STEMP OF BARRET

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 19, 1906

PROPERTY LINES VS. U. S. SURVEY protections.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-You will greatly oblige me if you will quote the law on a corner-stone controversy in which I am interested. The facts are as follows: Over twenty years ago this section was resurveyed by the county surveyor and the crooked lines straightened with the consent of the owners of the land affected. One half-section corner-stone was lost some time after by being washed under with soil. Another surveyor came to hunt it, but not finding it, he planted another one on a straight line with the two outside-section corners. A schoolhouse was built and a hedge set out on one side of the road, and the road has been worked and used by the public by this second stone since 1887.

is, that the road is legally described limits along the section line, the section line, the fact that through an error the lic used a slightly different route that regularly established does be probably prevent the owners of lathough the public from insisting that the public desist from such use of their lands and confine travel to the prescribed limits along the section line.

Established 1863. '\$1 a Year

This point will be further considered.

The third question and one that is closely connected with the second is as to the ownership of the land. It was agreed among the owners of the land affected to have a resurvey and the line straightened. It is, of course, presumable that all were satisfied that contingent benefits were sufficient to compensate those who lost a few feet of land for its value. If this agreement had been reduced to writing, had named a valuable consideration, and had been duly recorded, it would be conclusive and would estabthe county surveyor's line as the actual line of the properties affected by the agreement. The fact that the par-ties interested—to say nothing of the general public—have occupied and claimed ownership of these lands according to the agreed lines for more than fifteen years goes far to establish these agreed lines as the true property lines under the Kansas stat-ute of limitations. This statute is contained in chapter 95 of the General Statutes of Kansas. Section 10 of said chapter says: "Actions for the recovery of real property or for determin-ing any adverse right or interest therein can only be brought within the periods hereinafter prescribed after the cause of action shall have accrued, and at no time thereafter." Here follows an enumeration of various causes of action for each of which a limitation varying from two to five years is named. Then follows: "Fourth, An action for the recovery

of real property not hereinbefore provided for, within fifteen years."

Under this fourth clause the Supreme Court held in the case of Woodvs. M. K. & T. Railway Co., 11 K 348: "A mere trespasser without color of right or title, who has been in actual possession of real estate for fifteen years, claiming title thereto, becomes the owner of the property by virtue of the statute of limitations, if the property has been owned during all that time by some individual and not by

the United States."

This syllabus is quoted with approval in a decision reported in 52 K. 455. In this later case the court further says:

"To establish an adverse possession, actual, personal, and continuous residence on property is not required, if there are evidences of occupancy at all times, which are open and visible to any one coming there, of such nature that any one would naturally suppose that whoever put them there claimed the land."

There is then little doubt but that the land lines are legally and permanently as they have been recognized by improvements and possession for more than fifteen years.

Returning, now, to the question of the road—the public as well as the land owners have doubtless understood that the road was along the property lines. There have been more or less confused notions as to the variation of the property lines from the section line, but these have had no practical effect upon the use of the road along the property lines instead of along the section line as described in the records. The fact that the road has

New Zealand: A Land of Peace and Plenty

BY WILLIAM BRUCE LEFFINGWELL.

New Zealand was discovered by Capt. Abel Jansen Tasman in 1642, after whom the Tasman sea is named. This sea extends between New Zealand and Australia and is from 1200 to 1400 miles wide.

Tasman did not meet with a cordial reception from the natives. Upon attempting to land he found them decidedly inhospitable, so much so that they selzed and murdered several of his saitors.

He, in his reports, described the country as one of great scenic beauty and destined to become one of great commercial interest to the world when once civilization was in force and the natives subjugated by the domestic influence of the white races. His attempt to land, his repulse, and his lack of sufficient forces to conquer the natives, led him to other scenes, and the country was not visited by other explorers until the year 1769, when Captain Cook landed on the islands and through himself and associates began the opening up and development of the country.

STOCK IS INTRODUCED IN THE COLONY.

An acorn drops from a gigantic oak and mingles with the soil. An unimportant event at the time, but by the law of nature, which causes propagation and reproduction, the acorn is nursed by the rains, the dew, the sun, and the soil, until its life-producing qualities assert themselves; the acorn forms into a sprout; it bursts from its shell; it struggles through the soil, drawn by the magnet of the sun's rays until a modest tip of green peers timidly through the earth, grows into a twig and time changes it into a mighty Capt. Cook was a philosopher, a philanthropist, a far-seeing individual. He gave to the natives three animals hitherto unknown to them. They were common pigs, and he charged the natives with the importance of protecting them and leaving them to multiply, assuring them that their fecundity was such that in years to come they could depend upon their increase for food of the most substantial and delicious char-Those pigs which had withstood an ocean voyage for many months were turned adrift to shift for themselves and to live as best they could. The climate, the herbage, the wild berries, the density of the bush, all combined towards rapid reproduction and protection, and as the years rolled along the prediction of Captain Cook came true for the natives were able to hunt the wild pigs for food and sport. wild hogs of New Zealand are plentiful now in the mountain pastures and the white hunter finds rare sport in pursuing them and adding to his collection boar's tucks of immense size.

Little is known in America of the exact location of New Zealand, and it is very rarely indeed that one will speak correctly of its location, unless perchance one has visited it. An erroneous impression is that it is a part of Australia. This is wrong, it is not a part of that country and is situated 1,250 miles from there, a distance traveled only by sea and requiring three days and three nights when on the fleetest steamers.

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New Zealand has a government of its own and one of the best in the world. It is not a part of Australia in any sense of the word, but commercially is

in close touch, as Australia is one of its best customers in buying many of the various products which New Zealand produces in great abundance.

HOW NEW ZEALAND IS REACHED FROM THE UNITED STATES,

New Zealand is divided into three islands, the north, the middle and the south or Stewart Island. It has 3,000 miles of coast line, is about 1,000 miles in length, taking a direct line from



Wheatfields, Canterbury, New Zealand.

north to south, contains a trifle over 104,740 square miles and is 5,000 miles due southwest from San Francisco. From this latter port is the direct route to New Zealand from the United States. Steamers sail from San Francisco every twenty-one days and it requires seventeen days to make the journey. The journey is full of interest, as one day en route is passed at Honolulu, and another at Pago-Pago, the first in the Hawaiian, and the second in the Samoan islands. At these places you obtain an opportunity of seeing the natives in their pristine state, and, again, as they have progressed under the refining influences of Christianity and education.

New Zealand has a population of a trifle less than 1,000,000 of which there are about 40,000 native Maoris. This latter race is thoroughly in touch with the white race and are good citizens. They have their lands, set apart by the Government, and are thoroughly happy and contented.

IMMENSE CROPS ARE RAISED.

The climate of the colony is simply delightful. The temperature averages about 55 in the winter time, and from 65 to 75 in summer. The rainfall is constant, always to be depended upon, with the result that they raise enormous crops and have never known a failure of them. The farmer needs no shelter, no sheds, no protection for his stock. I visited the country in the winter months and saw millions of sheep and cattle grazing in fields which were not only supplying them with food in abundance, but fattening them as well. When farmers desire to hasten the marketable conditions of sheep and (Continued on page 435.)

The first stone, which was lost, has reappeared some time since 1887, but has not been used. Now it is shown by the surveyor's field-notes that this first stone was set in a Government monument, and the second one is 17 feet to one side of it, but is on a straight line and has been used as a corner-stone by the public since 1887. The question that I would like to have answered is this: Does the continuous use by the public since 1887 establish this stone as the legal corner, even though the other one was set on a Government corner and has reappeared and has been present for a number of years? EMIL WERTHER.

Sumner County.

This statement of facts shows a situation that may well give rise to doubt as to the legal aspects of the case. But the fact that the Government marking of the corner in question was lost for a time is of little, if any legal consequence, in regard to the location of that corner, in view of the fact that it was subsequently discovered and conclusively identified. The position of that half-section corner determines the point common to the four quarter-section lines which meet at this corner.

The next question relates to the location of the public road. The road has been used for twenty years where it now is. If this use was with the understanding by the public and by the owners of the adjacent lands that it was not on the section line, there would seem to be little if any doubt of the legal right of the public to continue the use of the road at its present location. But if it be a fact, as it

been thus practically located along the property lines for more than fifteen years makes the statute of limitations a bar to any action or suit to change the location of the road.

The conclusion, then, is that while the section line is not changed on account of what has occurred as related by our correspondent, but must forever remain where placed by the Govern-surveyors, the property lines and the road are actually and permanently as they have been recognized and used for more than fifteen years.

ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I am using a road through another party's land in order to reach the traveled highway which is my only way of getting out. Can you tell through THE KANSAS FARMER whether the party owning the land can close this road without warning, and how I should proceed to get a road out in case it should be necessary? This road in question has always been used from this place and R. W. P. for a number of years.

Leavenworth County. The right to an easement across the land of a neighbor may or may not have been acquired by this correspond-His statement is not sufficiently explicit when he says: "This road in question has always been used from this place and for a number of years." If a definite road has been continuously used across the neighboring tract for fifteen years by our correspondent and his predecessors in occupancy of the farm he now owns, he has probably a right to such road by "prescription." In any case it is better to talk the matter over with the owner of the land over which the road passes and to come to an understanding if possible. It will be better to pay a reasonable price for a written grant of right to use this road than to go to law about it. But if the owner of the land will not be reasonable, recourse to legal proceedings will in this case be necessary. If the road has been used for fifteen years or more, the owner of the land can be prevented from closing it by injunction. If the road has not been in use for as long as fifteen years and there has been no grant of right-of-way from this correspondent's farm to a public highway, and no agreement can be reached for such right-of-way, it will be necessary to proceed under chapter 112, Laws of 1874, which is included in chapter 154 of the General Statutes of Kansas, beginning at section 39. The expense of proceeding in this way to obtain a road is to be "paid by the person for whose benefit the road is located," as provided in section 41 of said chapter 154.

The law provides a sure method of obtaining the road. It should be used only in case an understanding can not be reached without resort to law.

Our correspondent should call on the nearest justice of the peace or township trustee, either of whom will loan him a copy of the statutes from which he can read the sections herein re-

HOME-MADE LIGHTNING-RODS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Could you through your paper give a description of how to construct and put up a cheap but effective lightning-rod to be used expressly for stables and out-build. ings? I want one that I could put up myself and made of common wire.

McPherson County. J. I. ANDERSON. The cable-copper rods are probably the best. If one desires to put up a rod without the assistance of a lightning-rod man, he may buy at a hardware store three-quarter-inch round iron of sufficient length; take it to the blacksmith and have the pieces welded into one continuous rod; have three or four fairly sharp prongs welded on at and near the top; drag it home behind the wagon and erect it. Before erecting he should make a hole in the ground for the lower end of the rod. This lower end should be placed deep enough to be in earth that is always moist. If it reaches to permanent water, so much the better. The rod may be attached in any manner to the building for support. It should extend well above the highest point of the building. If the building is very long. it may be better to erect a rod at either end. Such a rod will last for many years if made of iron; if made of steel it may rust off at the ground, leaving the building quite as much exposed as if no rod were used.

Another way to make a "rod" that. will be good while it lasts is to twist together several strands of galvanized wire; cut all loops at the end that is to become the top and separate them slightly. Erect and support as above suggested for the iron rod. An advantage of the wire "rod" is found in its

capability of being bent to conform to the surface upon which it is to be placed. Unless the wire is heavily galvanized it will rust off at the ground within a few years and must then be renewed. The resting may be considerably retarded in both the iron and the wire rods by carefully coating with asphalt, especially where the soil comes in contact with the metal.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price of THE KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a That it is worth the money is year. attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year, and one new subscription for one year, and one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Mrs. Florence Shaw Kellogg, of Fay, Russell County, Kansas, is writing for publication a series of articles on Mother Bickerdyke whom so many of the old soldiers have reason to remember with gratitude. Mrs. Kellogg would greatly helped in her labor of love if she could have for a brief time the letters which so many of the old sol-diers have from Mother Bickerdyke. Any such entrusted to Mrs. Kellogg's care will be scrupulously preserved and carefully returned.

Miscellany

The Agricultural College Y. M. C. A. Building Funds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Much interest is being shown by the students of the Agricultural College in the canvass which is being carried on by the three leading farm papers of Kansas. Naturally this would be so when it is understood that the students themselves have subscribed about eleven thousand dollars to the fund. The students from each county are being organized into groups which meet and talk over plans for interesting the people of their respective counties. The various county papers are requested to call the attention of their readers to the canvass, and in addition many personal letters are being sent out by the students, appealing to their friends to take some part in this movement. If the people all over the State could only see things the way the students do, there would be no trouble whatever in raising the

Last spring one of the young men made a pledge of \$75 to the fund. He immediately set about earning this. To save expenses he stopped eating at the club and began to batch. Then he got work at the college barn, putting in seven or eight hours a day besides carrying on his regular work at college making a passing grade in all of his studies. About a month ago this student came around with the last of his \$75. He not only had made all of his expenses, but had saved \$75 in addition for the Y. M. C. A. building.

