

# KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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E. B. COWGILL.....President  
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It is all right for the farmer to try other farm papers, but no farmer in the State can afford to be without the KANSAS FARMER.

Senate Bill 280, introduced by Senator Benedict, is the State Fair measure which has been championed so long by the various State industrial associations, notably the breeders, dairy, and horticultural societies. Pro-

ple interested in the State fair measure should write their Representatives to be sure and support this bill.

Prof. J. G. Haney, who developed the Hays Branch of the Kansas Experiment Station, was allowed to escape from Kansas service. He was immediately captured by the Iowa State College and Experiment Station. He will devote his energies to the farm crops division of the station work, and has now in charge the college classes in cereal-judging and germination trials. Haney will make a record which will make this State proud to claim him as "formerly of Kansas."

Thirty-two pages this week do not accommodate the proceedings in full of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association. There are other special live-stock articles, which we had intended to cover in this issue. The discussions on the various papers were interesting and practical. These, together with a number of goods things, must be left over for later issues of the KANSAS FARMER. It is quite likely that the State will publish a special edition of the proceedings which will give the discussions in full, in which case our readers who wish to preserve the records can secure them later.

The labor and ingenuity expended in the efforts to defraud would, in most cases, bring larger rewards if directed in honest ways. Nevertheless, there are some people—perhaps relatively few—who prefer the barren and ultimately ruinous results of fraud to the sure returns for honesty. Just now, Congress has a species of dishonesty to deal with. Certain vendors of jewelry have been in the habit of stamping their good "U. S. assay." There is no law against this use of the good name of the Government even to cover the basest fraud, and the unscrupulous have resorted to this method and sold for solid gold many articles of which the chief part of the weight consisted of lead. A bill has now been favorably reported which, if enacted into law, will make this fraud impossible. It is legislation in the right direction. It is House Bill 15,578. Kansas' representation in Congress is in favor of honesty and will doubtless support the measure.

### WHAT DO WE SEE IN RUSSIA?

The telegraph brought news of bloody work in the Russian Capital last Sunday. The immediate occasion of the disturbance was a strike of workmen in the various industries of St. Petersburg. These strikers sought to present their grievances to the Czar. They were met by troops and were fired upon. Considerable numbers were killed and others wounded. Preparations for similar disturbances are reported from Moscow, and various mutterings of discontent come from diverse portions of the Empire. This statement probably conveys an incomplete idea of the situation. Russia is an absolute government whose policy is repressive. There are powerful secret agencies for the detection

and punishment of all reactionary tendencies. On the other hand, there are well-organized and wide-spread secret organizations among the people for the furtherance of ideas which, in the view of the Government, are revolutionary. The universities have long been the propagating centers of these ideas. The middle classes generally are in sympathy with the proposed reforms, but the peasantry are believed to be too completely subdued to know or care much about proposed betterments in their conditions.

The strike against the eleven-hour work day and for better wages presented the opportunity for the reformers to champion the cause of those who believed their case hopeless, and thus, to annex, perhaps, great numbers to the ranks of the reformers—or revolutionists, maybe.

The secret societies are ably directed and possess resources which make them formidable. They have active sympathizers in all Europe and in the United States.

If the leaders of the secret orders deem the present the opportune time to persist in their demands for reform even to the extent of revolution, the scenes of the last few days may be but the opening of events of importance to all the world in first paralyzing the offensive arm of Russia, and second in bringing that great country in line with modern progress. But these events are momentous in Russia as possibly portending a great civil war and the establishment of constitutional government for a people sadly oppressed.

If the reform leaders decide to use the present incident as merely a means of consolidating their forces for future occasions, this course may avert, for a time at least, the spectacle of great carnage, and may even result in the successful use of negotiation instead of force in bringing about much-desired reforms. But, sooner or later, the reforms must come.

### PROPOSED RAILROAD LAW FOR KANSAS.

A bill by Representative Geo. Plumb, of Lyon County, has been introduced in the Legislature entitled, "An Act concerning railroads and other common carriers and repealing chapter 286 of the Session Laws of 1901, chapter 391 of the Session Laws of 1903, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act."

This bill is nearly a reproduction of the Texas law. The Texas law has been held good in the courts.

The essential features of the proposed law are contained in section 10. The bill contains 80 sections, however, all of which are important in providing for every feature of the rate question.

Section 10 reads: The power and authority is hereby vested in the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Kansas, and it is hereby made its duty, to adopt all necessary rates, charges, and regulations to govern and regulate railroad freight and passenger tariffs, the power to correct abuses

and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and to enforce the same by having the penalties inflicted as by this act prescribed through proper courts having jurisdiction."

Suitable penalties are provided for failure to comply with the provisions of the act.

Section 48 makes it the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to see that its orders and the provisions of this act are enforced and obeyed and directs as to methods to be pursued in enforcing their findings.

The essence of the proposed legislation is that it takes the rate-making power away from the railroad—one of the interested parties to the transportation contract—and places it, not in the hands of the other party to the contract, but in the hands of the State through the instrumentality of an impartial board to be elected just as our Governors, and others State officers, our Supreme Court judges, etc., are elected. Such an arrangement should be eminently satisfactory both to the railroads and their patrons.

### A STATE FAIR FOR KANSAS.

One of the most important bills that will be brought before the Legislature, during the present session, is the one for the establishment and maintenance of a State fair for Kansas, to be held under the management of the State Board of Agriculture. Kansas is one of the most progressive States in the Union in most respects but has been slow to recognize the fact that her material prosperity is dependent on her life-stock and agricultural interests. These interests alone represent more of wealth-producing power than all other interests in the State, and yet they have received less recognition at the hands of the law-making power than many of minor importance.

A State Fair is an educational institution where both breeders and farmers may study results obtained and learn of methods used by others for their own advantage. The object lessons offered by the exhibits in a State fair are great incentives to better efforts on the part of breeders and farmers of experience and are doubly so to the young man who is inclined to engage in agricultural pursuits.

The experience of our breeders and farmers who were exhibitors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition during the past summer, serves but to emphasize the need of a State fair at home where exhibitors may meet in the show-ring and try their strength and thereby determine whether they are able to compete in the greater show-rings of other State fairs, the American Royal, or the International Live-Stock Exposition. At the World's Fair, Kansas exhibitors showed excellent animals in several breeds which did not receive recognition at the hands of the judges because, owing to the lack of experience of their owners,

they had not been properly fitted. Competent judges will not tie ribbons on beef-bred animals that do not show beef-producing qualities, nor on swine that do not show what they can do in the way of producing pork.

Kansas has as good pure-bred live stock as any State. She also has as attractive agricultural products; but in order to win her place among her sister States, it is necessary that she be able to show these to the world in the open competitions of the great shows. No breeder of pure-bred animals would feel justified in shipping a herd for competition at Hamline, Chicago, or even Kansas City, unless his past experience should teach him that his animals were in such condition as to warrant the hope that they would win a place in the prize-rings of these great shows.

Kansas needs a home battle ground, where the breeders and others may test their strength before entering into competition in other and greater shows. Under present conditions, Kansas breeders are entirely shut off from this privilege as the county and district fairs now held do not attract animals in sufficient numbers to make the competition keen enough to develop the full strength or weakness of the herds shown.

Aside from all these considerations, the immense value of a well-conducted State fair as an educator is but partially appreciated by the people of Kansas. A State fair should not be a money-making affair only, though it could not be called a success unless it made money. The appropriation asked of the Legislature for the establishment of a State fair should be considered in the light of an investment which will bring its returns first, in the education of her citizens along agricultural and live-stock lines, and second, in enough cash returns to maintain itself throughout the years which follow.

Above all, the State fair must be clean. There must be no "book-making," no betting on races, no bootlegging, no indecent side-shows and no grafters. Farmers will patronize a clean show when they will not patronize an "agricultural horse-trot." There is of course no desire to shut out the races, any more than to shut out the exhibit of draft or other horses. But with the hope and expectation that the Kansas State Fair, when established, will be a clean one and worthy in every way of the great State which it is intended to illustrate and advertise, the bill now pending before the Legislature has been drawn so as to place the management of the fair and the responsibility for its quality in the hands of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

#### FARMERS' WEEK IN TOPEKA.

The week ending January 14, 1905, saw a great gathering of farmers and stock-breeders at Topeka. Under the provisions of law the State Board of Agriculture has its meeting fixed for this week, and custom has fixed the same time for the meetings of other bodies with allied interests. The Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association occupied the first part of the week with the sessions of its fifteenth annual meeting. This is by far the largest and most influential organization of its kind in the United States. It now numbers nearly one thousand members. A classification of this membership by breeds shows as follows: Cattle-breeders: Aberdeen-Angus 34, Galloways 19, Holstein-Friesians 8, Herefords 124, Jerseys 8, Polled Durhams 10, Red Polled 25, Shorthorns 241, Brown Swiss 1, "Marriage Muleys" 1, total 471.

Swine-breeders: Berkshires 36, Chester Whites 13, Duroc-Jerseys 81, Poland-Chinas 251, Tamworths 1, Yorkshires 3, total 385.

Horse-breeders: Cleveland Bays 2, Clydesdales 3, French Coach 5, Draft 4, Oldenburg 1, Percheron 32, Saddle 12, Standard-bred 36, Jacks and Jennets 7, total 102.

Sheep-breeders: Merinos 5, Oxford Downs 1, Ramboulllets 3, Shropshires 18, Angora goats 11, total 38.

Poultry of various breeds 45; dogs of different breeds 8; auctioneers 10;

feeders 14; improved stock 27; National Pedigree Associations 9; county and district breeders' associations 3; various allied interests 33; grand total 1,145. Several of these, however, are breeders of more than one breed. This year, the Breeders' Association was hampered somewhat by reason of the fact that the inauguration of the newly elected Governor had been arranged to take place on the opening day of the session. The Legislature convened on the second day of the session of the breeders' meeting, and a cold wave enveloped the State in a heavy snowstorm during the entire week. In spite of these events, however, the attendance from the first was larger than usual and the members unite in pronouncing the program rendered the best one ever provided for this association in its fifteen years' existence. The secretary and assistant secretary received many compliments for the handsome souvenir program that they had gotten up and distributed free of expense to the members and their friends.

There is a growing interest in this great association and the enrollment of new members is larger than ever before. The meetings of this association have come to be a sort of post-graduate school for the breeders and the quality of papers that were read at the last convention shows it to be of very high class. It was noted that the program was rendered entirely by Western men who live under the conditions found in Kansas and adjacent States, and whose experience in feeding and handling live stock is of value, each to the other. In such a meeting, each member gives what is greatly of value to his neighbor and yet loses nothing. In the exchange of ideas and experiences, each member is richer in the knowledge which is of direct value to him in the conduct of his business.

The program was so arranged this year that one entire session was devoted to each of the following subjects: Dairying, feeding problems, horses, beef cattle, and swine. Other papers on poultry-raising, seed-breeding and corn-judging, sheep-raising, good roads, etc., were also presented by men thoroughly capable of handling these subjects. The program for the swine session was furnished by the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association, and a part of the program for the dairy session was furnished by the Kansas division of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, two associations auxiliary to the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

Following the meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association was held the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, which was conceded to be one of the best that has been held in its long history. Unlike the meeting of the Improved Stock Breeders, its program was made up largely by men of note from outside the State, and we venture the assertion that all those who attended this meeting felt amply repaid for the time and expense involved. One of these meetings supplemented and rounded out the other into a full week of valuable instruction that would make the wide-awake and up-to-date farmer and breeder who failed to attend feel himself unfortunate. We are glad to be able to reproduce these meetings so far as printers' ink can do it, by publishing the papers that were read by the various authors and the resolutions adopted by the several bodies.

Other meetings of importance were also held during the week. Among these was the Shawnee Breeders' Association, which affected its reorganization by the election of officers, and completing preparations for the entertainment of members of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture in giving them a banquet at the Throop Hotel which was the social event of the year.

The Kansas Bee-Keepers' Association held its second annual meeting during Tuesday and Wednesday; the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association held its second annual session on Tuesday; the Kansas Division of the

Red Polled Cattle Club held its second annual session on Wednesday afternoon; the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association held its fifteenth annual meeting on Wednesday evening, and the Kansas State Poultry Association held its sixteenth annual meeting on Thursday and its show throughout the week. The officers elected for these various associations were as follows:

Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association—President, Hon. Thos. M. Potter, Peabody; vice-president, A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Heath, Topeka; assistant-secretary, I. D. Graham, Topeka.

Kansas State Board of Agriculture—President, J. W. Robison, Eldorado; vice-president, A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson; treasurer, Edwin Snyder, Osaloosa.

Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association—President, C. F. Hutchinson, Bellaire; vice-presidents by breeds: Berkshires, Will H. Rhodes, Tampa; Poland-Chinas, W. L. Reid, Topeka; O. I. C., L. W. Alvey, Argentine; Duroc-Jerseys, Lee Marshall, Burden; Tamworths, C. W. Freelove, Clyde; secretary-treasurer, I. D. Graham, Topeka.

Kansas Bee-Keepers' Association—President, Dr. G. Bohrer, Lyons; secretary, O. A. Keene, Topeka.

Kansas State Poultry Association—President, Prof. L. L. Dyche, Lawrence; vice-president, Geo. H. Gillies, Topeka; secretary, Col. J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka; treasurer, Thos. Owen, Topeka.

Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association—President, Dr. Geo. C. Pritchard, Topeka; secretary, Dr. Hugh S. Maxwell, Salina.

For this issue of the KANSAS FARMER papers that were presented at the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association meetings and those presented at other meetings which have special value for stock-breeders, have been selected. Other papers will be found in succeeding issues.

#### STANDARD POLAND-CHINA ASSOCIATION.

An event of unusual importance to Poland-China breeders of Kansas is announced for St. Joseph, Mo., on Wednesday, February 8, at which time and place the Standard Poland-China Association will hold its annual meeting. While the meeting itself is not unusual, the holding of it at any place other than Maryville, Mo., is so. The officers and directors of the Standard Association were induced to make this change in the place for holding the annual meeting in order to better accommodate the large number of Poland-China breeders who reside in Kansas and Nebraska. It is earnestly hoped that the breeders will appreciate this and will be present in large numbers. Those members of the Standard Poland-China Association, who find it impossible to attend this meeting, should send their proxies to President C. F. Hutchinson, Bellaire, Kans., or M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, who will act for them. Mr. Hutchinson is president of the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association and Mr. Babcock is chairman of the committee. Suitable blanks for this purpose will be furnished by I. D. Graham, Topeka, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association, to all who ask for them and enclose stamp for return.

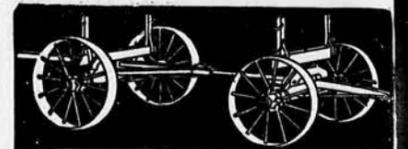
#### Takes the Kansas Farmer to Town with Him.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Inclosed you will find pay for the KANSAS FARMER for one year, 1905. I am living in town now and want to know what the farmers are doing in the country. J. H. ELWELL.  
Douglas County.

#### Two-Row Cultivator.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I thought I would like to buy a two-row cultivator next summer, but I hesitate to buy it. Will those who have had experience with them please give me their opinion?  
Labette County. C. F. JACKSON.

St. Thomas doubted, but simultaneously he loved. Whence it follows that his case was all along hopeful.—Christina Rossetti



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Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an  
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Low wheels, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spoke united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money.  
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#### BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price of 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 receive the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar per year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

#### 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, will receive any one of the following publications as the old subscribers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vick's Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

#### Our Special Club List.

By special arrangement with publishers of leading magazines, dailies and other publications, we are able to offer KANSAS FARMER subscribers the most attractive club offers ever made by any publisher or subscription agency.

All combination offers include one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER. If more than one other publication is wanted subtract \$1 from the combination offer and the remainder will show the amount necessary to add for each additional paper wanted. If your subscription is already paid in advance, you can send the KANSAS FARMER to some other address. In taking advantage of our Special Club List it is not necessary that all papers should go to one address; they may be sent to any address you name.

If other periodicals are wanted that are not named here, write for what you want, as we have the lowest clubbing rates with all publications. Address all orders to Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

	DAILIES.	With Farmer 1 year.
Kansas City Star and Times, 1 year.....	\$3.00	\$5.20
Kansas City Journal, 1 year.....	3.00	5.60
Topeka Capital, 1 year.....	4.00	4.00
Topeka Journal, 1 year.....	3.00	3.75
Topeka Herald, 1 year.....	3.00	3.75
WEEKLIES.		
Western Horseman, 1 year.....	2.00	2.50
Breeders' Gazette, 1 year.....	2.00	2.00
Inter Ocean, 1 year.....	1.00	1.25
Globe-Democrat s. w., 1 year.....	1.00	1.60
Kansas City Journal, 1 year.....	1.25	1.15
Mail & Breeze, 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
Capital s. w., 1 year.....	1.00	1.50
MONTHLY MAGAZINES.		
Cosmopolitan, 1 year.....	1.00	1.65
McClure's, 1 year.....	1.00	1.80
Leslie's Magazine, 1 year.....	1.00	1.70
St. Nicholas, 1 year.....	1.00	2.60
American Boy, 1 year.....	1.00	1.60
Good Housekeeping, 1 year.....	1.00	1.40
Lippincott's, 1 year.....	1.00	2.50
Success, 1 year.....	1.00	1.75
Twentieth Century Home, 1 year.....	1.00	1.65
Metropolitan Magazine, 1 year.....	1.00	2.00
New England Magazine, 1 year.....	1.00	3.50
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, 1 year.....	1.00	1.25
Hoar's Dairyman, 1 year.....	1.00	1.70
Irrigation Age, 1 year.....	1.00	1.60
Western Fruit Grower, 1 year.....	.50	1.30
American Swineherd, 1 year.....	.50	1.30
Western Swine Breeder, 1 year.....	.50	1.35
Good Housekeeping, 1 year.....	1.00	1.75
The Outlook, 1 year.....	3.00	3.75

A farthing has been found in the stomach of a codfish at Eyemouth, England.

**KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

Papers read before the Fifteenth Annual Session, Topeka, Jan. 9-11, 1905

**President's Annual Address.**

DR. O. O. WOLF, OTTAWA.

The past year has been one in which results have been uncertain. The politician has been anxious for his party lest it should fail, and his graft be blighted. The banker, especially of the East, has been given much concern (he usually has) for the safety of his depositors. The weather-man has been puzzled to know whether a shower or a flood was needed, but has usually dealt it out in floods, until now when he is resting himself up that he may do well by us again the spring. Livestock values have depreciated to such a degree that it has become questionable whether the breeder that loses or saves his pigs and calves is fortunate.

How about the breeder of improved stock, what about him, what have been his opportunities and results? He, perhaps, has been no exception to the rule. He knew not where he would stand in this year of great events and uncertain prices. Yet, one thing he did know, to quote from Emerson that, "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." This is the incentive that inspires every true Kansan, and has encouraged him to go forward to victory. It is this spirit and way of doing things we believe, that has advertised Kansas better than any other State in the Union. Where is there another State that has had a John Brown? that has withstood the grasshoppers, the drouths, the floods? that has had the big corn crops? that has produced such wonderful wheat crops as Kansas? If I mistake not, no other State has ever produced one-seventh the entire wheat crop of the Union. No other State has ever produced a people's party of such power, a Fred Funston of such force, or a Mrs. Nation with a hatchet. True, we hear of George Washington and his hatchet, but they are not in it with Mrs. Nation. But this is past history; what of the present? All we have to do is to turn to the great St. Louis Exposition. There we see not only a Kansan officiating over the Live Stock Department, but Kansas furnishing many magnificent specimens of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, Angora goats, and poultry.

In comparison to the number of animals shown, no other State made such a brilliant record; and with the exception of Missouri, which had a \$100,000 live-stock appropriation, Kansas leads all the States. This unquestionably places her in the very front rank for fine stock. Few other States can boast of having won in the greatest live-stock show ever held, two gold medals, two silver medals, three diplomas, and in cash prizes \$5,338.00 in the World's Fair regular classification, and \$895.00 in special prizes, which with the Kansas fund, makes a total cash sum of \$16,233.00. This is not the only department in which we have made a creditable showing. In the Agricultural Department we did equally as well. At the Kansas City Royal and the Chicago International we held our own; and at the close of the season we find Kansas credited with the champion Percheron horse of America; with a gold medal pair of mares to use him on; with a bull fed on Kansas alfalfa standing at the head of his breed at the International; with a herd of Poland-China swine that carried off the bulk of first prizes as well as the premier championship for herd and grand championship for best male and best female; with a cow that demonstrated to the world that the dual-purpose cow is a reality in Kansas, with a horse that has set the world's pace at 1:56 and is thankful of course that he can trace his ancestry back to Kansas. And last but not least

should be mentioned the corn-judging team from Kansas that won the Cook Trophy, valued at \$1,500.

We, as a breeders' organization, and as a State, should feel proud of such a record, and should appreciate the effort that has been necessary on the part of every participant. On the other hand, the breeder should not ignore what has been done by the Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and the State. No other State has so large or effectual an association. Your World's Fair Committee and all others in positions of trust seem to take great interest in the discharge of their duties. Your secretary and assistant secretary deserve special praise for the masterly way in which they looked after the comfort of the exhibitors, and the dispatch with which the plans of the committee were carried out. Few fully realize the amount of work actually done, hence, do not appreciate it, or the influence our organization is exerting. Yet with all our influence and power there are many things we have been unable to accomplish.

One of the things we have been looking forward to for years is a State fair. Up to the present time our efforts have been futile, partially because we have not been united. We have been wrangling too much among ourselves as to the place. This year let us lay aside any personal or local interest we may have, and go in for the good of the State. I have faith and confidence in our Legislative body, to believe that when we become united and decide what we want and where we want it, that they will give it to us, since we have demonstrated our ability and the quality of our goods and skill. Some possibly, previous to the World's Fair, have questioned the advisability of such an undertaking, but since they see how readily Kansas exhibitors enter into such contests when given a little encouragement, surely their doubts will be removed. The advantages to the State are many, but none are more marked than its educational effect. Such exhibits are a mighty power and their application is one of the most notable features of modern agricultural education.

Our Agricultural College is doing a grand work, but seems to be neglecting the livestock department as evidenced by their audacity and gall (as expressed by a member) in asking for a \$200,000 appropriation without reference to this department. Our State Board of Agriculture with its worthy secretary, F. D. Coburn, is without a parallel, and our State fair will be one of the best places on earth for comparing the fruits of our labors, for advertising our State, for the exchange of thought, for forming correct ideas as to type and breed, and for receiving inspiration for the succeeding year's work. This we need and must have to put us on an equality with our sister States. It is about the only thing in which we fall short or are outstripped. Let us make a supreme and united effort on the Legislative body and they can and will not refuse a thing of such vast importance to the State.

Agricultural education is a thing most needed in an agricultural State and nothing should be left undone to further it. Its introduction into our public schools might be of advantage. At least it is a question worthy of our consideration. It would help interest the young in such pursuits and bring them to a realization of the fact that as much system and brain are required to succeed in such undertakings as in any other. If nothing more, the Stock Breeders' Annual could be placed in the hands of many if not all farmers, if only we could secure some financial aid from the State. I should like to have the importance of such an appropriation for this purpose urged

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GOMBALTS CAUSTIC BALSAM IS EXCELLENT.

Having read an advertisement in Wisconsin Agriculturalist about your Gombault's Caustic Balsam, I have tried some of it and think it excellent.—J. M. Woradzovsky, Big Flats, Wis.

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upon the Legislature. We feel that this is a just claim, one that would not be burdensome and that would be of incalculable value from an educational standpoint.

The past year we have been dealt with magnanimously by our secretary of Agriculture who included a list of our membership in his World's Fair Souvenir, and by the State in its appropriation. We hope it will not forget us this year.

Another matter needing attention is the apparent indifference of the railroad companies to our interests. Often in shipping they do not move more than ten or twelve miles an hour, thus causing a very heavy loss to farmers who handle stock. It is not unusual to side-track live stock for an hour or more in order that other trains may be met and passed, which we think is an unnecessary delay. This, as well as the freight and passenger rate, should be looked into and a reasonable number of miles required per hour in addition to suitable accommodations at depots for weighing and switching stock as well as a different rate for breeding stock, and quarantine against shipping diseased animals from other States and from localities within the State. However, with our new railroad commissioner we feel sure that all that is possible will be done in this matter—at least, if our friend Robison has his way.

There is still another matter—that of sanitation—I should like to call attention to, but have some hesitancy in doing so lest I should be misjudged. At present when in need of a veterinarian the Sanitary Live Stock Commission have to call on Professor Barnes at Manhattan. Often it is difficult for him to get away, and delay is occasioned thereby as well as by distance. It occurs to me that better service could be had and at less expense by having a qualified man in each congressional district. I do not wish to be understood as criticizing the man who has been acting as veterinarian for the State nor the Sanitary Commission. So far as I know they are men of good judgment and integrity and have served us well.

The live stock of the State is in an unusually good condition with a few exceptions where the swine epidemic has caused considerable loss. Notwithstanding this, I believe that with a little different arrangement they might have done better and even this disease could have been wiped out. At least I should like to hear this matter discussed.

And now in closing permit me to enumerate some of the lessons learned from this year's experience that it might be well for us to remember:

That it pays to produce good livestock both for breeding purposes and the market.

That ill-bred, ill-fed animals cannot win against well-bred, well-fitted, well-groomed rivals.

That every exhibitor cannot win a prize at strong shows.

That as a rule the best animals usually win in the show-ring.

That judges are fallible but for the most part are conscientious and painstaking.

That too much fitting is as bad as not enough.

That there is no occasion for animosity between the friends of the different breeds.

That it does not pay to get ugly over a decision. There will be another day.

That it does not compliment a breeder's intelligence for him to resent honest criticism. It will do you good if looked at aright.

That no one section of country has a monopoly on the highest class of stock. Kansas has her share.

That the experiment stations and agricultural colleges can back up their theories with practical results.

That uniformity of type is the fundamental object or principle that should underlie feeding and breeding.

That it pays from an educational, social, and financial point of view to attend the fairs, live-stock exhibits and breeders' meetings.

May our association grow in power and effectiveness until every stockman in the State shall feel its influence and know that it stands for his best interest and that of the State; until our State fair

shall be made a success; until the distribution of the Stock Breeders' Annual become assured, and agricultural education be disseminated; until the railroad companies shall be compelled to recognize our rights; and until all contagious and infectious diseases shall be eliminated from our midst. Then we shall feel that we have at least reached the beginning of beginnings, and that our future permanency has become established.

#### Secretary's Annual Report.

H. A. HEATH, TOPEKA.

It has been an eventful year for the members of our association. Its affairs are in a flourishing condition, and much effective work has been accomplished during the past year. While the business of the breeder has not been all that he desired, there is no reason for discouragement.

We have lost few members by death or resignation during the year, and already the ranks have been filled with new members for 1905, in advance of this meeting, of about five for every one that we have lost.

Death has robbed us of a few of our prominent members, notably J. H. Churchill, the president of the State Board of Agriculture; H. W. Cheney, of North Topeka, so prominently identified with the swine-breeding interests; and O. F. Nelson, formerly of Hiawatha, but more recently of Butler County; and T. J. Porter, Mitchell County.

Of those resigning from the association, mainly on account of leaving the State or retiring from business, are the following: J. W. Babbit, Lewis Scott, G. F. Slason, Harry E. Gillett, John Crawford, J. S. McIntosh, E. A. Drumm, D. W. Linder, and C. S. Kelley.

I deem it highly appropriate for me to mention for the information of the association, some of the benefits which the member received for 1904, for the small annual fee of \$1. In the first place, those who attend the meeting know that they never make a better investment of their time and money than by being present at the meeting and participating in the proceedings, together with the personal intercourse with other breeders from different parts of the State. The acquaintances made and the valuable information secured is not to be estimated by dollars and cents. Besides we issue a bulletin of the stock for sale, or wanted by the membership, for their exclusive benefit. Following this is the issue of the Stock Breeders' Annual and Kansas Breeders' Directory, where each member's name, address and class of stock are alphabetically classified, first by names, second by counties, and third by the different breeds of stock represented.

During 1904, the members, actual breeders of improved stock, enjoyed an exceptional benefit by permission of the Louisiana Purchase Commission for Kansas, and by the courtesy of Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, who got out a souvenir for the Exposition, an edition of 150,000 copies, and in the chapter devoted to live stock, gave a classified list of improve live stock breeders who were members of this association, with an introduction by Secretary Coburn, who was chief of the live-stock department at the Louisiana Exposition.

The members for 1904 are classified as representing pure-bred stock as follows:

#### BREEDERS ENROLLED.

Cattle.—Aberdeen-Angus, 34; Galloways, 19; Holstein-Friesians, 8; Herefords, 124; Jerseys, 8; Polled Durhams, 10; Red Polled, 25; Shorthorns, 241; Brown Swiss, 1; Marriage Muleys, 1. Total, 471.

Swine.—Berkshires, 36; Chester Whites, 13; Duroc-Jerseys, 81; Poland-Chinas, 251; Tamworths, 1; Yorkshires, 3. Total, 385.

Horses.—Clydesdales, 3; Cleveland Bays, 2; French Coach, 5; Draft, 4; Oldenburg, 1; Percheron, 32; Saddle, 12; Standard-bred, 36. Total, 95.

Jacks and Jennets.—Jacks, 7.

Sheep.—Merinos, 5; Oxford-Downs,

1; Rambouilletts, 3; Shropshires, 18. Total, 27.

Angoras.—Angoras, 11.

Poultry.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, 22; Buff Cochins, 1; Ducks, 3; Langshans, 3; Light Brahmas, 2; Turkeys, 9; Wyandottes, 5. Total, 45.

Dogs.—Fox Hounds, 1; Fox Terriers, 2; Pomeranians, 1; Scotch Collies, 3; Scotch Terriers, 1. Total, 8.

Auctioneers, 10; Feeders, 14; Improved Stock, 27; National Pedigree Associations, 9; Miscellaneous, 33; County and District Breeders' Associations, 3. Grand total, 1,145.

Kansas still suffers too much under the bane of the scrub. This is true of any live-stock State, however, and we are glad to note that it is rapidly diminishing in Kansas. This State has already won a National reputation for its pure-bred stock, and numbers some of the fastest race horses, some champion draft-horses, prize-winners among cattle and swine and the heaviest fleece of wool that was ever taken from a sheep's back as a part of her record in this respect.

As a further indication of her advancement in this direction, it may be stated that at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which had as one of its most important features, the greatest live-stock show that was ever held on earth, Kansas won more prizes in proportion to the number of animals exhibited, than any other State or county. The State of Kansas showed for its total live-stock exhibit sixteen horses, twenty-two Shorthorns, twenty-four Herefords, fourteen Aberdeen-Angus, sixteen Holstein-Friesians, twenty-five Red Polls, thirty-two Poland-Chinas, four Duroc-Jerseys, eighteen Tamworths, and fourteen Angora goats. With this small number of animals of the different breeds, Kansas entered into competition with the world at the world's greatest show of live stock. Her breeders' who showed these animals, number among their winnings two gold medals, two silver medals, three bronze medals, two grand championships, four reserve championships, three diplomas, and a total of \$16,233 from Louisiana Purchase, breeders' associations, and State prize money. In addition to the winnings included in the statement just made, Kansas is entitled to credit in other ways. The Percheron stallion that won first prize in the aged stallion class and the reserve championship, was developed from colthood to maturity by Kansas alfalfa on a Kansas farm. The Clydesdale stallion that won first in the aged class, was bred and reared in Kansas. Kansas showed the best Tamworth boar in the aged ring and a majority of the prize-winning Chester Whites were of Kansas descent. The premier herd of Poland-Chinas at the World's Fair was bred and raised in Kansas and exhibited by Kansas breeders.

Since the close of the World's Fair, a Kansas Shorthorn bull, fresh from her alfalfa fields, was exhibited at the American Royal Show at Kansas City in competition with the world's champions of that breed, fresh from their victories at St. Louis. In this competition, this alfalfa-fed Kansas bull won third prize, and later topped the American Royal Shorthorn sale. His new owner took him home and began fitting him for the International Live-Stock Show at Chicago, where he was exhibited and carried off the grand championship of the breed.

Over 1,000 queries were sent out to representative live-stock men for which replies have been received, to the following questions:

"May we depend upon your being present at the annual meeting and banquet?"

"Give essential facts about live-stock conditions in your county."

"What local difficulties do you encounter in breeding and feeding improved live stock?"

"What special matter would you suggest for consideration at the annual meeting?"

"What needed legislation do you think this association should require of the incoming Legislature?"

The replies received to the above queries were numerous and forceful.

The reports as to the conditions of live stock throughout the State are remarkably good for all classes of stock. At present there are no diseases prevalent and only a limited loss of stock has occurred during the year and that confined to a few localities affected with swine epidemic.

Among the local difficulties encountered by stockmen, the most notable cited are scarcity of competent help, scrub stock, and the need of an awakened interest among the general farmers to properly appreciate and use pure-bred stock. It is quite evident that if any farmer owns a scrub male of any class of stock it is sure to be a breechy animal with an innate desire to roam over the entire township, and especially breaking into pastures where pure-bred animals are most numerous. In some localities the short corn crop has made feed rather expensive and burdensome to the stockmen. Large feeders complain that it is quite difficult to secure a sufficient number of improved stock to feed properly, owing to the fact that so many farmers are content to raise scrub animals.

The question of the most suitable clovers for hog pasture and the fact that many pastures in Central and Western Kansas are dried up in mid-summer, is a difficulty which stockmen are anxious to confer about at this meeting. There is also considerable complaint of the low prices for cattle and hogs which stockmen think is due to the growing encroachment of the beef-packing trust. They are unable otherwise to account for the excessive margin of live stock on foot and the dressed meats as it now exists.

Among the various things suggested for discussion at the annual meeting is how to establish an everyday market for pure-bred animals at Kansas City or some other central point, and how the general farmer may profitably dispose of registered males after using them for two or three years, without being compelled to send them to market for slaughter. Why renters are quitting live stock and confining their farm work to grain-raising and selling is a matter that a number think should be considered.

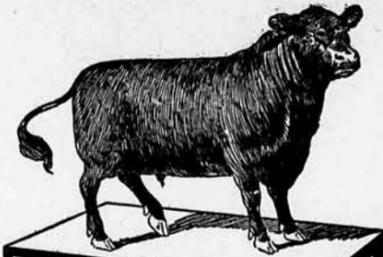
The question of perfect identification of pure-bred animals of different classes and the importance of breeders exercising greater care in representation of stock offered for sale by them, will be a matter that will receive special attention.

In recounting the local difficulties regarding live-stock husbandry in Kansas, the following from a representative and influential stockman of Morris County is to the point. It is: "Cattle all doing well. The worst difficulty in handling live stock for the market is the poor service of the railroads. Often in shipping they do not move more than ten or twelve miles an hour, thus causing a very heavy loss to farmers who handle such stock. We surely need some legislation along this line, compelling railroad companies to furnish better accommodations for shippers and requiring of them a reasonable number of miles per hour. It is not unusual to sidetrack live stock for an hour or more in order that other trains may be met and passed, which we think is wholly unnecessary delay. This matter should be looked after by the breeders' association."

