; 40 Cows and Steers, 3 Registered Galloway Bulls, all extra good ones and ready for service; 6 registered Hereford Bulls, all Choice Individuals—one Imported.

Also 31 Registered Berkshire Brood Sows and 4 Boars, all Choicely Bred of Imported and Home-Bred Dams. Write today to **WILL H. RHODES, TAMPA, KAS.,** for a Swine Catalogue.

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The entire herd of Hereford Cattle, owned by Funkhouser & Ackley, Wellsville, Kans., consisting of

**42 Cows and Heifers
7 Bulls and 10 Calves**

Will be sold at Public Sale at
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Sale commences at 1 o'clock p. m.

For Catalogue address either

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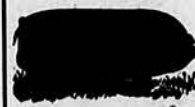
COMBINATION SALE



**Shorthorn Cattle,
Duroc-Jersey Sows**

—AT—
Salina, Kans., March 24, 1904.

Sale called at 10 a. m.



The Shorthorn offering consists of 18 Cows and Heifers and 19 Bulls from 2 years down to 6 months. The Duroc-Jersey offering includes 11 bred Gilts and 3 Boars. A pedigree with each. Sale will be held under cover if necessary.

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SENT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL!

Always by mail . . . Postpaid

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader who writes us, mentioning this paper, a full sized One Dollar package of VITAE-ORE, by mail, postpaid sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs or dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand we ask our pay only when it has done you good and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vitae-Ore is a natural hard, adamant, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Affections, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Vitae-Ore has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

VITAE-ORE will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. If the medicine does not benefit you, write us so and there is no harm done. We want no one's money when Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer. One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just what we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper so that we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

You Are to Be the Judge!

DON'T EXPERIMENT!

Some experiments are necessary for the advancement of civilization; and although frequently lives are lost and much damage done, the ultimate results and benefits are the cause of much good to humanity. Others result in loss of life from no apparent cause other than the obstinacy of the experimenter, who will not heed the advice of friends, and refuses to see that his experiment is impossible or impracticable for the results aimed at or intended.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER-FAILING CURE FOR

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|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Rheumatism | Nervous Prostration and Anaemia |
| Lumbago | Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles |
| Bright's Disease | Catarrh of any Part |
| Diabetes | Female Complaints |
| La Grippe | Stomach and |
| Blood Poisoning | Sores and Ulcers |
| Dropsy | Malarial Fevers |
| Sores and Ulcers | General Debility |

CURED OF SYSTEMATIC CATARRH

E. B. W. Coleman, of Beecher City, Ill., Tells the Public of His Cure.

Every Organ Was Affected—Doctored for Three Years with No Benefit—Grew Worse from Day to Day—Better After One Week's Use of Vitae-Ore and is Now Cured.

BEECHER CITY, ILL. To the public in general I wish to say that I cannot praise Vitae-Ore enough, as I am positive that this remedy saved my life when all other medicines and doctors failed. For the last three years I have been a great sufferer from Systematic Catarrh, so badly that it affected every organ within me and every one was expecting me to die. I had given up all hopes of ever seeing the spring time come again. Though I had two of the best doctors here attending me I grew steadily worse.

I was confined to the house and to my bed during all of last winter and during the month of February gave up all hope, as did my friends and relatives. Through the generosity of Mr. Theo. Noel, I began the use of Vitae-Ore on the first of March and began to improve immediately during the first week. As soon as I got it I dismissed the doctors, as I thought I had to die anyhow, not having much faith or hope for a cure. In a week's time I was out of bed and around the house, and steadily improved from day to day. The enclosed picture was taken the first of May, but two months after I began the use of V-O.

I consider it a God-send to poor afflicted people if they will only give it a fair trial and test its merits and have done myself and young son out and put up 800 stocks of corn during the fall, besides doing lots of hard work, and I am the same man that thought the spring of the year would find me in my grave. You can proclaim with me that it is the best remedy on earth for the afflicted, and I will be glad to tell all what Vitae-Ore has done for me.

E. B. W. COLEMAN.

OWES HIS LIFE TO VITAE-ORE.

Suffered for Years with Kidney, Heart, Stomach and Rheumatic Troubles—Made a Well Man Again by Vitae-Ore.

COVINA, CAL.—I owe to Vitae-Ore that I am alive to-day. For eight years I have suffered from kidney trouble, called by different names according to the whim of the doctor treating me, and I can honestly say that I never knew a well day. I became so bloated and fat that it was burdensome to me to make any exertion and a continual pain about my heart never left me. It was impossible for me to lie on my left side and sometimes I could not lie down at all. In addition to this I was tortured with Rheumatic pains, and even my Digestive Organs were diseased, acute attacks of cramps and neuralgic pains of the stomach being so severe as to threaten death.

Four years ago I was attacked with typhoid fever and two doctors attended me. They broke the fever and treated me for other troubles, but I became weaker and weaker and every one thought me past recovery. My sister would not give up hope, but persuaded me to try Vitae-Ore. She and my wife said if I would swallow a few doses I would find myself improved; if I did not they would cease urging me. I began taking it, and the result which they predicted came about. I began to improve at once and became in the course of a few weeks a well man and have continued so ever since. I am able to do the hardest kind of manual labor. My heart never gives me any uneasiness, and my cramps, pains and fat are things of the past.

I could write as much more about the wonderful cure it effected, used as a gargle and swab in a case of Virulent Diphtheria. The case was our only child and he is alive and well, while many others died who were treated by doctors. I cannot sufficiently praise Vitae-Ore, and only wish I could reach all sufferers with a message of health and happiness.

A. T. SIGSTAD.

As all experiments are dangerous, so it is a dangerous thing to experiment with worthless patent medicines and nostrums of the kind that spring up in the night, and "none known from whence they came" or what their origin. It is seeking after an impossible result to look for health in a bottle of alcohol and sarsaparilla, or a package of senna and straw; and such experiments are often disastrous to the experimenter.

Vitae-Ore, Nature's Remedy, is not an experiment, and the sick and suffering person who seeks its aid is not experimenting. It has stood the test of the American public, a critical judge, for a generation of time, and is growing in popularity and selling more rapidly from year to year, and has fully substantiated our claim to being the best thing in, on or out of the earth for afflicted people. Beware of experiments in medicine, and when you need a remedy let the experience of others be your guide. If you have been using other treatments without the results that were promised and that you anticipated, THROW THEM AWAY and begin with this natural healing and curing ORE. It will NOT FAIL YOU.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. Address

THEO. NOEL COMPANY,

Dept. A. F.,
Vitae Ore Building,

Chicago, Ill.