This student is only one of many who are sacrificing their .. me and money to the cause which means so much to the students. The most of the students who have given heavily will reap no direct benefits from their sacrifices inasmuch as they will have graduated by the time the building is erected. Of the thirty-six who subscribed \$100 each, only two or three are now in college. The others have felt the need of a building and are unwilling that the thousands of future students should have to do without the advantages that this building would certainly bring.

W. W. McLEAN, Gen. Sec. The following letter from Mr. James Dukelow, a prominent fruit-grower, of Hutchinson, explains itself: "Mr. W. W. McLean.

"Dear Sir:-Having seen your appeal in THE KANSAS FARMER to the farmers and citizens of our great State for funds to build a Young Men's Christian Association building at Manhattan, I beg to say that I know of no more worthy object. When I visited the college some time since and saw the crowds of young men and young women come together from the four corners of the State away from their homes. I thought what an opportunity to make Christian citizens of this coming generation, yes, and generations to

"I hope that my fellow citizens of

Kansas will take this opportunity to let the country at large see that they value what is Christ-like, and that our young people seeking a secular education will be also supplied with a spiritual education, which will fit them not only to be citizens of our great State, but will also fit them to be citizens of Heaven. Please find enclosed check for \$100."

The subscriptions now stand as fol-

lows: Previously acknowledged.\$22,632.00 Jacob D. Lefebure, Havens: ville, Pottawatomie Co. 1.00

"Friend," Riley Co.... 15.00 James Dukelow, Hutchinson, 100.00 Reno Co. G. C. Smith, Ottawa, Kans. 1.00 Bemis Bag Co., Kansas City, 5.00 5.00

1.00

1.00

W. Fryhofer, Randolph, Kans. 'Cash," Sibley, Kans..... Mrs. & Mrs. T. F. Little, Emporia, Kans.

State Sunday School Convention.

The 41st annual convention of the Kansas State Sunday School Association will be held, at Lawrence, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 1, 2, and 3, 1906. The railroads have announced a rate for the round trip of one fare plus fifty cents. Entertainment in the best homes of the city at a dollar a day, or fifty cents for lodg-ing and breakfast. Every Sunday School in Kansas is entitled to a delegate. Pastors and superintendents are delegates ex officio. Persons desiring appointment as delegates may secure it by applying to the officers of the counor State Association. Last year over 1,200 delegates from 94 counties constituted the Hutchinson convention. A greater number is expected at Lawrence in May.

General Secretary Marion Lawrence, of Toledo, Ohio, Prof. D. B. Towner, of Chicago, Prof. E. P. St. John, of Hart-ford, Conn., and Rev. W. Gardner Thralla, of Freeport, Ill., will be in attendance throughout.

There will be twin meetings at night. Special conferences are planned for elementary teachers, for county secretaries, for pastors, and for teachers of adults. A session in the State University Chapel and a visit to Haskell Institute are in prospect.

For programs and further information address, J. H. Engle, General Secretary, Abilene, Kans.

Articles Concerning Labor.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Would be very much pleased if you would refer or send me articles concerning the la-MILES REGMER. bor unions. Kay County, Oklahoma,

Write to the Commisioner of Labor,

Washington, D. C. The tea used in the immediate

household of the Emperor of China is treated with the utmost care. It is raised in a garden surrounded by a wall, so that neither man nor beast can get anywhere near the plants. At the time of the harvest those collecting these leaves must abstain from eating fish, that their breath may not spoil the aroma of the tea; they must bathe three times a day, and, in addition, must wear gloves while picking the tea for the Chinese court.

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New Zealand a Land of Peace and Plenty.

(Continued from page 433.)

cattle they feed them turnips and mangels. I saw fields of turnips which their owners informed me would average 60 tons to the acre, and mangels which would average 90 tons. The New Zealand farmer does not speak of his turnips and mangels by the bushel, he invariably says they will run so many tons to the acre. It is nothing uncommon for farmers to raise three crops of potatoes on the same piece of ground in one year.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY. .

The dairy industry is advancing rap-

ing now being carried on by the Government brings the dairy products up to the highest standard. A full staff of instructors and graders are kept constantly employed throughout the year and now all dairy produce is graded by department officers before export. A lady instructor has recently been appointed for the purpose of visiting the various private farms throughout the colony and instructing the farmers' wives and daughters how to make up-to-date butter.

Upon visiting the factories I found everything scrupulously clean and everything conducted in a thorough business manner. American machinery is much in favor, and I saw familiar



First-Prize Team of Geldings Hawker Bay Show, New Zealand.

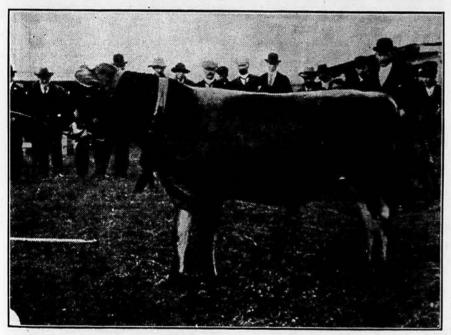
idly and is now one of the most import-Its inception was crude, as new beginnings usually are, but the Government foresaw its importance, how it would add to the success and happiness of the people, how it would add to the wealth and prosperty of the nation, and has encouraged its advancement in every way. The dairy exports during the past year are as stated hereafter in this letter, but it is only beginning. The Government has passed laws for dairy inspection and grading, has introduced modern methods of skimming and caring for the milk, advances money on certain conditions for the establishment of creameries, and is doing everything possible to promote, to increase, and aid an industry where nature is doing her part from one year's end to an-

separators and other modern conveniences and necessities in these factories.

A WONDERFUL GRAZING COUNTRY.

A WONDERFUL GRAZING COUNTRY.

New Zealand is a magnificent grazing country, undoubtedly the best in the world. During my travels I noticed many more sheep than cattle. This is accounted for from the fact that sheep-raising is more profitable. The demand is always great for lamb and mutton. New Zealand lambs brings the highest price of any in the London market, and the supply never exceeds the demand. The market is not always so good for cattle. The cattle raised in the colony are Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, Ayrshire, and Jersey. Of the pure breeds there are more Shorthorns than all others combined, and about twelve times as many



Dairy Stock, Palmerston Show, New Zealand.

other. When you consider the fact that dairy stock requires but little feeding other than it gets from grazing, that fattening food grows tons to the acre, that no torrid suns, no winter storms or cold retard the condition of the dairy cow, but that year in and year out the sun shines, the rain falls, the grass grows, and she eats until her heart is content, and then lies down, complacently chews her cud, and if capable of philosophizing, says to herself, "What a happy bovine am I; plenty to eat, plenty to drink, and nothing to do but eat and rest."

And consider too the condition of the dairyman. No frozen feet or hands, no stall feeding, no stable cares, but he milks his cows in the open air where birds, whether in summer or winter, are singing in the tree-tops and the hedges where the foliage is constantly green.

The system of instruction and grad-

crosses as all the pure breeds. At the end of the year 1904 there were 1,593,-547 cattle in the colony.

The dairy interest is greater in the north than in the middle island, while the grain products are much larger in the middle than in the north. The equator is crossed in going from San Francisco to New Zealand and an apparent transposition of nature is seen. That is, the farther south you go the colder it becomes. The north island of New Zealand, therefore, is warmer than the south. Its soil is volcanic and many tropical fruits will grow there which would be destroyed by frost farther south. In the north island, or Auckland district, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, oranges, lemons, grapes, and all the products of the temperate zone will grow in great abundance. It is an excellent district for grape-growing.

The fruit industry receives highly



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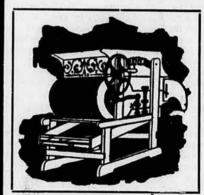
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successful help from the horticultural and biological division. Pomologists are constantly traveling in fruit-raising localities, advising fruit-growers and farmers generally as to fruit-growing and demonstrating by practical methods and experiments the best ways to be successful. A number of com-mercial orchards have been established on modern lines and numerous canning factories are springing up in various places throughout the colony. The American fruit-grower with his practical knowledge of horticulture would without doubt be successful in the Auckland district. I could see won-derful opportunities there for those who understand fruit-culture.

WHERE THEY RAISE GRAIN.

The grain belt of the colony is on the Canterbury plains in the middle island. The plains are 50 miles wide and 150 and they are usually through in January. The greater part of the shearing is done by hand, although clipping-machines are rapidly coming into use The weight of the fleece runs from 6 to 11 pounds per sheep; and the shearers receive from \$3.75 to \$5.00 per 100 sheep and board.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The laws of New Zealand are attracting world-wide atention. I had an opportunity to see them in their practical working and the effect they produced throughout the islands. foundation of these laws and the faithful observance of them, I was told, could be seen in the homes of all the people, where the mother's love and her advice were the guiding star of New Zealand's present and future manhood. Example is much; it directs the youth to the straight and narrow path of



Judging Shorthorns, Hawker Bay Show, New Zealand

long. This section is one of the greatest grain producers per acre in the world. The principal city on these plains is Christchurch, of 60,000 inhabitants, a modern city in every reelectric lights and gas, spect, with street-car lines, and very beautifully laid out. It has been selected as the city wherein the International Exhibition, beginning November, 1906, and lasting six months, will be held. New Zealanders take great pride in this forthcoming exhibition and claim they will surprise older worlds in the wealth of resources they will show. Foreign countries are very much interested in it, and space for exhibits has been taken by manufacturers in Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Norway, China, Japan, Canada, United States, Australia, and India.

The flax or hemp industry of the colony is very important. Flax grows mostly on swampy ground, although found on hill sides. It grows both in a wild and a cultivated state. It is sorted and graded under Government inspection. The exports for the year past were \$3,654,115 in value.

Kauri gum is also of great importance. This gum is found only in the north island, under the surface of the earth where it has lain for years. It is used in the manufacture of varnish. Its export value amounts to about \$6,-000,000 annually and ten thousand gum-diggers are constantly employed searching for it.

SHEEP THE LEADING INDUSTRY.

Sheep-raising is carried on more extensively in New Zealand than perhaps in any other country in the world. The large grazing farms are designated as "stations," and in New Zealand to have it said of a man that he owns a "station" means that he is a man of much

wealth. During the year 1905 there were 104 of these large station-owners, who owned more than 20,000 sheep each. The balance of the 20,000,000 sheep were owned by 18,390 persons, who possessed sheep from a few hundred to several thousand. The principal breeds are Lincoln, Romney, and Leicester, with a few Shropshires and Southdowns to breed lambs for the English market. There are only 70,000 merinos in the colony and no American merinos. There are scarcely any herders in an American sense, all the sheep are practically fenced in and they need no especial attention other than during lambing season. The sheep-herders receive from \$25 to \$35 per month and board, and a very easy time they have of it. The great bulk of the sheep are fed on English-cultivated grasses, and a large percentage are fattened on rape, turnips, mangels, etc. Scarcely any grain is fed them. August, September, and October are the months for lambing, and when I passed through the colony during the months of August and September last I saw hundreds of lambs from a few hours to a few weeks old, trotting beside their dams or lying contentedly on the green grass.

Shearing time begins in November,

right, or to that broad road of years of wrong-doing. The New Zealand mother is educated; she is refined. Inheritance has done much for her but education has done more, and it is what is building up the nation and will supply its brains for all time to come. Illiteracy is not known among those born and raised in the colony. Compulsory education is a law, and all children are forced to obey it. Pupils must begin attending school at the age of seven and continue until the age of fourteen unless prior to that time they are able to pass the fourth grade. This fourth grade when passed is equivalent to being prepared for the high school in America. There is no way for children to avoid going to school if they are physically able to. Even their parents are not depended upon to keep them in school, but their absence is attended to by an officer whose duty it is to look after truants, and he does it most effectually. When you consider that most of the people of the colony attend these schools and many of them continue through New Zealand colleges equal to our own, it is no wonder that statistics show that there is less illiteracy in the islands on New Zealand than any other country in the world. No child can obtain employment in any store, factory, or other place, un-less he or she has attained the age of fourteen years, and by teacher's certificate can show that he or she has passed the. fourth-standard grade in school.

THE GOVERNMENT ASSISTS SETTLERS TO OWN A FARM.

The New Zealand government has several millions acres of land open for settlement, suitable for agricultural purposes. In order to get the right kind of people, English-speaking farmers, to occupy and develop these lands, the Government passed the Advance to Settlers Act. Under this law the Government sells lands to farmers from other countries and assists them by loaning them money equal to three-fifths of the amount they invest in the land. illustration, if an American farmer should go to New Zealand with the intention of living there and engaging in farming, they would sell him land suitable for farming purposes and, if he had \$5,000 to invest in lands, the Government would loan him three-fifths, or \$3,000, for improvement purposes, at five per cent interest per annum and on five years time. Of course, a larger or smaller amount would be loaned dependent upon the investment. The Government has loaned twenty-two millions of dollars in this way. The Premier told me that owing to the great prosperity of the country and the absolute surety of continuous good crops, the farmers soon pay off their loans.