In regard to needed legislation, it is significant to note that the stockmen are united and are making but few demands of the incoming Legislature but for these they are very much in earnest and will undoubtedly make their influence felt at this session of the Legislature.

Among the paramount questions which may be mentioned is the one providing a permanently located State fair with suitable buildings and equipment, which will not permit Kansas to further lag in this respect and be the only State in the West short of such a necessary and creditable institution.

A law to prevent pure-bred animals from being taxed out of existence is being generally demanded from all over the State. Also a quarantine law



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The best live stock book ever printed, full of practical, common-sense, helpful suggestions on the care, management and feeding of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, mink, dogs and poultry. Handsomely illustrated with more than 300 pictures of good stock farms and prize winning stock. Full account of the wonderful results from feeding

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Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 10 to 30 days.

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**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**

is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scarring. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for every horse owner to have. Write for it.

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for Butchering, Lifting Hay, Wagons, Boxes, Stretching Wire, etc. Does away with the labor of two or three men. Guaranteed not to cut the rope.

**Kemper-Paxton Mercantile Co.,**  
Kansas City, Mo.

**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. Keeseman, 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, Kansas.

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against shipping diseased hogs from other States and from localities within the State. In the matter of railroad legislation more suitable accommodation at the stations for weighing and switching is required, also cheaper freight and express rates on purebred animals and an enactment to require railroads to ship live stock at actual weight. The breeders believe that it would be wise and just to have half rates on breeding stock. Quite a number of stockmen suggest that a law should be passed to prevent packers from stealing cattle and hogs. Many also believe that in view of the disastrous results which ensue, that a law to make it a misdemeanor to use a scrub male would be advisable.

**FINANCIAL REPORT.**

Our only source of income is from membership fees. The total receipts for 1904 were \$507, of which amount \$181 was for arrears in dues.

The arrears for dues for 1904 still due the association are \$265; for dues previous to 1904, they are \$140, so that there is an amount due the association for arrears previous to 1905 of \$405.

The expenditures for the year, which includes the expenses of our fourteenth annual session, banquet, stationery, postage, clerical help, stenographer, preparation and distribution of two editions of the Stock Breeders' Annual in 1904 and the preparation of copy for the Kansas Souvenir Book and distribution of the same, and secretary's salary, as per itemized statement submitted for the approval of the executive committee, approximates \$700, about \$50 more than our expenses for 1903.

I wish to call special attention to the importance of every member properly filling out the membership blank for 1905, so that your secretary may have the necessary data for our proceedings and the World's Fair edition of the Annual and Breeders' Directory. Let us show to the world this year that Kansas does not lag, but leads in live-stock husbandry. Up to January 7 I have received an even 200 application blanks for membership for 1905, of which 25 are from new members. If this rate keeps up during January, we shall have over 1,000 recorded in our 1905 Annual and Directory. Every county in Kansas is now represented, but not all that are eligible are members of this organization, hence I urge every member to increase the number in his own county at once; furnish your secretary with the list and he will help you get them into our association.

**Sheep Breeding an Important Industry for Kansas.**

J. T. TREADWAY, LA HARPE.

The sheep comes near being a universal animal. It has been one of the leading domestic animals from the very beginning of the race. It is adapted to all climes and altitudes and supplies very many of the physical needs and luxuries of man.

The purpose of this paper is to show that sheep-breeding is one of the most important industries of Kansas and that it can with profit be greatly extended in the State. Every farm should have its quota.

That Kansas is adapted to the sheep industry is an established fact. Other States may be engaged more extensively in the industry, but there are no better wool-producing flocks in the country than are found in this State. The dryness of the soil, due to good drainage, the abundance of good water, the supply of nourishing grasses, these and many other conditions make Kansas a natural home for sheep. Flocks are particularly free from disease, more so than is the case with swine and other animals. Scab is scarcely known among sheep in this State.

For the average farmer and the poor man no industry will pay so great a profit as sheep. The comparatively small cost of feed and the large profit in wool and lambs places it in the front rank as a cheap investment for every farm. The industry is properly a branch of farming and no farm is complete without its quota of sheep

**BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE**



The Colored Lithograph we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, and is made from a photograph taken of Dan while he was going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the finest motion photographs ever taken and is as natural and life like as if you actually saw Dan coming down the track. It shows Dan flying through the air with every foot off of the ground.

It is Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size 24 by 34 inches. Free of Advertising.

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1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own?  
2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

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**AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TEST**  
HIGH RIVER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.** HIGH RIVER, ALTA, CANADA.

DEAR SIR:—I thank you for your letter of the 15th ult., and for all the trouble you have taken to bring "International Stock Food" to my notice. The merits of "International Stock Food" for horses in a poor condition were not unknown to me before your communication came to hand, but I had not given it close attention as a possible medicine for other animals in trouble. A recent trial of the food with a pen of pigs suffering from what I diagnosed as "Erysipelas Pleuro-Enteritis" certainly proved most successful. After losing two hogs within three days out of a pen of seven, I commenced feeding "International Stock Food" liberally to the remainder, all of which had refused to eat the ordinary food and were sick. On the fourth day a third hog died, but the remaining four rapidly recovered and are now well. I took the precaution to feed "International Stock Food" to all pigs on the farm and adjoining pens during this outbreak, and quite believe have saved myself from serious loss by adopting your remedy. I am, Dear Sirs,  
O. H. HANSON, Director.

We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials. We Will Pay You \$1000 If They Are Not the True Experience of Practical Feeders. Beware of Cheap and Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. "International Stock Food" is Fed Every Day to Our World Famous Stallions, Dan Patch 1:56, Directum 2:05½, Arlon 2:07½, Roy Wilkes 2:06½, and to Our One Hundred Brood Mares and Their Colts.



**DAN PATCH 1:56, CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE OF THE WORLD. VALUED AT \$150,000.**

They may be worked in with cattle in pasturage without difficulty. They will utilize feed which other stock will refuse. Of the 600 varieties of weeds that grow within the borders of the State, sheep are said to eat 576.

No industry can be made to prosper without proper care and attention. In this the sheep industry is no exception. And yet no extraordinary intelligence and energy are required. On general principles, the better the care the greater the profits.

A farm should be properly and satisfactorily fenced. This is no great matter in these days of cheap fencing material. Use woven wire. Avoid barbed wire. Then you will have your farm well fenced, not only for sheep but for all purposes.

Among the most important requisites for sheep are proper food, good water, and shelter from storms. The places of shelter need not be expensive. Don't overstock your farm. Many of the failures in sheep breeding have been due to this fault. Be sure to select clean, sound sheep as the foundation of your flock, whatever breed you may choose. Spring dipping is advisable as a preventive of disease. I have found the most critical time in the care of sheep to be the lambing season. Then as at no other time, eternal vigilance is the price of success. The early fall breeding will prove the most profitable, as early spring lambs command a premium in all markets. In fact it is possible to make the lamb crop pay the cost of the breeding flock each year.

**How to Interest Our Patrons in the Production of Milk at a Profit.**

HENRY VAN LEEUWEN, OTTAWA.

That this subject is one that is of vital importance to the manufacturer of butter and cheese, as well as to the producer of milk, goes without questioning, and it is one that cannot receive too much careful thought, study and attention.

We may be successful cheese-makers and butter-makers; but if the farmer is not producing his milk at a profit, we cannot very long have a successful and profitable cheese factory or creamery. Therefore, I say, we must study the profitable production of milk, and make a determined effort to interest our patrons in the subject. We must keep persistently at it; we must make the best of every opportunity that presents itself to keep this subject before our patrons. We know we will not, nor can we, very long handle any business at a loss, nor can we expect to hold a patron from year to year who is milking his cows at a loss.

I hear some say, "Let the farmer do as the manufacturer, the merchant, or the cheesemaker does under such circumstances; study and figure care-

fully, and locate the cause for such losses, and remove them and thus put the business on a paying basis." This requires a great deal of time, and sometimes an apparently unnecessary expense in the keeping of records and accounts with different departments; but it has proven to be a profitable expenditure, for thus the cause is located and removed. Yes, I will admit that the farmer should follow the same course, but you and I know that in so many cases—in so very many cases—this is not done, or even thought of. How to get them to take the same interest in their business that the successful business man takes in his business, is a difficult problem.

A great many of our farmers have milked cows for years, and have not figured very closely, nor thought a great deal about the question of profits, as prices have been very good, and even if not economical in every particular, the business has seemed to be profitable; but in the past year of lower prices I think we have all heard something of the unprofitable production of milk. The businessman and manufacturer keep abreast of the times, adopt the new and up-to-date methods and machinery, study the cost of production, and produce the finished product at a profit. This should be done by the farmer, but during the low prices of last summer I heard scores of farmers abuse the factory owners and declare they were going to quit the business. In nearly every case the factory-man was not to blame. He was paying all the milk was worth, and if properly produced and cared for, it would have, even at the low prices, shown a fair profit.

How should the patron who finds his dairy herd is unprofitable proceed?

1.—I am willing that he investigate the factory or creamery, and find out if prices and tests are what they should be. Of course the small plant may not be able to pay the prices that some of its large and well supported neighbors pay, but if he finds that he is going to be treated squarely and honestly it is then up to him to help get the quantity of milk, and thus cut down the cost of production. No matter on what basis the factory is run, we should co-operate together at all times. Our interests are mutual. Let us bear this in mind and talk it more to our patrons and get them to work with us, not only in increasing our milk supply, but when we find a patron who is producing a clean, sweet milk, and making a good profit, let us urge him to encourage others, pointing out to him the direct profit that he derives out of the increased run at our factory. Touch your patron's pocketbook in your talks with him as much as possible.

2.—Having satisfied himself that he is being treated squarely by the fac-

tory-man, his second step will be to find out if he is feeding such feeds and in such quantities as to make the production profitable. It is all right to condemn the factory-man first, but having found out that he is doing the fair thing, don't condemn the old cow before giving her a fair trial. Too many of us are always willing to find fault with others, to lay the blame on, and condemn others, and cannot see the faults and short-comings in ourselves. This is wrong in our dealings with our fellow man, but we are doubly wrong in condemning our poor, good, faithful old cow for she cannot defend herself. Let us look at ourselves carefully first, and see if we are not to blame, at least let us give the cow an honest, fair trial first.

How can we do this? you ask. Let us study the question of milk-production. We must if we would produce milk at a profit. I believe we have enough dollars invested in cows; I believe we are feeding enough dollars' worth of feed to our cows, but we do not give the question enough thought to find out if we are feeding the right kind of feed. We must study the composition of milk, and learn what kind of feed it takes to make it. A farmer wishes to make slop for his hogs, using 100 pounds skim-milk or whey, with 40 pound grain feeds, using ¼ bran, ¼ shorts, and ½ corn-chop. He runs out of shorts and knows he cannot make up any more of this slop. Now, the cow takes one water and grains we feed her and makes milk. She can no more make the milk without the necessary feed than can the farmer continue to make his desired slop for his hogs without the proportion of different kinds of feed required to make the mixture. Therefore, before we condemn the cow, let us learn what it takes to make the milk she should produce in one day, and feed it to her. There should be good, clean, pure water in abundance, for there is between 86 and 87 pounds of water in every 100 pounds of milk. Our barns should be warm, dry, well ventilated, and clean and sweet. Now, if our cow is being thus treated, and we have found our factory-man or creamery man is giving us honest treatment and our cow is losing us money, we have a right to condemn the cow, fatten her, and get rid of her as soon as possible.

How are we as creamerymen and factorymen going to assist or help our patrons in this?

First, by kindly inviting and urging

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them to investigate us and our method of handling their business. Get them to watch the market on dairy products, and thus learn that we are paying all we can afford for this milk. Get them to study the test, and have them test with us, and they will soon find that the test is reliable. Explain to them that they may have good enough cows, and may be feeding them enough feeds, but that the cows must have the proper feeds or they cannot produce the milk profitably.

We should not do this in such a way as to make them feel that we are trying to dictate to them, or trying to run their business. This requires tact, but we must get our patrons to understand that cows can be handled at a good profit. Let us induce our patrons to keep a record of each cow, and thus locate and weed out the poor ones. Do not encourage the occasional bringing in of a sample of one cow's milk for one day, but recommend a systematic test.

Of course, we cannot expect to get many patrons to keep such records as our experiment stations keep nor do I think it advisable, but I have a record that I have found very satisfactory and that is a ten-days test three or four times during the period of lactation. If the farmer is at all interested, you can get him to weigh his milk night and morning, and take samples for ten days at a time, three or four times during the year. From this one can get a very close estimate of the actual dollars' worth of milk produced by each cow during the year. Too many of our patrons determine the value of their cow by the test, while some base their value on the quantity of milk given, while the actual value depends upon both and both must be considered. Too much cannot be said on this subject. Keep the question continually before your patrons by private talks, by good dairy papers, by good patrons' meetings, and get the patrons to take charge of the meetings as much as possible.

#### The Ideal Dairy Cow.

C. F. STONE, PEABODY.

The owners of cows in general are afraid of high prices for high-class cows. The average farmer and dairyman holds the idea that he can afford to own only "average" cows. He figures out somehow that he must judge a cow's value not from what she really can earn, but from the amount of money he thinks he can "afford" to pay for her. It has been repeated over and over that the milk-producer cannot afford one kind of cow, and that one the small-yield cow. Along with this it has been repeated that the producer can "afford" the high-yield cow at any price within her earning capacity as a yielder of milk and butter. A dairy cow is worth just what she will produce for her owner.

At the present price of butter the cow that make 325 lbs. of butter is worth \$30; the cow that makes 375 lbs. of butter is worth \$40; and the cow that makes 400 lbs. of butter is worth \$50. These figures and valuations are exactly in accordance with the teachings of every dairyman and farmer. Every milk-producer should study them, size up his herd by them, and thus work out the problem that meets him face to face.

The question may come up: "What is the first step I must take to put my herd on a paying basis?" Every dairyman and farmer can better afford to pay \$500 a head for the cows that average 700 pounds of butter per year—"providing he can find such cows"—than he can "afford" to pay \$15 or \$20 a head for cows that average only 100 to 200 pounds per year. This calculation ought to make every farmer hesitate before he pays \$35 to \$40 a head for cows that range below 300 pounds of butter per year, as many farmers have been doing the past years. The average cow is a loser of money to every dairyman and farmer. The testing and analyzing of milk at the present time is so easy and simple that any ordinary farmer with a little practice can tell in a few minutes just what his cows are ca-

pable of doing at the end of every month, and every cow that falls below the 300 pound mark is not worth her feed and keeping to her owner and should be turned into beef.

The ideal dairy cow must commence with the calf, and there are a few simple rules to follow in growing calves. The milk given them must be sweet and as warm as the mother's milk, or nearly so, and care must be taken not to feed too much milk. Four quarts at a feed twice a day is sufficient for the average sized calf for the first month. Then add a spoonful of oil-meal to each feed of milk. Let them eat what oats and bran and alfalfa hay they will. Never feed a young calf cold milk. Many times young calves are injured by feeding too much milk, especially skim-milk. Many persons apparently think that because the cream is taken off they need to feed more of it. This is a mistake. Over-feeding causes the calf to scour; this is the greatest cause of scours.

Great care must be taken to keep the calves dry at all times. This requires a large amount of bedding; calves will not thrive unless kept dry. I have had calves gain two and one-half pounds each per day, when four or five months old and they were fed skim-milk, corn, oat-meal, and alfalfa hay. The heifer calves that I raise for cows I do not want to make fat, but I keep them in a thrifty condition and growing all the time until they become mothers.

We cannot all raise ideal dairy cows. Some farmers have the mistaken idea that if their cows are from a certain strain or breed, they are all right and cannot be otherwise. It must be remembered that men of good families often go astray. It is the same with the cow and other animals.

A cow that produces 200 pounds of butter per year which sells for 20c per pound, from \$30 worth of feed, leaves only \$10 for care and risk. The cow which makes 400 lbs. of butter from \$30 worth of feed, leaves \$50 for care, risk and profit, besides a whole lot of satisfaction to her owners. You never know which cow makes the profit, except by use of the scales and tester.

The ideal dairy cow must have an ideal stall, well bedded with straw, and an ideal daily ration, and an ideal dairyman to milk her. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that with the same cow and the same feed, one milker can keep a cow's record up to 50 or 60 pounds per day, easier than another can to 40 to 50 pounds per day.

The ideal dairy cow should be above the average size, but not large enough to be coarse, should have fine head, fine horns, long, slim neck, large barrel, straight back, large, long, crooked veins, large udder extending well forward and running high up behind, and the cow should be broad on the rump and wedge-shape in form, with rich, mellow skin. I do not know as I could give any better idea of an ideal dairy cow than by quoting the old saying, "Handsome is that handsome does."

#### The Dual Side of Dairying.

JOHN E. HINSHAW, EMPORIA.

As a branch of this great and noble association we are accorded the pleasure and privilege of expressing the views of not a few of our worthy and enterprising citizens; some of them pioneers of the Territorial past, and many who have found by a lifetime experience where their broad and butter comes from.

We are glad to be placed on the dairy side of the line, rather than on that of beef. And yet there are ten men to admire a beef animal to one that is dairy-bred. Thus it is, and we do not care. Neither does it prove anything. Without milk, there would be no beef. Without butter there would be war—or rumors of war; at least an unpleasant amount of friction. Beef we need and beef we trust we shall ever have, unless we can depend on a larger output of cheese.

Milk and butter, beef and cheese,  
Not one alone, but all of these.

This is the song of the great swaying

mass of humanity, but the greatest of these is butter. With butter at 25 cents per pound and a customer calling for 5 cents worth, as we witnessed recently at a store, is, to our way of thinking, an illustration of how tenaciously the butter habit is fastened upon the inhabitants of this continent.

But man can not live by butter alone. And right here is where the great majority of the tillers of the soil get their opinions and gain the experience that makes of them "general farmers," and "dual dairymen."

We recently put the question to a Kansas matron who has made butter in this great State for nearly fifty years: "Which in these fifty years has been the greatest 'stand-by,' 'mortgage lifter,' and 'family provider,' the genuine 'all-butter cow,' the plump and rosy 'beef animal,' or the 'go-between,' the dual purpose cow?" Her answer was emphatically "the dual cow."

Butter in the 50's sold for 5 cents per pound, traded at the store, and the dual calf was the money-maker. We have many of us witnessed 2-cent beef, and slow at that, with butter selling at 25 cents per pound, and scarce. Extremes follow each other, therefore, is it not best to avoid extremes in climate, in politics and religion, in everything? If we do this we come to that middle path of neutrality, flexibility, generosity, prosperity, and we miss a generous share of the unmitigated evil of mankind.

In all branches of industry, there are specialists, and specialists. We believe in them to a proper extent. So do we believe in the usefulness, and perhaps more or less the necessity, of all of the breeds. But for the great majority of mankind—the average farmer, the small farmer, those who produce cereals, fodders and bulky feeds—they must have calves of a sufficient beef formation to consume it. It matters not so much what name they give it, its color or its mixed ancestry, so it is capable of bringing the desired result. However, do not for one moment believe we advocate the producing of scrubs, or of mixing breeds. To make it clear, broadly speaking, there are dual animals in almost all breeds and mixtures. The nearer we can come to producing, or reproducing, the dual animal, the better it is for mankind as well as the cattle world.

The very low butter average given the Kansas cow, is cited as a point against the dual cow. But has a scrub cow with scrub care any more right to be called dual than a common farm horse is entitled to be called a "roadster," because he happens to be hitched to a surrey?

What if we were to average the "jog-trot" of the Kansas horse against the record of a Dan Patch, who never pulled anything heavier than a cart, and whose care exceeds that of almost any human? Would not the Kansas man smoulder with indignation?

A cow, as we understand it, that will not produce, under proper conditions, 6,000 pounds of milk, 300 or more pounds of butter, with a calf that will readily sell as a steer, has no right to be classed as "dual." She either lacks care, is a scrub, or is a beef animal, that will not do this.

We believe the ideal can be reached, and we know the animal exists as an individual; and we believe that in the future, breeds and families will be known for their power of transmitting these excellent qualities to their offspring. The day is dawning when there will be a demand for this kind of speciality, that at present we little dream of.

The days of the big ranches are fast being numbered as a thing of the past in many parts of this great continent. The big section is being divided into quarters, the quarters into eighties, the eighties into forties, and even then, with the ever-increasing method of intensified farming, one man can not handle that amount alone, without help. The problem of help is growing greater each succeeding year, and will, we doubt not, for many years to come. The farm boy must be trained to love the farm. Instead

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of the inconveniences found on many farms, a change for the better must be made.

The dairy side of farm life is the most neglected of all. The flies, the mud, the rain, the snow; oh! have we not in our youth longed for the pleasures of the city. And yet we loved the farm, and most of all, the cows, those same dual cows. So did the city merchant, and his extra five dollars got them; got the cow with the nice teats, the easy milker, and the farm boy, after plodding many weary hours in the field, must sit down (or stand up for fear of being kicked) to a miserable wretch that is not worthy of the name cow.

Dairying is not alone in the sending of milk to the creamery. The farmer's wife, sons and daughters who milk and care for the product, though but a few hundred pounds per year, are dairymen. And since this class far outnumber any other, it is for them that we speak of "the dual side of dairying." If we can drop one word of encouragement to them, to stick to the farm; to till fewer acres; to follow diversified farming; to improve the stock, and above all to not keep a cow for wife, sons and daughters to milk that you yourself would not enjoy milking 365 days each each year, and be sorry to miss her company, then have we not labored in vain.

#### Practical Hints for Dairymen.

PROF. E. W. CURTIS, KANSAS CITY.

Ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, far up a lonely and rocky valley is born a little rivulet. Branching at once into two streams, they soon more widely separate. After many wanderings, one to the east, and the other to the west, and being joined on the way by many other streamlets, they find they have grown to proud rivers, feeding the parched earth of thousands of acres, watering many herds of cattle, and cheaply carrying an enormous internal commerce. These rivers, one the magnificent Mississippi, the other her smaller sister, the Columbia, empty into a common ocean, yet thousands of miles apart.

So it is with Truth, considered in its broadest sense. A single fact, born unnoticed, in uncertain manner wends its way among men, gathering strength by repetition, until in time it becomes an important servant of humankind.

Meetings of this nature evidence the desire of the average person for the truth—more facts. It is what draws us together. Our various conceptions of truth may be different, but here, by our discussions, we help each other to clearer ideas and better judgments.

I have, since my boyhood, been ex-

clusively associated with the manufacturing phases of dairying. It has interested me to note the apparent contradiction of the authorities on the question of breeding dairy cattle, and it is to an inquiry into these facts that I wish to direct your attention at this time.

Why has so little real progress been made in the breeding of pure-blood dairy cattle west of the Mississippi River? Why do we not find large herds of business, money-making cows in the West as we do in so many places in New York, Pennsylvania, Southern Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois? The farmers in the districts named, on \$100-per-acre land, say they have to dairy heavily to make their farming operations pay. The average farmer in Kansas, on \$25-per-acre land says that "Dairying don't pay—if he were on cheaper land he might consider it." It may be well to state that the wearing out of the soil has contributed more than any other factor toward interesting the Eastern farmer in dairying. Comparatively few of our Kansas farming population are engaged in dairying as their main occupation, and no great proportion, even as a side issue. It is likely, however, that our people will think better of dairying when the soil becomes more unprolific than it is at present.

While the production of the average Kansas cow is probably not over 100 pounds of butter-fat per annum, yet this figure would include a large number of cows kept for the primary purpose of raising calves. It includes cows that the calves have been running with all summer, and who yet give a little milk in the fall. It includes cows that give such a large quantity of milk, that the calf running with her can not take all of it, and it is necessary that she be milked some.

While it is a mere guess, it is likely that the cow of Kansas used primarily for dairying purposes would yield 175 pounds of butter-fat per year. She is the "average scrub dairy cow," and it is this cow that has made her owners thousands of dollars.

There is no denying that to the man of means or of superior intelligence, who can see that she receive proper care, whatever the cost, the delicately organized, nervous, sensitive, pure-blood Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Holstein, can be forced to extremely high production. While there are a few such herds in Kansas that are brought down to a "commercial do-they-pay" proposition, yet all present will admit that they are extremely rare. It is not my purpose, however, to deny their value. It is to the pure-bred large performer and her progeny that we must look to breed up our ordinary stock. It is the pure-bred cow of to-day that has no record at the milk-pail, that I wish to most earnestly and emphatically warn you against. And there is a growing tendency among breeders of pure-bred dairy stock to be satisfied with a cow that is sleek and will score well—regardless of her performance at the milk-pail, and to forget that the primary object of the breeder is to raise a cow that will produce a large amount of butter-fat each year at a profit. That cow's bull calves will tend to produce in their progeny the same characteristics found in the dam. Should any of the heifer calves not equal her mother—should she be a thoroughbred by pedigree and a scrub by performance—then let us call her what she really is—a scrub. Let us draw a line right here, Mr. Breeder, let us be honest and not sell pure-bred dairy stock unless you sell something that will improve the buyer's herd. Mr. Buyer, let us be intelligent. Don't buy dairy stock because the animal purchased has had its name, ancestry, and date of birth recorded in a book several hundred miles away. It is all right to demand proof of registry, but also demand indisputable proof, if a cow, that she is a performer at the milk-pail; if a calf, that there are a large number of cows among its close relations that are producing, or have produced, over 300 pounds of

a year. It is the bull with well-defined characteristics in his ancestry that will produce them most surely in his progeny. If his ancestry are pronounced butter-producers, then his progeny is apt to have the same qualities.

The Kansas farmer, too, must remember that more depends on feeding and handling than on breeding. Too much reliance should not be placed on a pedigree, even if it is tied up with a silk ribbon; a good scale and a four-bottle Babcock tester, systematically used, are more to be depended upon, and are of more real worth in determining the value of a herd of dairy cows.

**Economical Production of High Class Beef and Pork.**

G. C. WHEELER, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The condition of the cattle-feeding business the past two years has been one of great uncertainty. As many say, the bottom seems to be knocked completely out of the industry. The cattlemen have been hard hit by these trying conditions and it is not to be wondered at that they are losing faith in their calling. A number of circumstances have combined to produce these conditions. Feeding-stock has been high-priced and oftentimes of poor quality. The service given by the railroads has been so deplorably inefficient that large losses have arisen from that source alone. These, with the criminal combinations of the packing interests to keep down the price of the finished product, have resulted in great losses to those engaged in this great industry. There has been no profit either in feeding or growing cattle. The conditions are such that the mere grower of cattle can not produce them any more cheaply than at present.

We are passing through a sort of transition state, and until things become settled in the new order, uncertainty and loss are sure to result. The wide-open ranges are passing away. The immense areas of Government land formerly pastured free of charge have almost all passed into private ownership. The days of permanent cheap corn are also undoubtedly over. Most of the corn land is now occupied, and improved methods of cultivation will not increase the output sufficiently to cheapen the product very materially. The export demand for corn is constantly increasing and whenever conditions are such that the price approaches or falls below 30 cents per bushel this demand increases and holds up the price. We may be certain of one fact, and that is, that the cost of producing beef has materially advanced the past few years. The cost of growing or producing the steer has greatly advanced with these changing conditions. The cost of getting the finished steer to market has also increased, due to increase in freight-rates and the poor train service.

With all these discouraging features to confront us, there is still some glimmering of hope for the future of the business. With the American and English people still maintaining their appetites for nice, juicy beef, the production of this staple article of food will continue to be one of our great industries. The beef supply of the world will undoubtedly depend for some time to come upon the great corn-growing States of the Middle West. If people continue to eat beef, the market will finally adjust itself to the cost of producing it under the changed conditions, and the producer will be assured a reasonable compensation for his skill and labor in supplying this demand.

Having settled the question in his mind that the growing of beef is to be one of our permanent industries, the stock farmer must next turn his attention to the methods required by the new conditions affecting the industry. Sordid as it may seem, our chief aim in producing more and better beef from smaller quantities of feed or on less acres of land, resolves itself into the dollars which come to us as a result of our efforts. If we

succeed in producing two pounds of beef where but one was produced before, we are progressing in the right direction toward more profitable production.

The beef-producer of the corn-belt should grow more of his own cattle. The contention is made that the farmer can not afford to grow cattle on land worth \$75 per acre; in other words he cannot afford to keep a cow a year for the chance of a calf. This may be true with the kind of cattle ordinarily raised but we must raise a better class of cattle. The larger ranchmen of the West are far ahead of the average corn-belt farmers in this matter of improving the quality of their cattle. If we would produce more and better beef on our farms, we must first improve the quality of our cattle. Along with the improvement in quality must come better methods of feeding. We must throw aside all traditions of the methods followed by our fathers. In those days when land was worth but \$25 or \$30 per acre, the practice of feeding the mature steer a half bushel of cheap corn daily, with any kind of roughage for filling, depending on the hogs to pick up the large quantities of undigested corn, can not be profitably followed now. We must learn to fatten the steer at a younger age. We must finish him with less corn, relying more on clover, alfalfa and silage. We must prepare their foods more carefully in order that more perfect digestion shall take place. We can no longer afford to keep young cattle through the winter on a maintenance ration only. If we wish to simply change our feeds into manure it would be better to haul them out and scatter them directly on the land. There is no profit in wintering cattle in this manner under present conditions. In order to be profitable, cattle should gain at least a pound a day through the winter. The amount of grain which it is profitable to feed to young stock cattle through the winter is still open to discussion. Cattle which have been fed a heavy enough ration to be fat, however, should be marketed rather than turned on grass in the spring.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has been carrying on some experiments in the wintering of calves which throw some light on the amount of grain to be fed to stock calves through the winter. In their first test, a ration of hay with four pounds of grain additional produced gains of sixty pounds per month, while hay alone gave but thirty-three pounds of gain per month. The cost of the gain per 100 pounds was \$4.66 with the grain-fed calves, and \$6 with the calves on hay alone. This experiment

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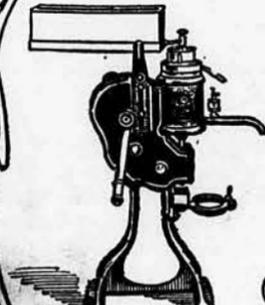
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was repeated the following year with similar results.

The age at which cattle make the most economical beef is one of interest to the present-day feeder. It is a well-established fact that the cost of gain increases with the age of the steer. The cost of gain likewise increases with the length of the fattening period. This fact is shown very conclusively in the figures deduced by C. C. Georgeson at the Kansas Experiment Station, the amount of grain per 100 pounds of grain ranging from 730 pounds with a 56-day period to 1,000 pounds with a 182-day period.

The Kansas Experiment Station conducted a feeding test of calves, yearlings, 2-year-olds, and 3-year-olds during the winter of 1902 and 1903, the results of which have recently been made public in Bulletin No. 124. In the age tests, the cattle were all fed a ration of corn-meal and cut alfalfa hay. Two other lots of steers were fed to test the value of corn ensilage in beef-production.

ARRANGEMENTS OF LOTS, FEEDS AND WEIGHTS.

Lot.	Age.	No. in lot.	Feed.	Weight of steers at beginning of experiment	
				Lot.	Per head.
1.	Two years.....	10	Ensilage, alfalfa, corn and Kafir-corn.....	8,079	807.9
2.	Calves (6 mo.).....	19	Alfalfa, corn and Kafir-corn.....	6,708	353.0
3.	Yearlings.....	20	Alfalfa, corn and Kafir-corn.....	11,398	569.9
4.	Two years.....	20	Alfalfa, corn and Kafir-corn.....	16,166	808.3
5.	Three years.....	20	Alfalfa, corn and Kafir-corn.....	20,069	1,003.4
6.	Two years.....	10	Kafir-corn stover, corn and Kafir-corn.....	8,081	808.1

There cattle were fed a period of 210 days, beginning November 10, 1902. The results with the different lots as to grain and feed consumed per 100 pounds of gain, with cost of same, are as follows:

GAINS—AMOUNT OF FEED REQUIRED AND COST.

Lot.	Gain of lot, lbs.	Av. daily gain, lbs.	Feed consumed per 100 lbs. gain			Cost per 100 lb. gain
			Roughness, lbs.	Grain, lbs.	Cost per 100 lb. gain	
1.....	4,468	2.12	*790.0	672.4	\$4.91	
2.....	7,142	1.70	356.8	544.6	4.00	
3.....	8,544	2.03	409.8	630.2	4.64	
4.....	8,359	1.99	483.6	733.3	5.44	
5.....	8,604	2.04	546.0	794.1	5.95	
6.....	3,611	1.71	825.1	1005.4	6.68	

It will be noticed that the amount of grain required per 100 pounds of gain steadily increased as also the cost per 100 pounds of gain. The results with the ensilage-fed steers of Lot I are especially interesting. Ensilage has long been accepted by the dairyman as the feed par excellence for the economical production of milk. The beef-grower, looking for cheaper methods of feeding, is turning his eyes to this means of utilizing the corn-plant, and although not generally accepted, it bids fair to become as important a factor in economical beef-production, as it is known to be in the feeding of dairy cows. In this experiment the cattle used in Lot I were of the same quality and age as those of Lots IV and VI.

The following table shows the comparison of this lot with Lot IV which were fed ground corn and Kafir-corn with cut alfalfa hay for roughness.

Lot.	Gain per head, lbs.	Feed consumed per 100 lbs. gain.		
		Grain, lbs.	Ens. Alf'fa, lbs.	Cost, lbs.
1, with ensilage.....	446.8	715	461	329
4, without ensilage.....	417.9	733	...	485

The financial statement of these two lots is as follows, the prices charged per hundredweight for feeds being 58 cents for corn-chop, 50 cents for Kafir-meal, \$1.25 for cottonseed-meal, 27½ cents for alfalfa hay, and 10 cents for corn ensilage.

LOT 1.—DEBIT.

To ten steers, weight 8079 pounds, at \$4.20 per cwt.....	\$339.32
To feed:	
20,625 pounds ensilage, at 10 cents per cwt.....	\$20.62
14,675 pounds alfalfa hay, at 27½ cents per cwt.....	40.35
15,970 pounds corn chop, at 58 cents per cwt.....	92.63
15,146 pounds Kafir-corn chop, at 50 cents per cwt.....	75.73
867 pounds cottonseed-meal, at \$1.25 per cwt.....	10.84
To expense of sale, as follows:	240.18
Freight.....	\$14.30
Commission.....	5.00
Yardage.....	2.50
Hay.....	.40
Total Debit.....	\$601.70

CREDIT.

By ten steers, weight 12,360 pounds, at \$4.95 per cwt.....	\$611.82
By 358 pounds of pork, at \$6.50 per cwt.....	\$23.27
Less 389 pounds of grain fed extra.....	2.69
Total Credit.....	\$632.40
Balance Profit.....	\$30.70

This shows a profit of \$3.07 per steer for the ensilage lot and a loss of \$1.47 per steer for the same kind of cattle without ensilage. The ensilage lot were ready for market some time before the rest of the cattle and could have been sold with greater profit at an earlier date. The result

of this test clearly demonstrates the value of corn ensilage as an aid to economical beef-production. We should not become over-enthusiastic, however, thinking that we can take out of the silo any more nutritive value than

we put in. It merely serves as the most convenient method of preserving the whole corn-crop so that the greatest possible feeding-value may be obtained from it. According to Humphrey Jones, of Ohio, a 1,000-pound to 1,300-pound steer will consume daily about 50 pounds of silage and 5 pounds of clover or oat hay. This quantity of silage should give about 10 pounds of grain daily. He states that during the winter of 1903 and 1904 he fed three hundred head of Hereford steers on silage composed of three-fourths corn and one-fourth nearly matured soy-beans with 5 pounds of oat hay and 5 pounds per day of cottonseed-meal sprinkled over the silage, and never had cattle fatten so rapidly or do so well. The cost of this ration was but little more than half that of shock corn.

At the Kansas Experiment Station we have just started six head of high-grade Shorthorn yearlings on a ration of corn silage, corn-and-cob-meal and alfalfa hay in comparison with a similar bunch on corn-and-cob-meal and alfalfa hay, and hope to have more data on this subject in the near future.

Last winter we carried on a feeding experiment with two lots of high-grade Angus steers to determine whether as good results could be obtained by feeding alfalfa hay in connection with several other kinds of cheaper roughage as with alfalfa

LOT 4.—DEBIT.

To twenty, two-year-old steers, weight 16,166 pounds, at \$4.20 per cwt.....	\$678.97
To feed:	
40,420 pounds cut alfalfa, at 27½ cents per cwt.....	\$111.15
30,610 pounds corn chop, at 58 cents per cwt.....	177.54
29,041 pounds Kafir-corn chop, at 50 cents per cwt.....	145.20
1,646 pounds cottonseed-meal, at \$1.25 per cwt.....	20.57
To expense of sale, as follows:	454.46
Freight.....	\$28.50
Commission.....	10.00
Yardage.....	5.00
Hay.....	.80
Total Debit.....	\$1,177.83

CREDIT.

By twenty steers, weight 23,950 pounds, at \$4.70 per cwt.....	\$1,125.65
By 434 pounds of pork, at \$6.50 per cwt.....	\$28.21
Less cost of grain fed extra.....	5.37
Total Credit.....	\$1,148.49
Balance Loss.....	\$29.34

alone, the grain ration in each case being corn-and-cob-meal, and at the end of the feeding period, clear corn-meal. A small amount of cottonseed-meal was also given toward the end of the experiment.

The weights and gains of these two lots of steers with pounds of feed consumed per hundred pounds of gain is as follows:

WEIGHTS AND GAINS WITH POUNDS OF FEED CONSUMED PER 100 POUNDS OF GAIN.

No. of lot.	No. of steers.	Weight Jan. 1, 1904, lbs.	No. of days fed.	Weight May 23, 1904, lbs.	Total gain, lbs.	Average daily gain per steer, lbs.	Grain eaten per 100 lbs. gain, lbs.	Roughness eaten per 100 lbs. gain, lbs.
1.....	10	9615	143	12,945	2,330	2.32	705.01	739.66
2.....	10	9555	143	13,615	4,060	2.83	578.25	473.15

The financial statement is also of interest:

and marketed at as early an age as possible and at comparatively much

tral-Western States. If farmers milking this class of cows would pay some attention to the testing of their herds, thus determining which ones were being profitably milked and beefing the unprofitable ones, good-paying herds could be built up. Considering the length of this paper and the fact that two years ago a paper was presented by Prof. D. H. Otis giving the results of all the swine-feeding at the Kansas Experiment Station up to that date, it would hardly be expedient to continue at any great length the pork-making phase of this subject. Suffice it to say that with many of the changes effecting the economical production of beef must come changes in the methods of producing high-class pork at a profit. With the prevailing and undoubtedly permanent high price of corn and other feeding-stuffs must come more economical methods of converting it into pork. We must not be satisfied with ten pounds of pork from a bushel of corn. The hog of to-day must be quickly grown; he must be pushed from start to finish

LOT 1.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cost of ten steers in Kansas City.....	\$320.86
Freight, Kansas City to Manhattan.....	8.02
Commission.....	5.00
Total.....	\$333.88

409.7 bushels corn, at 35 cents per bushel.....	\$143.39
530 pounds cottonseed-meal, at \$25 per ton.....	6.62
7.74 tons alfalfa hay, at \$7 per ton.....	54.18
1.82 tons Kafir stover and cane fodder, at \$2 per ton.....	3.64
1400 pounds of ensilage, at \$2 per ton.....	1.40
2.52 tons prairie hay, at \$5.50 per ton.....	13.86
Total.....	\$223.09

Grand total.....	\$556.97
By sale of steers, at \$4.50 per cwt.....	\$578.14
Balance profit.....	\$21.17
Feed cost of gain per 100 pounds.....	\$6.69

LOT 2.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cost of ten head of steers, in Kansas City.....	\$320.86
Freight, Kansas City to Manhattan.....	8.02
Commission.....	5.00
Total.....	\$333.88

409.7 bushels corn, at 35 cents per bushel.....	\$143.39
530 pounds cottonseed-meal, at \$25 per ton.....	6.62
8.73 tons alfalfa hay, at \$7 per ton.....	61.11
1745 pounds prairie hay, at \$5.50 per ton.....	4.80
Total.....	\$215.92

Grand total.....	\$549.80
By sale of steers, at \$4.50 per cwt.....	\$608.28
Balance profit.....	\$58.48
Feed cost of gain per 100 pounds.....	\$5.31

The results of this test seem to indicate that the combinations of good alfalfa hay with corn is a hard one to beat when fed properly to the right kind of cattle.

Quite a large class of our stock farmers of the corn-belt States have acceded to the proposition that a cow can not be maintained a year for the chance of a calf, and have gone to milking the cow, thus making her pay for her keep and yield a profit besides. The calf is raised on skim-milk, being pushed from the day of its birth, and at from twelve to eighteen months of age is ready for market as baby beef, for which there is always a good demand. This kind of dairy doctrine is regarded as rank heresy by many of our highest authorities in dairy matters, but it seems to be working well in practice nevertheless, where the conditions are such as prevail on most of our Kansas farms.

Whether the dual-purpose cow is a myth or not, the fact remains that at the Kansas Experiment Station common scrub cows have been made to yield a profit of over \$50 per head annually over cost of feed. Three years ago a paper was read before this association by Prof. D. H. Otis in which the results of experiments in the raising of skim-milk calves was given, clearly demonstrating the feasibility of producing a calf, which would go into the feed-lot and gain as well and produce as high a quality of baby beef as the ordinary sucking calf. This combination of dairying and beef-growing is fitting in very nicely with the condition existing over our Cen-

lighter weights than formerly. Large use must be made of pasture and forage crops in order that the amount of grain required shall be as small as possible. The feeding of unbalanced rations is wasteful with present prices of feeds and considerable attention must be given to the best combination of feeds.

During the past year the Experiment Station has made some tests of the commercial feeds known as tankage, which may be of interest.

TESTS WITH CORNMEAL, TANKAGE AND DIFFERENT GRAIN MIXTURES.

Kind of feed.	Value of feed consumed.		Cost of 100 lbs. gain.
	Lbs. fed.	Value per ton.	
Corn meal.....	1,799	\$12.50	\$11.24
Swift's Dixer Tankage.....	326	33.00	5.35
Lot 2.—Kafir-corn meal and Soy-beans.			\$16.59
Kafir meal.....	1,674.8	\$11.50	\$9.63
Soy-bean meal.....	419.2	25.00	5.24
Lot 2.—Corn meal and Soy-bean meal.			\$14.87
Corn meal.....	1,684.4	\$12.50	\$10.52
Soy-bean meal.....	421.6	25.00	5.27
Lot 4.—Corn meal alone.			\$15.70
Corn meal.....	2,256	\$12.50	\$15.10

The net profit per pig has been calculated for this twenty-seven-day feeding test by valuing the hogs at \$1.20 hundredweight at the beginning

and charging them with cost of feed, the selling price being \$4.55 per hundredweight. The profits were \$1.41 per head in corn-meal and tankage lot; \$1.15 in Kafir-corn and soy-bean-meal lot; \$1.18 in the corn-meal and soy-bean-lot, and only \$.93 in the lot receiving corn-meal.

The results of this test but emphasize those of preceding experiments, that rations containing more ash and protein than is supplied by corn give much better results than a ration of that grain alone. A short test has been made with tankage and corn this winter, the results of which are similar to last winter's test. It would seem that tankage supplies the protein required in balancing a ration for swine in a very economical manner. In summing up the question of the economical production of beef and pork it should be apparent that none but the very best quality of animals can be expected to produce the high-class article in an economical manner. It is also an evident fact that much more attention must be given to the proper feeding of the animal that there shall be no wasting of expensive feed-stuffs. With these must go some knowledge of market requirements, as an animal which is put on the market at a time when there is no demand for the particular class it represents is bound to meet with less competition and therefore lower prices.

**Feeding the Breeding Herd.**

H. R. SMITH, PROFESSOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

As we read of the old types of cattle and contrast them with the new we are awed with the results of two centuries of animal breeding and bow in homage to such men as Bakewell, Robert and Charles Colling, Booth, Bates, Cruickshank, Tompkins, Price, Watson and others who were pioneers in the work. And in paying our respects to the sons of Britain we must not forget our own countrymen and what they have done in the continuation of this great enterprise. To whom does the world owe a greater debt of gratitude than to these men who devoted their energies to the creation of a better article of food for humanity and a better source of revenue for the great mass of producers? Surely such men are public benefactors.

The fruits of the labor of our predecessors are given over to our charge. If further improvement in our herds is no longer possible we should at least prevent retrogression. But further improvement is possible and it must come as our system of farming becomes more and more intensive to meet the exigencies of an increasing population. The breeder of pure-bred stock of to-day occupies a most responsible position. He has to at least maintain present standards in his own herd and he must furnish the seed for the improvement of the common stock of the country. It is a position fraught with danger because of the temptation to sell that which will bring the most money, keeping in the herd the less salable. But it is not the province of this paper to give caution or make suggestions concerning the selection and marketing of pure-bred cattle. It is to be confined to the feeding of the breeding herd.

The long, lank, late-maturing Texas steer is a thing of the past. In its stead we have to-day in considerable numbers the broad, smooth, early-maturing Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus, Galloway. What has wrought this great change in animal type? Chief over all has been a judicious system of feeding. Environment causes variation and good feeding induces a change for the better, making possible improvement by selection.

Since judicious feeding is largely responsible for improvement in the past, it is reasonable to suppose that it will be just as potent a factor in the future. If you will examine the qualifications of our most successful breeders of to-day, men who are producing the best types of cattle, you will find them good judges and good feeders.

Feeding the pure-bred herd requires

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**EUGENE RUST,  
GENERAL MANAGER.**

itself into two questions, viz., how much and what should be fed?

As to the amount, we are limited on the one hand by the actual physiological requirements of the animal for best development, and on the other, by the expense of a liberal system of grain-feeding and a possible danger of impaired breeding power incurred by excessive fatness.

If the herd of cows is considerable in number, a ration made up largely of grain would necessitate the expenditure of an amount which would cut deeply into the revenue from sales. A mature cow in calf but not giving milk does not require heavy grain feeding. If given roughage of the right character she can not only be maintained but will gain in flesh. During recent years when grain has been high in price, the importance of having good roughage is more and more apparent.

In the West we are favored by having alfalfa, a most valuable forage crop for cows. It can be made the entire ration for a dry cow, but more economy is practiced if our cheap corn-stalks are fed with it. Stalks, cut just as soon as the corn is ripe and then properly cured in the shock, are relished by cows and should be fed not only because the stalk is a product which might easily be wasted, but because it makes alfalfa a more nearly balanced ration for cows, lessens the tendency to scour and furnishes variety. The quantity of alfalfa fed should be double that of cornstalks. Without cornstalks, prairie hay, sorghum, Kafir-corn or oat straw could be used in the same way; without alfalfa, clover or cow-pea could be substituted. Whereas the cow before calving needs but little or no grain with rough feed of the right kind, the suckling cow needs a ration of greatest efficiency, which means one made up of a liberal allowance of grain. The tax upon such a cow is so great and the full nourishment of the growing calf so important, it is poor economy to practice anything but a liberal system of grain feeding.

The feed for the young mother should not only be liberal, but it should be of a character that will stimulate a good flow of milk. For developing a young calf, nothing seems so good as fresh whole milk. Our well-bred beef cows are not especially

noted for milk records and anything which can be done to make them yield their maximum will be duly appreciated by the calf. Here again we find it advantageous to make liberal use of alfalfa for the roughage part of the ration. Alfalfa is especially suited for milk-production because of its high protein content and its richness in mineral constituents. In both it compensates corn perfectly, giving us a balance of nutrients which meets physiological requirements. What is still more noteworthy is that the best balance of nutrients is obtained when just enough alfalfa is fed with corn to give the correct proportion of grain to roughage.

While I do not think that with us the time has come when the making of ensilage will be found the most profitable way of handling the corn-crop for fattening stock, I do think a silo should be found on every farm devoted to the breeding of pure-bred cattle. We all know that there is nothing like good blue-grass to make a milch cow do her best. For winter feeding the nearest approach to blue-grass is roots or ensilage. Both are extremely succulent, which quality is certainly desirable for milk-production. Here in the West we can put up ensilage at a cost per ton not to exceed half of that for mangel wurtzels or other roots when the latter are sliced ready for feeding. One could hardly conceive of a ration more suitable for a cow nursing a calf than alfalfa, corn ensilage, and a little dry grain consisting of corn and bran, with perhaps a few oats.

Now suppose that under the most favorable conditions so far as feeding is concerned the cow still fails to give the calf all the nourishment it needs. This brings up the question as to the use of the nurse cow for rearing pure-bred calves. We find stockmen who favor the nurse cow and we find others who oppose her use on general principles. Some men argue that if a cow does not give enough milk to raise her own calf she should not be found in the breeding herd.

In breeding pure-bred cattle, the aim of the breeder is to produce thick-fleshed, easy-keeping sires, to distribute over the country for use upon the grade cows. As the country develops the dairy cow gradually comes

into more prominence. This will continue so long as the population increases and there is need of more food to supply the people. It is a fact that much more humas can be supplied from an acre of ground, when the crop is converted into milk, than when it is converted into beef. And as the country increases in population, making labor more plentiful, the dairy industry will grow.

In keeping cows upon the average farm, it does not pay to keep anything but first-class milkers. From the strictly special purpose of dairy cows we can not expect a good quality of feeding steers unless we use the very best types of beef sires, to counteract the dairy tendency in the dam. In producing the low-down, thick-fleshed, easy-keeping sire, to cross upon the dairy stock of the country, we must confine our energies to the production of beef qualities rather than try to produce dual-purpose sires. In the management of the breeding herd of beef cattle, we therefore must waive milking qualities to a certain extent, since beef and milk can not be developed to a high degree in any one individual.

If in the production of young bulls for distribution among the farmers, we fail to give them, at the start, a liberal supply of food, we can not expect to breed into them that tendency to transmit easy-keeping and quick-fattening qualities to their offspring. And if the dam does not supply sufficient milk to provide the best development for the calf, certainly a nurse cow should be provided. In this connection I am of the opinion that the nurse cow is even more important for raising young bulls than heifer calves.

In the care of the herd bull, the same principle holds true. In discussing the management of the cows, it was suggested that because of the expense in furnishing feed it is not always practicable to keep the cows in high condition. Since the herd bull exerts as great an influence upon the character of the offspring as is exerted by the forty or fifty cows in the herd, it is very much more economical to feed the one sire than the forty or fifty cows. The herd bull can not be too well cared for. He should be kept in as high condition as possible, so long as it does not interfere with his

usefulness as a breeder. More injury is done by the character of the feed than by heavy feeding. Fattening herd bulls by a liberal use of corn is often injurious in its effects. This is because corn is excessively starchy and induces a deposition of fat about the internal organs. In feeding the herd bull, it is very necessary to supply those foods which will develop lean as well as fat, and those foods which will give vigor to the animal. Such a ration should be made up largely of foods rich in protein, like alfalfa, clover, bran, oil-meal, etc. If the roughage supplied the herd bull consists of alfalfa, it would be entirely safe to make the grain ration half corn, the remainder consisting of oats, bran and oil-meal. If the roughage consists of timothy or native prairie hay, it would be better not to feed the herd bull more than 52 per cent corn. Roots or ensilage are excellent to prevent injury by overfeeding.

The character of the feed, important as it is, is not the only thing which needs attention in the care of the herd bull. He should have a great deal of exercise, and if he does not take sufficient exercise himself, it is sometimes advisable to lead him about a little each day. Ordinarily, however, if he is given a small pasture field in summer, he will take sufficient exercise.

In closing, I wish to say that I believe the pure-bred cattle business will continue to be profitable if properly conducted. We have here in the West a most excellent country for cattle. Our farmers are certain to need more than they have had in the past if they are to maintain the fertility of their land. No one will dispute this fact that a well-organized farm needs cattle. Neither will any one oppose the statement that if cattle are desirable to have on our farms, good cattle are still better. The farmers of the country look to the breeders for furnishing the seed which will improve their stock and every breeder of pure-bred cattle should make a thorough study of the business, not only to supply the farmer's needs but also to make his work yield the revenue it should.

**Control of Contagious and Infectious Diseases.**

DR. H. S. MAXWELL, SALINA.

The subject of controlling contagious and infectious diseases is one that is of interest to veterinarians and stockmen alike. In this duty we must work harmoniously and together. For a veterinarian to be able to be of any great value or assistance in the controlling of diseases, he must be familiar with the appearance of healthy tissues and organs of the different animals. He must also be familiar with the changes that take place during disease in these same tissues and organs, and be able to determine what disease causes the changes found. The only place to secure this knowledge is at the veterinarian college. Without this college training we are not competent to determine on a definite diagnosis. For this reason the United States Government demands that a man be a graduate of a veterinary college before he undertakes to do any veterinary work for the Government. Each stock-owner should make a similar demand of the men they employ to do their veterinary work, for their work is of equal importance. I can safely state that every graduate veterinarian in the State is, and ever will be, willing and ready to assist in the complete control of any and all diseases—for this is a part of the instruction we receive in college. We are taught the laws of hygiene, of disinfection, and the different modes of infection and contagion purposely so that we may whenever the opportunity presents assist in stamping out contagious and infectious diseases.

To control such diseases we must know the causes, modes of transmission, and best methods of preventing both, as well as proper disposal of the carcass.

To control the different diseases we must have some system to follow, and we must have a head to our system.

We will never control much disease in Kansas until we have a State veterinarian and assistants. The State veterinarian should be located in Topeka, paid a salary so that he need not try to practice, as he could have no time if he attend to the duties falling upon such an office. He must give his whole time and attention to the outbreaks of disease within and without the State. He should be invested with power to control diseases within the State, and declare quarantine against any disease outside the State that might be brought in. Under the direction of the State veterinarian there should be several assistants, located in different parts of the State; there should be one in each Congressional district, or more in the more thickly populated portions of the State. Do not be afraid of having too many assistants, for the more assistants we have, the cheaper and better service the State will receive. We do not expect these assistants to draw a salary, but be paid mileage, and for their time while acting under direction of the State veterinarian; and the better the distribution of assistants the less mileage the State will have to pay. As it is now, one man is expected to attend to the whole State. No one man can serve this State as it should be with her millions of dollars worth of live stock.

There is no business in the State that should receive more consideration and safe-guarding than the live stock interests, but I think it actually receives the least attention by our legislative bodies. We should have a law regulating an indemnity fee to be paid to the owner of any live stock that may be destroyed by the State veterinarian or assistants. This system would insure us that suspected cases of contagious or infectious diseases would be reported to the proper authorities instead of being at once disposed of at a small price, thus spreading the disease. Furthermore, it is not justice for one man to be compelled to stand a loss of several hundred dollars to protect the community; for example: At the present time a man in central Kansas owns a fine jack for which he has refused an offer of \$1,000. Later, it is discovered that this animal is affected with what appears to be chronic glanders. After this animal is held under quarantine for a long time, causing the man extra expense and trouble, he more than likely will have to be killed. But with chronic glanders he might remain able to earn his owner a good income for several years. But no, the State steps in and orders him killed. Why? To protect the community, and his owner must stand the loss of \$1,000. This, to my mind, is a great injustice, and if any one here thinks not, let him purchase this animal previous to its being killed, and see what he then thinks of the system. I firmly believe that he will then be of the same opinion as myself.

Unless I have been wrongly informed, we at present have no law controlling any of the diseases that appear in the State. The law we have is an old one, and designates three different diseases, namely: Foot and mouth disease, contagious pleuro-pneumonia and anthrax. None of these diseases were ever known to be in the State, and if they appeared, the United States authorities would step in and control them; so, virtually, we have no law. The contagious and infectious diseases that are continually annoying the stockmen of the State and need attention are glanders, tuberculosis, infectious abortion, blackleg, hog cholera, and swine plague.

Any of these can be found in some locality in the State at almost any time of the year, and they do a great deal of damage. Glanders has no very generally recognized curative treatment, although lately there is some claim of a curative treatment. It has not been accepted to any great degree, so we will not consider it in this paper. The present system of controlling glanders is quite effective, if it were only applied more closely, and extended, so that all horses being shipped into the State from the Western ranches should be held in quar-

antine and be thoroughly examined before being sold—or, better still, before being allowed to be unloaded. All animals showing positive symptoms should be killed, and their carcasses burned, and the premises, harnesses and ropes of every kind should be thoroughly disinfected. All animals showing slight symptoms should have the Mallien test applied to them. If a decisive reaction takes place they should be disposed of in the same way as the other glandered animals.

This Mallien test is a simple test, but must be done very accurately to be of any value and should be used every time there is any chance of a mistaken diagnosis, or any chance for a difference of opinion; and should be applied by one of the State's assistant veterinarians, before the State be allowed to destroy the animal. My reason for calling for the Mallien test in so general a way is that nearly all symptoms of glanders appear in other diseases, and unless we have a collection of positive symptoms we should not be too positive about our diagnosis and cause the destruction of an animal. By resorting to the Mallien test, where the symptoms are not pronounced, there is but little danger of a mistake. Glanders is one of the most important of the contagious diseases to be controlled, as it destroys many very valuable animals and is also transmissible to man. There is little danger of contracting the disease except through wounds; then the danger is great.

Tuberculosis is a very harmful and wide-spread disease among cattle. There has been considerable controversy over the subject of bovine tuberculosis being transmissible to man. After being discussed in societies, through the different scientific journals of the world, and submitted to a large number of experiments, nearly all scientists now agree that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man. For this reason, if for no other, we should do all we can towards the extermination of this horrible disease. Out here in this western country it does not cause as much loss among cattle as in the East. But for the benefit of humanity we should take proper steps towards its extermination. To do this, all dairy herds should be examined and given the tuberculin test. All cows shown to have the disease should be taken from the herd, fattened and marketed under inspection. Of course, we once in awhile find an animal that shows the symptoms of tuberculosis so plainly that there is no need of a test. In this case, I advise the destruction of the animal and carcass the same as in the case of glanders. In fact, in all these infectious and contagious diseases all animals killed on account of the disease should be cremated.

Infectious abortion is one of the diseases that causes the stockmen of the State great loss. It seldom causes the death of the animal affected; if it does cause a loss it is in an indirect way. But it does quite often cause the loss of the offspring of an entire herd, and when this disease attacks the herd of some breeder of registered cattle he sustains a great loss. To control this disease, we need not use any destructive method, but simply a thorough system of disinfection. Where this is done the disease is often checked immediately. But some people just half do the job, and they continue to loose their coming crop of calves, and then condemn the disinfecting and accept the idea of some one who tells them that a certain feed is responsible for the whole trouble. They change the feed, and so the disease is spread. We must not only disinfect the ones affected, but every other cow that is liable to become affected.

Last year this disease appeared in my county. Several stockmen called me in to take charge of the disinfecting of their entire herd. When this was done upon first discovering the disease there was but very small loss. Other stockmen would not accept the infectious idea, but claimed that the feed was responsible, and did nothing towards checking the disease, and

**Allen's Lung Balsam**  
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consequently lost about ninety per cent of the increase of their herd. But you see, the great trouble is that cattle may carry the disease along to next year and have the same trouble again, while the men that had their herds thoroughly disinfected are not very likely to be bothered again, unless purchasing stock that is affected. Here is where the State veterinarian and his assistants would be needed; they should see to it that no man sell an animal for breeding purposes from a herd that has been affected, unless the animal be first disinfected. In this way the disease could be almost, if not entirely, exterminated. As it now is, some men do nothing towards preventive measures, and do all possible, by their neglect, to scatter the disease.

Blackleg is an infectious disease, affecting cattle mostly between the ages of six months and four years. The only way known of controlling this disease is by vaccination. If this be done properly there is very small loss from this disease. In some localities, and especially in some pastures, this disease seems to be always present. Vaccination consists of the inoculation of the animal with a weak virus which immunizes the animal for about six months, and not for a year or two as some people suppose. Some people also have an idea that vaccination consists of simply making an incision in the dulap or shoulder of an animal and inserting almost any article as they see fit, such as old greasy rags, copper wire, common salt, salt and pepper, and various other similar useless things. In my county one man goes around vaccinating with a certain drug for which he claims great things. He gets considerable work to do, because he charges less for his work and material combined, than the price of any reliable vaccine on the market. From personal observation, however, I can see no preventive effect from his vaccine. With the exception of a few cases, I know he prevented the cattle from dying with blackleg, because the drug killed them before they had time to get the blackleg. All of these useless methods that are used help to shake people's faith in any method of vaccination whatever, and in this way cause the spread of the disease.

Hog-cholera and swine plague are two diseases that cause great loss to the hog-raisers of the State, and are to be found in the State at any and all times. They are generally found in the same bunch of hogs, and very frequently in the same animal and for this reason there is a great difference of opinion as to whether or not a hog has cholera. One man will tell you that when his hogs had the cholera, they had a diarrhea, while his neighbor may tell you he knows that hogs do not have a diarrhea with cholera, but are very much constipated. Cholera is an infection of the bowels always causing a diarrhea, while swine plague is an affection of the lungs and when it is not in conjunction with cholera, there is constipation. But where both diseases affect the animal you have the cough of swine plague, and the diarrhea of cholera. But as there is no very generally recognized cure for either of these two diseases, we will not dwell long on their differences. We must consider the most effective method of controlling the two diseases.

The best method of control, it seems to me, would be to work for extermination of the diseases. To do this, we have only to do as our sister nation, Canada, has done. This is far too great an undertaking for one State, but should be done by our general Government. With our large stock markets where hogs are constantly being shipped in and out, it would be next to impossible for any one State to take up the fight alone. If Kansas were to do so, she would have to establish a quarantine against all hogs being shipped into the State and such a system would virtually paralyze the hog business in the State. Therefore it would be far better for us to use our influence towards getting the United States Government to take

matter of stamping out the two diseases. By so doing the States would not need quarantine regulations one against the other. If Uncle Sam will do as Canada has done, in a few years we would have neither hog-cholera nor swine plague. Canada's system was as follows:

In each province there is a provincial veterinarian, and assistants, which correspond to State veterinarians and assistants in this country. Wherever a case of either hog-cholera or swine plague was reported, an assistant veterinarian went and took charge of the herd or herds as the case demanded. All hogs showing positive symptoms were immediately killed and burned and the other hogs were taken to new pens. The old pens were disinfected, and all trash in and around the old pens was burned. In some cases whole herds were killed, but as a rule not over 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the herd was destroyed. The Government paid for all hogs killed as follows: All hogs showing positive symptoms were valued at one-fourth their market value; all showing slight symptoms, one-half their market value; and all that were killed for post mortem purposes, three-fourths their market value. No one was allowed to buy, sell or ship hogs from an affected herd, without a certificate from the veterinarian in charge.

When a case of hog-cholera is reported, all hogs in that neighborhood should be quarantined, on account of the many and easy ways of transmitting the disease. Scientists tell us that the manure of a diseased hog contains the germs in great quantities; therefore no sick animals should be allowed to be driven, hauled or shipped from one place to another. Rabbits, pigeons, swallows, sparrows, and people's clothing are very common carriers of this disease. In Kansas one very common and extensive method of scattering the disease is the shipping of sick and dead animals to market. For instance, a few weeks ago hog-cholera was found in a herd within three miles of Salina. In less than twenty-four hours after the first animal died, a speculator went out to the farm and offered the farmer two cents per pound for every hog he had, if he would put them on a car at once so that he might ship them to Kansas City. This system of scattering the disease the State should stop, whether it does anything more or not. But the laws of the State should be made quite effective on this one thing. It is very easy to see how one car containing sick hogs might scatter the disease broadcast from one side of the State to the other. I have noticed in my part of the State that the disease first appeared along the main line of some railroad. The outbreak that is now in Saline County first appeared along the main line of the Missouri Pacific in the south end of the county. It is now pretty well scattered over the county. I believe much could be accomplished, as a preventive, by a thorough disinfecting, killing and burning of diseased animals, if done at first appearance of the disease. We should have a law prohibiting the buying, selling, or shipping of any hogs from a farm where the disease is known to exist. Also a law compelling the railroad company to thoroughly disinfect the car that contains a dead hog on reaching the destination. There are a great many obstacles to be overcome, and a great many different interests to consider in passing laws to control these diseases, but the State can not afford to allow the transportation of sick or diseased animals. Some hog-buyers, when shipping, accept dead hogs, hang them up in the car, and when they get to Kansas City they sell these and any others that may have died on the car to soap and fertilizing factories. Such a practice should be stopped at once. In my opinion, this association has a number of very important laws to ask for. The stock-growers of the State need more protection than any other class of men, and they have less. One reason why they have no protection is because they have not organized,

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and made the demands that the millers, wholesale merchants, and others have made. If this association, with its membership of over a thousand, can not get some needed legislation, it is simply because they do not ask it. There is no organization in the State that should receive more consideration from our Legislators, than the Improved Stock Breeders' Association. What you need, you should ask for; and I firmly believe you can and will get it. Any law that is for the interests of the stock-growers is for the interests of a majority of the people of the State. It opens up to the stock-breeder a larger and better market, a smaller rate of mortality and consequently increased wealth to himself, and brings Kansas to the front in the methods of scientific and improved stock-breeding.

#### Individuality in the Herd.

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The character of any pure-bred herd depends precisely upon the quality of each and every animal kept for breeding purposes.

The head of the herd should be an outstanding individual. He should resemble the ideal in form and size, be of standard color, and possess all the style, finish and quality possible. He should be the nearest living model of his kind that time, distance and means can procure. The boar should carry great size. The prepotent sire must be large and have stamina and constitutional vigor. His body should be of good length, well coupled, even and smooth and symmetrical. Combined with great size, the boar must have finish, especially in the head. The boar that will not stand a square look in the face can not pass. The head should be short, fine and smooth, and the face broad between the eyes and expressive of intelligence and kind disposition; the eyes open, bright and clear; ears fine, soft and silky; jowl full and smooth; neck, full and broad on top; shoulders wide and deep, broad on top, compact, smooth and well down on arm; back of good length, slightly arched, broad and even; loins full and smooth; ribs well sprung from the back; chest large and roomy; rump, long, broad, well rounded and tail set well up, tapering and curled; hams long, deep and thick, well rounded from points down to hocks; sides, long, straight, deep and clear of wrinkles, and flanks let well down; legs short, set wide apart and standing erect; the forelegs should stand plumb and be muscled on arms; hind legs, strong and hocks well set; pattern short, neat and firm; hoofs, tough and toes close and erect. The boar should be commanding in size, stylish in action, stately in carriage, perfect in symmetry, attractive and imposing in presence. If his qualities are inherited in common from the sire and the dam, he will likely stamp his individuality. He should get both good males and good females. The argument that it is necessary to keep one sire to get good males and another to get good females, is ridiculous, untenable and without foundation.

The sow should be the same type as the boar, medium to large in size for her class, but need not be nearly so large as the boar. She should possess as much finish and more refinement and quality. Her face should be broad and smooth between the eyes, and tapering gradually to the end of the nose. She should have smooth shoulders and straight, smooth side lines, and possess neatness, symmetry and style. She should be kind and quiet in disposition, an easy feeder and prolific.

The requirements of the female should not be limited to one or to a few individuals. It is similarity or uniformity throughout the herd, indicating a fixed type, that shows the handiwork of the skillful breeder.

It is safe to affirm that the true method of development and perpetuation of "type" is "line breeding."

The questions of "in-and-in-breeding" and the extreme "out-crossing," together with confusion of ideas and differences of opinion, suggests a discussion of the principles of breeding

—not with the purpose of setting the question with all the mysteries pertaining to it, at this time and place, but simply to arrive at a better understanding of known facts.

One of the principles of breeding, old as creation and fixed as the law of nature, is termed heredity. Heredity is the principle which causes resemblance, a similarity or uniformity in a species, and concentrates in the individual the sum and aggregation of all the ancestors. Wild animals in a state of nature are pure examples of heredity. They have been for ages of the same form, color, habits and character. The quail of to-day has the exact shape of body, color and penciling of feathers that it had hundreds of years ago. The leopard has not changed a spot nor lost any of its cunning in a thousand years. The wild hog is as fierce and fleet as when first hunted in the primeval forest. The tawny lion is as strong and bold and courageous, and of the same noble presence as of old.

Opposed to the force of heredity there has been developed another force termed, evolution. It is a radical and progressive principle that by selection and different environment unfolds and develops the animal changed in color, in form, in size, in quality and in disposition, as seen in domestic animals which have been aided and directed by the hand of man. Examples of the principle of selection may be seen in the splendid, uniformed and marked Herefords, in the fine qualities of the Shorthorns, and in the sleek Aberdeen-Angus and rich-coated Galloways; and in the beautiful Berkshires and their American cousins the Poland-Chinas and Cherry Reds; in the ponderous Percherons and Shires, and in the level-headed, sweeping-gaited Hambletonians, Wilkes, Patchens and McGregors; in the flocks of the golden hoof and the golden fleece; in the endless varieties of birds, birds of utility, birds of barred and penciled feathers, birds of gay plumage and birds of song. All of the distinct breeds of improved stock are impressive examples of the principle of selection.