The Government aids the settler in another way. The settler buys a parcel of wild bush land, as much as he can pay for at a few dollars per acre. The Government makes it a part of the contract that their deal must be reciprocal. He must work three days each

Use this American Manure Spreader

TO PROVE ALL THE CLAIMS WE MAKE FOR IT

TE sell direct to you.
We sell direct to you because we sell direct to you better walue for you much better value for your money than we otherwise could, and a better understanding of your machine than any one else could. We always keep in close touch with our customers. They close touch with our customers. They tell us what our Spreaders are doing.

sometimes they surprise even us.
We find out just what it means to countless farmers to own a Manure Spreader that will double the value of every bit of manure put on their land.
The American Manure Spreader will de this because it breaks up and pulver-

The American Manure Spreader will do this because it breaks up and pulverizes all the manure so that it mixes readily with the soil. It distributes evenly. Every square foot of land gets its share. This means a good crop all over the field. You don't find any "skinned" places in a field manured with the American Spreader.

But we don't ask you to take any

with the American Spreader.

But we don't ask you to take any hearsay evidence.

We want you to find out for yourself what our Manure Spreader will do.

So we make you this remarkable offer. We will send you one of our Spreaders on trial and prepay the freight.

Use it a month on your own farm. If you find it exactly as we have represented, after the month's free trial, you can settle for the machine on terms convenient for you.

convenient for you.

convenient for you.

But, if the American Manure Spreader is not what we claim, send it back at our expense. You don't owe us anything. The trial don't cost you a penny. The month's use you have had of the Spreader is FREE.

Could we do more to prove to you that the American Manure Spreader is what we say? Would we dare to make such an offer if we didn't know what our Spreader will do? Remember—when you deal with us, you are doing when you deal with us, you are doing business with an independent concern.

We do not belong to any Trust or Combination.

And by our plan of making and selling direct, you get a dollars worth of Manure Spreader for every dollar you

You see we make more Manure

You see we make more Manure Spreaders than any other concern in the world.

We own and operate the largest factory ever built for this purpose.

It is equipped with every modern labor-saving device. All our machinery is up-to-date—the very "latest improved".

This means the best possible machines

at the lowest possible cost.

The American Manure Spreader is today an example of the very highest development in modern agricultural implements.
It is absolutely up-to-date.

The principles upon which it is constructed are sensible and practical.

There are no complicated parts to get out of order. It is simple, and carefully constructed.

And you take as much time as you require to pay for the Spreader after you have used it A MONTH FREE.

The Spreader may earn its own cost, before you send us a shilling.

before you send us a shilling.

Will you be as fair with us as we are willing to be with you?

Will you send for information of our generous proposition today?

Even though you do not wish to buy now, send for particulars.

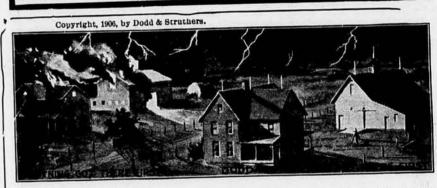
Some day you may wish to buy, and then knowledge of our New Selling Plan will come in handy. You will know how to save money.

If you will tell us how much land you own, and how many horses, cattle, sheep and hogs you keep, we will give you the Government statistics as to the value of your manure crop.

write to us today. Put down this paper and write before the matter has a chance to slip your memory.

Address at once—

AMERICAN HARROW CO.10133 Hastings St. Detroit, Mich.



Seventy-five percent of the damage done to farm buildings is caused by lightning, but not a loss

where our rods are used.

Our rods protect you because they are made of pure copper, are put on in a continuous strand; no Our rods protect you because they are made of pure copper, are put on in a continuous strand; no Joints nor weak spots, and all our agents are taught by us how they should be erected.

Teaching these agents keeps thirty-four traveling men busy, but it pays, for it enables us to give an Teaching these agents keeps thirty-four traveling men busy, but it pays, for it enables us to give an

when we teach a man how to erect our rods we give him an Agents Certificate which says that he is competent to rod your house and authorizes him to issue our Written Guarantee.

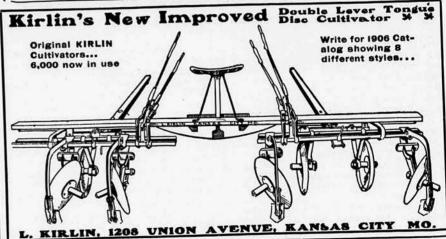
Make the agent show you his certificate and see that our trade mark is burned on the end of the spool, for when it comes to protection from lightning you want the best and not a cheap imitation.

Write for our free booklet, "The Laws and Nature of Lightning and How to Control It."



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can show you why "Paroid" e best of them all—lasts longer and saves est in repairs. Drop us a postal to-day. F. W. BIRD & SON.

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Buy it on a Plan so You Know You Have a Bargain WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

You deal with the factory. 30 Days Trial. You can test its quality for yourself and see that its price is about half the local dealers' price.

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We insure you against any loss if a flaw develops in either workmanship or material within that time. Do you want a vehicle of that kind sold that way? Anything you need in vehicle line on just that plan. Send today for manufacturers' catalog. Address Dept. D

The Apex Mfg. Co., Bloomington, III.

Before you buy that Manure Spreader

see that it has sills and frame made of oak, a ball and socket joint on of oak, a ball and socket joint on front axle to prevent racking and twisting, and steel braces and steel truss rods to guard against warping and sagging. See that the apron does not run backward and forward on hilly ground, but insist on a continuous positive apron drive



See that it is practically automatic, and so simple that any boy who can drive a team can run it as well as any man, and control every operation without leaving the seat. The

Appleton Manure Spreader has all these important features and many others equally as important. Write to day for free catalogue and special prices and terms.

APPLETON MANUFACTURING CO.,
19 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

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FOR FARMERS FIVE YEAR ACCOUNT-BOOKS

Also Five Year Diaries. Address

Chas. H. Allen Co., Rochester, N. Y

week clearing his land, and the other three days he must work for the Government on the public roads in the vicinity. For the work done for the Government he receives \$2 a day, if a single man. In this way he helps make good roads, these roads enhance the value of his lands, and he gets suffi-cient cash each week to keep him in provisions. If a man of family he gets \$2.50 and gets his pay every Saturday night. This law is doing a wonderful good in the colony. It is converting wild lands into prosperous farms, building good roads, and enabling settlers to own good farms within a few years after they reach the colony.

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

The Government has open for settlement about 8,000,000 acres of land. It is desired that these lands be settled upon by English-speaking, practical farmers, men who will be a credit to the country and upbuild it as a nation. There are at this writing a trifle less than 1,000,000 people in New Zealand, of which about 40,000 are Maoris or natives. There is plenty of room for 4 .-000,000 people in the colony, but the newcomers should be agriculturists to engage in general or special farming, in sheep- and cattle-raising, in dairying and in fruit-culture. The Gov-ernment is extending the right hand of welcome to such people and offers them cooperation in good lands at low prices, low rates for the shipment of their products, the assistance of experimental farms, free-grading inspection, free service of breeding sires, etc., and lest the lands should be taken too quickly they impress an absentee tax on non-residents equal to double that paid by those living in the colony and can, by law, appraise and buy for subdivision and settlement such of the enormous "stations" or immense farms as are necessary to provide lands for incoming settlers at reasonable prices.

The tariff has been removed and all agricultural and farm implements and apparatus used for daily purposes received free of duty from the United States, Great Britain, and Canada.

THE WEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The population of the Colony is slightly less than 1,000,000, and the average wealth is \$1,498 for each person, the highest in the world. The wealth and prosperity of the country is shown in savings deposits. At the end of the year 1905 there were 276,066 depositors in the Government savings banks and they had a total credit balance of \$43,-331,338. When you stop to consider that in a country with less than 1,000,population almost one in every three has money on deposit in a bank, it shows how prosperous that country

New Zealand is rich in agriculture,

Christchurch are located at the verge of magnificent harbors. Christchurch is an inland city and Lyttleton, four miles distant, is its seaport. The cities are modern in every respect, have gas, electric lights, street-cars, colleges, large and expensive public buildings,

LAWS PREVENT STRIKES.

There are many laws in New Zealand which add to the welfare of the people. The Conciliation and Arbitration Act absolutely prevents strikes. The Old Age Pension Act cares for men and women in their declining years. What is known as the Free Breakfast Table lessens the cost of living by removing the tariff on many of the necessi-ties of life. The Government assists the worker to build and own his home. The Government has a penny postage. It owns and controls the telegraph and telephone systems and makes very low rates. It owns the railroads and carries passengers and freight at rates satisfactory to the general public. It is a Government representing all the people that they may prosper and be thoroughly contented and happy, with their cost of living reduced to the lowest possible degree.

ALL PEOPLE ARE HEALTHY.

Living in a land where nature has showered so many blessings, where torrid heat and blizzards are unknown, where the climate is always tempered by ocean winds, it is not surprising that New Zealand has the lowest death rate of any country in the world. The people virtually live out of doors and I never saw so many healthy and rosycheeked little ones as I saw in New Zealand, barefooted in the middle of their winter, which was very much like our October weather.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

New Zealand is populated with an English-speaking class, industrious, progressive, and educated. The people are courteous and hospitable. They admire Americans. They like the hustle which is found necessary for an existence in this country, and when I asked many of them if they would like have farmers from the United States come and settle among them, they, without exception, paid the highest compliments to our farmers, and said they would gladly welcome them as neighbors and friends in a land where the climate is always mild, where strikes are not permitted, where drought and failure of crops are unknown.

The Kirlin Disc cultivators advertised on page 436 of this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, are Kansas machines made by a Kansas man. Kirlin lived many years in Kansas and knows her needs and the conditions un-



A Few Ewes and Lambs, New Zealand.

and its temperate climate enables stock to forage on green vegetation through the year. Enormous crops are raised of wheat, oats, barley, turnips, and mangels. The values of exports during the past year were: Wool, \$26,-900,965, gold (about) \$10,000,000, hemp, \$3,654,015, and butter over \$8,000,000. About 3,500,000 carcasses of frozen mutton and lamb are shipped annually. There are fully 20,000,000 sheep grazing on the islands at the present time. There seems to be a scarcity of herders or shepherds and young men are in demand at all times. There is a special demand for men who understand milking and looking after cattle and a general knowledge of farming; such men can always find profitable employment.

THE CITIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland is the largest city with 67,000 inhabitants, Christchurch second with 60,000, and Wellington and Dunedin have more than 50,000 each. There are many other very prosperous cities ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. The larger cities with the exception of

der which farming is practiced here. With this thorough knowledge and with a large experience and inventive skill, he has been able to place before the farmers of the West place before the farmers of the West one of the most perfect machines yet offered them. In these latter days when it is so difficult to secure farm help, the farmer must depend upon machinery to do his work. The new catalogue lately issued by Mr. Kirlin shows many styles of disc cultivators and listers equipped with the new magaine dust-proof disc-hub and the open disc for cultivating corn the second time when desired. Twelve years of use in the field is the best possible quarantee of the value of this line of farm tools. They are just the tools needed for preparing wheat ground, the cultivation of corn or other sowed crops, and the killing of weeds. Write L. Kirlin, 1208 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo., and you will get one of these catalogues free if you mention The Kansas Farmer.

Every Tuesday, balance of the year, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell homeseekers' tickets to Minnesota, North Dakota, and Canadian Northwest at about half rate; to other territory first and third Tuesdays. Write G. W. Lincoln, G. P. A., 7 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo. State number in party and when going.

Every farmer knows the value of a farm tele-phone, but he is not in a position to know; which is the best 'phone to buy. It's a good deal like buying a watch. The outward appearance of all telephones are very similar. But how about the works inside? That's the part you want to know all about before you buy. We have published a book about telephones.



It tells "How to Buy the Right 'Phone." This book tells the reasons why the "EACO" 'phones have clearer, stronger talking qualities than others. It tells why "EACO" 'phones are better adapted to the use of farmer's than others. It tells how to organize a Farmer's Telephone Company and how to build a practical efficient working line that will be a source of pleasure and profit every day in the year.

"EACO" 'Phones are the favorite farmer's telephone because they are made handsome, strong and durable. Subscribers can be called up whether the reciver is on the hook or not, provided all the phones are fitted with our X. P. Condensers. "EACO" farm 'phones are especially made for heavy work on crowded lines and aside from being substantially made are low in price. Get our book mentioned above and read how to start and build a farm line. Telephones are a necessity to every farmer, and every live farmer is getting in line as fast as possible. Write today.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCE COMPANY Dept. P Chicago, III.