Wild animals are strictly pure-bred and can be depended upon, in the state of nature, to reproduce their own kind unerringly. Domestic animals, especially those of the improved breeds, which are modified forms of the original, will reproduce themselves imperfectly unless guided and directed by the hand of man. In the formation and development of a new breed the principle of original heredity is temporarily overcome by selection and in breeding and mating certain animals, changing color, form and disposition, by patterning after the original principle of heredity, until the desired type appears fixed in the family or breed. But there is a continued conflict between the principle of heredity and the principle of selection. The forces of heredity battle for supremacy and return to the original state; the forces of selection rise in arms against a relentless foe striving for advancement, striving for victory. And when good judgment is not exercised in selecting and mating breeding animals, unaided and unsupported by generous feeding and careful attention, the forces of selection are weakened for the want of sustenance and lack of reinforcements; the principle of selection halts on the road of improvement, retrograde movements follow—retreats by the route of scrub ancestors and development is vanquished.

The breeder who introduces violent out-crosses one after another, invites and fosters the very elements that will destroy the result of years, and maybe a lifetime of work and systematic breeding. By mixing the blood of animals from different sources he invites a conflict between contending forces, the pattern is destroyed, the principle of selection loses the battle, is captured and heredity leads the individual back to scrub. This is the result of indiscriminately crossing different strains of the same breed. The result is more marked in crossing two or more different breeds. Pigs by a grade

Berkshire sire and from a sow half Chester-White and half Poland-China, were red, spotted, speckled and striped, showing that the improved standard type and all of the three respective breeds represented was destroyed, the improvements in color and form lost, and the result was a return of the individual by the principle of heredity to the original scrub.

Persistent in-and-in breeding is directly the opposite of out-crossing. The results of close in-and-in breeding is not so noticeable at first, but more disastrous to the individual than out-crossing. The mysteries surrounding in-and-in breeding have never been satisfactorily explained. In this discussion it is only proper to consider facts. Through the application of the principle of persistent, close in-and-in breeding, the individual loses form, color and size, to all of which is added the misfortune of weakened vitality. Close in-and-in breeding in Berkshires develop pigs off in markings, spotted about the necks and arms, ungainly of form, with thin quarters, long legs, and weakened vitality and loss of breeding power. In Poland-Chinas, it produces small, weakly, speckled, spotted and striped litters. In Herefords and Shorthorns, it develops undersized, big-headed, peaked, ungainly, runty scrubs. In some mysterious way, the principle of selection appears over-done or handicapped, and heredity again leads the individual back to worse than the original scrub state.

The value of in-breeding to the extent of fixing and perpetuating a type appears to be settled. And, so far in that direction shalt thou approach, but no farther, appears to be just as certain. Out-crossing is risky. But there must be an occasional infusion of fresh blood. Thoughtful breeders have hit on the plan of keeping tried forces in the majority. Two or three generations of line-blood control one from the outside, and seem refreshed and invigorated by a carefully selected infusion of new blood.

The application of correct principles of breeding, supported by generous provision of feed and careful attention, gave to the world magnificent herds and breeds of cattle, hogs and horses, and immortalized the names of such men as Bates and Booth and Cruickshank. It has produced and shown to the world a Richmond, a Cupbearer, a Young Abbotsburn, and a Choice Goods. It has brought out Anxieties, Improvers, Fullfillers, Beau Brummels, Correctors, Beau Donalds, Prime Lads, Keep Ons and March Ons. It made Tom Corwins, Tecumseh's, Perfections and Mischiefmakers. It developed a Longfellow and a Masterpiece. It has produced a Creosus, a Lou Dillon and a Dan Patch.

The careful breeder will attend regularly to the weeding-out process. Uniform individuality cannot be maintained except by culling out and discarding every inferior animal. If thirty-five per cent of all pedigreed hogs and cattle could be cut out, and ten per cent (the tailings), put in the feed lot, fitted and consigned to the butcher, and the remaining culs or twenty-five per cent, disposed of as grades, such action would elevate the improved breeds of live stock to a high standard of perfection. Such action by the breeders would be in line with the law of selection, in keeping with the truism, the survival of the fittest, and consistent with the declaration that "the best is none too good."

To the young breeder, to the small breeder, to the beginner, I would say, breed from the best stock, or the best your means will furnish, and keep at it. Have a purpose. Breed to a line. Breed a type. Keep at the head of your herd a male that you can point to with pride as your chief sire. Raise him if you can. Buy him if you must. Introduce new blood by the purchase of females. Develop your young stock by generous feeding, kind treatment and careful attention. Grow them so well that they will be objects of attraction and admiration. If the number of animals on hand seems unprofitable, reduce the number and

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**The Coach Horse Typé.**

O. L. THISLER, CHAPMAN.

This is a subject worthy of much greater consideration than I am able to give the members of this meeting at present.

Many breeders hit wide of the mark when they attempt to breed coach horses. First they are apt to breed a draft-mare to a coach stallion. Others will breed any kind of an old farm mare to a coach stallion, and expect a perfect coach colt.

I will ask the members of this meeting to guess the results of such breeding as I have mentioned.

From the experience I have had during the past twenty years, I will describe the get of some imported coach stallions I have sold and others bought in our county.

The colts would have large, ungainly heads, necks equally as large at throat latch as at shoulder, legs small and cordy, resembling the roadster. Body large, similar to a draft-horse.

The breeders of the above-described colts were ready to condemn the coach-horse cross.

I have seen good results where coach stallions were crossed on American mares, though such mares were nicely bred in the coach line.

"Pa" Hamlin, of Buffalo, N. Y., shipped ten head of standard-bred mares from his home to M. W. Dunham, at Wayne, Ill., in 1897, to be bred to Mr. Dunham's imported French Coach stallion. Perfection, at a fee of \$50 per head for the season.

I happened to be at Mr. Dunham's home and met Mr. Hamlin, and we talked on the lines of such breeding. Mr. Hamlin remarked that he wanted to increase the size of his standard-bred animals, and his idea was that he would not only get the size to suit, but the breeding was in line for a foundation to breed back to standard-bred stallions with good results.

The coach-horse in his native home shows great endurance. I now refer to the French Coach. They are often put under the test and given three to five miles at the trot.

The true type of a coach-horse. to my fancy, should be as follows: A clean-cut head; ear well projected; eyes well extended; well cut up under throat; long, arched neck; shoulders, from point to withers sloping; short back and smoothly coupled, well-sprung ribs; straight hip, which gives the tail the right carriage; limbs fair size, flat, cordy, and free from heavy growth of hair. A good foot is always necessary. He should stand from 16 to 16½ hands in height.

**The Outlook for the Pure-Bred Cattle Business.**

E. B. MITCHELL, CLINTON, MO.

Had your honorable committee allowed me the privilege of wording this topic, I should have made it to read, "The Outlook for the Improvement of Beef Cattle," as I believe this to be the vital point in the solution of the problem of the production of beef at a profit; and, fellow breeders, if my remarks may appear to be directed to the farmer or steer-breeder, it will only be with a view of putting more spokes in the hub of pure-bred cattle breeding and with the hope that it may stimulate you to more earnest endeavor to persuade some good but misguided farmer who is using a scrub sire to use a good pure-bred of some of the beef breeds; and if each one will only consider himself a committee of one whose business it shall be to wait upon such farmers, and, if necessary, make some sacrifice to accomplish this, the time will soon come when we will find a market right at home for all the good pure-bred cattle that can be produced. I believe in "home missions" and so long as our market centers are filled as they are to-day with inferior cattle, would it not be wise to take the beam from our own eye before we attempt to remove the mote from the eye of

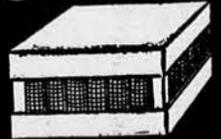
brother, possibly in Mexico or Cuba? I tell you, fellow breeders, there is work for every good, pure-bred sire in America, even right under our very nose, as it were, and it is up to us to develop this trade before we look for new fields to conquer. Fortunate indeed will be the unborn generation whose privilege it will be to inhabit this, the garden spot of the world, when all of the farmers shall have become breeders of improved live stock, be it few or many, and these beautiful pastures shall be dotted with broad-backed, well-bred and well-fed horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and when, like the "Missouri mule," the scrubs shall realize that they have no pride in their ancestors and no hope of posterity. The final outlet for the product of the pure-bred cattle-breeder must of necessity be the steer-breeder and through this channel, fellow breeders, must the missionary work be done. Once you have induced a man to use a good pure-bred sire you have a possible convert to the pure-bred cattle business, since, if he be progressive, he is not long in detecting their value, and will, in all probability want a few better females; and my observation has led me to believe that the better cattle one has, the more desirous he is of obtaining something still better. In other words, we obtain our standard of excellence by education and association and the higher our standard of excellence the better cattle we are likely to have; and the most successful breeders of pure-bred cattle attain their position only through years of patient endeavor, beginning in all probability with one pure bred sire.

Usually the first pure-bred sire used and possibly purchased at the seemingly exorbitant price of \$100, looks very much more unreasonable to the buyer than will three or four hundred dollars a few years later in his career. Every business has its fluctuations, and while inflated prices attract speculators and tempt boomers, the man who succeeds in cattle-breeding is the man with a love for that business and who, looking beyond present conditions, is guided by his knowledge of the past, strictly adhering to the use of the best sire obtainable and, by the liberal use of feed judiciously administered, goes on producing animals that will at all times find favor in the market and be sought for at fair prices. During the sixteen years that I have been identified with the pure-bred Shorthorn, at no time have I known such demand for really good bulls as during the past fall and at present, and at prices fully remunerative to the producer; and I do not think there has been a year within that time that has opened with brighter prospects for the pure-bred cattle-breeder than does 1905.

Practically, all speculation has been eliminated and the people who are buying cattle now are doing so for the sole purpose of improving their herds, and while values are not so high on most of the offerings, all meritorious animals are bringing good living prices and the really good things are paying a handsome profit, as is instanced by the sale of a sire in Iowa within the past month for \$4,000, and of several calves during the past fall at from ten to fourteen hundred dollars each. Among the best indications of the advancement of the pure-bred cattle business are the facts that individual merit, wherever found, is receiving just recognition, and that to bring remunerative prices the cattle must carry their pedigrees on their backs; that pedigree will no more sell an inferior animal than will an old canner take the place of an export bullock. Has it ever occurred to you that a beef animal is as it were only a machine by which the products of the farm are manufactured into beef? And does it not necessarily follow that the animal, or machine if you please, that will do this work the most economically, at the same time producing the best possible article, is the one which should find favor with the public? And does it not necessarily follow that the more we as breeders, cultivate the leading qualities of these

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animals, or machine if you please, the more inherent the beef-fleshing qualities become? In the language of that veteran breeder, Uncle Thomas Milhoit, "Thick-fleshed cattle produce thick-fleshed cattle," and, fellow breeders, although departing somewhat from my subject, I can not resist the temptation at this point to say just a word concerning the condition in which some of the pure-bred herds of this country are kept. Of course my remarks will not apply to any one present as those who have sufficient interest in the advancement of improved cattle-breeding to attend such meetings as this, are usually good care-takers. Does the thrifty merchant purchase high-class goods, place them upon his shelves where they will, without care or attention, become rusty and unfit to compete with the cleanly and well-kept lines of his competitor or does he exert every possible effort to present these goods in first-class condition? We are all agreed that the latter is the business policy. Then, if we expect to succeed is it not necessary that we pursue the same business principle? We, as improved cattle breeders, are supposed to be manufacturing beef by the improved method and I firmly believe that the feeding-qualities of even pure-bred cattle can and will be endangered by the over-indulgence of the idea that fat cattle will not breed. How frequently we see very promising animals pass through a sale-ring whose misfortune it is to fall into the hands of some misguided victim of this teaching and for lack of proper care pass forever into oblivion! Is it not a fact that an animal worth owning is deserving of good care? If we were to take an invoice of our pure-bred herds I am sorry to say that we should find some that have become impoverished for the lack of sufficient foodstuff to develop the young things into the massive, broad-backed animals of which we read and to which we point with pride. That this is a vital point in the future of the pure-bred cattle business there is no doubt in my mind. Every home of pure-bred cattle should be a living example of these higher ideals and a school of instruction to the novice. And now, for fear of being misunderstood in this connection, I wish to say that good keep does not necessarily mean show-yard form, and yet I firmly believe that the more this is cultivated the more inherent the fleshing qualities become. Prices on pure-bred sires are now within the reach of all and let us as breeders put forth every effort to make the contrast of individual merit between the pure-bred and the scrub greater than ever before, at the same time placing ourselves in position to say as would the Jewish vender, "He was dirt cheap. You never got so much for your monies."

**Practical Methods of Corn-Breeding.**

V. M. SHOESMITH, MANHATTAN.

The average yield per acre of corn in Kansas for the last ten years, or from 1894 to 1903, was 20.7 bushels. The average yields per acre for the same period for the other corn States are as follows: Illinois, 33.8 bushels; Ohio, 33.6 bushels; Indiana, 33 bushels; Missouri, 27.4 bushels; Nebraska, 22.1 bushels. Vermont and Massachusetts for the same period raised about 37 bushels of corn per acre, while South Carolina produced only about nine bushels per acre. The question might well be asked, why should Vermont lead all the States in yield per acre, and why should Kansas give the smallest return per acre of any of the corn States? Doubtless the greater amount of moisture available and the better care given the corn in the other corn States, together with the fertilizer used in the New England States, had much to do with these differences in yield in favor of the other States, but these factors as well as others which have to do with the production of corn have been proved to be largely controllable, and I am well satisfied that it is possible to increase Kansas' yield of corn several bushels per acre. An average increase of one

kernel to the ear would mean an increase of 8,750 bushels in the Kansas corn crop. An increase of one ear to the stalk would mean an increase of about 177,000,000 bushels providing both ears were of normal size. An increase of only one bushel per acre would mean an increase of about 8,000,000 bushels. There is certainly great need for improvement in corn-production, and with a partial realization of what such improvement will mean we come naturally to the question, "How are we going to secure improvement?" By what methods shall we proceed to increase the yield and better the quality of our corn? There are several ways in which we may work toward this much-desired end. Some of these are as follows: First, by increasing the fertility, either by the addition of plant-food direct, or by changing some of the plant-food already in the soil from unavailable to available forms. Second, by better tillage which will place the soil in a better physical condition and enable it to hold and retain for future use a large amount of moisture, and make of the soil a more suitable home for the bacteria which do so much to decompose vegetable matter and make plant-food available. Third, by exercising care to see that a good stand is secured and that such a stand shall be suited to the requirements of the soil, climatic conditions, etc. Fourth, by securing seed which will return a larger yield, produce a better quality of grain, and is better adapted to the soil and climatic conditions under which it must grow. It is of this latter method of securing improvement of which I wish especially to speak in this discussion.

We are all agreed that we need better types of corn, but how are we to secure such types? I would say that the first and most important requisite of all is that of a standard of perfection. In order to secure any object in plant-breeding we must have that object definitely fixed in mind and work constantly toward it. Any improvement by a vacillating and uncertain method would be the merest chance and would be of very doubtful value. In this matter the stock-breeder is decades ahead of the plant-breeder. The record associations for the different breeds of stock have set various standards for their breeders to work toward, but each breeder who has made a success of his work has not only had this standard in mind, but he has had a more definite and detailed one of his own making, which has had far more to do with his success. It is encouraging, however, to notice that the corn-breeders are waking up to their opportunities and are making an organized effort to secure improvement. Some of our varieties of corn were carefully selected by a few enterprising farmers twenty-five, fifty, and even seventy-five years ago, and these farmers have done great things for the corn-growing industry; but after all, these farmers with most of the breeders since their day have made their selections by general observations, and their results are quite insignificant as compared with what may be accomplished by selection, based on carefully conducted experiments to determine differences in yield, quality, etc. I have said that we must have a standard of excellence or an ideal which we shall strive to attain; but where shall we get that standard? Shall we adopt a certain score-card, and say that our corn shall have an ear of a certain length and circumference, shall have a certain shade of color, and butts and tips rounded out in a certain way? If we were endowed with the wisdom of God, and if our ideas of harmony, unity and adaptability to the various conditions under which plants are placed, accorded perfectly with those of nature, such an arrangement might be productive of the highest and quickest improvement. But such is not the case. The Almighty has endowed us with reason and not with instinct, and we must work out a standard of our own. We know not as yet what that standard shall be as to detail, but we do know what it shall require as to three

things. It shall require the highest possible excellence in yield, quality, and uniformity. These three include everything, hardiness, adaptability and other qualities which have to do with the yield. It seems reasonable to suppose that a certain form and a certain conformation of ear, stalk, and entire plant shall harmonize most thoroughly with nature, but who shall say what that form or conformation is? Who shall say whether the ear shall be just so many inches long, or whether the cob shall be of a certain size, or whether one large ear is better or not so good as two smaller ears per stalk? It must be nature herself that answers these questions, and we must prepare to make the examination.

In the first place, one must make determinations as to yield. It is absolutely necessary to conduct yield tests in some way. It will do for the corn industry what the scales and the Babcock test have done for the dairy industry. It allows the selection of the most profitable individuals, and the exclusion of the unprofitable ones. I was very much interested in a paper on "Profitable Dairying," read a few weeks ago by Mr. G. G. Burton, of this city, at the Indian Creek Institute. Mr. Burton gave a rule which he has been using for the purchase of dairy cows. It is something like this: Multiply the number of gallons of milk per day (soon after the beginning of the lactation period) by the per cent of butter-fat, and multiply this product by two, and this will equal the number of dollars which represents the value of the cow for dairy purposes. Mr. Burton pays from \$40 to \$60 for most of his cows, but he would much rather pay \$100, according to his rule, for better cows. A dairy cow which is kept at an absolute loss has no value, or rather she has a negative value for she is worse than nothing. We have good reason to believe that the conditions in our cornfields are very similar to those of a dairy not conducted on scientific and businesslike principles. There are some individuals that are exceedingly profitable, others which are slightly profitable, while still others do not pay the interest of the land they occupy together with the cost of labor, seed, etc. What we should do is to select the most profitable plants for breeding and cast out those which are grown at an absolute loss. In this day of high rentals and no more new lands, would it not be more sensible to increase our available land by growing profitable plants only on our present farms rather than to purchase or rent other lands at added cost?

The ear test is of inestimable value in the selection of the best individuals. This plan for corn-breeding may be briefly described as follows: Select thirty, forty, fifty or such number as may be desired of the very choicest ears which are to be had. In some suitable place in the cornfield where the conditions are uniform and similar to the conditions for which it is desired to develop the corn, plant these ears, one to a row, putting the best ears in the center of the plot. The rows should be of sufficient length to require about three-fourths of the corn on each ear, and the corn left from these ears should be planted around the ear-test as a protection against pollination from undesirable plants outside. This breeding plot should be studied with considerable care throughout the entire season. It will be observed that the corn in some rows germinates better than in others, that certain rows present a more vigorous growth later in the season, and it is often possible to select the best rows long before harvest. The main test between these rows, however, comes in the determination of the yield. Is it not proof that these tests are valuable means of selection, since the yield of some of the rows is often from two to five times that of some of the others? In case of poor stands the difference may be represented by ten or even a larger factor. It seems reasonable to believe that plants may differ in their inherent vitality or constitution, and that a weakness of this nature may be transmitted.

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neration to another. Such strains of corn should be discarded by the seed-breeder if their yield per acre is lower than other sorts. The ear-test should in every respect be conducted on a scientific experimental basis. If the corn in the various rows matures at practically the same date and the weights are taken at the same time and under like conditions, the first weights may be accepted as answering fairly well for the yields of the different rows, but if for any reason it is presumed that the corn or the fodder from the different rows contains a different percentage of moisture, that percentage should be determined by taking samples both of grain and fodder from each row and driving off the moisture by artificial heat. From the percentage of moisture and the weight of corn from each row, may be figured the absolutely dry weight of corn. Yields as determined in this way should be perfectly comparable, but they will be just as comparable and represent to the average reader a better yield per acre, if the yields are again increased by about 15 per cent as representing the average percentage of moisture in air-dry corn. The apparatus for this work need not be expensive. A fairly accurate scale for small weights should be obtained, also suitable receptacles in which to place the samples. If no more suitable arrangement can be had, the samples may be placed on a shelf three or four feet above the kitchen stove and allowed to remain several days until the weights are constant. Another method of eliminating the difference in moisture content is to place the corn from the different rows in burlap sacks and hang in some room where heat may be applied. In many farm-houses there is a vacant room above the kitchen with a stovepipe passing through it which makes a very satisfactory place for the drying of such samples of corn. The absolutely dry weight is not determined in this way, but it is probable that the difference in percentages of moisture is slight. These are crude methods of eliminating the differences in moisture content but they are far better than none, and may be made to answer for the beginner in this work.

In conducting the breeding plot as outlined above, a small amount of the very choicest seed should be selected for planting the breeding plot of the next year, but there should be considerable other choice corn which may be had from the best yielding rows. This should be planted in an increase plot which should also be carefully isolated from other varieties, and may well be placed next to the breeding plot. The best corn from the increase plot is then used the following year for planting a commercial field from which pure-bred corn may be sold to patrons. The yield per acre should be determined each year, both for the increase plot and the commercial field. If this is done, the breeder can give thrifty corn which he sells from his third crop a three-years' performance record, one year in the breeding plot, one in the increase plot, and one in the commercial field. None of the corn from the commercial field should be planted by the breeder, but he should go back each year to the increase plot for seed for the commercial field and the breeding plot for seed for the increase plot, so as always to use the seed which has been most carefully bred.

This plan for conducting the breeding of corn requires that certain records be made and carefully preserved. For convenience in this matter as well as accuracy of records some definite record system should be employed. The Illinois Experiment Station recommends a plan which has many good features. Every ear in the breeding plot is given a register number which represents that ear only and for all time. The first year the numbers start at 101 and go up as far as required; the numbers for the second year start at 201, the third year at 301, and so on, each succeeding year starting at the next hundred. The ears are also numbered according to the position in which it is desired

plant them in the breeding plot, thus the ear which will be planted in row one will be numbered 101, the ear for row two, 102, etc., so that any number will indicate not only the particular ear, but show in what year it was grown or to what generation it belongs, and also the number of the row in which it was planted the next year. A blank form should be secured upon which certain notes and records may be kept. These may be preserved in book form or by the card-index system, and such notes as the following should be recorded: Registry number, dam number, germination, average height of stalks, days to mature, leafiness, uniformity of stalk, uniformity of ears, circumference of ears, shape of ear, number of rows, uniformity of kernels, shape of kernels, weight of shelled corn, weight of cob, per cent of shelled corn, grade of corn, size of plot, weight of fodder, weight of corn, yield of fodder per acre, yield of shelled corn per acre. By carefully keeping such a record the breeder may have a pedigree of each ear in his breeding-plot running back as many years as he has kept such records and showing an exact history of the form and performance of all its female ancestors, and showing much, though with not as much certainty, in regard to the male ancestry. The value of such a pedigree is inestimable. Any farmer would wisely choose a corn which had made an authentic average record of eighty-five bushels per acre for eight or ten years in preference to a better appearing corn without such a record.

Having made determinations as to difference in production we should turn our attention to the quality of the corn. We may grade the corn from the various rows in our tests by noticing the hardness or softness, maturity and other qualities which indicate feeding-value. We may make a mechanical examination of the kernels by noticing the proportional size of the chit or germ, the horny layer and the starchy portion, make an approximately correct decision as to which rows contain the most protein and oil. Such determinations should really be made by chemical analysis, and it is probable that arrangements will soon be made by which breeders may send samples for analysis to the chemist of the experiment station or to some person selected for this work. I believe that the day will soon be here when we must go a step farther. Corn is to-day used for a great variety of purposes for the manufacture of starch, oil, glucose, distilled liquors and various other products besides the large part which is used for feeding-purposes. It may be supposed that the best varieties of corn which might be bred for these different purposes would vary considerably from each other, or in other words, we should have different types of corn for these different purposes. In developing these types we should use digestion trials as a means of selection for the feeding type, and other tests for the other types, as may be determined. We must not, however, put too much importance on the development of special types for special purposes. The ability to produce is the first requisite of good corn, and the yield should in no case be overlooked. Any plant which has grown in a certain way for a great length of time has acquired certain characteristics which are a part of its very nature, and if such characteristics are taken away or greatly changed the equilibrium of the plant may be destroyed and some serious weakness become manifest. If the breeder of a high protein corn, for instance, carries his selection for this quality so far that he also gives to this corn an inherent quality of a very low yield, and consequently a smaller production of protein per acre, he has defeated his object, and has produced nothing but an inferior corn. The yield and the quality should be represented approximately by certain factors which shall represent their relative importance, and the grade of any selection as made on this basis should represent quite closely the true value of such selection.

It is also necessary that the corn



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A liquid made from hickory wood. Imparts the delicate flavor that is peculiar to meats smoked with hickory wood. Used by Applying the Condensed Smoke with a Brush. Send 10c and names of five who cure meat and we will mail you sample free. Sold only in square quart bottles with metal cap. Never in bulk. At druggists, 75c per bottle. Bottle smokes a barrel on curing meats. Be sure to get Wright's Condensed Smoke. Made by

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET "Wright's Condensed Smoke." Made by THE E. H. WRIGHT CO., Ltd., 113 W. Fourth Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**What Does the Dealer Say?**

Does he say, "I sell you fence at factory prices?" No! He pays factory prices himself, consequently has to add a profit in order to make any money. Does he say, "take the fence and use it for 30 days and then bring it back if you are not perfectly satisfied?" No! He could not do this if he wanted to. The factory has sold him the fence and they must have their money. He has to sell the fence for cash or negotiable notes in order to pay the factory. Does he say, "I have 26 styles of fence to choose from?" Not much! He usually has only two or three styles. He cannot afford to carry any more styles in stock. In order to carry a stock of 26 styles it would require a vast amount of capital, much more capital than one dealer out of one hundred has.

**The Mail Order Fence Factory---The Advance Fence Company**

says "yes" to all of the above questions, for it is our method of doing business. We sell you Advance fence at factory prices---the prices the dealer has to pay. We make you individually a wholesale buyer. We go further---we sell you fence on 30 days' free trial. This free trial method is the fairest selling proposition ever made by any fence factory.

By this method you can take the fence you order, set it up and be satisfied, or send it back at our expense and we will refund your money. We pay all freight on the fence. You know exactly what your fence will cost you delivered at your depot.

We make 26 styles of Advance Fence which we sell by mail---a style, height and weight of fence for every purpose. You can get just the very fence you want from us---not something that does after a fashion---but just the thing.

You get a better guarantee from us than from anybody else. We guarantee every rod of fence we sell, and as our advertising is done only in reliable publications---papers that guarantee their subscribers against loss by dealing with people who advertise in their columns, it makes two guarantees in one.

You cannot risk a cent in buying direct from a factory that is as well known as ours.



Advance Fence has double strength top and bottom strands and is made with a continuous stay wire which is wrapped twice around each line wire as it passes across the fence and is twisted with the salvage from one stay to the next thus leaving no loose ends. There is a slight crimp in the line wire where the stay is wrapped around it. This provides for expansion and contraction and makes it impossible for the stay wires in the Advance Fence to slip, slide or bunch as will stay wires cut at top and bottom of the ordinary woven wire fence. There are many important things to know about Advance Fence---its construction, its price, our method of manufacturing and selling---too many things to put into an advertisement; but these things are all told in our free fence book, which is mailed upon request. You should send for this book at once. It will start you on the road of becoming a wholesale or factory buyer.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., "The Mail Order Fence Factory," 3747 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

**TOOLS FOR FARMERS' USE**

There is no investment a farmer can make of a like amount that will save him as much time and money as will an outfit of tools. The time lost in going to town usually amounts to more than the cost of the repairs. You save both the time and the money when you have the tools. It is not necessary to be a mechanic to do your own repairing. The average farmer has ability enough to do his own work if he has the necessary tools.

We manufacture an outfit especially for farmers' use and sell it to you just as cheap as we would to the largest wholesale house in the United States. We have no agents.

During the next thirty days we wish to sell at least two thousand outfits. To influence you to purchase at this time, we realize that we must make it to your advantage to do so, hence the most liberal offer ever made in the tool line.

A STEEL FORGE --- 17x24 inch hearth with an Eleven-Inch Ball-Bearing Fan

**FREE ABSOLUTELY FREE**

to every person buying an outfit consisting of 1 Malleable Iron Vise, 1 Malleable Iron Drill Frame, 1 Drill Set, 1 Screw Plate, 1 Fifty-Pound Anvil and 1 Hardy. Malleable Iron makes them the strongest, best and cheapest tools made. We also make Lever Forges. We prepay the freight and ship on approval.

Diplomas awarded us at the Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs, 1903.

Space will not permit us to describe the tools here, but write us a postal today and we will send you catalogue and full particulars. Don't neglect it, as this advertisement may not appear again. Offer good for 30 days only.

C. R. Harper Mfg. Co., Box 805, Marshalltown, Iowa

**THE AUTO-FEDAN**

Manufactured by The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Tenth and Jefferson Streets, TOPEKA, - - - KANSAS.

THE Best Press On Earth



The only successful self-feed 8-horse-power press made. "Has a record of baling three tons in one hour. With this machine, a set of men with the same exertion that they would use with another press, can bale from two to four tons of hay per day more than they would with any other machine. Satisfaction guaranteed."

breeder establish a type or uniformity in his corn. Prof. P. G. Holden, of the Iowa State College, and other leaders in corn improvement have emphasized the importance of securing a uniform stand and of the necessity of having uniformity in shape and size of the kernel, so that our corn-planters may distribute the seed evenly. It is also important that the stand be of proper thickness to best meet the needs of the soil and climatic conditions of any locality. Important as these points are, however, they are by no means the main reasons for the making of a uniform type in corn-breeding. We want uniformity so that we may know that the valuable characteristics which we have fixed in our strain or breed of plants are firmly fixed, and that these characteristics will be transmitted to the offspring for generations to come. A selection of corn which in itself has valuable qualities, but which can not transmit those valuable features to the offspring with certainty is of no special value to the average farmer, although of course such a selection may be of inestimable value in the hands of an intelligent breeder who is able to establish those valuable features as permanent characteristics of this line of plants. The degree of uniformity represents the degree of fixedness in character, or the certainty of transmission of those qualities which it possesses.

We then must have a type. But we have not yet decided just what we want as to certain qualities; how then shall we be able to fix a type? We have decided that we want a large yield, that we want a corn of good quality for breeding or whatever purpose it may be used, and that we want a type; or in other words, that we want uniformity in large yields and high quality of product. We have not decided on length and size of ear, filling out of butts and tips, and other minor features. It seems reasonable to suppose that certain forms and characteristics of ear and stalk are associated with high yields of shelled corn, and it is probable that the standards as fixed for these details by our own Corn-Breeders' Association are not far out of the way, except that they are given by far too much importance.

Let us study our best strains of corn (considering yields and quality), and the corn from our best rows in our ear-tests, and try to discover the prevailing type. If we select this type and find that in future trials it is still associated with a large yield of good quality, we are fairly on the road to success in establishing a uniform type; but if we find that the selected type is not associated with the high yield of good quality, it is time to give it up, and try, again to select the desirable type. Doubtless most men who have grown and carefully selected corn have a very fair idea of what type of ear will do best, but I wish to warn all corn-breeders to beware of selecting according to their ideas of "make up" of the ear, regardless of what actual tests may show the yield or quality to be. The latter is the true basis of selection and no man can gainsay it.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I shall make recommendations to the Kansas Corn-Growers' Association to the effect that they do all in their power to put corn-breeding on an entirely practical, yet thoroughly scientific experimental basis. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has an "Advanced Registry System" by which any member may have his animals which are available of making certain records, recorded in this excellent merit system. The heifers and cows are carefully scored and are tested for their production of butter-fat. The bulls are admitted or not according to their score and the record of their daughters. Would it not be well to have a similar advanced registry for corn, basing it on the yield of air-dry (15-per-cent-moisture) shelled corn per acre. A record of three or more years should be required for this registry, and each record should be considered valid for a limited time only, perhaps ten years after its comple-

tion. Such a registry system should not be supposed to show the exact relative value of the various breeds or strains of corn, but should be considered as a reward of merit for an excellent corn, good methods and practice in all the operations of caring for the corn-crop, and for good farm management in keeping up or increasing the fertility of the soil. There would be several objections to such an advanced registry, but I believe the incentive to better selection of seed and better farming as well as the advertisement the plant-breeding industry and the State of Kansas as a whole would receive because of the high record produced would be sufficient to overbalance these objections.

Variety trials including the farms and pure-bred corns adapted to any locality should also be undertaken in different parts of the State. The State should be divided into several sections, six or more, and a reliable farmer near the center of each district should be selected to conduct the experiment. The State Experiment Station at Manhattan, I believe, is doing creditable work in the testing of different varieties of corn, but the corns which do best at Manhattan may not be the ones which are best suited to other portions of the State, so that several other stations should be established. These should be branch stations of the Manhattan station, or should be managed by that station in conjunction with the Corn-Breeders' Association. The agricultural department at the college is willing to do what it can along this line, but it is in need of more funds before it can undertake such work on a large scale. Experiments conducted at Manhattan show that even between the best varieties of corn obtainable, there is a difference in a single season of several bushels in yield per acre. What then is the best corn for the various sections of the State? An increase of one bushel per acre in the Kansas corn crop would mean an increase, valued at approximately \$2,000,000, a sum, a very small part of which would be sufficient to carry on these experiments and leave a handsome interest on the investment. I hope that every farmer, corn-breeder, stock-breeder, and every one interested in agriculture, will do all he can to help in this movement which has already started for better corn for Kansas.

**The Stock Interest**

**International Stock Food a Medicinal Preparation.**

The following statement by Mr. M. W. Savage is an historical fact that should set at rest forever the question that International Stock Food is a proprietary medicine and not a mill feed:

At the time of our late war with Spain, Senator Scott, who then represented the United States Government as Internal Revenue Collector at Washington, decided that "International Stock Food" was strictly a medicinal preparation and in no sense a "feed product" like commercial feeding stuffs. After careful investigation, this decision was given and "International Stock Food" was and now is classified by the Government as a patent or proprietary medicine. On this United States ruling we paid the Government \$40,000 war tax. This decision was right, because we have always advertised that "International Stock Food" was prepared from powdered medicinal roots, herbs, seeds and barks and that it "purified the blood," stimulated and toned up the system and cured and prevented many forms of disease. We also claimed that it gave better digestion and assimilation, so that each animal would obtain more nutrition from the grain eaten, and in this way, shorten the fattening time and save grain.

We have always claimed that no one could afford to use such preparations only on a strictly medicinal basis. We do not claim any per cent of protein or fat, but depend on the medicinal qualities alone. It has been proven time and time again by scientific authorities that the average farm animal only digests and assimilates 55 per cent of the average feed stuffs. We guarantee to raise this per cent, so that the farmer will make a large extra profit after deducting the cost of "International Stock Food." We back this guarantee anywhere and always by the agreement that if it ever fails to give satisfactory results that the use is not to cost the feeder one cent. We do this because we want everybody to be satisfied in their dealings with us and we expect "International Stock Food" to fall in a few cases, because no one thing will please everybody. Even the best "Farm Paper" in the world will not please every one.

New York State has a late law governing the sale of "feeding stuffs," etc., and some of our dealers have been notified by

inspectors that our label must show the per cent of fat and protein contained in "International Stock Food." We do not claim either, because "International Stock Food" is a medicinal preparation. The United States Government has ruled that "International Stock Food" must be classified as a proprietary medicine.

At the Paris Exposition in 1900, we were given the highest award as a "medicinal preparation" to be fed in small amounts with grain to give better digestion and assimilation. We can prove that we use train loads of high-class medicinal roots, herbs, barks and seeds every year.

We have never advertised it to take the place of grain, but simply to be added to the grain feed to purify the bloom, stimulate and tone up the system and to give better digestion and assimilation. As other States are liable to make this mistake, we will appreciate it if you will kindly state in your paper what you think along this line. As the United States Government has decided "International Stock Food" to be medicinal, and compelled us to pay \$40,000 war tax because it was medicinal, do you think it right for any State to try to force us out of this class and demand that we print something on our label that we have never claimed?

We have always aimed to do business along honorable lines, and we claim a medicinal preparation because "International Stock Food" is a medicinal preparation. If we were putting out a "feed," we most certainly would sell it as such. Of course, we can carry this to the United States Courts and our rights will be protected, but this is a long and troublesome proposition for both parties. It will be much better for the State and for us if we can get these people to clearly see that it is not just or right for the best interests of their law or proposed

year-old heifer by Imported Aylesbury Duke. Several of these cows have calves at foot by Lord Thistle or Aylesbury Duke and the balance of them are well along in calf to the service of these bulls.

It is safe to say that Mr. Stodder has never offered as high class a lot of Shorthorns as those that will go through the sale ring at Wichita on February 2. Send for a catalogue to J. F. Stodder Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, and arrange to attend, remembering that reduced rates have been granted by all railroads.

**Dawley's Brood Sows.**

The sows that will be offered in F. A. Dawley's coming sale are probably as attractive a lot in both breeding and individuality as will go through any sale ring in the State this season. To add still more to their attractiveness they will be bred to that great quartet of herd boars, Nonpareil 86105 (A), grand champion of Missouri 1904, Choice Chief 34182, second prize boar Missouri State Fair 1903, Woodbury 33838, one of the greatest breeding boars in the West, and Admiral Togo 35820, that Dawley says is a better pig than was shown in 6-months' class at St. Louis.

Sunlight 83087 by old Ideal Sunshine 22985 and out of Happy Girl 83085, first prize sow at Ohio State Fair 1900, is surely worthy of special mention. She was bred by that old veteran, J. M. Kiever, of Bloomingsburg, Ohio, and she is a typical Sunshine, long and deep and wide, with heavy, glossy coat, strong limbs and motherly disposition. It is very seldom that such a sow is offered at public sale but she goes in as one of the many attractions bred to Nonpareil, the cham-



F. A. DAWLEY, WALDO, KANS. The successful Poland-China breeder who will sell bred sows at Osborne, Kans., February 2, 1905.

law, for them to try to maintain that a "medicine" is a "feed."

We admit that some stock-food companies made a sworn statement to the Government that they did not use any medicines and did not claim any medicinal qualities. This places such "stock foods" on a basis of "common feeds" like mill feed and they were allowed to sell without paying the war tax. "International Stock Food" stands for very high-class medicinal quality and paid \$40,000 war tax, and we have a right to object to being classified with mill feed.

**Stodder Shorthorns at Wichita.**

We wish to call especial attention, in connection with the four-days' combination sale at Wichita, to the consignment of Shorthorns from the Silver Creek Herd belonging to J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley County, Kansas. This establishment will send into the ring eight bulls all of them good enough individually to become herd-headers. Three of them were members of Mr. Stodder's World's Fair show herd, and among them are prize-winners at that famous show. We call particular attention to Lord Zealous and Lord Barrington, No. 20 and 36 in the catalogue. They are both sired by the well-known Cruickshank bull, Lord Thistle. Particular attention should also be called to Kansas Thistle and Baron Thistle No. 23 and 31 in the catalogue that are also bred sons of Lord Thistle of exceptional promise. No. 23 is a roan son of Imported Aylesbury Duke whose dam is by the Robbins bred bull, St. Valentine 12th, a son of the famous St. Valentine. Ladies' Boy No. 37 in the catalogue traces his descent through a long line of Cruickshank sires to the Cruickshank cow, Imp. Lady of Shallott by Dunblane. Ladies' Boy is a beautiful block of a bull on the shortest of legs. He is a thorough Cruickshank type and unless the white hair that he carries cuts some figure, he should be one of the favorites of the sale.

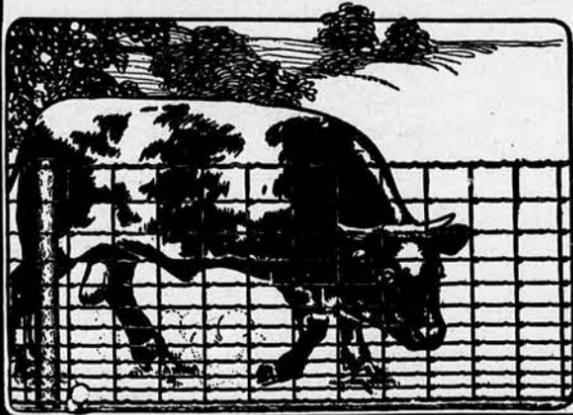
Mulligan No. 27 in the catalogue is not Irish nor is he common, as his name would indicate. At the World's Fair he entered into competition with the junior yearling bulls and won eighth place in spite of the fact that he was six months short age for the class. He is sired by the Dustin bred bull, Scotland's Charm, dam by the Robbins bred bull, St. Valentine 12th, and granddam by the Harris bred bull, Golden Victor. Individually he is one of the very best bulls that have been offered at public sale for a long time.

Among the females are two daughters of Champion's Best and three young cows by Gwendoline's Prince and one 2-

perfection, champion of 1900, is a sow sire second to no living boar unless it be Corrector." Minerva 85009 is by Proud Perfection and out of a splendid Perfect I Know dam; and she is a "plum" in any sale; broad, bulging hams, strong legs out on the corners, good back, good length, and smooth all over and safe in pig for an early litter to the phenomenal Woodbury. Elsie Keep On 78670 is by the great Keep On 28553, and out of a 700-pound King Perfection dam. She is of the very deep-bodied sort, with fancy head and ear, good back and feet, and legs that are hard to fault. See Keep Me, a show gilt out of her that goes along with the rest. Mistletoe is the sow that Mr. Dawley has given the distinction of being No. 1 in his catalogue, and she is a hummer from way back. Very fancy from end to end and from top to bottom, and that tells it all. She is by that great breeding boar, Woodbury 33838 and out of a Perfection Likness dam. Perfection Likness is a full brother to Mischief Maker. Perfection's Beauty, a sister to Mistletoe's dam, topped Mr. Dawley's last spring's sale at \$120. First Choice, the first choice pig out of this same Perfection's Beauty, also goes in bred to the champion Nonpareil. Check both of these gilts in your catalogue for they are right. Guy's Queen 79930, by the Nebraska sweepstaker of 1903, Guy's Price 26037, is one of those lengthy, high-backed, smooth-coated, good-boned brood sows that will surely satisfy the fellow looking for the large, lengthy sort. She is a full sister to Silk Finish, the sow that W. T. Hammond took second on at Nebraska State Fair last fall in a ring of nineteen. She produced seventeen pigs her first two litters and is now bred to the 1904 champion of Missouri. One of the best spring gilts in the sale is out of her. That trio of gilts by F. M. Lall's great boar, C's Perfection 24863, are surely attractions in any company. A pair of them are out of that old standby, Lella U. S., the dam of Lall's sweepstakes sow, Matchless; the other is out of Simply Grand 66710, the dam of Grand Chief 29740 that Lall says is the best breeder he ever owned; and when you recall the fact that Lall used L's Perfection, the mighty Corrector and a host of others that have helped make Poland-China history, you will appreciate this statement. There are three daughters of Grand Chief 29740, one out of Kemp's Choice 68406, making her a full sister to that magnificent boar, Choice Chief 34182. She is a hummer and no mistake and is bred to Nonpareil. Another of these Grand Chief gilts is a full sister to Fancy Front that

**NO MONEY TILL CURED. 27 YEARS ESTABLISHED.**  
**PILES** We send FREE and postpaid a 252-page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100-page illus. treatise on Hemorrhoids of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we wish their names on our list.  
**DRS. THORNTON & HIND**, 3609 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo., and 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

# The Heaviest Fence



that weighs most to the running rod, built to withstand any strain, and to last long under all conditions—the most desirable fence for stockman and farmer—is the fence known the world over as

## AMERICAN FENCE

Heavy steel wire, made in our own mills, from iron dug from our own mines, is used throughout in the manufacture of AMERICAN FENCE, and we give a guarantee with every rod of it that is as good as a government bond.

The high quality of AMERICAN FENCE has won for it the title of

### STANDARD OF THE WORLD

while its fair price puts it within the reach of everyone. There are two things we ask you to do: WRITE US for our new 1905 Fence Book, free; SEE AMERICAN FENCE at the dealer's in your market town.

Buy no fence till you have posted yourself on AMERICAN.

**AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Dept. 25**  
CHICAGO NEW YORK DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

opped G. W. Null's last-fall sale at \$131. going to that veteran breeder, E. E. Axline, of Oak Grove, Mo. Cleopatra 84999 by Grand Chief and out of an L's Perfection dam, second dam by old Chief Tecumseh 2d is all that her breeding implies. Sweet Marie 84996 is a very fancy thing bred by Ben Gosick and sired by his double sweepstakes boar, G's Perfection 32992 and out of a Perfect I Know dam. What better could you ask as far as breeding is concerned? Her individuality will take care of itself sale day. Hallie's Perfection 218052 (A) is by Pre-ominator, sweepstakes boar of Missouri 902, and out of a dam by the \$2,500 Missouri's Black Perfection, second dam by Chief Perfection 2d. Nora 221976 (A) is one of those attractive little gilts but not large of her age. She is by the sensational Mascot that was sold in J. R. Young's December 11, 1903, sale for \$1,480. Her dam is by Big Chief Tecumseh 2d. There are many attractions in that string of fall yearlings and spring gilts by that magnificent breeding boar, Woodbury 33838 and other good ones by Sunflower Perfection 33174, Stylish Perfection 29205, and Perfect Success 30436, Axline's great herd boars, Highroller 33839, B. B. Model 29690, and others. These sows are out of dams by Perfect I Know, Top Liner, Corrected, Guy's Price, Sunshine Chief, Etc. This will be one of the "great attractions" of the season, so please remember the place, remember the date, Osborne, Kans., February 2, 1905. Send for catalogues at once to F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.

### Practical Stock-Feeding.

Science comes to the aid of the farmer and stock-raiser in many ways. We have food for the soil which aids in producing larger crops with better quality; and in stock-feeding scientific research has brought to the fore a digestive and food tonic which contains properties that demonstrate its value to the practical, observing stockman who is vitally interested in shortening the number of feeding days. This valuable adjunct to feeding properly is the result of the research of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), of Ashland, Ohio, and sold by Dr. Hess & Clark as Dr. Hess Stock Food.

Dr. Hess & Clark claim no benefits from the food value of Dr. Hess Stock Food—that is the proteids, carbohydrates, starches and sugars—but from its power to render other foods, such as hay and grain, more fully digested.

An animal on full feed might be likened unto a thrashing machine. If the machine has a large cylinder, with inadequate sieves for separating the grain, much of the grain will go out with the straw. That is an appetite without digestion, and the remedy is to increase the capacity for separating the grain from the straw; that is absorption assimilation.

Stock foods must be appetizing and tempting to induce free eating, while its bitters enable the animal to digest the food taken.

Bitters improve the power of absorption; certain mineral salts increase the flow of intestinal juices, whereby the nutrition is dissolved out of the food stuff and taken up.

Dr. Hess Stock Food contains these ingredients in combination with nature's roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc.

Such bitters and salts are not nutritious in themselves, but they act by their presence—much the same as the sight of a luscious dish of "possum and sweet potatoes" causes hunger and the flow of juices, yet the "sight" alone affords no nutrition.

The small amounts in which stock foods are fed would render them almost useless as a food only. Many people who are skeptical or prejudiced against stock foods have never made a practical test of their value, and this is the only true method of learning their worth.

The results of feeding stock foods may be entirely satisfactory to one man while it might be condemned by another. The reason is plain. The first man does not expect any miraculous results, is content to see as much gain from a dollar's worth of stock food as he would see from two dollars' worth of corn or oats.

The use of stock foods is becoming more general each year. Their value in feeding tests is early demonstrated to the observing farmer, and especially is this true with regard to the digestive and food tonic prepared by Dr. Hess & Clark. When a fair test is given there is no question as to its practical use.

### Dan Patch Prizes.

Mr. M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, Minn., who owns Dan Patch, has the following to say about the recent contest prizes:

"During the summer we offered \$250 cash to party who would guess the correct time Dan Patch would make during the season of 1904. The guess was to include time for one mile and also for each quarter. No one guessed correctly as the time was 1:56—first quarter, :29; second quarter, :28½; third quarter, :29; and fourth quarter, :29½. In view of this the money was to be given to party making nearest guess.

"Mr. Clay W. Holsapple, Red Hood, New York, guessed 1:56—first, :29; second, :28¾; third, :29; fourth, :29¼.

"Mr. Raymond Anderson, Walnut Grove, Mo., guessed 1:56—first, :29; second, :28¾; third, :29; fourth, :29¼.

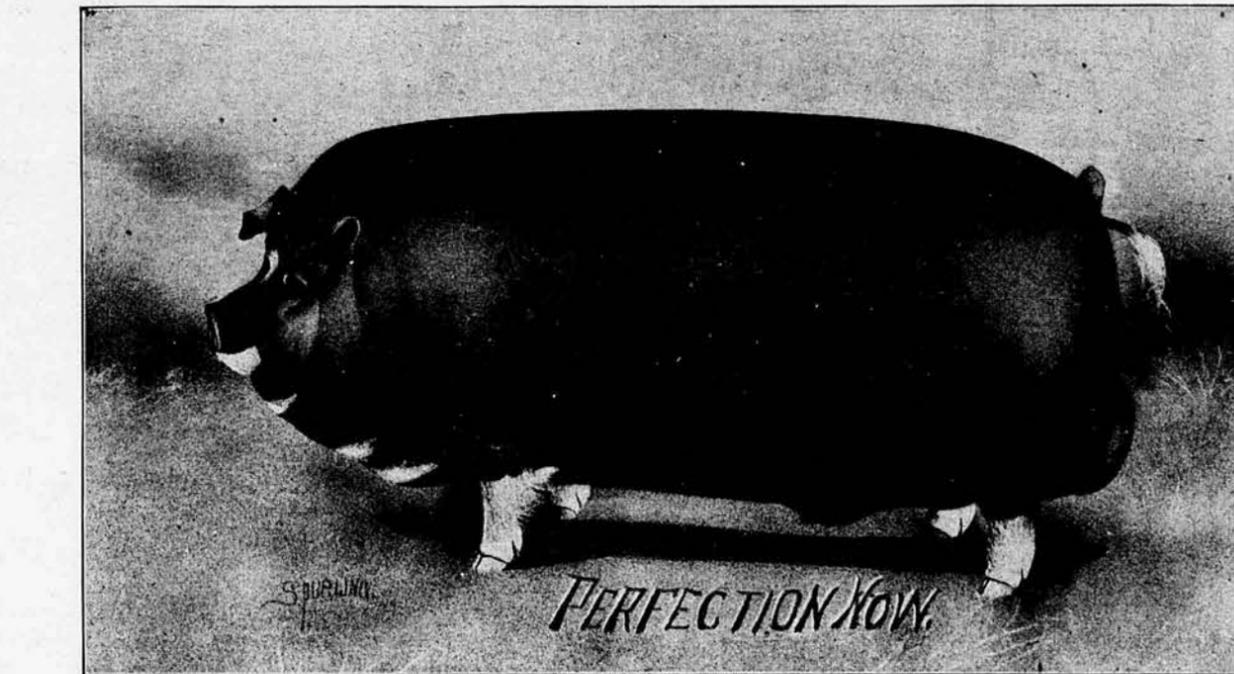
"F. B. & N. T. Probst, Kennedy, Ala., guessed 1:56—first, :29; second, :28¾; third, :29; fourth, :29¼.

"As these three parties have guessed exactly the same we have divided the money and have mailed to each one our check for \$33.33.

"This ends the contest for 1904, but Dan Patch 1:56 is not through with old Fath-time and another winter's feeding of International Stock Food will surely put him in such fine condition that he will break more records next year.

"Besides breaking the record on mile track Dan Patch broke the world's record for mile over half-mile track at Oklahoma City, November 17, when he paced a mile in 2:03.

"His former owners tried in every way to break the record with Dan before we purchased him and they failed in every attempt. Since eating International Stock Food he has broken eight world records and will add others next year. Keep your eyes on International Stock



Perfection Now, the great herd boar to whom fifteen of the sows and gilts in the Leavenworth Poland-China sale will be bred. These sows are owned by H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans.

Food' and Dan Patch 1:56, as they are the greatest combination ever known. They please the people and always accomplish high-class results."

### The Hope Berkshire Sale.

In the new sale pavilion at Hope, Kans., January 18, a number of the leading Berkshire breeders of Central Kansas and G. G. Council, of Vandalia, Ill., held the first combination sale of Berkshires of the new year. It was a surprise in several ways: In the exceedingly high quality of the offering, the great range of prices, and the good average made.

The day opened rainy and dismal, the roads were bad; consequently the number of breeders and farmers was small. Colonels Sparks and Stagg did the selling and are deserving of much commendation. At times the bidding was spirited and some of the prices realized were exceptionally good. J. P. Sands, Walton, Kans., bought the fine gilt, Britannia's Beauty, at the top price of \$141. The two gilts bred to the great boar, Lord Premier, went to J. E. Landis, Abilene, Kans., at \$100 each. They were bred by G. G. Council, the noted Berkshire man of Vandalia, Ill. Mr. Council was there and took home with him some of the good things, viz., Imp. Elma Lady 4th good things, Princess 80907, Premier Duchess, and 44668, Princess 80907, Premier Duchess, and a very fancy boar pig bred by J. E. Landis, Abilene. They brought \$50, \$50, and \$25 respectively. The other buyers were: C. E. Rhodes, Dillon; H. H. Deihl, Chapman; Thos. McLane, Dillon; R. N. Curtis, Lexington, Okla.; A. McRae, Hope; Wm. Ziebell, Herington; J. Hostetter, Hope; Fred Stralow, Hope; H. W. Lash, Hope; W. H. Rhodes, Tampa; and Frank Merson, Hope. The average made on the sale was \$26.91. Considering everything, this is excellent. And now that the "ice is broken" in this part of Kansas for the Berkshires, and some good seed is sown, we may hope for a great improvement in the demand for Large English Berkshires.

### W. H. Cottingham & Son's Sale.

Notice announcement of the big sale of W. H. Cottingham & Sons, of McPherson, Kans. On February 15 and 16, 1905, they will hold their ninth annual sale of pure-bred stock in their private sale pavilion on their ranch adjoining McPherson. Messrs. Cottingham's Poland herd is now headed by three splendid, grand Tecumseh by Curtis Chief by Chief Tecumseh 2d; Hadley I Know by Corwin Chief I Know, and Sealey's Harry by Sealey's Model. The sow herd contains about 100 head. Among these are a large number of outstanding good ones. Of these I will mention a few. Miss Garver by Oxford Chief is large, smooth and very prolific; Empress Corwin by Up-To-Date, bred by Dietrich & Spaulding; Miles Choice by Miles' Look Me Over, Kansas Girl by Kansas Chief and out of a Hadley I know dam; Bettie U. S. by Little Chief by Chief Tecumseh 2d and out of a Black U. S. dam, is fancy with good legs and extra deep, well-shaped hams; and extra good brood sows.

some of the best gilts in the sale will be out of this sow. The sows and gilts will be in fine condition and showing safe in pig to the three herd boars.

The road-horses are headed by a beautiful chestnut sorrel, very compact, with the style and action desired in this class of horses. He is standard-bred and registered, also registered in the Morgan registry. The horse sale will include 40 head of drafters and high-class road horses including several drivers. See sale advertisement on page 97 and send for catalogue.

### Kilmer's Poland-China Sale.

One of the first sales of brood sows of 1905 was held at McPherson, Kans., January 17. The offering was exceptionally well bred and in good condition. The majority of it was rather young and consequently the average was not as high as if there had been more mature stock. Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans., were high men, getting the excellent yearling sow, Lawrence Perfection, at \$80. C. M. Garver, of Abilene, topped the gilt sale on a Hard To Beat pig at \$47.50. Ten head averaged \$35, and entire 40 listed made an average of nearly \$20. Mr. Kilmer is a young breeder, this being his first sale, but he has shown excellent judgment in his selections and with his undoubted integrity, ambition, and qualifications will take rank with the best breeders of the State. He believes the best are none too good, and has placed at the head of his herd the great Tecumseh bred boar, Kansas Chief 28250. The best of the sales were as follows:

- No. 1, J. W. Myers, Galva.....\$32.00
  - No. 2, J. B. Myers, Canton..... 36.00
  - No. 3, C. M. Garver, Abilene..... 43.00
  - No. 4, Thompson Bros., Marysville... 80.00
  - No. 5, W. H. Cottingham % Co., McPherson, ..... 29.00
  - No. 6, Howard Reed, Frankfort..... 20.00
  - No. 7, H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott..... 22.00
  - No. 8, D. P. Smyers, Windom..... 25.00
  - No. 9, C. M. Garver..... 47.50
- Other buyers were: W. J. Honeyman, Madison; W. E. Hunter, Mitchell; and Ray Jones, J. W. Miller, E. Isaacson, C. E. Peterson, all of McPherson.

### A Great Poland-China Event.

Next Tuesday, January 31, at Hope, Kans., Poland-China breeders will have an opportunity to get, at their own prices, some most excellent Poland-China sows and gilts of the most popular blood lines. S. H. Lenhart consigns a large number of great, motherly brood-sows, sows with great, broad backs, long bodies, good heads, and such hams and bone—why, they put you in mind of parallelipedons supported by four posts. Yes, and they are bred to Missouri's Black Perfection 2d, the champion boar at the big Ottawa Fair last fall. This hog was sired by Missouri's Perfection, that Joe Young sold for \$2,500 to head an Illinois herd. He is large, well finished, a prolific breeder, and out of a Chief Perfection 2d dam. Isn't that aristocratic breeding? You want one of these sows, so arrange to attend the sale. M. O. Kil-

mer consigns five sows of extra fine breeding and safe in pig to Kansas Chief or to Sunflower. Here's another chance. M. M. Keim, Industry, Kans., will also have five head of his fancy bred gilts. J. H. Cutter, Junction City, puts in five head, and A. B. Dilley, Edgerton, puts in five gilts and four boars. These will add variety as well as quality. Write for catalogue and if you can not attend, send mail bids to L. D. Arnold, of the Kansas Farmer, care of Mr. Lenhart, Hope, Kans.

### Kansas Berkshire Breeders' Association.

The Kansas Berkshire breeders are nothing if not aggressive. During the recent hog sale at Hope, Kans., they organized the Kansas Berkshire Breeders' Association, with the following officers: W. H. Rhodes, Tampa, president; C. E. Manwaring, Lawrence, vice-president; H. R. Little, Hope, secretary-treasurer; and Chas. Sutton, Russell; J. P. Sands, Walton, and G. W. Berry, Emporia, directors.

Provision was made for drafting a constitution to be presented at the next meeting. The association will begin an active campaign to increase its numbers, to provide for future sales, and to spread the gospel of "Better hogs and more of them." Breeders of Berkshire swine are cordially invited to correspond with the secretary concerning the organization and its work. There is great good that can be accomplished by these specialty clubs, and we predict success for this one. The officers are young, ambitious, reliable breeders and will push their favorite breed through this organization.

### Robert Hanson Dispersion Sale of Poland-Chinas.

At Concordia, Kans., on Wednesday, February 1, Mr. Robert Hanson, of Route 3, Jamestown, will sell seventy-five brood sows, spring sows and gilts in a grand closing-out sale. These were sired by Chief Perfection 2d and Perfect I Know. This offering will include the herd boars, Perfect I Know 4th, Lady's Man and Lamp Black. A free train will be run on the Santa Fe road from Concordia to the farm at 10 o'clock a. m. Everything for the comfort of the buyers has been provided by Mr. Hanson, and we take pleasure in saying that we believe his offering will be one of the very best of the year. Get a catalogue and be sure to be on hand in time for the free train to the farm.

### The Wichita Percheron Sale.

Probably there never has been offered a larger or better consignment of Percheron horses, from the herd of a single owner, than that which will be made on February 1, by J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, at Wichita. Fifty head will be consigned by this firm, and a large number of these will be prize-winners. Many of the mares will be bred to Casino, who

(Continued on page 96.)

## STEVENS WINS THE "GAME"



The accuracy and reliability of "Stevens" Rifles and Shotguns have won for them an enviable reputation the world over. Our 140-page **Book of Outdoor Sports, Free** It contains a full description of "Stevens" Guns and Pistols, also valuable information on hunting, the proper care of firearms, notes on sights and ammunition, etc. You should have it—send two 2-cent stamps to cover postage.

"Stevens Maynard, Jr." \$3  
 "Crack Shot" \$4  
 "Stevens Little Krag" \$5  
 "Favorite, No. 17" \$6

Write for our Clever RIFLE PUZZLE—it's a winner. Can you do it? Sent free, postpaid.

**J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.**  
 404 Pine Street,  
 Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

**THIRD TERM**  
**JONES' National School of Oratory and Auctioneering**  
 DAVENPORT, I. A., opens April 3, 1905. All branches of the work taught. Write for catalogue.  
 CAREY M. JONES, President.

**FIELD POST** Made wh used. No freight charges. Simple of construction. Excell in beauty, convenience and strength. Costs little more than oak or locust, will last for all time. Renders universal satisfaction. Reliable men wanted who can work territory. Descriptive matter free. Address with stamp.  
**ZEIGLER BROS., Hutchinson, Kans.**



**The Superior Cream Separator**  
 Gets ALL the Cream in 60 to 90 minutes. Simple, scientific, practical. Never fails. 60,000 Farmers use it. Does not mix water with milk. Least trouble and expense. Our Binding Guarantee assures your satisfaction or money back. Write today for particulars.  
**Superior Fence Machine Co.**  
 310 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

### The Cheapest Farm Lands

in the United States to-day—soil, climate, markets, transportation facilities, and all considered—  
**Are Southern Lands**  
 They are the best and most desirable in the country for the truck and fruit grower, the stock raiser, the dairyman and the general farmer.  
 Let us tell you more about them. The Southern Field and other publications upon request.  
**M. V. RICHARDS,**  
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 Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railway,  
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**CHAS. S. CHASE, Agen'.** M. A. HAYS, Agent,  
 722 Chemical Bldg., 225 Dearborn St.,  
 St. Louis, Mo. Chicago, Ill.

"FOLLOW THE FLAG"



## WABASH

With its Own Rails From  
**KANSAS CITY**  
 —TO—  
 St. Louis, Detroit, Toledo,  
 Pittsburg and Buffalo.

Makes the Best Time, with Best Accommodations.  
 Train No. 8 saves a day to New York

**L. S. McCLLELLAN,**  
 Western Pass. Agent,  
 903 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

### Miscellany

#### Live Stock and Wheat in 1904.

During the year, 33,513,899 head of cattle were received at the markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and St. Joseph. This total was somewhat in excess of the movement for either 1902 or 1903. Gains were made largely in hog receipts, while the cattle movement indicated a decided decline. This largely accounted for the fact that although the aggregate number of head received showed an increase, the total number of cars required to handle the movement was over 5,000 less than for the previous year.

Live-stock receipts at Kansas City, which amounted to 5,462,302 head during the past year, were somewhat larger than those of 1903, but show a decrease as compared with similar movements in 1902. Shipments from this city for 1904, amounting to 1,507,524 head, varied but little from those of the two previous years. At Omaha, live-stock receipts were 5,045,029 head in 1904, and 5,218,836 head in 1903, while shipments for the two preceding years amounted to 1,336,275 head and 1,296,164 head respectively.

Receipts of wheat for the crop year to January 3, 1905, at the markets of Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit, and Kansas City totaled 139,761,750 bushels, as against 149,763,861 bushels in 1903 and 174,736,255 bushels in 1902. As compared with last year's arrivals, losses were experienced at all these markets with the exception of Detroit, at which city a very slight gain occurred. The wheat yield for 1904 was the smallest for years, and that for 1903 also fell below the average.

#### Temperance Workers Meet.

The annual convention of the State Temperance Union will be held in Topeka, February 15-16, 1905. An excellent program has been arranged. A large attendance is expected. The convention will begin at 10:00 a. m. Wednesday and will close with the Thursday evening session. Among the many interesting and practical topics to be discussed are the following: "The Prohibitory Law—Its Sufficiency," W. H. Cowles, Topeka; "Young People's Societies—How Can They Be Made More Effective in Temperance Reform?," Rev. R. H. Waggener, Kansas City, Mo.; "Woman's Work in the Temperance Reform," Mrs. Anna S. Austin, Pleasanton; "How to Follow up Defeat or Victory," Hon. J. K. Coddling, Wamego; "Organization—Its Value to the Enforcement of Law," Rev. Charles W. Whorral, Waverly. The address on Wednesday evening will be given by Hon. W. H. Anderson, Superintendent Illinois Anti-Saloon League, Chicago. His subject is "A Temperance Gospel for Self Help." The address on Thursday evening will be by Rev. John L. Brandt, the well-known lecturer, traveler and author of St. Louis, Mo. His subject is "Turning Points in National History."

All railroads in Kansas have granted an open rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale February 14 and 15, good to return leaving Topeka until and including February 18.

#### Pasture Grass for Hogs.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—I am anxious to hear from farmers who have made experiments in the last year with the different kinds of grasses for pasture for cattle and hogs. It is nearing the time to commence preparing our land for the feed. Hogs can be raised on pasture without grain being fed to them as a staple feed. What kind of grass should I raise for this purpose?  
**N. B. SAWYER,**  
 Montgomery County.

Timber is now vulcanized in England by forcing a boiling solution into its pores.

# THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.



No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has

### Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration. Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.



## IN THE SOUTHWEST

You can work outdoors practically all the year round  
 —you don't "lay up for the winter."

Isn't this the country you would like to live in? Why not go down and look it over?

The Rock Island will run low-rate excursions each first and third Tuesday, monthly, to points in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado.

Special one-way Southwest excursions Feb. 21 and March 21—one-half of one fare, plus \$2.

The Rock Island Agent will tell you about it and supply literature descriptive of the section which interests you.

**A. M. FULLER,**  
 City Passenger Agent,  
 Rock Island Depot.

# The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

## When the Birds Go North Again.

Every year hath its winter,  
 And every year hath its rain—  
 At a day is always coming  
 When the birds go north again.

When new leaves swell in the forest,  
 And grass springs green on the plain,  
 And the akler's veins turn crimson—  
 And the birds go north again.

Every heart hath its sorrow,  
 And every heart hath its pain—  
 At a day is always coming  
 When the birds go north again.

Is the sweetest thing to remember  
 If courage be on the wane  
 When the cold, dark days are over—  
 Why, the birds go north again.  
 Mrs. Ella Higginson, In Macmillan's.

## On Friendship.

Dear Dorothy:—Thank you so much for your letter, and the frankness with which you write of the things that we both have been thinking about. We will hope that time, which solves so many puzzles and sets so many things right, will help us in this.

Will you listen, if I talk to you a little while on friendship? The right kind of friendship is so beautiful and so precious a blessing, and the wrong kind is so full of peril, that I want you to think about it; for it is a subject for sober thinking.

You must know there are friends and—friends. In this, as in every single element in life, we must learn to exercise the faculty of discrimination. As I have said to you so many times that you are tired of it—we must learn to examine everything that life has to offer us, purely and with fearless, unbiased judgment. The person who earns to do this, and then to abide by his judgment with absolute candor toward himself, becomes a power in the world, even though his voice is never heard beyond the circle about the home fireplace.

Girls like you, dear, are very apt to let their enthusiasms run away with them. You admire a certain girl for her prettiness of face, or her popularity, or perhaps a certain dash of manner that to you betokens a charm of character which very probably is entirely lacking—or perhaps it is a certain appearance of refinement, a veering of culture; or it may be even—alas, I hope it is not so—a knowing air that attracts you. As I said, you are apt to admire people for their qualities, and with you to admire is to embrace. You go into raptures about them; you adore them; you think they are "just too sweet for anything," and you vow eternal friendship for them. Friendship! Ah, that is too noble a word to apply to these brief raptures, these sentimental enthusiasms, for friendship is long as time and "deep almost, as life." Friendship is no petty thing, to be espoused one day, and forsaken the next. It is sacred and noble. It is a thing of one's deepest soul which can not be thrown aside with easy surrender.

I do not know whether you have many friends or not. If you have you are a rich girl, if not, you are poverty-stricken—poor, indeed.

These companions of yours—you perhaps know whom I mean—the girls whom I most frequently saw at your home—they are not your friends. They can not be. These things that you admire in them are only surface qualities. They are not the outward signs of inward graces. They are not sterling; they are mere cheap imitations of the genuine, and you know this is true, my dear, if you will only admit it.

I do not want you to be a snob—heaven forbid! A snob is the smallest article of goodly creation—smaller than a microbe, less all right for you like these are into be friendly with them and think of their houses and companions to them just as sweetly as you can. But to take them into your confidence, and to set yourself down to their level, and to talk and act on their cheap standards

of life and to adopt their thoughtless opinions—really, dear, I do not see how you have been able to do it as much as you have.

A friend—a real friend—is one who meets halfway the best that is in you. Have you any such? Yes, you have—I know of one at least. Can you guess whom I mean? It is your mother. And though you do not realize it now, it is this friend who has kept you as true to your better self as you are. In the effort to meet her mind on a basis of equality, your mind has reached upward and grown higher. Some day you will realize this. Friends are not necessarily people like yourself. They may be older, or younger. They may be men or women or boys or girls or children. They may have had more or less education than you, and more or less of this world's goods. They may be homely or beautiful, witty or wise or simple. But they must be lovely. They must have beautiful souls.

There was one reason why I felt particularly sorry for you when I was there. That was because you had no masculine friends. You had beaux and acquaintances among the boys, but not one friend. Now, a boy has a great many opportunities that do not come to the girl. He sees life at first hand, he comes in direct contact with the world of nature and science and he sees more of his fellow man than a girl sees. He is usually busy with things that require the attention of his mind, which keeps him from being introspective, and his work is usually out of doors. All these things tend to give him a simplicity and directness of thought, and a healthfulness of sentiment, and a self reliance and a candor which are fine, and which are good for him and for his friends. You see his point of view is different from ours. He has many characteristics which you lack and you have some which he lacks, and so a friendship between you is good for both.