Better Barn Roofing

Better Barn Roofing

There is no building around your premises that requires a better roofing than your barn. On the quality of its roof depends the protection of your stock, grain, feed, machinery, etc., which is of vital interest to you. One leak during a heavy rain is liable to cause more damage than a new roof of BEACON-ITE would cost.

When you put a new roofing on your barn, why not use a material that will not leak? BEACON-ITE LONG LIFE ROOFING is made of materials that make it absolutely water-tight. Isn't this the kind of roofing you want for all of your buildings, one that you will not have to patch after every rain?

About the cost; BEACON-ITE is the only roofing you can buy direct from the mills: thereby saving the dealers' profit. We pay all the freight charges.

the freight charges.
Write to-day for FREE samples of this water-proof roofing and our wholesale prices.
Then judge for yourself.

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The safest. Best BLISTER ever used. Takes he place of all linaments for mild or severe action. the piace of all inflaments for mile of sections the piace of all bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING, Impossible to produce accor or blemish Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price \$1.50 per bottle, Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland. O.

Stock Interests

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

A pril 25, 1906—Shorthorns at Manhattan, Kans. F. M. Gifford, Wakefield, Kans. May 1, 1906—George Allen, Omaha, Neb., Short-tiorns.

May 8, 9, 10, 1906—Great sale of all beef breeds of cattle at Wichita Kans. D. R. Mills, DesMoines, Idwe Manager.

May 8, 9, 10, 1905—Orica saic of an instance of the five attle at Wichita Kans. D. R. Mills, DesMoines, 10 wa, Manager.
October 2-3-4-5, 1906—Glasco Live Stock Association sale of pure-bred stock, Glasco, Kans.
October 17, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Pruitt, Asherville, Kans.
October 18, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kans.
October 20, 1906—W. B. Dawling, Norcatur, Kans.
Poland-Chinas.
October 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Frank A. Dawley Waldo, Kans.
October 25, 1906—D. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
December 4, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Limon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.

Treatment of Lousy Live Stock.

R. A. CRAIG, VETERINARIAN PURDUE UNIVEK-SITY EXPERIMENT STATION.

Farm stock that become badly infested with lice during the winter months do not thrive as they should, and in the spring may show marked unthrift-This is especially true when iness. stock are not well cared for and in young animals.

The sucking lice are more harmful than the biting varieties, as the former have mouth parts adapted to penetrating the skin and sucking the blood of the host. However, the symptoms may be as marked in sheep and other animals, that are badly infested with biting lice. In such cases the wool or coat becomes matted and detached, and the skin irritated and inflamed as a result of the animals rubbing, biting, and scratching the parts.

Good care during the winter will prevent the lice from doing a great deal of harm, and the simpler remedies. such as mercurial and sulfur ointment rubbed back of the horns or ears and along the mane and back, and insect powder dusted into the coat, may help in destroying them. A thorough treat-ment of the herd with dips or washes can not be practiced during the winter months unless the treated animals are prevented from catching cold. A favorable time to use this line of treat-ment is in the spring. A one or two per cent water solution of a tar disinfectant should be used. A convenient way to apply the remedy in the larger animals is with a spray pump, and in sheep and hogs by dipping. Whatever method is used, the coat and skin must be thoroughly wet with the solution. Proper care should be taken in mixing the remedy, as there is danger of making it too strong and irritating the

After treating the herd, the stables, sheds, or sleeping quarters should be sprayed with about a two per cent water solution of the disinfectant, or whitewash may be used instead. This is necessary in order to prevent re-infecting the herd from the surroundlitter around ings. If there the yards and it can not be gotten rid of, it is advisable to move the herd to other yards. Tar disinfectants in one or two per cent solutions do not destroy the eggs or nits, hence, it is necessary to treat the animal again in ten days or two weeks.

Stockmen sometimes ask if the feeding of sulfur to lousy animals will not drive away or destroy the lice. The feeding of small doses of sulfur will do no harm, neither will it help in getting rid of the lice, and it can not be con-

ZENOLEUM VETERINARY ADVISER FREE.

A copy of this interesting and well-printed booklet, containing sixty-four pages of valuable advice, prepared by the leading veterinarians in the world for live stock owners and printed at a great expense by the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 61 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., will be sent to you upon request, absolutely free of all cost. This booklet is intensely interesting and you should have a copy. Do not wait a minute. Write for it now.

sidered a remedy for this class of disorders when used in this way. Sulfur is effective, however, when used ex-ternally, and the addition of four-ounces to every gallon of the tar-disinfectant solution used, greatly increases the effectiveness of the remedy.

The Southeastern Sale.

The Southeastern Sale.

The Southeastern Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association sale of Shorthorn cattle at Fredonia April 13, was one of the most successful sales held in the State of two or more years. A notable feature of the sale breeders of Kansas, Missouri, and Okwas the attendance of representative lahoma, who expressed themselves pleased with the high quality of the offering and proved their expressions sincere by their spirited bidding throughout the entire sale. The top price of the offering was for the Scotch Missie buil, Captain Archer, bred by S. C. Hanna, of Howard, Kans., and sold to f. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., at \$10. Great results may be expected from the use of this great ored and great breeding buil in Mr. Stodder's Scotch Silver Creek herd. The top-priced female was Emma Tillycairn, a Scotch Emma with a beifer calf at foot by Captain Archer, also from the Hanna for the great of Archer, here of the series of this great ored and selling to H. M. Hill, of Lafontaine, Kans., at \$550. The attractions of Mr. Hill's good offering were the good heifers by his Marr Misses buil, Imp. Mariner. Two of the best of these sold to Mr. Hanna at \$200 each, much less than their real value bleased that so good a breeder as Mr. Hill's consignment was Choice Goods and going to head the choice herd that V. L. Polson is establishing at Fredonia. The entire offering went to buyers as follows':

1. J. F. Stodder, Burden. \$610. The Hill's consignment was Choice Goods and going to head the choice herd that V. L. Polson is establishing at Fredonia. The entire offering went to buyers as follows':

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1. J. F. Stodder, Burden. \$610. The Hill's consignment was Choice Goods and going to head the choice herd that V. L. Polson is establishing at Fredonia. The entire offering went out the province of \$140. The Hill's consign

The Ashcraft Sale.

The Ashcraft Sale.

The draft sale of Shorthorns from the herd of A, M. Ashcraft, Atchison, Kans., was fairly well attended by local breeders and farmers and a few outside breeders were on hand. The cattle were in fair condition and did not sell quite as high as was expected by Mr. Ashcraft, but the general expression of breeders in attendance was that the values received were about as high as those at most sales where no animals of pure Scotch lineage or show-yard reputation were included.

The number of young bull calves in the offering served to reduce the average considerably.

Among the buyers were T. M. Ram-

age considerably.

Among the buyers were T. M. Ramsey, Farmington; W. M. Oswell, Atchison; John Volk, Farmington; L. B. Allen, Cummings; Glancy Bros., Atchison; John Carroll, Easton; Henry Buttram, Lancaster; Bert Barber, Atchison; John Wynkoop, Doniphan; Wm. Chapple, Troy; James Leland, Cummings; Leon Calhoun, Potter; Peter Begley, Potter; Wm. Donley, Potter; R. Mayers, Easton; Isaac Lawler, Potter; J. E. Reckliff, Troy; Thos. Kline, Cummings; J. E. Sullivan, Effingham; Guy Bell, Atchison; Lewis Bell, Nortonville.

Allen's Sale of Good, Well-Bred Short-

When a class of cattle, rich in both breeding and individual merit, such as will be offered at public auction, at South Omaha, May I, by Mr. Geo. Allen, of Lexington, Neb., the publisher is glad to print their merits and call attention to them. No offering of Shorthorns so richly bred along Scotch lines of breeding has been sent into a sale-ring in the West for a long time, if ever, as Mr. Allen is consigning to his sale and every animal but two listed for his sale was bred by him and they are all good ones. Of the 22 young cows and helfers in his sale, all are pure or straight Scotch breeding but three head, and of the 19 head of bulls all but four are clean Scotch. Most of the others are of pure Bates blocd, such as Grand Duchess, Dukes of Oxford, etc., of which there are none better. In cataloging his cattle for this sale, Mr. Allen has gone farther than most any one else in that he gives the breeders names of the dams as well as of the sires, so that one can tell if they are Scotch on both sides of their ancestry. At least two-thirds or more of the cattle listed for this sale are by the pure Cruickshank bull, Godwin 115676, bred by Col. W. A. Harris, and used by him on his herd until sold to Mr. Allen. He is a twin brother to the noted bull, Godoy, the

sire of many good Shorthorns in this country, yet his days of usefulness are over, while Godwin is doing valuable service in Mr. Allen's herd at the ripe old age of 13 years. Godwin is a son of the renowned Imp. Spartan Hero and Imp. Golden Thistle, by the great Sittyton sire, Roan Gauntlet. Bred to a number of the eligible daughters of Godwin is No. 3 of the sale catalogue, Serepta Duke 238508, a very handsome roan 3-year-old, a show bull of great merit, with lots of size and quality and the half dozen or more calves that will be sold by the side of their dams are all red and show up to the credit of Serepta Duke as a splendid breeder. Any one wanting a show and breeding bull of pure Scotch breeding will do well to look after this animal, said by good judges to be the best individual since the days of Young Abbotsburn. Send for sale catalogue, mention this paper, and come to the sale.

The Lincoln Importing Horse Co.

The Lincoln Importing Horse Co.

A. L. Sullivan, manager of the Lincoln Importing Horse Co., Lincoln, Neb., sends in copy for a change in his advertising. Look it over. It is good reading. Mr. Sullivan writes: We are having a good trade and are shipping a number of good horses into Kansas. We now have on hand a number of thoroughly acclimated Percheron, Belgian, English Shire, and German Coach stallions, and nobody in the United States can undersell us on first-class stallions. Prospective buyers can not afford to purchase until they examine our stallions."

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, offer the specials herein enumerated annually to be competed for at the International Live Stock Exposition for the purpose of supplementing the efforts of the exposition as an exponent of the advancement of our recognized present day celebrities in the production of the animal form by adding to the prizes that have hither to been offered by the exposition, the breeding associations, and other public-spirited individuals.

They propose to offer to the breeders and feeders in the different States an additional incentive to add further luster to their achievements by bringing about a competition between State breeders. The specials are as follows:

To the State which sends to the International animals that win:

The greatest number of points, \$500.

Second greatest number of points, \$200.

Third greatest number of points,

Second greatest number of points, \$300.

Third greatest number of points, \$200. These winnings are then to be turned over to the animal husbandry department of the agricultural college of the State winning, as an appreciation of the improved work that is being accomplished by the agricultural colleges in the education of farmers' sons in the science and practice of field tillage, the growing and care of crops, and the science of breeding and art of feeding, directing the experiment stations receiving the money to use it in paying prizes on live stock or to successful students in judging live stock and grains, or to both, at the winter meetings known as the "Farmers' Short Course in Agriculture" at the different agricultural colleges.

The details governing the disposition of the premiums are to be arranged by the dean and the professor of animal industry and the professor of agriculture at the college located in the successful State.

W. E. SKINNER, Gen. Mgr., Chicago, Ill. Union Stock Yards.

More Fame for McLaughlin Bros.

More Fame for McLaughlin Bros.

McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Kansas City, and St. Paul, have added a new feather to their cap. In a recent letter they write: "During the Horse Show at Paris, the French Government officials wanted two of the best Percherons exhibited. They needed these horses for their most important stations in the Perche. On account of the fact that we had purchased the best stallions in France, they were compelled to come to us. In the 3-year-old-stallion class, horses purchased by us a long time prior to the show, won first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes. We sold the French Government the fourth prize stallion, 'Coco,' and the sixth prize stallion, 'Coco,' and the sixth prize stallion, 'Luce,' for a price higher than the Government ever paid anybody for two Percheron stallions. The French Government was placed in the same position as the buyers in America—they wanted the best stallions and were compelled to come to us."

The following letter explains itself.

"Republic of France.

"Minister of Agriculture, Department of the Government Stud.

Paris, June 28, 1905.

"Mr. McLaughlin:—I wish to thank you very much for your kindness in permitting us to purchase for the Government Stud. two of your excellent Percherons. We have very great need of them for the stations in Perche, where it is necessary for us to have good reproducers.

"I pray you to accept, dear sir, my best regards.

good reproducers.
"I pray you to accept, dear sir, my best regards.

best regards.
"Director of the Government Stud,
"HORNEZ."

Gossip About Stock.

Kansas has 158,591 sheep and only 170,807 dogs. Kansas dogs are very profitable.

The last quarterly report issued by Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, gives all of the papers and discussions had at the last annual meeting and is mighty good reading.