You had never thought of being friends with your brother, had you? Or your father? It may be that you will find them the most delightful and helpful of friends. And it may be that you will bless them in ways that are innumerable valuable. For friendship is always two-sided, you know.

I always seem to manage to write a good deal of advice in my letters to you, no matter how firmly I resolve to cease being disagreeable. But you do not mind it from a childish old lady, do you?

With best wishes for some happy friendships, I am ever your loving aunt,  
 DOROTHY DEAN.

## The Spirit of Bunker Hill.

"Speaking of the spirit of '76," said the man from Boston, flicking the ashes from the end of his after-dinner cigar, "I believe there is as much of it in the rising generation of to-day as there was in our Revolutionary forefathers. We are inclined to think that patriotism is on the wane in this country, just because in our ordinary every-day life there is nothing to call it into action, or to show how deeply it lies in every American heart; but let something arise to call it forth, and from the most unexpected quarters would come new Washingtons, new Patrick Henrys, and Paul Reveres.

"I saw a pretty sight the other day which set me to thinking. I was entertaining one of our Western senators, an old soldier like myself, and somehow after rather an aimless ramble we found ourselves at the Bunker Hill Monument.

"The place seemed to fit into our reminiscent mood, and as we sat down on a bench at the foot of the monument, our conversation naturally drifted into talk of war. After fighting over the battles of the Civil War we fell into talk of Revolutionary days and battles. Tramping around the grounds, we located the redoubts and trenches, figuring where the British troops made their first assault, and were deep in the discussion of the strategic position of our men when the

if old war-time memories had sounded the well-remembered call in imagination only. But no! For soon we could hear the shout of voices, of life and drum and marching feet, and as we stood and looked in the direction from which the sounds proceeded the waving folds of an American flag appeared above the edge of the hill.

"We removed our hats and stood in silence, expecting—I hardly know what. But if a Colonial army with Prescott at their head had come marching over the brow of that hill I don't know that I should have been surprised.

"As the troops came into sight and deployed to the right of the monument, we broke into a hearty laugh, and the dream was broken, for the army consisted of about twenty boys with sticks and swords and wooden guns, with a soldierly looking little chap of ten or a dozen years in command.

"Halt!" he cried, and the little army came to presentable attention. 'Now, men,' said the little rascal, with an excellent imitation of the dignified manners of a general, 'we have stern work before us. The fate of the Colonies depends on your courage. Our independence must be preserved. We must hold Bunker Hill against the assaults of the enemy' (great cheering from the troops) 'if every man falls.'

"Then, dropping the exalted tone for an ordinary conversational one: 'You know half of you fellows have got to be Britishers.'

"Well, I won't be a Britisher, you bet!" yelled a little freckle-faced youngster in a red sweater. 'If I can't be a 'Merican I won't play.'

"Neither will I! I ain't goin' to be no Johnny Bull, you bet! If I can't be a minute-man I won't be nothin!' chorused the rest of the army, while the ranks broke up and the soldiers gathered around the commander with noisy arguments.

"Well, how do you s'pose we're going to have a fight if we're all on the same side? Some of us have got to be Britishers. You, Ben, come on; you be a red-coat. You can be Captain."

"No, sir-ree!" said Ben, shaking his head energetically. 'You bet I won't! Catch me bein' a Britisher! I'm an American, I am, and if I can't fight for the Colonies I'm not going to play!'

"Well, then, you, Jimmy, you can be General Howe.'

"General nothin'! I guess I won't be General Howe! Why d'ye take me for? Think I'm goin' ag'in my own flag? Not on your life! I'll be General Washington if you want me to.'

"The argument raged long and hot, but not a boy in the company would consent for a moment to be a 'Britisher,' and it appeared for a time as if a civil war might break out and disrupt the army.

"But the Captain was a genius. 'I tell you what!' he suddenly cried, his face clearing. 'We'll all be Americans, and let's play the red-coats are trying to take this side of the hill. Course, you know, we couldn't see 'em from here, so let's pretend they have just landed from the Charles River, and are trying to assault Bunker Hill, and let's charge 'em!'

"All right, sir. Come on, we'll give 'em fits! Hurrah for the minute men! We'll show 'em how to fight!' yelled the army, picking up their swords and guns and making ready for battle.

"Charge!" ordered the Captain. 'Remember, men, you are fighting for your homes and your flag! Right dress! Present arms! Order arms! Forward! Charge!'

"With a whoop and a cheer they dashed forward, flags flying, drums beating, fifes playing, and charged down the hill with a rush that would surely have carried the day and utterly demoralized the 'Britishers' had they been there.

"I looked at my friend, and though there was a smile on his face, there were tears in his eyes.

"The soldiers aren't all gone yet, John," he said. 'You and I shall soon be laid away, but I guess we can trust the youngsters to take care of the old flag.'

"And I guess we can."—Mary K. Maule, in N. Y. Tribune.

# For the Little Ones

## The Happy Colored Boy.

You happy little kid, just as cute as you can be,  
 Even if your skin is black and yellow;  
 Those smiles upon your face seem to hide  
 Away the color;  
 You're full of happiness, you little fellow.

You've shiny teeth and you have snarly hair—  
 That hole in your sweater is getting bigger,  
 But that smile upon your face is the first thing that I see,  
 You're a happy, healthy, jolly little nigger.

Those big black eyes set in ivory white,  
 Always looking white folks through and through;  
 Those dirty overalls with torn shoulder straps,  
 Seem clean enough for you.

Won't you sell me one smile that I may take it home,  
 And make my little white boys glad?  
 Come, speak up!—ten dollars for a smile!  
 Will fifty do, my happy little lad?

You can't sell it to me?—well, here, take a dime,  
 I stole a part of one just now;  
 And yet you're a-smiling as broadly as before;  
 Come, take the fifty,—boy, and tell me how!

You won't?—you say you'd like to if you could,  
 But they're hard to give to folks that's white.  
 Yes, maybe that's so, you're a lucky little kid,  
 When I think of it, I guess you're right.

Colored people always seem to have no cares,  
 They're happier than any other race;  
 And every time a colored boy meets you on the street,  
 A smile lights up his colored face.

White folks can't smile the way you do,  
 There's surely something that they lack;  
 I believe God Almighty, when He colored up your skin,  
 Put some smiles with the yellow and the black.

—Allen Ayrault Green, in Advance.

## A True Story of How a Shetland Pony Helped at a Party.

On December 23 I had a cotillion at my home, of forty couples. Wishing to have something unique, and to have my pet Shetland pony enjoy my party too, I determined to have him bring in the favors. "Him" is a white stallion, 4 years old and forty inches high. His name is Billie. I made a harness for him of red ribbon and had a lead-rein of the same ribbon. I arranged red roses and red carnations for the first round of favors.

Fixing the "harness" so that the flowers were easily put in and just as easily removed, I arranged it all in the kitchen and then had Billie led in by a little girl. She brought him to the dining room, then to the music room, and then to the hall, where we turned him around, standing on the hearth of a large fireplace, to face the people. I omitted to say that he had red flannel shoes on.

He stood very still while his load of flowers was removed, enjoying it apparently as much as the young people did, getting candy and sugar in large quantities. He had as many kisses as if he had stood under the mistletoe.

He is a very intelligent pony and we have lots of fun together, playing tag. He may run almost out of hearing but a call of "Billie" brings him to me; coming up just as close as he can and facing me ready for a lump of sugar and a petting. I have another Shetland, a chestnut, just as well trained, but I like Billie best.

HELEN MOORE CRUICKSHANK.

Plainfield, N. J.

Children have more need of models than critics.—Joubet.

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### The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

#### Queer Solomon Oaks.

A queer old fellow is Solomon Oaks;  
He belongs to the good-natured order of folks;  
He sings and he whistles about the work  
That nobody ever has known him to shirk,  
And he makes you think, with his blithe good cheer,  
Of the merry blackbirds when spring is here.

If they come to him with a doleful tale  
Of a neighbor's faults, they always fail  
To rouse attention to what they tell well;  
At such a time he can't hear very well;  
But if they praise up a neighbor—then  
He can hear as well as the best of men.

He always indorses the good things said  
By his friends of the living as well as the dead.

If he's asked what he thinks of a man  
gone wrong,  
He'll pause, perhaps, in his cheerful song,  
And say: "I'm sorry, but there must be  
Some good to his credit, it seems to me."

"I haven't time to keep track," says he,  
"Of the sad things and bad things that I  
might see  
If I want to look for them; so I try  
To shut my eyes as I pass them by,  
And see only good things along the way—  
And I find a lot of them every day."

"By always having something to do  
I keep out of trouble and mischief, too.  
I stick to my business, as best I can,  
And keep on good terms with my fellow-  
man—  
And the better I treat him, it seems to  
me,  
The better my fellow-man treats me."

A queer old fellow, this Solomon Oaks,  
With his merry laugh and his pleasant  
jokes,  
And his faith in his fellows, said or sung,  
He's a host of friends among old and  
young.  
He makes them and keeps them by smile  
and song,  
And the word that helps us when things  
go wrong.

His life holds a lesson 'twere well to  
learn:  
Shut your eyes to the bad; all the good  
discern;  
Keep busy; be cheerful; and aim to make  
This old world better for love's sweet  
sake.  
Queer? Well, it may be; this this I say:  
More of such queerness we need to-day.  
—N. Y. Tribune.

#### The Sunlit Hills.

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.

Picking up a paper this morning  
in search of a good thought with which  
to begin the day, as is my custom, I  
found this: "Get thee up into the high  
mountains, lift up thy voice with  
strength, be not afraid;" and then  
this:

"Before us lie the hills, sunlit with prom-  
ise,  
Fairer fulfillment than the past could  
know.  
New growth of soul, new leadings of the  
spirit,  
And all the glad surprises God will  
show."

What could be better for a keynote  
for the day that indeed lay before me,  
"Sunlit with promise?"

"Get thee up into the mountains"  
and the little pin-pricks will no longer  
vex or worry, for peace, as well as  
strength, abides there, and a clearer  
vision of life's uses and meaning.  
There comes, too, a resolution to keep  
in the upward way and welcome the  
"new leadings of the spirit" that helps  
us to enter with fullness of joy into  
all the "glad surprises of God"—sur-  
prises that are many and most beau-  
tiful as we grow able to accept and  
interpret them to our life's uses.

"Lift up thy voice with strength"  
whenever, wherever truth demands it  
and "be not afraid," since all the is-  
sues are with God, the ever-present  
Helper. Be not afraid to stand, alone  
if need be, nor fear for the righteous  
cause since "one with God is a ma-  
jority" that no evil can withstand, but  
for a limited time, all that should be  
will be with Him for a helper.

"Though the cause of evil prosper,  
Yet 'tis Truth alone is strong;"  
and who can tell how much may be  
done by

"One man's plain truth to manhood  
And to God's supreme design."

If it be true—and who can doubt it  
that waits to think?—that, as Lowell  
told us,

"They enslave their children's children  
Who make compromise with sin."

Equally is it true that they who stand  
staunch and strong, guided daily by  
the white light of Truth, the high wis-  
dom of Love, must make all good  
things easier of attainment for their  
children and their "children's chil-

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dren" through all the coming ages.  
If evil be far-reaching, truth is no less so. If evil be potent, truth is so in fuller, deeper measure, for one is but a day, the other for eternity, one of earth, the other of heaven.

Only the arrant coward would hold back from the support of truth because the multitude be not with him. Every age has its torch-bearers—brave souls who dare to heed the voice of God and go forward at His command. With bleeding feet they mark the upward way, blazing the path through the dense wilderness of ignorance and superstition. It is only when the flowers of prudence and popularity begin to blossom there that the multitude have courage to follow that pathway; only when we are cheered by the shoutings of our fellow travelers that we dare grow enthusiastic for the right and bid defiance to all who would oppose us. We linger in the valleys of doubt and unbelief fearful of failure, fearful of what the world may say or think, while "all before us lie the hills, sunlit with promise" of the good awaiting our strong effort and acceptance. The upward path is not the way of indolence but of action—resolute and sincere—steadfast and insistent. The mount of vision is not won by idle dreaming but by achievement. The heights of peace are attained only by those who have walked through the "Slough of Despond" and the deep way of sorrow. Everywhere the work awaits the earnest worker. On all sides the fields are white with the harvest, and the rich sheaves yield to the blade of the reaper. The new morn comes grandly up the western slopes, but it heralds a day of action not of idleness, of rest only through work well done. It is "he who overcometh" who shall "inherit all things"—and the overcoming is only through deep and persistent effort.

In this, the morning of the New Year, let us each "cease to do evil, learn to do well," arouse ourselves to still more earnest efforts and go forward to the "hills sunlit with promise" as befits children of the light, knowing no good deed shall ever fail of its perfect fulfillment, for now as ever

"God's greatness flows round our incom-  
pleteness,  
Round our restlessness His rest."

Years Well Spent Add Beauty to the Face.

Nature wills that age shall add beauty and dignity to that which is good—but it shall destroy that which is inferior. The years that wither the weed add to the majesty of the oak. Aged one hundred years, the elephant is a ponderously pleasing and impressive beast, whereas the pig, charming to the eye in his pink-and-whiteness at birth, is a horrid shoat at six months and increasingly atrocious to look upon thereafter.

Of the human face it is particularly true that years embellish the good and damage the bad. For proof, study the face of Gladstone at various ages. All of the newspapers have shown him at twenty, at thirty, and so on up to the time of his death. Can you not

see how with each decade his face im-  
proved? Time added wrinkles and  
whiteness of hair. But the wrinkles  
gave strength and character, the white  
hair venerable dignity, and with the  
years as they passed came constantly  
increased strength and power. The  
mouth grew firmer, the deep-set eyes  
more impressive, the bearing more  
majestic.

And do you know why?  
Because in that head there dwelt a  
brain devoted to study, to intellectual  
work, to the interest of the race. Am-  
bition dwelt there, and something of  
the politician's planning. But the con-  
trolling force was a desire to be of  
use to mankind. The one interest was  
interest in the nation, the one passion  
to battle for what the mind conceived  
to be right.—New York Journal.

The Importance of Good Health.  
Women in too many cases wear out  
very early. They outlive the period  
of greatest usefulness and efficiency.  
They become nervous wrecks, a mis-  
ery to themselves and far less of a  
comfort to their families than they  
should be. And what more wretched  
fate could there be than this, to long  
to comfort and cheer and inspire those  
who are dear, and be compelled to an-  
noy and discourage and hinder them.  
It is very often true that peace and se-  
renity and cheer are gifts of greater  
value than any physical things that  
could be given, and the blessing they  
bring is dearer than any service of  
toil we could perform. Too often  
when our friends need peace of mind  
we give them fretfulness. When a  
child asks for the bread of sympathy  
and understanding, we give him the  
stone of coldness and irritability.

The reason in almost every case  
why women prove inadequate to the  
demands upon them, in this direction,  
is purely physical. What they need is  
better and more intelligent care in  
the matter of their physical health.  
From two different sources, we have  
found good counsel on the subject.  
One of them is called:

#### MISTAKES OF WOMEN.

One of the mistakes of women is  
not knowing how to eat. If a man is  
not to be fed when she is, she thinks  
a cup of tea and anything handy is  
good enough. If she needs to save  
money, she does it at the butcher's  
cost. If she is busy, she will not waste  
time in eating. If she is unhappy, she  
goes without food. A man eats if the  
sheriff is at the door, if his work  
drives, if the undertaker interrupts;  
and he is right. A woman will choose  
ice-cream instead of beefsteak, and a  
man will not.

Another of her mistakes is in not  
knowing when to rest. If she is tired,  
she may sit down, but she will darn  
stockings, crochet shawls, embroider  
doilies. Does she not know that hard  
work tires? If she is exhausted, she  
will write letters or figure her ac-  
counts. She will laugh at you if you  
hinted that reading or writing could  
fail to rest her. All over the country  
women's hospitals flourish because wo-  
men do not know how to rest.

Another mistake on the list is their  
constant worrying. Worry and hurry  
are their enemies, and yet they hug  
them to their bosoms. Women cross  
bridges before they come to them, and  
even build bridges to cross. They im-  
agine misfortune and run out to meet  
it.

Women are not jolly enough. They  
make too serious business of life, and  
laugh at its little humors too seldom.  
Men can stop in the midst of perplex-  
ities and have a hearty laugh, and it  
keeps them young. Women can not,  
and that is one reason why they fade  
so early—there are other reasons, but  
we will pass them now. Worry not  
only wrinkles the face, but it wrinkles  
and withers the mind. Have a hearty  
laugh once in a while; it is a good an-  
tiseptic, and will purify the mental at-  
mosphere, drive away evil imaginings,  
bad temper and other ills.

From another source, we have the  
following, which is a corollary to the  
above and which is entirely correct.

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age—enough for 40 loaves. (Our book  
"Good Bread: How to Make It," free.)  
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#### TENSION AND REPOSE.

The Delsarte system, which had  
such a vogue some years ago, gave in-  
struction in regard to the relaxation  
of the various members of the body.  
It was in this that its chief value lay.  
The systems of physical culture which  
have followed it have one and all em-  
braced this idea. The bodily tension  
is much greater in some than in oth-  
ers. It is an unnecessary expenditure  
of nerve-power. To test how great is  
your bodily tension let out your  
breath, let your arms hang loose, and,  
as some one has expressed it, "de-  
vitalize" yourself as far as possible.  
This relaxing process gives repose to  
the body, and some who have been vic-  
tims of insomnia have been able to ob-  
tain sleep by it, though many are  
keyed up to a certain tension and are  
fretted and irritated by it, much as a  
horse whose head is checked too high.  
The process is to begin rapidly, flex-  
ing the joints first of the fingers, then  
turning the wrists, then bending the  
arms at the elbow joint, and then  
swinging them at the shoulder, and  
so on through the various sets of  
joints of trunk and lower extremities.  
The point is to do them easily, quick-  
ly and mechanically a certain number  
of times. Those who have great cares  
and anxieties and have to work hard  
and nerve themselves up to work have  
this tension unconsciously, which  
racks and wears them without their  
realizing it until too late, when the  
result is a general breakdown or ner-  
vous prostration. Change of scene  
and occupation is more necessary to-  
day than in the olden time, since the  
demands upon time and brain have  
grown so much more exacting.

The methods of resting in lying  
down are often faulty. The correct  
position in bed for sleeping restfully  
and quietly is to have the head low.  
The pillow should be a thin one. One  
should sleep on the right side, as that  
leaves the heart more free. One  
should lie easily, the knees drawn up  
more or less as is comfortable. The  
whole tendency is to bend the body  
and the extremities—to roll up into a  
ball. This is natural, since it is the  
position that is taken during prenatal  
life. Sleeping on the back, especially  
if the head is high, is apt to give un-  
easy slumbers and is conducive to  
nightmare. It is the practice of many  
while sleeping to place the hand or  
fist under the cheek, and while doing  
so to wrinkle the face. These wrinkles  
often become permanent. Perfect  
sleep is necessary for good looks.—  
Grace Peckham, M. D., The Delsarte  
Lecturer.

A man's first care should be to  
avoid  
to escape the

## Club Department

### OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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### Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1896).  
 Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).  
 Woman's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).  
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).  
 Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).  
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).  
 Chautauo Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).  
 Literate Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).  
 Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2 (1899).  
 Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).  
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).  
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).  
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).  
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).  
 The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).  
 The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.  
 Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).  
 Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).  
 [All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

### Household Program.—Sweeping and Dusting and Scrubbing.

Roll call—Recent quotations.

I. The advantages of systematic arrangement of housewife.

II. The housewife's hereditary enemy.

III. The hardest work of all and how to make it easier.

IV. Floors and their covering.

Topic I discusses a point whose importance is often overlooked by the busy and overworked housewife, that a systematic arrangement of this work has great advantages every one will testify who has tried it. Such an one should write the paper on this topic.

The housewife's hereditary enemy, of course, is dirt, and all the troubles it brings in its train. Surely every woman could write volumes on this subject.

Women usually agree that sweeping is the hardest work of the household. It is, indeed, if done correctly, a fine art. It is skilled labor. This paper should be very practical and helpful.

It seems to be becoming more and more the custom to leave floors bare of carpets, only polished and covered with rugs. Some housekeepers paint their floors. Some prefer matting. Many have worked out ingenious plans of their own. The subject has an intimate bearing upon the general topic, and should be discussed from that point of view.

### Kansas History Program.—Guerilla Warfare in Kansas.

Roll call—Kansas institutions.

I. John Brown and his men.

II. Incursions of Missourians.

III. With Montgomery in the South.

IV. Were the Kansas settlers justified in adopting this style of retaliation?

John Brown has been celebrated in song and story. His picturesque career appealed to the interest of the whole Nation, and he was notorious from one end of the commonwealth to the other. Much of praise and much of blame has been meted out to him, and to this day he is the subject of controversy and argument. He was not a Kansas product, rather an episode, yet his brief stay here has supplied the Kansas historian with some tragedies. He was almost the first Free State man to resent the Guerilla Warfare in Kansas, and though he once before has formed a subject of study on our club programs, yet enough material is left, doubtless, to fill more than one interesting paper. But this time his career should be studied as it relates to the topic, Guerilla Warfare.

The second topic refers, not to those early incursions with which we are so familiar, but to those later even more senseless incursions from Missourians

crossed the line for private vengeance or personal pillage.

A very interesting chapter of our State's history which is not so well known as some others, is concerning Montgomery and his adventures in the southern part of the State. Much interesting information about this can be found in some of the older histories, or if such are not available, the information can be obtained by writing to the State Historical Society. I may add that any original matter on this subject will doubtless be gladly received by the Historical Society, and if it is first sent to us, we will see that it reaches them.

Considered in the merely abstract ethical sense, Guerilla Warfare is neither honorable nor dignified. Yet circumstances arise in which it seems justifiable. Was this the case in Kansas, and was it wise to pursue it? This discussion belongs to the writer on subject IV.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

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First Quarter—Lesson V—John 3:1-15.  
 January 29, 1905.

### Jesus and Nicodemus.

The visit of Nicodemus to Jesus ought to be viewed in the light of events then transpiring. This ruler of the Jews has been severely criticised for the clandestine character of his visit. He has been characterized as constitutionally timid (Wescott), as having softness of constitution (Olshausen), and even as a despicable time-server (Eichorn). But it should be remembered that the ever-widening breach between the officials of the Hebrew Church and the reforming rabbi had already begun. As a class, they were his pronounced enemies. Nicodemus rose superior to the intense prejudice of his clique, at least to the extent of visiting the offending Teacher and inquiring into His doctrine. The wonder is not that he came by night, but that he came at all. Considering the perversity of the human heart—especially the heart of a ruler of the Jews—the action of this master in Israel is admirable.

Jesus had signaled the opening of His ministry, by a series of miracles wrought in Jerusalem and at the feast-time. Most conspicuous hour and place! Nicodemus was one of many upon whom these signs had had their designed effect. He refers at once in his first polite address to the miracles as sufficient seals to the supernatural origin of Jesus' mission.

Jesus knew "what was in" His visitor, his exact status. Here was a man superior to his class, but not wholly free from their prejudices; one profoundly interested in the kingdom of God, but not yet apprehending its spiritual character. The tenor of Jesus' uttered word fits exactly into the mor-tise of Nicodemus's thought.

The metaphor of a new birth was familiar to the Hebrew mind. They considered all proselytes to their faith as having been born again. What nonplussed Nicodemus was to be told that he could only come into the kingdom of God as the proselyte came into the Hebrew Church. He considered himself a charter member of that kingdom. Now to find that it was not a question of a higher or a lower seat at the table, but of any seat at all—that was what dumfounded him. "He, Abraham's son, and in addition a Pharisee and ruler, and yet to be shut out with 'dogs'—it was incomprehensible!"

Confusion led this master in Israel to the silliest possible rejoinder. He seeks to parry the thrust and gain time by taking literally what he knew to be a figure of speech. His questions fairly die upon his lips.

Here is a lovely example of the gentleness of Jesus. He does not break the bending reed. He amplifies His first expression, "Born again," into "born of water and the Spirit." And further: "Depravity can only beget depravity, but the Spirit can beget the spiritual. So the great need of humanity is to be 'Spirit-born.' This only is the way into the kingdom of God."

That Spirit-birth is incomprehensible to those who have no insuperable objection to it; for there are many



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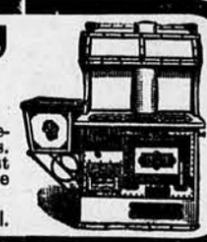
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"earthly things" that can not be understood. The invisible, imponderable breath of nature—who knows it exhaustively? But who doubts its existence, so long as it gives its audible token? Who would refuse to avail himself of it for either his lungs or his sails because he can not know all about it?

As Rudolf Stier well says: "A hard figure had humbled to the position of learner, a master in Israel." In his very question as to the manner Nicodemus admits the fact of a new birth into the kingdom of heaven.

Well may Luther call this "the Bible in miniature" (Bibel im kleinen), and Stier describe it as "the most sublime and simple expression of the eternal mystery of redemption which the Scriptures contain."

### The Teacher's Lantern.

Nicodemuses abound to-day. They are deferential and even complimentary to Jesus. But they find in Him only a teaching Messiah. His Word and example are the ladder to heaven, not His cross. They understand not the imperative necessity, the incalculable advantage of "His lifting up," nor its similitude to the lifting up of the serpent by Moses. They stop short of the atonement in Christ. They lose all. They are like that Saxon peasant boy Zeller tells of who, on being asked if he learned anything of Jesus at school, replied, "Oh yes!" "What, then?" "That He was a good Teacher of the people." Bless me! This world has had teachers enough. What it wanted was a Savior!

Be born again: That is the first sentence of the Divine catechism (Stier). The very term is, in itself, is enough to inspire hope. It is an effect which, but the utmost striving, we can not produce upon ourselves. It is a gift. It is from above.

Sum and substance of the Christian

religion is a principle of life in the human soul. It is not doctrine, but life. As Luther paraphrases it: My doctrine is not of doing or leaving undone, but of being and becoming; so that it is not a new work to be done, but just the being new-created. Or, again, with Draseke: The kingdom of God is nothing into which a man can think, or study, or read, or hear, or talk, or discuss himself; a man can only experience his way into the kingdom of God. Or with Stier: Thou wouldst begin at the Omega. I will begin at the Alpha and thus teach thee the whole alphabet of My doctrine in that one word, "born again!"

If we only availed ourselves of what we understood, we could not live a day longer in this world. A college professor at an amateur club expounded the principles of the application of electricity to locomotion. He was technical, and used algebraic equations on the blackboard. At the close he politely invited questions. The very first one was: "Well, but professor, what does make the car go?" The scientist turned to put the equation on the board again, while his elderly interlocutor sank back in her chair disconsolately. She may never know what makes the car go, but she will never decline to ride upon it on that account. Shall we show less common sense concerning the car of salvation?

The effects of the new birth are apparent, incontestable, glorious, eternal. This tree is known by its fruits. It commends itself. Though we may never know just how the tree grows, may its fruits be in us and abound! They will, if we stop to decipher it all out. Faith is the only means of demonstration.

The proportion of policemen to population is one to 307 in Paris, one to 408 in London, and one to 458 in New York.

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**The Problem of Heredity.**

PROF. L. L. DYCHE, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, BEFORE THE STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Heredity has been defined as a mystery. Yet all breeders of animals and plants have more or less well-defined ideas of what is meant by heredity. There are certain physical and psychical qualities and characteristics that all breeders know that animals and plants possess. In the reproduction of any particular kind of animal or plant the breeder must understand something of the biological laws by which living beings are governed. Much is learned from experience which we have been told and retold is a good teacher. She may be a good teacher, but she is a hard taskmaster and as a rule a very slow one when it comes to revealing those secrets of nature that her devotees are anxiously seeking. The active part of one's life has frequently passed before the lessons are learned, if they are ever learned at all. Hence we are always looking for principles and laws which have been formulated out of the accumulated experience of generations of experimenters and breeders who have gone before us.

Animals and plants have been bred since man was an intelligent being, yet very little is actually known of just what takes place in the process of hereditary transmission. When animals or plants are mated, the breeder knows from former experiences that the offspring will bear or tend to repeat, to a greater or less degree, the qualities and characteristics of their parents. Any particular mating, though made with great care, is more or less a guess, and, as all breeders know, can be depended upon, only in a degree to produce its own characteristics in its own offspring.

No laws have thus far been formulated that will enable the breeder to foretell the exact characteristics of the offspring, though matings are ever so carefully made. The unexpected character or modification or combination of characters, due perhaps to a latent force existent in some former grandparents, is constantly appearing and reappearing in the offspring.

At the present time, the study of no subject in the entire realm of natural science offers more that is interesting or promises greater or more valuable results than the study of the problems of heredity. Any knowledge which may be gained that will help determine the laws which govern the phenomena of heredity can not be considered in any other light than of the greatest value to man in his struggles to get power over nature. It seems that few or no exact laws have been determined that govern the transmission of hereditary characters. Whether this is due to the difficulty of such investigations or because the subject has been so much neglected or to some other cause is not apparent. However, during the past few years, some work has been done by those who have been experimenting with the raising of hybrid animals and plants that promises to throw more or less light upon the subject.

I desire this evening to give a short account of some of the simplest of these experiments. Poultry-breeders as well as stock-breeders in general should be especially interested in this subject. Poultry- and stock-breeders are daily brought face to face with the facts and phenomena of heredity. Their success depends largely upon their knowledge of the characters and peculiarities of the forms they have to deal with. It is to the true breeder and not to the person who simply attempts to raise fine stock that the importance of this subject will especially commend itself. We have no knowledge and, perhaps, never will have of the process by which the likeness of a parent is transmitted to its offspring. No line of study has yet

been followed up that has thrown any light upon or given any real conception of the manner of the transmission of qualities and characteristics from parent to offspring. Although it may not be possible to understand many of the laws bearing upon the subject of the "essential modes of transmission of character," yet it is possible to study and to understand many of the outward facts and phenomena of the process.

We will now proceed to give a brief account of the work that has already been done in an experimental way that seems to throw light upon some of the problems of heredity. This work refers especially to experiments that have been performed in the production of cross-breds or hybrids of both animals and plants. The experiments were originally performed by Gregor Mendel, an Austrian monk, and published in an obscure magazine at Brum, Austria, in 1865. The principles set forth in this discovery have not become generally known, even to biologists themselves, until within the last two or three years. Professor Bateson, of Cambridge, England, has performed many experiments with both plants and animals. Professor W. J. Spillman, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has also conducted a long series of experiments with different varieties of wheat. The work of these two investigators has perhaps done more than that of all others to call attention to the principles or laws set forth by Mendel. Mendel himself experimented very extensively with peas (*Pisum sativum*). He crossed two well-defined varieties or kinds, each having a distinct individual character of its own, the object being to cross well-defined pairs of characters. For example, he would cross a variety with plain round seeds with one that had angular and deeply wrinkled seeds and take account of the number and character of seeds of each kind produced in the hybrid offspring. Professor Spillman used smooth and bearded varieties of wheat in his experiments. Professor Bateson used various plants and performed some experiments with poultry. For most of his poultry experiments, he used the Indian Game and the White Leghorn varieties.

In all the various experiments of cross-breeding, it was noticed that the offspring of the cross showed the special character of one of the parents, and showed it, as a rule, in almost as pronounced degree as the parent itself. As a rule, intermediate forms resembling both parents were not found. Each hybrid exhibited a special characteristic, one or the other of the pair that was prominent in the parents. In cross-breeding distinct varieties or species representing two well-defined characters, one character prevails to the exclusion of the other. Mendel called the character that prevailed the dominant character, and the other character, the one that disappears and is not apparent for the time being, he denominated as the recessive character.

As this is rather a difficult subject to understand when first met with, we will take for an example as simple an illustration as possible. We will suppose that White Leghorns are crossed with White Cochins. The two well-defined characters which we desire to watch are the smooth-legged character of the Leghorns, and the feather-legged character of the Cochins. In color of plumage, leg and bill, the birds are alike, and both have single combs as distinguished from pea or rose combs. To make the experiment still easier we will suppose than an even 100 birds are raised from this cross between Leghorns and Cochins. When the first generation of cross-breds are examined, it will be found that all the birds have feathers on their legs. The absence of smooth-legged birds makes it evident, then, that the Cochins with their feathered legs possess a character that is "prepotent" or dominant over the Leghorns, with their smooth legs. Please bear in mind that the character which prevails is always called dominant, and the other character, in this case the smooth-leggedness of the Leghorns, which does not appear in the

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at cross-breeds, is called the recessive character. The next step in the experiment is to raise another hundred specimens from these cross-breeds. In this second generation raised from the first cross-breeds, birds will appear that have smooth legs. In other words, there are individuals that show the dominant character, and also individuals that show the recessive character. Provided of course that the pairings of the first generation of hybrids among themselves take place according to the law of chance. Seventy-five of the 100 birds of this second generation of cross-breeds have feathered legs and 25 have smooth legs. In other words, three-fourths or 75 per cent possess the dominant character and one-fourth or 25 per cent the recessive character. In actual breeding, the numbers do not, of course, occur in such exact proportions, but hold pretty close to these ratios. The next step in these Mendelian experiments is to breed from this second generation of cross-breeds. When specimens were taken from the smooth-legged cross-breeds, which were pure recessives, and bred together, they produced nothing but smooth-legged birds, or what may be termed pure recessives. Experiments have gone to show that these pure-bred recessives produced pure recessives to the fourth and fifth generations, as far, in fact, as the experiments were conducted, and no dominants appeared. When the experiments were conducted with the 75 per cent that appeared to be dominants, it was found that both dominant and recessive characters were produced. And in this case if the Leghorns and the Cochins were bred in pairs, it would be found that some pairs would produce feather-legged birds and others would produce both feather-legged and smooth-legged birds. A series of experiments with both animals and plants went to show that 25 of the apparent 75 dominants when bred together produced dominants. These true dominants when bred together continued to produce true and produced nothing but dominants. The remaining 50 cross-breeds when bred together, produced dominants and recessives. These cross-breeds possessing both the character of the dominants and of the recessives are called dominant-recessives. When bred together for a number of generations, they continue to obey the same laws as the second generation of cross-breeds—that is, they produce 25 per cent of pure dominants, 50 per cent of pure recessives, and 25 per cent dominant-recessives, and so on, as we know, would keep up these proportions indefinitely. This would be a ratio of 1D : 2DR : 1R. Both Mendel and those who have followed him during the past few years made experiments with two or three pairs of characters. Such, for instance, as crossing the White Leghorn with the Brahma. In this case, two pairs of distinct characters could be represented by the smooth legs and the single combs of the Leghorns and the feather legs and the pea combs of the Brahmas. Color might enter in here as a third character, the Leghorns being white and the Brahmas black and white or dark. The results, though more complex, showed that the same laws were obeyed as when but one pair of characters were used. The more pairs of characters that enter into the experiment, the more complex, of course, are the results. When complicated experiments with several pairs of characters were performed, it was found that the general Mendelian principles held true. Variations in each character must be separately regarded in the experiments.

The verifications of these Mendelian experiments have suggested many questions to biologists as well as to practical scientific breeders. It seems to be the general consensus of opinion of those who have given the subject thought that we are in the presence of new principles that may prove of the highest importance.

A bulletin published by the National Laboratory of Hygiene, Wash. D. C.

lege, Professor W. E. Castle, speaking of Mendel's law, says: "What will doubtless rank as one of the great discoveries in biology, and in the study of heredity perhaps the greatest, was made by Gregor Mendel." Professor Spillman, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says in the January number of the Popular Science Monthly, 1903, in an article on Mendel's law, that "no discovery in recent years has aroused more interest amongst biologists than that of Mendel's law. If subsequent investigations confirm it as those thus far made have done, it can not be considered less than epoch-making. Its importance to plant-breeders seems hardly less than that of the atomic theory to the science of chemistry." Professor Bateson, of Cambridge, says: "There is reason to believe that the plant-breeder may eventually be able, by means of this law, to produce a desired hybrid with the same degree of accuracy as the chemist now constructs a compound. It is impossible, on the threshold of such a discovery, to state just how far-reaching its importance is; we must wait for further investigation before hoping for too much."

We have noticed some of the external results of cross-breeding made in accordance with Mendel's law. We will now try to explain some of the reasons why these cross-breeds appear as they do.

The discoveries of Mendel go to show that the developed or ripe germ-cells of the hybrid are pure. That is, each germ-cell in the hybrid represents or bears one of the characters in one of the parents and is pure so far as reproducing that character is concerned. In the case of the hybrids before mentioned, the first set of cross-breeds were a cross between Leghorns and Cochins. These hybrids developed pure germ-cells bearing the feather-legged Cochin character and other pure germ-cells bearing the smooth-legged Leghorn character. These germ-cells seem to be produced in equal numbers. You will remember that the first bunch of 100 cross-breeds, in the experiment, all had feathers on their legs. Now suppose that the germ-cells in these cross-breeds are pure in character, but represent in equal numbers the characters of both parents. We will for the sake of possibly making the subject easier to understand, suppose further that all the germ-cells representing the Leghorn character are white and all the germ-cells representing the Cochin character are blue. It will be remembered that there is an equal number of both.

When these birds are mated the germ-cells will be mixed and meet each other by chance. White and blue cells will meet approximately in the following proportions:

25 white cells will meet 25 white cells, producing the 25 pure, recessive, smooth-legged birds.

25 blue cells will meet 25 blue cells, producing the 25 pure feather-legged dominants.

And 25 blue will meet 25 white, and 25 white will meet 25 blue, but as the meeting of white and blue, and blue and white produces the same results, they will represent in the experiment the cells that meet to produce the 50 dominant-recessive birds.

We will now give a rather crude illustration which may aid us in getting a better understanding of this subject. Suppose that there were 100 white marbles and 100 blue marbles in a box. When they are thoroughly mixed, let some blind-folded person take them from the box one pair at a time and place the 100 pairs upon a table. By this arrangement it would be seen that the proportions would come pretty near to 25 pairs of white, 25 pairs of blue, and 50 pairs of white and blue.

If small white and blue disks, such as poker chips, were used, instead of the marbles, the first generation would be represented by 100 pairs. The blue disks representing the dominant Cochin character would be placed on top and the white disks representing the recessive Leghorn character would be placed underneath. In the second generation there would be 25 pairs of white disks, representing the 50 white

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cells that would unite to produce the 25 recessive birds with pure, smooth-legged Leghorn character. There would also be 25 pairs of blue disks representing the 25 blue cells that would unite to produce the 25 dominant birds with pure feather-legged Cochin character. And there would be 50 white and 50 blue disks that would represent the 50 white cells that would unite with the 50 blue cells to produce the 50 pairs of dominant-recessive birds. The blue disks representing the dominant Cochin character could be placed on top of the white disks which would represent the recessive Leghorn character. There would be no cells of a white and bluish mixture, but all would remain pure. The illustration is rather crude but may help to an understanding of the subject.

I have tried to make this subject intelligible by taking simple Mendelian characters, and thus avoiding apparent exceptions and dependent collaries. As a matter of fact it has been found that in some cases the cross-bred offspring possess a character more or less intermediate between those of the parents. It must be remembered in this connection, and the fact should perhaps be emphasized, that all characters do not obey the Mendelian principles, perhaps only a limited number.

There are departures from the law—and much must be determined in the future by experiment. Some characters blend and others when united produce many piebald specimens. Some good breeders think that in-breeding gives animals and plants greater power to transmit character from parent to offspring. Others think that pure-bred specimens are more prepotent. More experiments will have to be performed before these questions can be settled.

Many questions naturally suggest themselves in connection with the discussion of such a complex subject. I have made no attempt to discuss them in this paper, but have only tried to give you an idea of Mendel's law and some examples illustrating it in its simplest workings.

From the brief account given, you will undoubtedly see that it is necessary for the breeder to go beyond the first cross-breeds to get material for establishing good strains. In the second set of cross-breeds, there are pure dominants and pure recessives and both of these can be handled to advantage by the breeder who desires to start something new.

In summing up, then, I desire to say that the law of the dominants and the recessives should be borne in mind. When two animals or plants are mat-

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ed differing in some well-defined character, the offspring frequently exhibit the character of only one of the parents, though they are capable of transmitting both. In harmony with this is the law of the purity of the germ-cells—namely, that the hybrid, independently of any character that it may exhibit itself, develops germ-cells that bear only one of the pure characters of one or the other of the parents.

It might be well to state here that the results obtained by experimental breeding have been confirmed by observations made upon the minute structure of the germ-cells.

More experiments have been performed with plants than with animals. It has been found that when beardless and bearded varieties of wheat are crossed the beardless is dominant. Varieties of corn with pointed grains are dominant over varieties with rounded grains. Rounded seeds in general are dominant over wrinkled seeds.

When birds with flesh-colored legs, such as the White Orpingtons, are crossed with birds with yellow legs, such as the White Plymouth Rocks, the flesh-colored legs are dominant.

Polled breeds of cattle are dominant over horned breeds, and finally I might say that poultry-breeders or fanciers are dominant over every other kind or class of fine-stock breeders.

In closing, I desire to say that a key has been found to another one of nature's doorways. The importance of this discovery can not be questioned. The extent of its value can not be fully measured until the field is more fully explored.

**The Wichita Percheron Sale.**

(Continued from page 89.)

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**Gossip About Stock.**

The next great public sale of Herefords is to be held at Kansas City on March 2 and 3, 1905, by C. A. Stannard, Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, and Gudgeon & Simpson, Independence, Mo.

Just as we go to press we are in receipt of a telegram from J. C. Robison, manager of the four-days' combination sale at Wichita, February 1 to 4, saying that he has secured a reduced railroad fare of one and a third for round trip. These rates are good for one week.

On Friday, February 3, the Solomon Valley Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine will be sold out entire at Concordia, Kans. This herd belongs to W. F. Garrett, of Portis, and consists of eighty highly bred sows and gilts, the larger half of which will be bred at the time of the sale. Included in the offering will be a number of yearlings and gilts that were sired by

Auction Boy 3d, Portis Duke, Corrector, Perfection I Know, and a lot of other good ones. Remember the place is Concordia, Kans., and the day is February 3.

Geo. Channon, of Hope, Kans., announces that on February 16, 1905, he will hold a public sale of Shorthorns at the new stock sale pavilion. His offering will consist of a large number of cows and heifers bred to Rosemond Victor 12th or Ruby's Victor. Further particulars will be given next week.

The greatest horse catalogue for size, quality of the illustrations and general beauty of the work expended in its preparation, is that issued by Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb. Some of these great horses have been shown in the columns of the Kansas Farmer, but the would-be purchaser should send for the catalogue and have them all together. It is a beauty and well worth having.

L. A. Keeler, Ottawa, reports his Durocs in good condition, and a fairly lively demand for the same. Last week he shipped a March boar and a bred gilt to Lawrence, and a July boar to a Eureka customer. He still has on hand one March and two July boars for sale, a few good bred gilts and forty early fall pigs. The brood sow Dora K farrowed ten pigs last week and saved them all. Mr. Keeler now offers the herd boar, Prince 17799 for sale at a bargain as he is related to the sows. He was a first-prize winner two years at Ottawa.

During the meeting of the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association, which was held in the Veterinary Clinic Building, of the Nebraska State University, at the State Farm, business of importance was transacted of which we shall give a report later on. Among the other items of note was the election of Mr. W. F. Garrett, of Portis, Kans., to be a member of the board of directors. This is at once a recognition of a very efficient man, and of a State which is growing in importance to the Duroc interests with each passing year. We congratulate the association on having selected a good man and a Kansan to fill this position.

The Lincoln Importing Horse Company owns one of the largest and best-equipped horse-barns in the West, and it is filled with their Percherons, Shires, Belgians, and German Coach horses, many of which were imported last fall and are thoroughly acclimated. Mr. A. L. Sullivan is secretary and manager, and he has just issued a very handsome illustrated catalogue, showing portraits and breed descriptions of a good many of the horses they now have on hands. This company was established in 1886 and has been making large and regular importations since that time. A picture of their horse-barn is shown on another page.

E. D. King, of Burlington, Kans., last year invested much time and money in looking over leading herds in Canada and California. Among the fine brood sows now in the herd is Matchless 7th by Imp. Lord Windsor 2d. This sow was first at Toronto, Canada, to a yearling in 1902, and farrowed fourteen pigs on the fair grounds. One of them, Big Ben, was first-prize boar under 1 year at Toronto the next year, and again this year headed the first prize herd and is chief herd boar in the leading herd in Canada. The dam of Matchless 7th was first prize sow at the English Royal, and won twenty-two first prizes at the leading English shows. She now has a fine litter.

Mill Creek Valley sale of Poland-Chinas is an annual event which A. & P. Schmitz, of Alma, have fixed this year for Monday, February 6. Forty-five choicely bred sows and gilts will be offered by these enterprising young breeders, and they are so bred that one can get something in almost any of the fashionable lines of breeding. The sale will be held under cover, so that it is sure to take place on time, and buyers will be met at the trains at either Alma or McFarland. The two herd boars, Perfect

**ON CREDIT**



**PLOWS, HARROWS, LISTERS, CULTIVATORS.**  
All kinds of Agricultural Implements direct from our factory to the farmer at factory prices—Cash or monthly payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Write for free catalogue. . . .

**GENTURY MFG. CO., East St. Louis, Ill. Dept. 289**

**YOU'RE NEEDED**

The Southwest is really in need of nothing save people. More men are needed—you're needed. There are vast areas of unimproved land—land not yielding the crops of which it is capable. The same thing in a different way is true of the towns. Few lines of business are adequately represented. There are openings for mills and manufacturing plants, small stores, banks, newspapers and lumber yards. The oil and gas fields of Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, are practically new and offer wonderful opportunities for development along commercial lines.

**THE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW.**

The M. K. & T. has no lands for sale, we are simply interested in the upbuilding of the country. We believe in the Southwest, and know that with its present needs and opportunities, the prospects are brighter and the future more hopeful than in the older and more densely populated States. We want you to investigate conditions and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this.

On February 21st and March 21st, the M. K. & T. Ry. will sell excursion tickets from St. Louis, Hannibal and Kansas City to Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Central and Eastern Texas at

**\$15 For the Round Trip**

One way second class **COLONIST** tickets will be sold on the same dates at one-half the standard one-way rate, plus \$2.00. You should take advantage of this opportunity to see the Southwest for yourself.

We are in possession of all sorts of information valuable alike to the investor and homeseeker. If you are interested, tell us what you want, how much you have to invest, and we will gladly furnish the information.

Write today for a copy of our book "Business Chance." It's free. Address

**"KATY," ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**The Lincoln Importing Horse Co.**

**Of Lincoln, Nebraska**

The largest and oldest importers in all the West of Percheron, Shire, Belgian and German Coach Stallions. Prospective buyers should visit our barns or write us for illustrated catalogue of our last importation, which arrived in October and are now thoroughly acclimated.

**A. L. SULLIVAN, Secretary and Manager.**

**Going to Business College?**

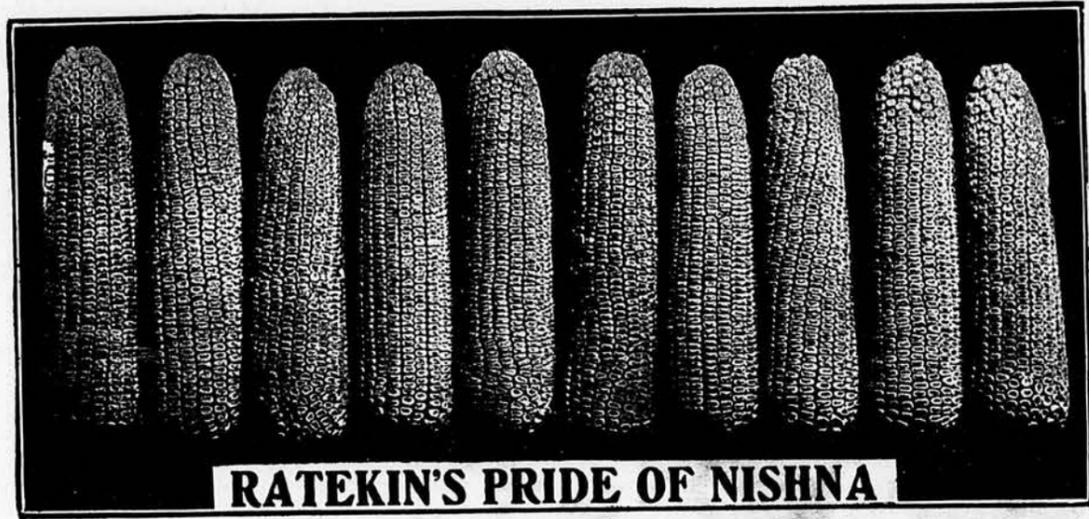
If so, you will be interested in our beautiful illustrated catalogue. It tells all about our courses of study, equipments, methods of instruction, and the success of our graduates. It is free. Address

**LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dept. 33, Lincoln, Neb.**

Perfection and Ideal U. S. will be sold and buyers are urged to be present or to send their bids by mail to either of the auctioneers or to I. D. Graham of the Kansas Farmer.

Henry Avery & Son, Wakefield, Kans., who won three championships and three first prizes on five head of Percherons at

- THOROUGHBREED STOCK SALES.**
- Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.
- January 31, 1905—S. H. Lenthert, Hope, Kansas, Poland-China bred sows.
  - January 25, 1905—G. A. Munson, Maxwell, Iowa, Duroc-Jerseys.
  - January 26, 1905—Poland-China swine, A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kans.
  - January 30, 1905—Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
  - January 31, 1905—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
  - February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kans.; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., Manager.
  - February 1, 1905—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
  - February 2, 1905—Poland-China brood-sow sale, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans. at Osborne, Kans.
  - February 2, 1905—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
  - February 3, 1905—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
  - February 4, 1905—W. F. Garrett, Portis, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys, at Concordia, Kans.
  - February 6, 1905—Gus Aaron, Leavenworth and H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, Kans., Poland-China bred sow sale at Leavenworth.
  - February 7, 1905—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans., Poland-China bred sow sale at Atchison, Kans.
  - February 8, 1905—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kans., Poland-China bred-sow sale.
  - February 8, 1905—Schmitz Bros., Alma, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
  - February 14, 1905—E. P. Sherman, Wilder, Kans., closing-out sale of Poland-China.
  - February 15, 1905—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo., Percheron horses.
  - February 15, 1905—Geo. Channon, Hope, Kans., Shorthorns.
  - February 15, 1905—W. H. Cottingham & Son, McPherson, Kans., Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.
  - February 16, 1905—Combination sale of Shorthorns, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.
  - February 17, 1905—Swine Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.
  - February 18, 1905—Cattle Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.
  - February 17, 1905—Combination sale of Herefords and driving mares, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.
  - February 18, 1905—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Chester Whites, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.
  - February 20, 1905—J. F. Chaudler, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred sows.
  - February 21, 1905—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sow sale.
  - February 22, 1905—N. E. Shaw, Manager, Plainville, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
  - February 22, 1905—L. L. Vrooman and C. W. Taylor, Hope, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
  - February 23, 1905—Shorthorns, N. F. Shaw, Mgr., Plainville, Kans.
  - March 2 and 3, 1905—C. A. Stannard, Gudgeon & Simpson, and others, Herefords, at Kansas City.
  - March 7, 1905—Jenna, and stallions, at Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo., L. M. Monson & Sons, proprietors.
  - March 8, 1905—Poland-China bred-sow sale, Herbert H. Whiting, Kans.
  - March 14, 1905—F. M. Gifford, Milford, Kans., Shorthorns at Manhattan, Kans.
  - April 1, 1905—Duroc-Jerseys, at Manhattan, J. D. Stanley, Manager.



**RATEKIN'S PRIDE OF NISHNA**

**Seed-Corn for 1905.**

Soon the farmer will be asking himself, or writing to this paper, "Where can I get good seed." Our advice to all such inquiries would be to send to the Ratekin Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa, for their twenty-first Annual Seed Book, because we know from a personal perusal of this catalogue that it will more than solve the seed corn problem for them. In its pages will be found descriptions and photographic reproductions of the best and most reliable varieties of seed-corn in the world. This seed-house has become famous for producing such varieties as the Pride of Nishna (yellow), Iowa Silver Mine and Imperial (white), and their two eighty-day corns, known as Ratekin's Queen of Nishna (yellow), and Ratekin's Extra Early (white). Twenty-one years of growing, selecting, and

breeding seed-corn as a specialty, places the Ratekin Seed House in a position to be of value to every farmer in helping him select varieties which are best adapted to his climate and soil. They sell it either in the ear or shelled, just as the buyer prefers. Their leading variety is Ratekin's Pride of Nishna, which a glance at the photographic illustration herewith proves beyond question that it has the "earmarks" of a great variety of corn. It is not a new discovery, but one which is known by thousands of their customers to be the "kind that pays to plant." It is a rich, yellow den that grows 30 to 50 per cent more to the acre than ordinary varieties, and a variety that rarely disappoints in fodder or grain. It matures in ninety to one hundred days, and grows ears from five to seven inches in circumference, and nine to twelve inches in length. We can not give you its full history here, nor can we tell it

so well as the description in their catalogue, but we do know that you will find it to your interest to get this valuable seed book at once. We have only hinted at one of the good things it contains. In farm and garden seeds of all varieties, the selection in this seed catalogue is certainly an exceptional one, and surprisingly low, considering the quality and standard of the seed this house has the reputation of selling. We have answered the question which will confront so many of our readers in the next few weeks; now we prefer you to act on our recommendation when this question comes to your mind. Instead of writing to this paper for this information, get it from first hands—the grower of farm and garden seeds—send to the Ratekin Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa, for their big seed-book. It is free if you mention this paper. Send for it to-day. Don't wait until to-morrow.

The World's Fair and among which was the champion pair of Percheron mares of the world, have just purchased the great prize-winning stallion Bosquet 40105 (46612) from the Dunham farm, to place at the head of their stud of Percherons. Bosquet has won more important showing ring victories than any other stallion in the West and we shall print his likeness from a sketch by Geo. Ford Morris in a later edition. Messrs. Avery & Son will offer the services of this grand stallion for a limited number of pure-bred mares at \$50 each. Bosquet weights 2,200 pounds, and is a black horse, bred black and with quality from the ground up and all over.

The Central Kansas Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale circuit comprises sales to be held by four of the leading breeders of the State, whose herds are numbered among the best the country affords. One hundred and eighty head of the tops of these four great herds will be sold at the sale, beginning at the well-known Rockdale herd, of which Mr. J. F. Chanter is proprietor, who will sell 40 head of Duroc-Jersey sows at Frankfort, February 20 at his pens at Frankfort, Kans. John W. Jones & Co. will offer a draft of 50 head, from the famous fancy herd at Concordia, Kans., February 21, in a well-heated sale pavilion. C. W. Taylor, of Hope, combine their two great herds and offer 50 head of the tops at Hope, Kans., February 22. H. W. Steinmeyer, of Volland, Kans., will sell at Alma, Kans., 40 head, February 23, and they are right in every way. All sales held under cover—no postponement.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Beulah Land Red Polled cattle won nine prizes, including third prize on aged herd. An Ohio breeder won both first and second prizes on aged herd, so that the proprietor of Beulah Land Herd, Mr. Wilkie Blair, of Girard, Kans., is really the second breeder of Red Polled cattle in the world, according to the decisions of the judges at St. Louis. The herd is now headed by Linwood Lad 9492-K25, who in the estimation of the owner and others, is to-day the greatest bull of the breed in the world. Mr. Blair says that he is in better shape than when he showed at St. Louis. This bull was sired by Majolini 3600-L3, who won the championship for two years in succession, in the royal show of England. The Beulah Land Herd is not a large one, but its quality is second to but one other in the United States, if the decision of the judges is to be considered as final. Improvements in this herd have been made of late so that it now takes rank among the very best.

At Atchison, Kans., on February 7, Leon Calhoun, of Potter, Kans., will make some offerings that will exceed anything heretofore catalogued in his sales. There will be about sixty head of extra-good bred sows and gilts. These will be bred to or sired by Kansas Chief 23175, Leon Perfection 27001, Perfection's Fancy Chief 29087, Highland Chieftain 34814, and Superb 35582. Kansas Chief, to whom many of these sows and gilts are bred, is a son of Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115. His dam was Ina Wilkes, one of the greatest sows of the breed. Chief Tecumseh's sons or daughters are scarce and hard to get. The day before this sale, there will be another one held at Leavenworth by Jno. Bollin and Gus Aaron, of Leavenworth, and H. M. Kirkpatrick, of Wolcott, who will offer an equal number of sows and gilts. These will be bred to a son of Corrector, a son of Chief Perfection 2d, and a son of Perfection Now, with the great Darkness blood on the other side in many cases. The two sales together will afford a remarkable opportunity for buyers to bid on the best at a little expenditure of time and money.

**Farmers' Institutes.**

February 2-3, Lewis, Edwards County, Samuel Yaggy, Lewis, Kans. Prof. Albert Dickens and Dr. C. L. Barnes.

February 10-11, Burrton, Harvey County, J. A. Welch, Burrton, Kans. Prof. Oscar Erf and Assistant R. E. Eastman.

February 13, Arkansas City, Cowley County, Sadie P. Beecher, Arkansas City, Prof. Oscar Erf and Assistant R. E. Eastman.

February 14, Sedan, Chautauqua County, J. O. Tulloss, Sedan, Kans. Prof. Oscar Erf.

February 16, Peabody, Marion County, O. Joliffe, Peabody, Kans. Prof. Oscar Erf and Dr. C. L. Barnes.

February 17, Lincoln, Lincoln County, R. W. Greene, Lincoln, Kans. Profs. H. F. Roberts and Albert Dickens.

February 20, Belleville, Republic County, C. F. Daggett, Belleville, Kans. Prof. Oscar Erf and Assistant V. M. Shoemith.

February 22-23, Onelda, Nemaha County, Sherman E. Stevenson, Onelda, Kans. Prof. A. M. TenEyck.

**Famous Seeds.**

Vegetable and flower seeds grown by the well-known firm of J. J. H. Gregory & Son, of Marblehead, Mass., have a distinctive value aside from their actual worth as seed for planting purposes. For about half a century this firm has been

**WOULDN'T TAKE \$25 FOR IT**



If I couldn't get a New Model Harrow Cart, is a common expression among farmers. WHY? Because it is the greatest labor saver of any single piece of farm machinery. Covers more ground in a day. Farmers write us that their 10 year old boy now does nearly double the work they did the old way. Holds harrow steady, does better work and avoids jading team. Runs easy, turns on castors. We guarantee the New Model to work like a charm or refund your money. 30 days free trial. We have said enough. See what others say. Postal us today for free booklet.



WM. GALLOWAY CO., 35 THIRD STREET, WATERLOO, IOWA.

raising the standard of their seeds by careful selection, test and experiment in growths, until it would seem impossible to better them. In addition to raising the standard of ordinary varieties, Messrs. Gregory & Son have produced many new varieties of plants and vegetables, in one case introducing more than all other growers combined.

It is a fact worthy of note, that this company sell to their customers only seeds that will produce plants of extra virility and strength. They not only test their seed, but test the gardening tools they sell, and advertise only such as have proved their value on their own farm.

All growers of vegetables, flowers, and fruits should secure their new catalogue for 1905, which with a description of the new improved varieties of seeds, also gives a vast number of farm and garden facts of value to every one who cultivates even a rod of land.

This book will be sent free to any applicant.

**New Model Harrow Cart.**

Readers of this paper who are still walking behind the harrow, and coming in foot-worn and weary every night should write to the Wm. Galloway Company, Waterloo, Iowa, about the New Model Harrow Cart. It is a new invention which attaches to any harrow. You ride and avoid the greater piece of drudgery on the farm and adds but little to the work of the team. It is a good plan to order now and have it ready for the spring sowing. It is being purchased in great numbers, and users all say they would not be without it, after having tried it, for many times its cost. The advertisement will be found elsewhere in this paper.

**Publisher's Paragraphs.**

The biennial convention of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the G. A. R. Encampment will be held in Denver this coming summer. No convention visit will be complete without a trip through the Rockies. If you want to know about mountain trips, or Denver as a convention city, write C. H. Speers, General Agent, Colorado Midland Ry., Denver.

**Cures Curbs, Ringbones, and Cramps.**

Baldwin, Kans., November 3, 1904. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen:—I have a young horse with Curb and Ringbone and used two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure with most satisfactory results. While using this on my horse I had a patient with a chronic cramp in the leg; I used the Spavin Cure on him with immediate results. Very truly yours, F. M. MAHUI, M. D.

To Whom It May Concern: The stockholders of the Topeka Independent Telephone Company have thought best to incorporate as a Kansas corporation, the organization having been originally made under the laws of West Virginia. With this end in view and in order to enlarge their capital the business has been transferred to the Independent Telephone Company, organized under the laws of Kansas. There will be no change in management or in the conduct of the business. At a meeting of the stockholders of said company held at 519 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans., on Tuesday, January 3, 1905, the following resolution was adopted for the purpose of securing the dissolution of the old company:

"Be it resolved by the stockholders of the Topeka Independent Telephone Company, in general meeting assembled, that all business of this corporation be discontinued and that no further business be transacted by its officers and directors save and except such as may be necessary to wind up its affairs and conclude its operations, and to this end the president of this company is hereby authorized to cause public notice of this resolution to be made in the Kansas Farmer, a weekly newspaper published at the City of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, near the principal office or place of business of this corporation once a week for six weeks, and he shall also forthwith forward a certified copy of this resolution under his hand and the seal of the corporation to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia."

B. F. PANKEY, President.

**The Markets**

**Kansas City Live Stock Market.**

The past week's trade at Kansas City, especially reported by Clay, Robinson & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants: Official receipts of cattle for the week ending Saturday were 32,824 against 32,447 last week and 38,765 a year ago. The demand for beef steers was good, especially for well-finished kinds and at Saturday's close values were 10@15c higher for these latter than the week's beginning. Plain medium weights declined 10c during the same time. There was a moderate supply of cows and heifers all week. Prices for heavy cows were steady; medium grades were unchanged; tippy heifers advanced 15@25c. Stock heifers gained slightly. Bulls closed 10c lower and veal calves broke 10@20c. Heavy feeders held unchanged; stockers declined about 25c. Receipts to-day were 10,000. The proportion of beef steers was liberal but best ones held steady; others declined 10@15c. The top price for the day, \$6.45, was secured by Earl Oswald, of Hollenberg, Kans., who had 68 head consigned to Clay, Robinson & Co. Cows and heifers ruled steady to 10c lower. Best stockers were steady; others 10c lower.

The following prices now rule: Extra prime cornfed steers, \$5.25@5.50; good, \$4.50@5; ordinary, \$3.75@4.25; choice cornfed heifers, \$4.25@4.40; good, \$3.50@4; medium, \$2.75@3.50; choice cornfed cows, \$3.50@4; good, \$2.75@3.25; medium, \$2.40@2.75; canners, \$1.50@2.25; choice stags, \$4@4.50; medium, \$3.25@4; choice fed bulls, \$3.25@3.75; good, \$2.75@3; bologna bulls, \$2@2.50; veal calves, \$5@6.50; good to choice native or Western stockers, \$3.75@4; fair, \$3.25@3.75; common, \$2.75@3; good to choice heavy native feeders, \$4@4.50; fair, \$3.50@4; good to choice heavy branded horned feeders, \$3.50@3.75; fair, \$3.25@3.50; common, \$2.75@3; good to choice stock heifers, \$2.25@2.75; fair, \$1.75@2; good to choice stock calves, \$1.50@2; fair, \$1.25@1.50.

Hog receipts for the week ending Saturday were 62,768 against 53,445 last week and 47,377 a year ago. The market ruled exceptionally steady, although the margin between light and heavy weights has grown smaller. Receipts to-day were 5,000 and values 5@10c higher. Bulk of sales were from \$4.65@4.85; top \$4.887 1/2.

The sheep market continues to boom and prices are the highest of the season. Choice lambs range from \$7.25@7.50; yearlings, \$6.25@6.75; wethers, \$5.25@5.75; ewes, \$4.50@5.25.

**Grains and Seeds.**

Kansas City, January 23, 1905. The railroads reported 112 cars of wheat received to-day, compared with 141 cars a week ago and 203 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Hard wheat, No. 2, 3 cars \$1.05, 2 cars \$1.04 1/2; No. 3 hard, 1 car \$1.03 1/2, 8 cars \$1.03, 1 car \$1.02 1/2, 1 car \$1.02, 5 cars poor 98c; No. 4 hard, 1 car \$1.01, 3 cars \$1, 3 cars 99 1/2c, 8 cars 99c, 5 cars 98c, 5 cars 97c, 1 car 96 1/2c, 7 cars 96c, 4 cars 95c, 7 cars 93c; rejected red, 1 car \$3c; screenings, 1 car 65c; soft wheat, No. 2 red, nominally \$1.10@1.12; No. 3 red, nominally \$1.06@1.10; No. 4 red, 1 car \$1.04, 1 car \$1.02; rejected red, nominally 90@93c.

The market for corn was fairly active. Prices were steady for white and unchanged to 1/4c lower for mixed. Receipts were larger than a week ago. The railroads reported 89 cars of corn received, compared with 68 cars a week ago and 128 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed corn, No. 2, 4 cars yellow 42 1/2c, 14 cars 42c; No. 3, 1 car yellow 42 1/2c, 2 cars yellow 42c, 3 cars 42c, 4 cars 41 1/2c, 7 cars 41 1/2c; No. 4, 3 cars 40 1/2c. White corn, No. 2, 2 cars 43 1/2c; No. 3, 4 cars 43c; No. 4, 1 car 41c.

Oat prices were steady. Receipts were rather large. The railroads reported 30 cars of oats received, compared with 8 cars a week ago and 14 cars a year ago. Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: Mixed oats, No. 2, 1 car 30 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car 30 1/2c, 1 car color 30 1/2c. White oats, No. 2, 2 cars 32c, 2 cars 31 1/2c, 2 cars 31 1/2c, 3 cars color 31c; No. 3, nominally 31@31 1/2c.

Rye, No. 2, 1 car 76 1/2c. Corn chop, nominally 81c, in 100-lb sacks.

**FOR SALE**

**Agricultural College Live Stock**

Thirty head of imported and home-bred Shropshire ewes, 1 to 3 years old. Strong, healthy and safe in lamb. Also the Galloway herd bull, First King of Avondale 19420, calved April 9, 1900. Sire, King Hensol 9967, dam, Maid of Bellewood 12334. The Ayrshire bull, Marquis of Woodroffe 12945, calved September 27, 1900. Sire, Glencairn of Maple Grove 6973. Three young Ayrshire bulls, one yearling Red Polled bull, one Jersey bull calf, and a few Ayrshire and Galloway cows. All in good condition, well bred and sold for no fault. Prices very reasonable. Visitors always welcome. Address,

PROF. R. J. KINZER, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

**ALFALFA MEAL**

Send for free catalogue and price list of Stock food and poultry supplies.

THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA MEAL CO., Wichita, Kansas.

**PINK EYE CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.**

Sure relief for Pink Eye, foreign irritating substances, clears the eyes of Horses and Cattle when quite milky. Sent to responsible stockmen on 30 days trial, or sent prepaid for the price, \$1.00. Address orders to W. O. THURSTON, Elm Dale, Kansas.

**Do You Want to Buy a Jack?**

If so, I have some extra good ones to sell, of the best strains of breeding in Missouri. Good breeders, large, black, with light points, priced right. Write me what you want. Address,

WALTER WARREN, Veterinarian, Windsor, Mo.

**SPECIAL SALE FOR NEXT 30 DAYS**

A few choice sows bred to Harmonizer. Also a few young boars. M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.

**FAIR ACRES FARM**

Offers a choice lot of pure-bred Berkshires, descendants of Lord Premier and Black Robinhood. Pairs not related. Also Black Langshans and White Rocks.

Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.



NEWTON'S Remedy, Cough, Diarrhoea and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Flaxseed, nominally \$1.07 per bushel. Timothy, nominally \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Bran, nominally 85c, in 100-lb sacks. Shorts, nominally 90@95c, in 100-lb sacks. Kafir-corn, nominally 70@75c per 100 lbs. Millet, German, \$1.05@1.30; common, \$1@1.20 per 100 lbs. Red clover and alfalfa, \$9@11 per 100 lbs. Cane seed, \$1.10@1.20 per 100 lbs. Linsed cake, Car lots, \$27 per ton; ton lots, \$28; per 1,000 lbs, \$15; smaller quantities, \$1.60 per cwt. Bulk oil cake, car lots, \$28 per ton.

**South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.**

South St. Joseph, Mo., January 23, 1905. The week starts out with only a very moderate supply of beef cattle and very few good to choice fat heavy weight steers. This class of beeves were 10@20c higher than a week ago, but on the light common offerings prices are only steady to strong, the strength being shown in a

**W. H. COTTINGHAM & SONS**

Will Hold Their Ninth Annual

**PUBLIC SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK**

In their Private Sale Barn at McPherson, Kas., Feb. 15 and 16, 1905

**40 HORSES, Draft and Roadsters 40**  
Will Be Sold February 15.

The draft horses will include geldings and mares, some matched teams. The roadsters will include some fancy matched pairs and single drivers.

**50 Head of Pure-Bred Poland-Chinas 50**  
Will Be Sold February 16.

The offering will include 30 useful, tried brood sows, 15 spring gilts and 5 serviceable boars. The sows will be bred to 3 good boars, Grand Tecumseh, Hadley I Know and Sealey's Harry.