Dr. O. L. Kerr, Independence, Mo., still has a few choice O. I. C. boars closely related to Kerr Dick. Big Mary, and his other famous World's Fair winners that will please purchasers wanting something of the most approved type and breeding in the popular O. I. C.'s.

M. C. Vansell, of Muscotah, Kans., one of the oldest Shorthorn breeders in the State, is offering for immediate sale a pure Scotch bull which will please a most exacting purchaser wanting an all red bull for light service this

The Hog for Profit

is the Hess fed hog. The pig that gets a proper tonic to aid digestion and help every organ to do its proper work, puts on the fat the quickest and easiest. Dr. Hess Stock Food is such a tonic; there is nothing like it to give "tone," vigor, and easy keeping qualities to all kinds of live stock, and to cure and prevent disease.

DR HESS STOCK F&&D

gives healthy digestion and assimilation, so that the least food is wasted—every grain of corn and drop of milk makes pork. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. It has the recommendation of the Veterinary Col-leges, the Farm Papers, is recog-nized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and is sold on a written guarantee at

5¢ per lb. in 100 lb. sacks; Except in Canada and extreme West and South. A tablespoonful per day for the average hoses than a penny a day for horse, cow or stee.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.



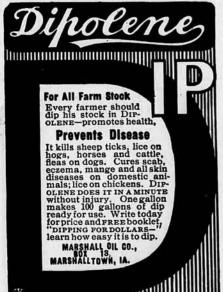
NO More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other:Sore Eyes, BARRY CO., Iowa City, Ia., have a cure

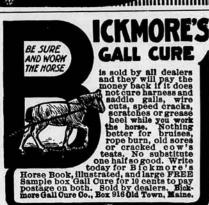


VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME. \$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our course at home during sparetime; taught English; Diploma granted, positions obtained sure the state of the granted granted. dents; cost in reach of all isatisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.











ABSOLUTELY FREE to any article you select from our handsome illustrated catalog of Household Articles. Write for catalog and select gift which we will send postpaid.

DUDLEY PURCHASING CO., P. O. BOX 99, New York.

"KANT SLIP" SKIRT FASTENER.
No betts, pins, hooks. No
sewing. Will not injure delicate fabrics. Sample
35 cents. Send address 125 married ladles, receive
fastener free. Agents wanted, large profits.

Shelton Co., Sta. A. Denver, Colo.

KANSAS FARMER Fifteen Months for \$1.00 Thirteen FREE Weeks

season. He is good enough to be in the reckoning in the strongest of the junior yearling classes this fall, and his breeding is excellent. Mr. Vansell is also selling Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from his choice flock at 75 cents for 15. Note advertisement and see or write Mr. Vansell.

John Bollin writes that he can still spare a few yearling sows bred to Nemo L's Dude, for May and June farrow, and some good summer and fall boars, some especially nice ones by the World's Fair winner, The Picket. Note the advertisement of Mr. Bollin and see or write to him.

E. E. Axline, the well-known breeder of Poland-Chinas at Oak Grove, Mo., reports a splendid egg trade, having sold recently a single order of 1,000 eggs. Mr. Axline's flock of Plymouth Rocks is of the same high quality as his herd of Poland-Chinas. He also has a few fall pigs of either sex with which he can supply his customers.

J. R. Roberts, the oldest Poland-China breeder in the Cherokee Strip, is one of the very few to report good luck with his early litters. Mr. Roberts' new herd boar, R's Grand Chief, the highest priced herd boar sold in Oklahoma, is siring phenomenally large litters, the first numbering 16 and the second 10. Prolificness is characteristic of Mr. Roberts' herd. He is making a special offer of late summer boars and desires to correspond with any one in need of Poland-Chinas of either sex.

special offer of late summer boars and desires to correspond with any one in need of Poland-Chinas of either sex.

The three days' sale at Kansas City, April 3, 4, and 5, under the management of W. C. McGavock, of Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford cattle was fairly attended, but prices ruled a little low on the female portion of the offering each day of the sale. The bulls, especially those of good quality and good seriveable ages, sold much higher than the females. The first day 63 Aberdeen-Angus, 17 bulls and 46 cows and helfers, were sold, the bulls at an average of \$97.20 and the females at an average of \$97.20 and the females at an average of \$97.20 and the females at an average of \$73.80. The average of the entire lot was \$80.60. Miss C. N. List, of Syracuse, Neb., topped the sale in the purchase of No. 3, a good Erica cow with a calf at foot at \$25. Miss List was a bidder on the good things throughout the sale, buying several good ones. Two other ladies were buyers Miss Mary Best, of Medicine Lodge, and Miss McCreary, of Highland, buying one each. R. S. Williams, of Liberty, Mo., was possibly the heavlest buyer. Other buyers were Geo. Kitchen Jr., Gower, Mo.; H. R. Clay & Son, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; E. R. Wilhoit, Holt, Mo.; Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kans.; G. W. Switzer, Harrisonville, Mo.; J. W. Fishback, Kansas City, Mo.; Armour & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. W. Harding, Humboldt, Neb.; A. C. Mellette, Galena, Mo.; A. Laughlin, King City, Mo.; W. R. Kinmore, Highland, Kans.; W. M. England, Callas, Mo.; J. Chambers, Bedford, Iowa; L. H. How, Humboldt, Neb. The Herefords, sold the 3d and 4th, averaged \$101 on 92 head, 34 bulls averaging \$118.80, and 58 females \$90. The top price for one animal was secured for a splendid bull calf just a little over a year old from the herd of Jas. Paul, Patch Grove, Wis., selling to W. A. Hurt, of Booneville, Mo., at \$460. Other buyers were: Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kans.; I. H. Roberts, Lancaster, Mo.; Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.; Jas. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; W. Habl, Mo.

Chesp Summer Rates to California.

Chesp Summer Rates to California.

The transcontinental lines always have made reductions in the round-trip rate to California for a few days each summer on account of some big National gathering. Not until this year were such low rates authorized for the entire summer. This new departure was adopted in order to stimulate travel to California, and thereby induce Americans to see their own country first, instead of going abroad.

Beginning June 1, and until the middle of September, first-class tickets will be sold to the principal California points at \$75 from Chicago, \$69 from St. Louis, \$60 from Kansas City, and proportionately from the East generally. These tickets will be limited for return until October 31.

The Santa Fe also announces that the summer rate to the Grand Canyon of Arizona and return, also to Phoenix and return, will be \$5 less than the above figures.

Tickets sold at rates named will be

nix and return, will be \$5 less than the above figures.

Tickets sold at rates named will be honored on the California Limited.

During the last week in April and the first week in May, also during the last week in June and the first week in July, the Santa Fe will make a rate of about one fare to California and back, account Mystic Shriners' convention at Los Angeles and N. E. A. convention at San Francisco. Several special excursions will be run from Chicago by way of the Grand Canyon.

The Wyatt Manufacturing Company. The Wyatt Manufacturing Company. The Wyatt Manufacturing Company, of Salina, Kans., who make the famous Jawhawk stackers and rakes, and who were advertisers with The Kansas Farmer last year, start their advertising again with this issue. F. Wyatt, the proprietor of this business, came to Salina about three years ago. He realized the difficulty farmers meet in securing competent help to care for their crops of hay, and his invention of the well-known Jawhawk stacker has been one of the important factors in overcoming this great obstacle. No one knows better than the farmer what it means to secure help during hay har-

Save Money on

Our Premium Machine Oil is sold at \$3.50 per barrel. Thousands are using it and find it all right.

Every barrel guaranteed, and you be the judge. Other oil costs 35c to 40c per gal.; ours costs \$3.50 per barrel. Freight rate is 32c per barrel all points within 100 miles of Benedict, Kans. For each additional 25

miles add 2c. After receiving and using 5 gal., if not satisfactory, return the balance, with bill of lading, and I will refund full price paid for said oil.

We Can Save You Money on Cylinder Oil. Write for Particulars.

T. C. Davis,

Benedict, Kansas

Poland-China Bred Sow Sale

at Clay Center, Kansas, April 28, 1906 Instead of April 21, as appears in W. Breeders Journal.

40 sows bred to Expansion or sons of Expansion; some aged sows to farrow about May 1. Others are yearlings and glits, to farrow in May and June. They are medium to large in type, are smooth and plenty of quality; not overfat, but a good, useful lot of the Expansion kind. Drop us a card and we will mail you free breeding register for your herd and history of the P. C. breed, with sale list.

H. C. Dawson & Sons, Endicott, Nebraska Z. S. BRANDON, Lincoln; SAM'L LANGWORTHY, Clay Center.

Z. S. BRANDON, Lincoln; When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.

Nodose to measure. No liquid to spill.

No string to rot. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument. Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations.
For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free-Write for it.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New
Orleans, Kanasa City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis, U. S. A.;
Walkerville, Unt.; Monireal, Que.

vest. It comes at a time when every man who can or who is willing to work is employed and when the demand for help is greater than the supply, and at a time when a few days' delay may be the means of ruining the crop. With this machine the farmer can not only go ahead without delay, but can save 50 per cent of his labor bill. He can build a stack any size or shape and it will keep better than when stacked by hand. It is simple in construction, easy to move about, and any one can operate it. It has only been a few years since straw was all stacked by hand, and to get the help to do it was one of the serious problems of thrashing time, but in a short time see how the wind stacker has revolutionized the entire business, and to-day one man does the work and does it better than it was formerly done with four or five hands. So it is with the Jawhawk stacker. It does the work of three or four men and does it better and faster and without delay. In a year a farmer can save the cost of one to say nothing of the convenience of owning it. The price is within the reach of all, and it will pay you to read the advertisement and send to the firm for their prices. Mention The Kansas Farmer and write them. and write them.

How to Buy a Farm Phone

One of the handsomest little books that has lately come to THE KANSAS FARMER office is one issued by the Electric Appliance Co., Chicago, Ill., bearing the title "How to Buy a Farm Phone." Not only does it tell all that its title indicates, but it is filled to the covers with information about how to organize a rural telephone line, how to build and operate it, how to make repairs, how to secure a franchise, how to make a subscribers' contract, and a lot of other valuable information that is difficult to obtain in so condensed a form from any other source. We have arranged with the Electric Appliance Co., of Chicago, to send one of these handsome little books free to each of our readers who will write for it and mention The Kansas Farmer in the letter.

Passengers east from Chicago to Fort Wayne, Findlay, Fostoria, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York City, Boston, and all points east, will consult their interests and find advantage in selecting the Nickel Plate road east from Chicago. Three through trains are run daily, with through day-coaches to New York City, and modern Pullman sleeping-cars to destination. Rates always the lowest, and no excess fares are charged on any train, for any part of the journey. Modern dining-car service, with individual club meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to One Dollar; also meals a la carte. Ask for tickets via the Nickel Plate Road. Chicago depot, La Salle and Van Buren Streets, the only station in Chicago on the Elevated Loop. Chicago City Ticket Office, 111 Adams Street. Detailed information may be secured by addressing John Y. Calahan. General Agent. No. 113 Adams St.. Room 298, Chicago. ing John Y. Calahan, General Agent, No. 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago,

"Hast thou an enemy? Make him thy friend. So hast thou gained a double conquest, for theu heat conquered both thyself and him.



Will Make You Prosperous If you are honest and ambitious write me to day. No matter where you live or what your occupation has been, I will teach you the Real-Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your own town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once. Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable book and full particulars free. Write today EDWIN R. MARDEN, Pres. EDWIN R. MARDEN, Pres. Mat'l Cooperative Realty Co., 1188 Athenaeum Bidg, Chicago

Your Life Current.

The power that gives you life and motion is the nerve force, or nerve fluid, located in the nerve cells of the brain, and sent out through the nerves to the various organs.

If you are tired, nervous, irritable, cannot sleep; have headache, feel stuffy, dull and melancholy, or have neuralgia, rheumatism, backache, periodical pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, or the kidneys and liver are inactive, your life-current is weak.

Power-producing fuel is needed; something to increase nerve energy-strengthen the nerves.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is the fuel you need. It feeds the nerves, produces nerve force, and restores vitality.

"When I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Anti-Pain Pills I was confined to my bed. I had severe nervous spells, the result of two years illness with malaria. I gradually grew so weak that I was unable to sit up. The spells would commence with cold chills, and I would become weak and almost helpless. My circulation was poor. I had doctored right along but grew weaker and weaker. The Nervine seemed to strengthen me right away and my circulation was better. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Nervine, and I am entirely well."

ROSA E. WEAVER, Stuarts, Ia.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bettle will benefit. If it falls, he will refund your meney.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Home Departments

Ships That Never Came Back.

JOHN C. BARD.

I freighted a ship with Hopes and Dreams,
And trimmed the sails with prayer,
And hoisted the anchor to the decks,
On a morning bright and fair,
And she glided away in proud array,
On a gleaming jasper sea,
But in all the years of waiting and
tears,
She never came back to me.

I freighted a ship with the Greed of

Gold,
And set it afloat again,
And victualed it well, and barbed her
decks
With guns and valient men;
As she left the shore, the breakers roar,
A requiem seemed to be,
For in weary days, to my yearning
gaze,
She never came back to me.

I freighted a ship with Fame's Desire, And gave her the wings of steel, And sent her away on a stormy day With an anguished heart's appeal. Then struggles began with my fellow

whose cargo the ships should be, But she quelled the brawl for never at Did the ship come back to me.

Then I sailed a ship all laden down
With Love for my fellow man,
And all of her cost from my ledger I
crossed
Ere the voyage of the ship began.
But never a ship that left the slip
Made such a voyage as she,
For a thousand weight of her previous
freight Came sailing back to me.

Housecleaning.

The time is approaching when the industrious housewife will begin her annual or semi-annual war upon dirt -the time when the "soap is on the stairs and the carpets on the line"—and a few suggestions upon the subject of arranging or rearranging the house might be opportune. The masculine side of the house is prone to ridicule the women for changing the places of furniture and pictures and for wanting to make things look different. They call it fickleness. They do not realize the necessity for a change or understand why things look so much betant the total to her and seem so much more conter to her and seem so much more convenient, even if presently placed back in the same places they occupied a few months before. Human nature wearies of sameness. The Maker of all things realized this when He called into existence this varied and beautiful world. The wife sees the same things contin-ually. Most wives seldom leave the

It is the demand of nature calling for a change and not fickleness of nature. I would advise such to make as much of a change as possible, even changing the furniture from one room to another. It can be done to advantage. It will be almost as good as a change of climate.

Housecleaning need not be made obnoxious to any one, and may be done with comparative ease. The habit of tearing up the whole house at a time and making life miserable for a week at a time is out of fashion and unnecessary. It is no wonder that it is looked upon with dread by all the in-mates of the home. Housecleaning should begin early. March is a good time doing only one room a week. Begin with the top floor and work down, cleaning the attic or store room first, and before you know it the task is over and the men folks have hardly found it out. The appearance of the walls of the home is very important and they are so easily and cheaply tinted with alabastine (this is not an advertisement) that there is no excuse for their not being pretty. The white, hard finish is desirable from a sanitary point of view, but is tiresome to the eye and does not furnish a good background for pictures and it will not remain clean long. The tinted walls should harmonize with the other furnishings of a room. The walls of a room should be lighter than the floor-covering and darker than the ceiling and the general hue of wall and ceiling should be the same. The drop-ceiling effect is pretty, using a picture moulding at any distance from the ceiling that is desired, but for low rooms all horizontal lines should be avoided as they tend to lower the apparent height. Pictures break the monotony of the walls and beautify the home greatly. They need not be expensive, but care should be taken in their selection. Copies of fine pictures may be purchased for a small sum and are a good investment. The hanging of the pictures is important and their position and the light and the general effect need to be studied.

For the floors nothing is cleaner or

more sanitary than bare floors with rugs. The floor may be hard wood and oiled or varnished and waxed, or simply painted and left without covering for a foot or more from the baseboard. Matting is a cool, clean, and cheap floorcovering and it comes in pretty styles. To have an attractive home one does not have to be a millionaire, but what is needed more than that is good taste and the ability to arrange things to look cozy and homelike.

Tested Recipes.

Fruit Salad.—Three oranges, 3 ban-anas, 2 bunches of white grapes, ½ can pineapple, 1 cup English walnuts; sweeten to taste; 1 box gelatine dis-solved in cold water, then add 1 pint of boiling water; let it partly cool then pour over fruit. Sometimes I use jello in place of the gelatine.—Mrs. E. C. Nordstrom, Lyons.

Raisin Puffs.—1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 egg, ½ cup milk, 1 cup flour, ¼ cup raisins, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Seed and chop the raisins, beat the butter, sugar, and eggs together until very light, add the milk and raisins, sift in the flour, and then the baking powder; beat until smooth and turn into small greased custard cups, having them % full; steam from thirty to Yorty minutes. Turn out and serve hot with hard sauce.—Katharine Lawrence, Philadelphia, Pa

Angel Food.—Whites 11 eggs, 1 tumbler sugar, 1 tumbler flour well sifted.
mix well with sugar and gently fold into eggs never stirring. Flavoring to suit taste, and use baking powder if preferred.—Mrs. S. S. Hockett, Gage,

Philadelphia Butter Pie.—Cover a pie plate with crust as for custard pie, a piece of butter the size of an egg 2-3 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet cream—or rich milk will do with little more butter added, 1 tablespoon flour. Stir butter, flour and sugar together, then stir in the cream, pour in the plate and bake till brown.—Mrs. Sarah A. Morse, Ster-

Cocoanut Cookies .- 1 cup cocoanut, 1½ cups sugar, % cup butter, ½ cup milk, 2 eggs, 1 large teaspoon baking powder, ½ teaspoon vanilla, flour enough to roll out.—Mrs. Sarah A. Morse, Sterling.

Chocolate Pudding.—1 quart milk heated to boiling point, beat 3 eggs, 2-3 cup sugar and 2 tablespoons cornstarch or flour. At the same time you put the milk on to heat, put into it nearly 1 cup of grated chocolate, more or less just as you like. Just as the milk is about to boil, stir in your eggs, sugar and cornstarch. Cook about ten or fifteen minutes. —Mrs. Sarah A. Morse, Sterling.

To Purify the Blood, Eat Raisins.

A very agreeable little fad, that will have good results if it becomes epidemic, is the eating of raisins as a puri-fler of blood. The prescription calls for one-quarter of a pound of the best table raisins, eaten daily and slowly masticated, without swallowing the skin or the seeds. Raisins, old sailors and old miners will tell you, ward off disease and are also curative. Policemen who are obliged to add to their weight, quickly in preparation for civil sevice examination will also testify to their value in adding to one's avoirdu-

Young women afflicted with skin trouble will also find a cure in raisins, if, during the time they have their daily quarter of a pound, they adhere to a simple diet.

She Is the Same Woman Still.

Nobody of any consequence in these days would be willing to risk his reputation by denying that Woman has made within the last century, and is still making wondrous advancement along many lines of intellectual devel-

We behold evidences of her progress everywhere. She carries off first prizes in the great universities. She occupies conspicuous places in the learned professions. Beginning as a writer of silly novels for the entertainment of very young people, she has become a writer of great works that challenge the best productions of the masculine

Where there was only one Elizabeth three hundred years ago, one Mme. De Stael a hundred and fifty years ago, one

For Breakfast Luncheon or Tea

A few small biscuits easily made with Royal Baking Powder. Make them small -as small round as a napkin ring. Mix and bake just before the meal. Serve hot.

Nothing better for a light dessert than these little hot biscuits with butter and honey, marmalade or jam.

You must use Royal Baking Powder to get them right.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

George Elliot fifty years ago, there are hundreds, nay, thousands, of women now who can hold their own against man in counsel, conversation, or litera-

And yet-and yet-astonishing as it may seem, paradoxical as it may seem -the new woman, with all of her intellectuality, independence of thought, force of character, is the same woman still, in many charming respects.

She is just as much afraid of a mouse as she was in the darkest period of the middle ages. Even when she attends a literary night at the Business Woman's club, as she did on Friday evening last, and a mouse scratches behind the wainscoting, while her mind is sup-posed to be wrapped in a lecture on Scotland's greatest poet, she pulls her skirts about her and jumps on a chair, as her material ancestors did hundreds of years before business women's clubs were invented.

Would we—that is, would men—have it otherwise? Well, we should say not! -Chicago Inter Ocean.

Household Notes.

A piece of charcoal put into the pot with boiling onions will absorb most of the odors.

nitely under glass that is light and air-tight. Set one under a goblet and

Lemons can be kept almost indefi-

To wash anything that is greasy use hot soda water. The alkali turns the grease into soap, which will do its own

A cup of chopped celery, if added to almost any stuffing for fowls, will im-

Macaroni, being easily digested and very nutrituous, forms a welcome addition to the sick-room menu. For the invalid it can be added to a custard and delicately baked or boiled in salted water till tender and serve with cream and sugar.

Try washing the hands with a little sugar added to the soap. This greatly increases the lather and cleansing power, and will remove, dirt. ch stains, etc.

A pinch of sugar added to fo shly made mustard not only makes it much more tasty, but keeps it fresh much

Celery, when eaten freely, produces alkaline blood, and where this exists there is neither gout, rheumatism, nor nervous prostration to any extent. When cooked it is more healthful than when eaten raw.

Washing day is justly dreaded in the heat of summer, when all work is a double burden to the flesh. Anything that lightens the work is therefore especially welcome, but though the tools of to-day are superior to those of our grandmother's, modern invention has done comparatively little to lighten the labors of the laundry. In spite of the cost of washing machines and the representations of their agents, a perforated zinc rubbing board is still the most useful tool that a good laundress can command.

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The Young Folks

The Oracle.

I lay upon the summer grass, A gold-haired sunny child came by, And looked at me as loth to pass, With questions in her lingering eye.

She stopped and wavered; then drew near;
(Ah, the pale gold around her head!)
And o'er my shoulders stooped to peer—
"Why do you read?" she said.

"I read a poet of old time
Who sang through all his living
hours
Beauty of earth—the streams, the flow-The stars more lovely than his rime.

"And now I read him since men go
Forgetful of these sweetest things;
Since he and I love brooks that flow,
And dawns, and bees, and flash of
wings."

She stared at me with laughing look,
Then clasped her hands upon my
knees—
"How strange to read them in a book!
I could have told you all of these!"
Arthur Davison Ficke, in Harper's.

Fleetfoot; The Autobiography of a Pony.

CHAPTER V .- MARCELLA.

Mr. Dearcot looked from one to another of his willing helpers, and with a frown settling on his good-natured face began a tirade of self-abuse.

"There is something wrong with the way I manage things, and with all my methods," he announced as he propped open a shed door which the wind im-mediately slammed shut again, almost entrapping his silken hat in the pro-The men made merry over the mishap and while assisting him to secure the riotous door cautioned him against future disapproval of his manner of conducting affairs.

The lawyer, however, wanted to have his say. "It's just this way," he continued, "I love the farm for my own sake and for the children's and because I believe it is the only place to get the best that life holds. Then, on the other hand, after spending the better part of my years learning a profession, I can't very well give it up to do something I know nothing about. Some say I make a good lawyer; everyone knows I'm a Simple Simon in agricultural matters. If I sell my land and move to the city, there is nothing ahead but noise and smoke and endless traffic with no avenue of escape. If I continue to farm, in other words, if I continue to run you fellows into the ground, there will be no satisfaction for any of us.

"With all your conscientious efforts there will be losses and confusion, for even if you are a large force it is impossible to stretch over everything. And now, my good men, what are we going to do? My place is here to direct and oversee things, but being found wanting we will have to manage some other way. Does anyone know that way?"

Dearcot had been nervously whittling a stick, and upon looking up for his answer was surprised to find that he had but one listener besides myself and that was Joe, the individual whom. I had kicked, but I was now trying to "make good' with friendly overtures. As he fondled my inquisi-tive little face he glanced smilingly at the unhappy combination of lawyer and farmer.

"You're all right, Mr. Dearcot," he remarked cheerfully, "and please don't make so much ado about nothing. Stick close to your profession, for they say you are without an equal in your special line. You'll have no trouble picking up a good farm-manager and then we will all get on beautifully. And another thing, don't waste any pity on us fellows; we like our work; if we did not, all your lads wouldn't have deserted you in the middle of your fine ea, just for the purpose of feeding

the horses and milking the cows."
"Well, surely enough they are all gone, even Lyall," exclaimed Mr. Dear-

cot with a relieved look.
"And by the way, Joe," he went on, "I'd rather have your bright way of seeing things than all the gifts in the catalogue. Difficulties will straighten themselves out some way if we only can summon faith and patience to our aid, but very few of us are philosophers enough to try."

'round the Just then Lyall came corner, carefully carrying his dinner rail which was flowing over with warm frothy milk. All the tear-stains had disappeared from his face and for the first time I noticed what a pretty boy he was. He smiled sweetly as he said: "Papa will you and Joe please push the into the shed, I want to little colt give him his supper before it gets cold." Guided by gentle hands, and follow-

ing the tempting bucket of milk, I reached the comfortable room which was to be mine for all time. The walls were whitewashed and the floor was covered thickly with fragrant hay. Through a slatted partition I could see a long row of horses enjoying their evening meal, and not far from me standing before a manger piled high with food was that dear, old rogue, Big Jake. With many loving pats, Lyall left me after I had drank all the milk in the pail, and then I lay down feeling happier and more contented than ever I did in my life before. Soon the soft patter of rain-drops on the roof lulled me to sleep.