All lovers of good stock are invited to attend this sale. Parties from a distance entertained free. For pedigrees and particulars see field notes and write for catalogue. Col. J. B. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

**W. H. COTTINGHAM & SONS, McPherson, Kans.**

good, active demand more than in price. Good to choice heavy heaves are quotable at \$5.25@5.50 with anything on the fancy order at \$5.75@6 and the fair to medium weight killers are quotable at \$4.75@5.25; light weight and underfed steers vary from \$4@4.50 with the common kinds around \$3.50@3.75. The market on butcher stock has been very active, cows and heifers showing an advance of 10@15c; choice ripe corn-fed heifers are selling at \$4.25@4.50 with pretty good kind selling at \$3.75@4.10. Best corn-fed cows are quotable at \$3.75@4.10 with the fair to good class selling around \$3@3.50. The common to fair grades are selling largely at \$2.25@2.75. Bulls and stags are still quotable at \$2.35@3.85, veals at \$3@3.50. Thin light-weight stocker stuff finds no outlet to the country and prices are ruling in consequence 10@15c lower than ten days ago; common to best are quoted at \$2.60@3.60 with sales largely at \$2.75@3.25; best heavy feeders are quoted at \$3.75@4.10 and there is a fairly good demand at these figures. Good handy-weight feeders weighing about 750 to 850 are selling largely at \$3.25@3.50, while common offerings of all weights are selling from \$2.50@3.

The supply of hogs continues to be fairly large and prices are advancing regardless of the increase of receipts. The market to-day was mostly 10c higher with prices ranging from \$4.65@4.87 1/2 and the bulk selling at \$4.70@4.85. There seems to be quite a sentiment prevailing that prices will gradually work upward and the advance movement will be facilitated by any reduction in general supplies. The demand here exceeds the supply and prices are being maintained 10@15c higher than actual Chicago figures. This makes South St. Joseph the highest market in the country.

The trade in sheep and lambs shows a little strength, but prices are not quotably higher. Colorado-fed lambs to-day sold up to \$7.40, yearlings at \$6.35, weathers at \$5.35 and ewes at \$5. There is much activity to the trade and at these prices shippers can not afford to pass the South St. Joseph market. WARRICK.

### Special Want Column

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

#### CATTLE.

**PUBLIC SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE**—Wednesday, Feb. 1, 8 cows, 6 heifers, 4 half-grade heifers. Five cows are out of Stone Fogis Marigold, dam a 25 pound cow; brother of four 20 pound cows; nine heifers are out of Bessie Lewis' Son, dam a 32 pound cow; one heifer out of an imported bull, son of Financial King, Rockefeller's \$5,000 bull. Sale at Gardner, Johnson Co., Kans.—Frank Uhl.

**FOR SALE**—A registered Red Polled bull, 30 months old, weight 1,800 pounds, in good condition, will guarantee him a breeder; price, \$100. For pedigree or other information address W. E. Brockelley, 815 E. Hancock, Lawrence, Kans.

**FOUR GOOD HEREFORD BULLS**, 15 to 20 months, at reduced prices if taken at once; also a few younger ones. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Kans.

**YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS** ready for service, \$40 to \$50 each. They are right in shape, size, color and from cows that produce from 11,000 to 12,500 pounds of 3.7 to 3.9 milk. All registered. Burton & Burton, East Seward Ave., Topeka, Kans.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE** for another of the same kind, a double standard Polled Durham bull, 3 years old last October. First-class in every respect, I have 35 calves from him and all hornless. R. T. VanDeventer, Mankato, Kans.

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

**FOR SALE**—Shorthorn bulls, 11 to 18 months old, sired by Godoy Butterfly 142556; two are Rose of Sharon, one Wild Eyed and one Lydia Langulish; none better bred and few better individuals; each one out of an extra good big cow; will sell my herd bull, Godoy Butterfly, having used him 4 years. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Cruickshank, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Sta. C, Topeka, Kans.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALVES** FOR SALE—From best registered stock. Address A. J. White, Route 7, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—A 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

#### SWINE.

**CHOICE** young Shorthorn bulls very low prices; also open or bred gilts, Polands or Durocs. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Say! I have some fine, big-boned, broad-backed Berkshires, brood sows or pigs. Want some? Write me; turkeys all sold. E. M. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—For Poland-China sows, one Shorthorn bull calf, a show calf and a red. Geo. Manville, Dearborn, Mo.

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS** from families that won first prize over Poland-Chinas, Berkshires and all others at Fort Worth Fat Stock Show last year and the year before; young boars ready for service at \$6 to \$10 each. E. S. Burton, East Seward Ave., Topeka, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Boars for immediate use. Sons of Perfect I Know, out of daughter of Ideal Sunshine. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

**DUROC-JERSEYS**—Forty-five fine gilts bred to best males. John Schowalter, Cook, Nebr.

**FOR QUICK RETURNS**—11 of the very choicest breeding of Duroc-Jersey boars from premium stock, April farrow, color right, ears right, head right, and all right or money back; special price for the next 30 days. F. L. McClelland, Route 1, Berryton, Shawnee County, Kans.

**WANTED**—Farmers to use the latest patented husking hook. You can husk more corn with it than any other. Sent by mail, price 35 cents. Address A. W. Toole, 809 North Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

**TAMWORTH PIGS FOR SALE**. J. H. Glenn, Wallace, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—2 choice Hereford bulls, 22 months old; something good. Call on or address A. Johnson, Route 2, Clearwater, Sedgewick Co., Kansas.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

**FOR SALE**—A Registered Percheron stallion, All-nee. A splendid sire, mahogany bay, easy terms. Address, J. H. Pennick, Menoken, Kans.

**EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE**—Running from 14 to 15 hands, by standard measure, white points, four years old, to be headed with a jack. Don't write, but come and see them—still if you can't come, write, James M. Olive, Hume, Bates Co., Mo.

**IF YOU WANT** to buy a young trotting-bred stallion that is bred right, is right himself, and does or will sire colts that are right, write to C. D. Close, Gorham, Russell Co., Kansas. He has that kind, and wishes to sell a few.

**I WANT TO BUY** a good Jack. William Tomb, Wichita, Kans.

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE**—One bay 4-year-old, registered, weighs 1,800 lbs. One black 2-year-old, weighing 1,400 lbs. They have good bone and action and priced cheap. For breeding and prices address A. C. Bradford, Viola, Ills.

**FOR SALE**—One 4-year-old jack, he is black, with white points. One registered Cleveland Bay stallion, weight 1,300 pounds. These both are good individuals, and good breeders. Will sell or trade for stock, or western land. I. L. Feasel, Taimo, Republic Co., Kans.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Or will trade for cattle, my imported black Percheron stallion, Cyrus 36455; also my trotting-bred stallion Bird, a fine horse. Address Col. W. Q. Hyatt, P. O. Box 35, Carbondale, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Big, bony, pure-bred Percheron stud colts, 1, 2 or 3 years old, bays, browns and blacks. D. J. Small, Hoyt, Kans.

**LEAVENWORTH COUNTY JACK FARM**, 5 miles north of Easton; 20 jacks and jennets for sale. O. J. Corson, Potter, Kans.

**EIGHT REGISTERED PERCHERON** and French Coach stallion and one large black jack, cheap for cash, to close them out by April 1. H. C. Staley, breeder, Rose Hill, Butler County, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Standard and registered 4-year-old stallion by Honor, also the aged registered stallions Senator Updegraff and Honor, or will lease the aged horses. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—French draft stallion, black in color, 12 years old, registered, weight 1,800 pounds, sound. One imported black Percheron, 12 years old, weight 1,600 pounds, sound. One steel gray jack, 7 years old, 15-1 hands in height, sound and good performer. One unbroken 3-year-old black jack, 15 hands high. Can show colts from all the above stock. What have you to offer. Am quitting the business. J. A. Marshall, Gardner, Johnson County, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Clydesdale stallion, will be 4 years old next May, weight 1,750 pounds, fine styled horse. J. B. Osburn, Route 2, Erie, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Black Mammoth jack, with white points, 8 years old, good breeder, can show colts, easy handled, quick service. \$175 if taken at once. A. E. Cooper, Route 1, Miami, Indian Ter.

**FOR SALE**—A registered black Norman stallion, weight 1,800, coming 6 years old; also a three-quarter grade, coming 5 years old, weight 1,500, a good individual and breeder. R. E. Casad, Ocheltree, Kans.

**STRAY MARE**—A black mare came to Wm. Cook's residence, one-half mile east of the city of Downs, Kans., on the 10th day of October, 1904, weight about 900 pounds, age about 8 years, worth, \$40; branded on the left shoulder, owner or owners will please come prove property and pay expenses.

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**FOR SALE**—Success Bearded Barley, 90c per bu. Macaroni Wheat \$1.40. Sacks free. Address, W. C. Campbell, Ames, Kans.

**WANTED**—Cane, kafir-corn, millet, alfalfa, clover, English blue grass and other seeds. If any to offer send samples and write us. Missouri Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**SEED - CORN**—"Hildreth Yellow Dent" easily ranked first as the best producing variety. Bulletin 123. Write C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Emmer (speltz), extra quality; order early. Willard A. Miller, R. 2, Rantoul, Kans.

**50,000 TREES AT HALF PRICE**—First-class apple, plum, cherry. Plants, shrubs at wholesale. Peach trees, \$10 per thousand. Freight prepaid anywhere. Catalog free. Seneca Nursery, Seneca, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Speltz, 70c bushel; macaroni wheat, \$1.10. Wheeler & Baldwin, Delphos, Kans.; or S. B. Wheeler, Ada, Kans.

**ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED FOR SALE**. Reference First National Bank. Address J. G. Hinsh, Eureka, Kans.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SILLOAM SPRINGS, ARK.**—High altitude, healthy climate, splendid fruit, spring water, good schools, churches, Methodist college, no saloons. Wright & Graves, Silloam Springs, Ark.

**HONEY**—New crop, water white, 8 cents per pound. Special prices on quantity. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**WANTED**—Young men to learn Telegraphy and Railway Business. W. J. Skelton, Salina, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Second-hand engines, all kinds and all prices; also separators for farmers own use. Address The Gelsner Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

**FOR SALE**—12-horse gas engine, nearly new. Guaranteed to work or no pay. A bargain. Address F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Rice Co., Kans.

**WANTED**—Right away; a girl to assist with housework; good home, wages, and school if desired. Address at once Langley Stock Farm, Morland, Kans.

**WANTED**—Good strong country girl for housework, one that can do plain cooking and that is willing to learn; good wages, private family. Address Mrs. A. B. Quinton, 1243 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

**HONEY**—Old-fashioned, best white, such as you used to get "back East." 60-lb. can, \$4.80; two, \$9.50. C. A. Hatch, Richmond Center, Wis.

**EVERY** housewife needs it—Ever-Ready Mending Tissue. No needle and thread; no sewing; mends all fabrics. Big seller for agents—10 cents. C. E. Field, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

**FOUR GREAT MARCHES FOR PIANO OR ORGAN**—"Old Fellow's Grand March," "Doin' Twostep March," "California Commandery March" and "St. George Commandery March." 15 cents each or the four for 50 cents. If you are not pleased I will return stamps on receipt of music. Offer good for sixty days. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address Isaac Doles, Indianapolis, Ind.

#### AGENTS.

**FARMER AGENTS WANTED**—Turn your spare time into dollars. The demand is what makes the quick sales. It is easier than you think. "Sold eight in five hours' work."—Harmon J. Wood, Marion, Ia. "Sold first dozen in one and a half days."—J. W. Babcock, Piasentville, Ia. "Sold five in half day."—C. A. Grigby, Miltonvale, Kan. "Took eight orders this afternoon."—Fred'k Childs, Morristown, N. J. "Sold 20 in two and one-half days."—H. Holloway, Whiting, Ia. "Sold seven in four hours."—H. C. Page, York, Neb. "Sold 13 in one and a half days."—Lyman A. Hall, North Greenwich, N. Y. "My sales of three days' work is 26 account books."—E. R. Follett, Concordia, Kans. "Saw nine farmers this afternoon; sold seven."—Wm. H. Spicer, Ledyard, Ct. The Farmers' Account Book is a time-saver and a money-saver. It increases in value from year to year. We pay our agents very liberal. Write today before someone else takes the agency for your locality. Farmers' Account Book Co., Newton, Ia.

**WANTED**—Salesman to call on grocery trade, \$75 per month and expenses. Enclose stamped envelope for reply. Buffalo Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**AGENTS**—Here is a corker: only pancake griddle in world that bakes square cakes and turns them; bakes six each time; 100 per cent profit. Canton Griddle Co., Canton, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Man with rig, in each county; salary, \$85 per month. Write to-day. Continental Stock Food Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**LADIES**—Our Handy Sheet Bluing and Tablet Flavoring Extract are the best made. Something new. Absolutely pure. Non-poisonous. Once tried always used. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Sample and circulars for stamp. Lady agents wanted. J. C. Cook & Co., 275 E. Erie, Chicago.

#### FARMS AND RANCHES.

**FOR SALE**—160 acres grass land. Would make good farm. A bargain if bought soon. Land is 5 miles from Beuhler, Kans. Price, \$1,100. F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Kans.

**CENTRAL** Kansas Stock Farm has for sale cheap, splendid Poland-China boars and gilts, May and June farrow, sired by Corrector Woodburn, and K. O. Perfection, out of Sunshine and Teumseh sows. E. J. Knowlton, Prop., Aiden, Rice Co., Kans.

**FOR SALE**—A Fine Ranch. 626 acres; 450 pasture of the finest, water for 1,000 cattle, 6 room house, barn 40x100 ft.; 30 acres hay land, balance farm land, half upland and half bottom. Address, C. H. Manley, Jr., Junction City, Kans.

**FOR RENT**—A good second bottom farm, 80 acres, good house, barn, out-buildings and orchard, 5 miles from Topeka. Call at or address, Room 6, Office Block, Topeka.

**FOR SALE**—On 8 years time, several 40-acre farm homes, truck farming, stock raising, poultry and fruit, in coast country of Texas. A postal card will bring illustrated booklet giving particulars. Who can tell who can tell what the investment of that modest penny may mean. Try it. Why not? Address, HERBERT D. HURD, 224 Temple Block, Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR RENT**—Stock ranch, chicken or dairy farm, both for term of years; also 160 acre stock and grain farm. Buckeye Agency, Route 2, Williamsburg, Ka

**SOME GOOD BARGAINS**—160 acres, 400 acres bottom, fine orchard, \$5,500; 320 acres, \$4,000 worth of improvements, \$5,500; 320 acres, 70 acres bottom, well improved, \$6,200; 240 acres nice smooth land, good improvements, \$3,600; 400 acres, 170 acres of first and second bottom in cultivation, \$5,000; 444 acres, 110 acres in cultivation, \$11 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance to s't. Grass land in any sized tract from 160 to 4,000 acres, from \$10 to \$12.50 per acre. Try us. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kas

**WANTED**—To trade for land, some good, registered draft stallions, worth the money. A. C. Harworth, Lewis, Iowa.

**IMPROVED FARMS**, ranches, alfalfa farms, pasture lands, Osborne, Russell, and Rooks Counties, Kansas. Mercantile stocks to sell or trade. Correspondence solicited. Write to-day. Otis & Smith, Natoma, Osborn County, Kans.

**FOR RENT**—320-acre farm, all under cultivation, four-room house, plenty of good water, good fence. Apply to T. M. Trutt, Osage City, Kans.

**160-ACRE BOTTOM FARM**, 1 1/2 miles from Abilene, well improved; price \$50 per acre. Write for list. J. H. Speer & Co., Abilene, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—200 acres fine pasture land, 175 acres of it is mow land, two miles from Alma, living water that never fails, all fenced. This is a bargain if taken soon. Call on or address Mrs. M. A. Watts, Alma, Kans.

**WANTED**—Buyer for improved 160 acres, near Washington, Kans. Send for Duroc-Jersey swine catalog. Sale Feb. 13, 1905. G. Wertman, Washington, Kans.

**GOOD BOTTOM FARM FOR CASH RENT**—147 acres, 7 miles from Emporia. Address J. M. Rhodes, Emporia, Kans.

**MARION COUNTY BARGAINS**—160 acres, 5 1/2 miles from county seat, 4-room house, barn 44 by 18 feet, with shed addition, 11 acres alfalfa, 40 acres pasture with spring, balance all good farm land, part bottom. Price, \$5,200. 400 acres, finely improved, all good land except 20 acres, which is a little stony, will sell on easy terms, or will take smaller farm as part payment. All kind and sized farms for sale. Let me know what you want to buy, sell or trade. A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

**MARION COUNTY REAL ESTATE**. 80 acres; 50 acres in cultivation, 10 acres alfalfa and orchard; frame house of three rooms, all kinds of outbuildings; handy to school and near to market. Price, \$2,100.

160 acres; 80 in cultivation, nearly all under fence, 20 acres alfalfa; house, stable, granaries and all kinds of outbuildings; 8 miles from Marion, and is a bargain at \$20 per acre.

320 acres of magnificent grass land near this city for \$4,500. Write for descriptive folder. W. P. MORRIS, Marion, Kans.

**LAND FOR SALE**. In western part of the great wheat state. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

**VIRGINIA FARMS**—\$5 per acre and up with improvements. Address Farm Dept., N. & W. Ry., Roanoke, Va.

**FARMS** For rich gardening and fruit-growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

**FARMS FOR SALE** on crop payments. J. MULHALL, Sioux City, Ia.

#### Fine Farm For Sale.

Located in Anderson County, Kansas, 90 miles southwest of Kansas City and 60 miles from West-phalia, on main line Missouri Pacific Railway. Fine lay of 320 acres with very comfortable house and good barn. Lowest cash price, \$25.00 per acre, worth \$80. For full particulars, address L. A. E. care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

#### FARMS AND RANCHES.

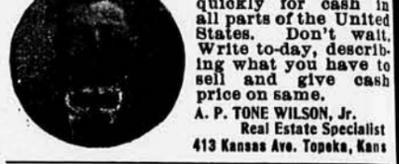
**"WE CAN SELL"** Or trade your farm, merchandise, or other property. Write description and price of what you have to sell. Tell us what you want to buy or trade for. SOUTHERN KANSAS REALTY CO., Elk City, Kans.

**HOW TO GET A FARM FOR TEN CENTS**. Send your name and address to SETTLERS INFORMATION BUREAU, P. O. Box 83, PORTLAND, ORE., enclosing 10 cents in coin.

#### FARMS and RANCHES WHEAT LANDS

**KANSAS \$6 to \$10 PER ACRE**. Splendid sections combined farming and stock raising. \$1.75 to \$5.00 Per Acre. Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Only one tenth cash. Best land bargains in West. Ask B. A. MASTERS, Land Commissioner, Dept. F., U. P. R. E. Co., Omaha, Neb.

**I CAN SELL YOUR FARM, RANCH OR BUSINESS**, no matter where located. Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day, describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same. A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr., Real Estate Specialist, 413 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.



#### We Can Sell Your Farm OR OTHER REAL ESTATE.

no matter where it is or what it is worth. Send description, state price and learn our wonderfully successful plan. Address

**Southern Minnesota Valley Land Co., MADELIA, MINN.**

#### FARM LOANS

Made direct to farmers in Shawnee and adjoining counties at a low rate of interest. Money ready. No delay in closing loan when a good title is furnished and security is satisfactory. Please write or call.

**DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO., Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Ka**



#### IN THE HEART OF THE CELEBRATED PECOS VALLEY

Come to the Artesian District of the Pecos Valley.

Government lands, assignments, relinquishments, deeded lands. Alfalfa, apples; cattle range, town lots, etc.

**WM. E. CLARK, Artesia, N. M.** (On Pecos Valley Branch of A. T. & S. F. R. R.)

#### The Stray List

**For Week Ending January 12.**

Cherokee County—W. H. Shaffer, Clerk. MULES—Taken up by J. B. Goodrich in Lyon tp. (P. O. Keelville), Dec. 17, 1904, one dark brown mare mule, about 3 years old, weight about 700 pounds, mane and tail untrimmed; one 4-year-old dark iron-gray mare mule, weight about 750, sore neck, mane and tail trimmed, harness marks; one dark brown mare mule, about 3 years old, weight about 700 pounds, mane and tail untrimmed, rather shy; one light bay mare mule, weight about 700 pounds, mane and tail untrimmed, rather shy; one light bay mare mule, weight about 750 pounds, mane and tail untrimmed, rather shy; valued at \$40 each.

Brown County—J. D. Wiltmer, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Mrs. Angie Gardner, in Walnut tp., one red yearling steer, out in left ear; valued at \$20.

Crawford County—John Viets, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Anderson Fox, in Crawford tp. (P. O. Girard), Dec. 12, 1904, one 6-year-old light red cow, weight about 850 pounds, underbit out of each ear, small white spot on right hind leg, small white spot on inside of right hind foot; valued at \$12.

**Week Ending January 19.**

Johnson County—Roscoe Smith, Clerk. HOGS—Taken up by Timothy Halre, in Mission tp. (P. O. Lenox), Jan. 9, 1905, 6 sows and 1 boar valued at \$25.

Allen County—J. W. Kelso, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. L. Downs, in Cottage Grove tp. (P. O. Humboldt), Dec. 17, 1904, one red Polled 2-year-old steer.

Butler County—W. H. Clark, Clerk. COW—Taken up by A. Monro, half-mile south of Douglas, Kans., Dec. 15, 1904, one 2-year-old dark gray cow; valued at \$25.

**Week Ending January 26.**

Coffey County—Wm. Scott, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by R. J. George, in Key West tp. (P. O. Olive), Jan. 8, 1905, one red 1-year-old steer; valued at \$12.

Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Frank Kaabane, in Holton, in Pottawatomie reservation, January 10, 1905, one red steer, slit in left ear and "S" on right hip.

Trego County—J. W. Phares, Clerk. HEIFERS—Taken up by H. G. Watson in Riverside tp. (P. O. McCracken), Jan. 5, 1905, one red and white 5-year-old heifer, white face, underbit in right ear, valued at \$20, one 4-year-old red heifer, underbit in right ear, valued at \$25; one 2-year-old red and white heifer; valued at \$15; also one 2-year-old red and white heifer; valued at \$15.

# The Apiary

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans., to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

## An Act Relating to the Bee Industry.

The following is a copy of a bill that will be presented to the Legislature of this State for passage. The fact that foul brood is beginning to spread over Kansas makes it necessary that something must be done, or the bee industry which is so fast growing now in our State will be ruined beyond redemption. Most other States have laws similar to the following, and there is no reason whatever why Kansas should not have the same. Every one interested in bees should do all in his power to have the following bill put in the hands of every one of our law-makers, and thus acquaint them as to the importance of its passage.

An Act relating to the bee industry within the State of Kansas; creating the office of county inspector of bees; defining the duty of such officers; preventing the selling, keeping, and handling of diseased bees; providing the manner of destruction of diseased bees and infested apparatus used in connection therewith; declaring the importation of diseased bees, from one county to another, to be unlawful; defining certain offenses in connection with the bee industry; and providing a punishment for violations of the act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. The office of county inspector of bees is hereby created.

Sec. 2. Whenever five or more residents of any county within the State of Kansas, being actually engaged in the business of beekeeping, within such county, shall petition the board of county commissioners of such county to appoint a county inspector of bees, it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of such board of county commissioners to appoint some suitable person, resident of such county, to be county inspector of bees, for the term of two years, next ensuing, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Sec. 3. The person so appointed as county inspector of bees, shall, within ten days, file with the county clerk, the usual oath of office, and execute a bond in the sum of \$200, to be approved by the board of county commissioners, and such inspector is hereby empowered to appoint an assistant, who shall act in the absence, or inability of the inspector.

Sec. 4. The county inspector of bees shall receive as compensation for his services, the sum of \$3 for each day and \$1.50 for each additional half day, necessarily and actually employed in the discharge of the duties to be performed by him, as provided by law, to be paid by the county, as other claims against the county are audited and paid.

Sec. 5. The keeping, selling, or otherwise disposing of bees known to be infected with the disease of foul brood; or any other infectious, contagious disease, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, within the State of Kansas.

Sec. 6. Any person or persons who shall remove from one county to another within the State of Kansas, any bees known to be infected with the disease of foul brood, or any other infectious, contagious disease, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. It shall be and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor for any person or persons to bring into any county within the State of Kansas, any bees infected with the disease of foul brood; or any other infectious, contagious disease.

Sec. 8. Upon receiving notice in writing from any person or persons of the alleged existence of the disease known as foul brood, or any other contagious disease, among the bees of any person, persons, associations or corporations, engaged as beekeepers within the county, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the county inspector

of bees of such county to forthwith inspect each colony of such bees and all hives, implements and apparatus, honey and supplies, used in connection with such apiary and mark those that he believes to be infected; and to notify, in writing, the owner or the agent of the owner, thereof, at once; and such inspector shall also notify such owner or the agent of the owner, of the treatment, and thoroughly disinfect, to the satisfaction of such county inspector, for such case, and such owner or agent shall, forthwith, thoroughly provide for and carry out such treatment, and thoroughly disinfect, to the satisfaction of such county inspector, all hives, houses, combs, honey and apparatus used in connection with any such diseased colonies; or the owner or agent may elect within the same time to destroy said bees, hives, combs, combhouses, and apparatus by fire, or burial. It is hereby made the duty of the county inspector of bees, and his assistants, after inspecting hives or fixtures or handling diseased bees, before leaving the premises and proceeding to another apiary, to thoroughly disinfect their persons and clothing. Provided, that if the county inspector believes that any such foul brood or other infectious disease exists among the bees, he may proceed with such inspection at any time, within such written notice.

Sec. 9. Box Hives.—Transfer.—The inspector may, in his discretion order any owner or possessor of bees dwelling in box hives in apiaries where the disease exists (being mere boxes without frames) to transfer such bees to movable frame hives within a specified time, and in default of such transfer, the inspector may destroy or order the destruction of such hives and bees therein.

Sec. 10. Any person or association of persons, upon moving any bees into any county within the State of Kansas, shall within ten days after such removal, notify in writing, the county inspector of bees of such removal, and it shall be the duty of such inspector to forthwith inspect such bees and make any order concerning them, as he may deem suitable within the terms of this act.

Sec. 11. The county inspector of bees shall have the right to enter upon the premises of any person, persons, or association of persons, in the day time, and as often as may be necessary to thoroughly make an examination provided by this act; provided, also, that any person or persons who shall obstruct, delay, or hinder any such inspector of bees, in the discharge of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 12. Selling Infected Property; Exposing Infected Things.—Any person whose bees have been destroyed or treated for foul brood who sells or offers for sale any bees, hives, or appurtenances after such treatment, before being authorized by the inspector to do so, or exposes in the beeyard or elsewhere, any infected comb honey or other infected thing, or conceals the facts that said disease exists among his bees, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 13. Disobedience, and Resistance to Inspectors.—Seizure.—When an owner of bees disobeys the directions of the inspector or offers resistance or obstructs said inspector in his duty, the latter may apply to a justice for a special constable to proceed with him to the premises of such owner, and assist the inspector to seize all the diseased colonies and infected appurtenances, and burn them forthwith.

Sec. 14. Inspector Must Read or Deliver Copy of Act.—The inspector shall read over to such person the provisions of this act, or shall cause a copy thereof to be delivered to him, before proceeding against him for violation.

Sec. 15. Any person or persons, violating any of the terms of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, for each offense, and stand committed to the county jail until such fine and costs of prosecution be paid.

Sec. 16. If the county inspector of bees shall wilfully neglect to fully dis-

charge any or all duties enjoined upon him by this act, the board of county commissioners may summarily oust him from office by an order, to be spread upon the journal, and shall immediately appoint another competent person as county inspector of bees.

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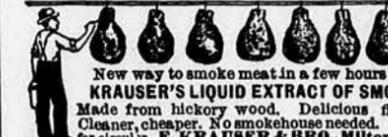
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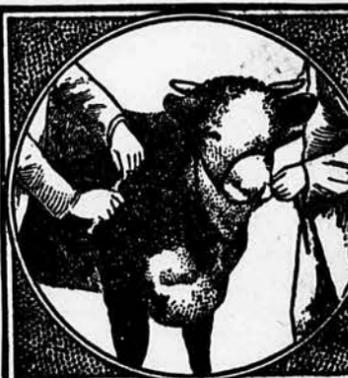
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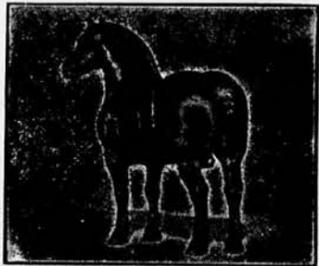


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**Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kans., Jan. 30, 1905**

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42 head—12 tried Brood Sows and 30 Gilts. World's Fair prize-winning blood. Hunt's Model 20177, fourth prize at St. Louis; Chief Orion 28817, stood in first prize get of sire and produce of dam. Gifts by Hunt's Model are bred to Chief Orion. All in fine condition. Catalogue free.

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80 Sows and Gilts and a few boars—Entire Herd—80 prize-winning blood, and State Limer 31739, a grandson of Morton Boy are the herd boars used on the sale sows and gilts. This will be one of the largest and most attractive offerings of the year. Sale in Green's Sale Pavilion and buyers from a distance entertained at Exchange Hotel. Sale Pavilion will be heated. You will be pleased with this offering. Get a catalogue at once.

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They include daughters of IDEAL SUNSHINE 22985, PROUD PERFECTION 23799, and G'S PERFECTION 77181 (a), the only two boars to take grand sweepstakes at both Iowa and Illinois; KEEP ON 28553, PREDOMINATOR 27480, GRAND CHIEF 29740, and C'S PERFECTION 24863, F. M. Lall's great herd boars; STYLISH PERFECTION 29005 and PERFECT SUCCESS 30436, Axline's herd boars; MASCOT 87711 (a), TOP LINER 33232, GUY'S PRICE 26037, ONWARD PERFECTION 30279, B. B. MODEL 29590, SUNFLOWER PERFECTION 33174, HIGHROLLER 33839, and a lot of hummers by that phenomenal boar, WOODBURY 33838.

**This Great Array of Fancy Tried Sows And Gilts**

Bred to NONPAREIL 86105 (a), grand champion boar at Missouri State Fair 1904; WOODBURY 33839, one of the greatest individual and breeding boars in the West; CHOICE CHIEF 34182, winner of second at Missouri State Fair 1903, the year GRAND CHIEF, his sire, took first and sweepstakes; ADMIRAL TOGO, that we think a better pig than was shown in six months class at St. Louis. See him on sale day.

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Forty bred sows and gilts, 14 tried brood sows, 10 fall yearlings, and 16 spring gilts sired by Auction Boy 3d 23471, St. Paul 3d 17157, Bliss' Onward 15403, Portis Duke 9197, Prince Eric 3d 13963, Garrett's Orion 23475, Corrector 15653, Pilot 12075, Glendale Chief 19623 A, Perfection I Know 9925 A, Yukon Chief 5049, and others as good. The highest quality in breeding and animals in good condition.

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**FEBRUARY 6 and 7, 1905.**

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Sell 60 head, all good ones. Bred to The Picket 87697 by Corrector. He headed the herd that won 3d prize in St. Louis. Sir Darkness by Chief Perfection 2d and Darkness. Corrector's Equal by Corrector, Beauty's Extension, and that peerless Perfection Now.

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This sale will contain more close up blood to the greatest of all sow producers, L's Perfection, than was ever before offered in one sale. Write Calhoun at Potter, Kans., for catalogues. Hotels are free.

Cols. Jas W. Sparks and John Caum, Auctioneers.

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Wichita, Kans., February 1, 2, 3, 4, 1905

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50 Head Registered Stallions and Mares

Consigned by

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World's Fair Winners and First Prize  
Winners of six State Fairs.

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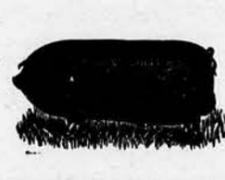


50 Registered Herefords

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60 Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

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Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans., and H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.  
Snyder Bros. have reserved the very best they had for this sale.

Reduced rates on all railroads. Sale held under cover beginning at 12.30 p. m. each day at Riverside Sale Barn, Divers' Stock Yards, one block west of Missouri Pacific depot. Apply to any of the consignors for catalogue of day's sale wanted. For further information address

Auctioneers: J. W. Sparks, R. L. Harriman, W. M. Arnold, Bert Fisher.

**J. C. ROBISON, Mgr. Towanda, Kans.**

## BUFFALO VALLEY HERD OF POLAND CHINAS.

**GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE!**

Concordia, Kansas, Wednesday, February 1, 1905.

**75—BROOD SOWS, SPRING SOWS AND GILTS—75**

By Chief Perfection 2d and Perfect I Know. Also the Herd Boars Perfect I Know 4th, Lady's Man by Proud Boy and Lamplack by Lamplighter. All in excellent breeding condition. Breeders from a distance stop at Colson's Hotel, Concordia, at my expense. Free lunch at farm.

Free train on Santa Fe from Concordia to Farm at 10 A. M.

COL. LAFE BURGER,  
COL. JOHN BRENNAN,  
COL. G. B. VANLANDINGHAM, } Auctioneers.

Write for Catalogue to

**ROBERT HANSON,**

Route 3, Jamestown, Kans.

Send bids to either Auctioneer or to I. D. Graham of the Kansas Farmer.

### GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF

**50 POLAND-CHINA BRED SOWS and GILTS 50**

At the New Sale Pavillion

Hope, Kans., Tuesday, Jan. 31, '05

This will be a very topy offering, representing the blood of the most fashionably bred families, and bred to prize-winning boars.

The following breeders contribute: S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kans.; M. O. Kilmer, McPherson; J. H. Cutter, Junction City; M. M. Keim, Wakefield; A. B. Dille & Son, Edgerton, and others.

All lovers of good Poland-Chinas are requested to send for our catalogue and are invited to attend the sale.

For catalogue address

**S. H. LENHART, Hope, Kans.**

Cols. Jas. W. Sparks, Lee Stagg, H. R. Little, Auctioneers.

### MILL CREEK VALLEY HERD

GRAND SALE OF

**Registered Poland-Chinas**

At Alma, Kans., Monday, February 6, 1905.

FORTY-FIVE CHOICELY BRED SOWS AND GILTS—The blood of Perfect Tecumseh, Corwin, U. S., Sunshine, and others of up-to-date breeding. Sows and gilts bred to Perfect's Perfection 29222, an extra good son of Proud Perfection; to Compromise 88203, a choice son of Ideal Sunshine, and to Ideal U. S., a son of Chief Ideal 2d. All in the finest condition. Perfect's Perfection and Ideal U. S. will be sold.

Sale under cover. No postponement. Farm two miles northeast of Alma. Sale begins at 1 o'clock sharp. Buyers met at trains at either Alma or McFarland. Write for catalogue and come to the sale.

**A. & P. SCHMITZ, Alma, Kans.**

Cols. Bert Fisher and H. B. Channell, Auctioneers.

Mail bids may be sent to either auctioneer, or to I. D. Graham of the Kansas Farmer.

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including numbers and names like 'S. H. Lenhart'.

Handwritten notes at the bottom center, including numbers and names like 'I. D. Graham'.