The next morning I was awakened by the sun burning down upon my back. Thoroughly rested I stood up and the first thing I noticed when I shook the particles of hay from my coat was a red ribbon dangling before my eyes. It seemed that while I slept some one had braided my fore-lock, meager as it was, and tied it with a dainty bow. In another moment I dainty bow. In another heard a merry laugh, and looking in the direction from whence it came I spied a perfect fairy of a little girl. She was plump, rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed and wore long, golden curls. Reaching up she encircled my neck with her small, white arms. "Poor, lit-tle darling," she said pityingly. "You'll have a hard time, but I dess I can pull you frue."

CHAPTER VI.-TIME PASSES

Little Marcella Dearcot did not shirk the duty she had taken upon herself, that of "pulling me through." With watchful tenderness she cared for my every want, bringing me past ungainly infancy into sturdy colthood and from thence to the border-land of the fullygrown. This last state was reached when I was about two years of age, and though my beauty was commented on by all, a bitter disappointment rankled in my heart.

From the time I was able to use my reasoning powers I had dreamed of the days in the future when I should be a match for Big Jake. He was my ideal of a perfect horse, and I hoped to look so much like him that we would be known as "the match team" as were Mr. Dearcot's beautiful drivers; only, I had planned that we should do none but heavy work, such as hauling gi-gantic logs and great powerful ma-chines. Then my heart would thrill with happiness as I saw myself doing more than my share in order to spare Big Jake; going up hills, I intended to pull far ahead, thus relieving Jake of the strain. In this way he could grow old gracefully and not become gaunt and hollow-eyed as I had seen other venerable horses do.

But my ambitions, like nearly all earthly dreams, came to naught; yet when the first shock of my dwarfhood was over, I lost no time in vain repin-ings, for what was the use in making myself and others miserable because I was not what I never was intended to be? And I have always been glad since then that I knew how to be contented with my lot. I think, also, that I have given more happiness by being just a pony than I would if I had been a mammoth horse. It seems there are only too many who are willing to do the great parts, but it is the little things that really make the world go

Until my second birthday I spent most of the time in the big park at the back of the barn, cropping grass and standing under the shade of the trees which grew in shapely clusters by the creek's side.

Of course, I did not live out in the open when the weather was severe and the fierce winds blew; it is only the poor animals who have no one to care for them which do that. I had a warm stable and a soft bed, and better still the company of Big Jake. At times he would come in, and without passing any compliments would eat a portion and calmly but out of all the corn-cobs he could find. On his way back to his own stall he sometimes stopped and sniffed with amused tolerance at my miniature harness which hung upon dainty pegs.

Oh! you are surprised that I have a set of harness at the early age of two years. It is nothing to be wondered at. for the children, Lyall and Marcella, harnessed me when I was but a few months old. They were too careful of me to drive me fast or ride me then, fearing, as they said, that I would bewind-broken or "sway-backed." I don't mind being broken single and double, but I consider the "wind-break" a bad method. Then again no driver can make any progress when his horse is always swaying back; the motion should be forward.

I was more than pleased when I was old enough to be hitched up, for until that time I had no opportunity of go-



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ing into society. It was not until then, either, that I became fully acquainted with my own family. This interesting circle consisted of Mr. Dearcot, before mentioned, and charming Mrs. Dearcot, who besides having a great deal to look after in her own household, was constantly being called upon by admiring visitors, who either wanted advice, or knew some one who really needed advice; sometimes, also, there was a demand for such substantials as clothes, food, or money.

Next in order was Lyall and Marcella,

my special benefactors, and last, but by no means least in my regard, was Baby Doris, a few weeks older than myself.

Besides these dear ones there were several rosy-cheeked, light-hearted girls who helped Mrs. Dearcot about the house and when they had nothing else to do gave me cookies and apples, once in awhile drove me on a visit to their friends.

So you see, everything considered, we were a happy community, each one contented and doing his best.

Out in the barn-yard, although the different varieties of stock never could be reconciled to each other's rights, I noted with pleasure how perfect was the harmony among the human brotherhood. And this, in my opinion, was as it should be, for what would the reasoning power and noble, upright bearing of a man avail him if he saw fit to put himself on a social level with us, who are burdened with four feet?

No matter how late the men came in from work nor how tired they were, the horses never received a kick or blow. Often from my safe view-point in the park I trembled for blundering Big Jake, who made his way to the water-ing trough or to his stall regardless of who or what stood in his way; but somehow allowances were made and the dear old fellow went unpunished.

Mr. Dearcot seemed prosperous on the whole, but there were times when he would come in from the city pale and worn; it appeared that on such occasions no explanations were necessary for the faithful "home people" understood.

So the miracle of seasons came and went, each telling its story of the wisdom and kindness of the Great Master. Thus four years of my life passed away, but I did not regret them for they were happy, well-spent years.

The Little Ones

A Spring Airing.

A Spring Airing.

All the good little kittens have washed their mittens,
And hung them up to dry;
They're gray and fluffy, and soft and muffy,
But it's time to lay them by;
And now that we've come to the spring of the year,
They have them all out airing here;
And that is the reason, I do suppose,
Why this little tree that every one knows,
By the name of Pussy Willow goes.
—Martha Burr Banks, in Good House-keeping.

keeping.

Once Upon a Time.

MRS. A. D. GRAY.

"I should guess there would be time for some more 'bout that farm, and those truly children," said Malcolm, climbing into my lap.
"Mary said in fifteen minutes dinner

would be ready. Seems like when little boys have been out a 'bobbing' with their sleds for hours and hours, that fifteen minutes would be most long enough for them to get starved," and he sighed deeply.

"Oh, no! Little boys can go for days without a single thing to eat," I said. "Fifteen minutes isn't anything. It

won't hurt them in the least." 'It makes them feel all hollow like a cistern, anyway," said Malcolm. "But wan, muver; maybe I won't feel if I am starving."

There is one think about that big, big farm that will surprise you. These four children, who lived there, didn't have a hydrant at the kitchen sinkto turn on the water-didn't have a well, either."

"Oh my, muver; how thirsty they must have been. Did they have to go down to the river, ever single time they wanted a drink?"

"No, they had something that little city boys know very little about. They had a beautiful spring down in their meadow. It was like a deep, deep well, and the purest, coldest water bubbled into it all the while from the hill. The grandfather had the sides lined with stone and a high stone wall built on three sides. Over the top was a large stone slab to keep out the dirt and leaves.

"It was ten feet deep, and it never went dry, but was a famous spring for

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anything you choose milk for instance or sione.

At every meal or for a munch between meals, when you feel the need of an appetizing bite to fill up a vacant corner, in the morning when you wake hungry, or at night just before going to bed. Soda crackers are so light and easily digested that they make a perfect food at times when you could not think of eating anything else.

But as in all other things, there is a difference in sod crackers, the superlative being

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miles around. Now these four children were expected to take buckets and bring up to the house, the water the family needed each day. It was a part of their work, but they made play out of it. They called it "toteing up the water." They were told often to be careful and not lean over too far, when they filled their buckets, and they were reminded almost every day that they must never try to drink from the A cup was always kept there. But the day I am telling you about, George, the oldest boy, who was fond of doing as he pleased, said to the others:

"'I shan't drink out of that old cup any more. The water is a lot colder if you lean over and drink right out of the spring."

"'Oh, but you must not,' said Caro-line. 'You know, George, that grand-mother told us not to do that.'

She'll never know,' said this naughty boy; 'and you all must cross your hearts that you'll not tell, and I'm going to-I've always intended to some-

"He lay flat down on the ground with his head over the edge of the well. It was late in the summer, so that the water was not quite as high as usual, and he had to lean far over to reach it. And then—can you guess what happened? He lost his balance, and away he went into that deep, deep hole! Oh my, how frightened those children were! But Caroline sprang forward and caught his foot. I have always wondered how she managed to The other children held on to do it. her, and somehow between them, the naughty, wet, and much frightened little boy was hauled out.

"My how wet he was-and how he choked and sputtered before he could get his breath! When they at last gained courage to go back to the house and tell the whole story to grandmoth-

er, she said:
"'Well, I think you have all learned a lesson. George will have to spend the rest of the day in bed, and he can have no hot ginger-bread for supper.' "George was especially fond of hot

ginger-bread and this seemed very hard to the rest of the children. 'You see,' said grandmother, 'a big farm is a very dangerous place for

children who do not mind, and he must have some punishment to help him to remember.'

"I think the bone-set tea she made

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N. B .- Members of the Mystic Shrine and delegates to National Congress of Mothers, both to be held in Los Angeles between May 7 and. 11, should take advantage of this offer Descriptive folder free.

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him drink, so that he would not take cold helped him to remember too. For he told me years after this, when all four of the children were grown up, that he had never forgotten the bitter taste of that bone-set tea, nor the lesson of that afternoon.

There, Mary says dinner is all ready. and my starving boy can have some-thing to eat at last."

"I forgot I was starving," said Mal-colm, springing down, "your 'truly' stories fill me up so, muver."

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President. Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina
Vice-President. Mrs. L. H. Wishard, Iola
Cor. Secretary. Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina
Rec. Secretary. Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parson
Treasurer. Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lawrence
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Our Club Roll.

Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Women'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).
Chalitso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County

Chantso Cub, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literateur Club, Ford, Ford County (1908).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County
Route 2 (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County

(1902). West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County, (1908).

Reno County, (1908).

(1908).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1908)
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Cluo, Anthony, Harper County

ty. Take Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
The West Side Study Club, Delphos, (1902).
Prentis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1963). Cosmos Club, Russel, Kans. The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County

(1905).
Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).
Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.
The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kans. (1906).
West Side Study Club, Delphos (1906).
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

Miscellaneous Program

KANBAB DAY.

Roll call-Quotations from Kansas writers.

I. Kansas as a territory. II. Kansas as a State. III. Resources of Kansas. IV. Noted Kansas women.

I. The history of Kansas is most interesting reading especially to Kan-sans and, although this program would have been particularly appropriate for Kansas day-the birthday of the State—nevertheless it is a good subject at any time. To be a good citizen one should be familiar with the history of his own State. I am glad the history of Kansas has been made a text book in our schools. A great deal was crowded into the first 17 years of Kansas while it was a territory and history was made rapidly. They were decisive years and had much to do in shaping its future. If the paper under this topic were prefaced with a brief outline of its history previous to its becoming a territory, it would add to the interest and perhaps make it more comprehensive.

II. The first few years following the admission of Kansas into Statehood were full of peril and pathos. They included those dark days of the civil war—Quantrell's raid and internal Afterwards time and attention wars. were devoted to the building of the State interrupted only by some Indian wars and drouth and grasshopper raids. These two papers should cover a brief but complete history of Kansas.

III. Time and energy have proven that Kansas is not only a corn State, but that its resources are and still undeveloped. It is surprising to one who has not investigated the subject to learn of the great number of natural products.

IV. The history of Kansas can not be written without writing of the noted men and it will not be necessary to include the men in this subject as they will be included in other papers. Kansas has her noted women-noted for their courage, wisdom, common sense-who were a power for good in the State, and a short sketch of some of them will be interesting.

The Madison Taka Embroidery Club.

Under the auspices of the Taka Embroidery club a birthday party was given Mrs. A. Hind on the evening of 26th. Games of different kinds with cards were played, among them the game of five-hundred, under the kind management of Mrs. Austin Wash-

burn. The game of five-hundred was played by twelve, at three different tables, as a progressive game. Filer and Mr. Washburn received first prizes; Miss Pearl Filer and Mr. A. Hind received the booby prizes. the games were finished, refreshments were served by waiters dressed in pink with green paper caps and aprons, the club colors. The favor with each plate was a pink carnation, the club

The woman whose voice is always controlled, who is gentle and moderate even in moments of great stress, who knows how to express a contrary opinion without giving offense or displaying personal animus, is the strongest woman in any club, I care not whether she holds office or not. At a woman's club the members, regardless of their social position outside, are all standing on exactly the same plane.

The Grange

For the good of our Order, ur Country and Mankind."

Conducted by George Black, Clathe, Secretary Kansas State Grange, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. News from Kansas Granges is especially solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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W.IB. Obryhim......Overbrook

Shawnee County Auburn Grange No. 499.

Editor Grange Department:-It is a pleasure to me to be able to report favorably in regard to Auburn Grange. It is in a very flourishing condition.

We have received by initiation since March 30, 1905, twenty-four members, almost doubling our membership during the year (giving us a total of fiftytwo members.

We have changed our place of meeting from the schoolhouse, which we have occupied since our organization, a beautiful and commodious hall which we have rented. This hall gives us much better facilities for our ritualistic work, making the beautiful ceremone much more impressive and satisfactory.

For the vexed question of how to make the grange interesting, we discuss the questions submitted by the National Grange, also farm topics interspersed with readings and recita-tions, and by this means make our grange meetings very interesting.

We have discussed the question of removal of all internal revenue duties on alcohol denaturized and rendered unfit for use as a beverage, thus placing it within reach of all for industrial purposes, furnishing to all a cheap light- and heat-producing material, and to the farmer a ready market for corn and other farm products from which alcohol can be obtained. We have sent a petition to our Congressman, Hon. Charles Curtis, stating our action and desire in regard to this question now pending in Congress.

The attendance at our grange meetings is large, averaging about two-thirds of our total membership which is above the average attendance of all secret societies, and a feeling of harmony permeates the entire membership.

We are making arrangements to have a competitive display of farm products in the fall, including corn, cereals, vegetables, fruits, etc., and for the ladies, butter, bread, and flowers.

The members of our grange are availing themselves fully of the fire-insurance feature of our order.

GEO. LUNN, Master.

Equity Grange No. 1411, Anderson County.

The last meeting of Equity Grange, held in March, was very successful and one that will result in much good to the grange in this locality.

We initiated twenty-nine new members and voted on a number of new applications for the next meeting. There was a large attendance of the

membership of Equity Grange. A large representation from Diamond Grange, No. 575, located at Haskell in this county, was present, also a large representation from a new grange recently organized at Welda, Kansas. We flatter ourselves that the ritualistic work on this occasion was ably and impressively rendered, and that our new members went to their homes fully realizing the useful lessons taught in this beautiful ceremony. The evening's work and pleasure was closed by a grand grange feast for which the order is noted, and a good social time was enjoyed by all.

Before closing this note I must say that our deputy, Brother J. H. Smith, is devoting a great deal of time to grange work in Anderson County. He organized the grange at Welda and is at work in the organization of another MRS. LETTIE MYERS. one at Colony.

Wea Grange No. 445, Miami County.

Editor Grange Department:—Wea Grange, No. 445, held an interesting meeting Saturday, March 31. It was an all-day session. The morning was spent socially after which we all par-took of a feast of fried fish that had been very artistically prepared by our lady members. After this a session of the grange was held.

The good-roads question was a subject that occupied a greater part of the time of this meeting. Those taking part in the discussion favored and urged the use of the King road-drag. Some very good ideas were suggested in regard to the selection of seed-corn.

Wea Grange was organized August 22, 1873, and has grown from a small membership until we now have about 90 members. Brother J. C. Lovett, who is a very enthusiastic patron, is our master. He is a charter member of our grange and an ardent supporter of our order. Sometimes I think us farmers fail to realize the benefits we as a class receive from the Grange in general and our local granges in particular. Many of the conveniences we enjoy have been brought about by farmers' organiza-tions, and especially by the efforts of the grange. Whenever the farmers become lined up and united, something has to move, some social, business, or political change is wrought. No other organization enables us to so readily and intelligently get together in our demands.

Let us all appreciate more the work of our subordinate grange. Try to realize the influence it has in our community, consider the benefits of its social meetings, and the good we have derived from the lectures and addresses of eminent persons who have visited us and talked to us upon subjects of vital interest.

Let us be true and loyal patrons. Let us stand by our home grange, attend its meetings, get interested in the work. Let us love our order for what it has accomplished for us and assist it in accomplishing more. Let us ponder well the question of where we would be without the grange in this day and age of gigantic organizations.

Bucyrus, Kansas. C. E. Z.

Woman's Work.

An Open Letter to the Masters of Subordinate Granges in Kansas:

your committee on work, desire to call your attention to page thirty-one of the journal of proceedings of the Kansas State Grange held at Madison, Kansas, in December, 1905. During this meeting a standing committee on woman's work was appointed by the State Master, and it is the duty of the master of each subordinate grange in Kansas to appoint a local committee on woman's work to take an active interest in all matters for the public good in the community, as public school-rooms and grounds, also in matters pertaining to temperance and questions involving citizenship. will also be 11 duty of these committees to devise means for social entertainment in our subordinate granges and decorations for grange halls, plan entertainments programs, picnics, etc., so that grange day will be looked forward to with pleasure. Masters will please appoint these committees and report to this standing committee as soon as possible.

MRS. LETTIE A. MYERS. Chairman, Welda, Kans. MRS. ALICE M. MUNGER,

Manhattan, Kans. MRS. EFFIE A. SCOTT. Larned, Kans., Committee.

Granges Organized in Three Months. The number of Granges organized ad reorganized from January 1, 1906, March 31, 1906, both inclusive, is as follows:

organized.—California, 2; Connecti-it, 1; Colorado, 2; Illinois, 1; Indiana, Iowa, 1; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 4;

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-**IMPORTANT FACT**

That in address-ing Mrs. Pinkm you are confiding your private ills to a womana woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.
Mrs. Pinkham is the

daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for many years underherdirection, and since her dese, she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impelsance, but a natural modesty impelsathem to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great. perience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

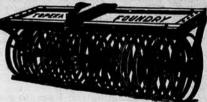
Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pink-ham, Lynn. Mass., for special advice. When a medicine has been successful

in restoring to health so many women, ou cannot well say, without trying it, I do not believe it will help me."

DROUTH DEFIER



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Maryland, 1; Maine, 10; Massachusetts, 6; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 8; New Jersey, 4; New York, 20; New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 9; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 18; Vermont, 7; Washington, 15; Wisconsin, 5; total, 133.

Reorganized.—Delaware, 1; Kansas, 6; Maine, 2; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 2; Ohio, 2; Oregon, 1; Pernsylvania, 2; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 4; total, 26.

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Agriculture

Pure-Bred Seed-Corn.

I would like your advice regarding seed-corn for this year's planting. Do you think it would pay me to buy purebred seed-corn to plant my whole field of about seventy acres, or would it be just as well to plant most of the field to common corn such as is grown around here and plant only a bushel of pure-bred corn so as to secure better seed for next year's planting? I shall have to buy most of my seed-corn this spring, as I saved only about two bushels of good ears.

I had thought of getting McAuley's White Dent corn. I want a corn that is not'too late in maturing, as we have dry weather in the latter part of July sometimes, which might injure late corn worse than early. I am farming upland soil. Do you think it would be better to get seed grown on upland or would it be just as well to get seed grown on bottom-land?

Any information you may see fit to give me in regard to which variety of corn I had better plant and as to whether I should buy pure-bred seed or not will be gladly received.

C. H. LONBERGER... Clay County. If you can get good home-grown seed-corn of some variety which produces well in your locality perhaps it may be advisable to plant your general crop with this kind of corn. In sending away for pure-bred corn you are not always sure whether the variety will be well adapted for growing in the new soil and climate. Seedcorn brought from another State or section of the State in which the climate and soil differ is apt not to produce as good crops the first season or two as the crop from home-grown seed of the same variety. It may usually be preferable, as you suggest, to secure only a bushel or two of pure-bred corn for planting the first season, and plant this corn in a field by itself, so that you can keep it pure. On the other hand, if some of your neighbors have already secured well-bred corn and have grown it for a few seasons, seed from such corn may be preferable to plant to planting other home-grown seed of corn which may be less pure in type. I do not advise to plant mixed

corn. McAuley's White Dent corn should succeed well in your section of the State, especially on upland. This is a hardy, vigorous-growing corn and a good producer. The McAuley's has ranked very high in the yield for the last two seasons compared with 80 other varieties tested at this station. Othvarieties of white corn adapted for growing in your section of the State are the Hammett, grown by P. A. Hammett, Marysville, Kansas, also the Boone County White, and the Silver-mine are good varieties of corn which have been introduced into Kansas from other States, but you should secure Kansas -grown seed if possible, especially if you plant this corn in large

area. For planting on upland I should prefer seed-corn grown on upland provided the corn is of good quality, fairly pure in type, and a variety well adapted for growing in that locality.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Cane As Green Manure.

Do you consider cane of any value as a green manure? JAS. R. PLUMB.

Lyon County. We have never made any experiments at this station which give definite data as to the value of cane for green manuring, and I find no published record of the crop having been used experimentally for this purpose at other experiment stations. It would seem to me, however, that cane could be successfully used as a green manuring crop. My plan would be to sow late in the season, probably immediately after the wheat harvest. Last season we put a disk drill right behind the binder and when we had finished cutting the grain the field had been planted again to green manuring crops. In this trial we planted largely cow-peas, although some plots were planted with soy beans, sorghum, corn, Kafir-corn, rape, and small grain. Cow-peas made the best stand and the best growth last season. The sorghum did not make a good stand, but the growth was satisfactory when the crop was plowed under in the first part of September for green manure.

Perhaps the danger in using sorghum for green manuring will be that the sorghum may become too rank and too mature before it is plowed under. Also, it is not advisable to plow under sor-

ghum and plant to fall grains, rather plow early in the fall but plant to corn and cultivated crops the next season. This allows the sorghum to decay and the soil will settle and get into good seed-bed condition before plant-

ing to corn. I refer you to a letter answering questions regarding the relative value of sorghum and cow-peas for green manuring published in THE KANSAS FARMER, October 19, 1905.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Experiments With Chemical Fertilizers at the Kansas Experiment Station.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- During the past year there has been a great deal of inquiry from Kansas farmers regarding the use of chemical fertilizers. Some experiments have been carried on in the use of chemical fertilizers at this station during the past three seasons, with barley, oats, and corn, and experiments in fertilizing wheat were begun last fall. During the seasons of 1903 and 1904 trials were made only with nitrate of soda. In 1903 nitrate of soda applied at the rate of 200 pounds per acre at seeding time gave an increase in yield of barley of 4.8 bushels per acre, the yield from the fertilized plot being 20 bushels and from the unfertilized plot 16.2 bushels per acre, respectively. During the same season oats fertilized with 130 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre yielded 19.5 bushels, while the unfertilized plot gave a yield of 24.4 bushels per acre.

In 1904 nitrate of soda was applied to oats and barley at the rate of about 150 pounds per acre. As a result the fertilized barley yielded 35.2 bushels per acre and the unfertilized 17.7 bushels per acre, the yield of the fertilized crop being practically double that of the crop not fertilized. oats the plot which was not fertilized yielded about 2 bushels more than the plot which received the fertilizer.

In 1905 nitrate of soda was applied to oats and barley at the rate of about 80 pounds of the salt per acre. During this season, also, we made experiments in the use of sulfate of potash and superphosphate fertilizers, these fertilizers being applied at the rate of 125 pounds per acre. In this experiment the bar-ley which was fertilized with nitrate of soda yielded 59.9 bushels per acre, while the unfertilized check-plot gave a yield of 54.2 bushels per acre. yield of grain from the plots fertilized with potash fertilizers and phosphate fertilizers was several bushels less than that received from the unfertilized plot. With oats the unfertilized plot gave the largest yield, the lowest yield being secured from the plot which was fertilized with sodium nitrate, namely, 32.6 bushels per acre. These experiments were carried on on land which was poor in fertility, being the upland soil of the station farm, which has received no manure for a number of years and which had been continuously cropped with corn and small grain. The land is very deficient in humus and nitrogen, thus there was a beneficial effect in the use of sodium nitrate, especially on barley, although the results were negative in the use of the fertilizer with oats, partly probably on account of the ranker growth of straw on the fertilized plots, which caused the oats to lodge worse than was the case on the unfertilized plots. These experiments with barley and oats are being continued in 1906.

Similar experiments have been conducted with corn during the past three seasons, as already described for barley and oats. No definite results were secured from the use of nitrate of soda on corn in 1903 and 1904. The results of the trial in 1905 were as follows:

Unfertilized corn yielded at the rate of 55 bushels per acre.

Corn fertilized with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda yielded 62.3 bushels per

Corn fertilized with 250 pounds of superphosphate yielded 57.4 bushels per acre.

Corn fertilized with 200 pounds of sulfate of potash yielded 63.4 bushels

per acre. As a result of the single trial the use of the chemical fertilizers has given some increase in the yield of corn, barely sufficient, however, to pay for the fertilizer. These experiments in fertilizing corn are being repeated in

1906. I do not, as a rule, recommend the use of chemical fertilizers in this State in the growing of wheat and corn and other standard farm-crops. Doubtless chemical fertilizers may be profitably used in the growing of special crops and in intensive farming, but Kansas lands are not yet so deficient in fertility but that by proper rotation of crops and the addition of barn-yard manure the soil may be maintained in good

cropping condition and continue to give large yields of corn and small grain. What our Kansas soil needs more than chemical fertilizers is rotation of crops. Too many farms have been cropped continuously with corn or wheat for too long a period, until the soil has become apparently exhausted in fertility and a change of crops in which grasses and alfalfa are rotated with corn and wheat and other small grains will again in part restore the fertility and improve the soil texture so that we may continue to produce large yields of grain without the use of chemical fertilizers. A. M. TENEYCK.

The Importance of Sub-Packing.

Realizing the fact that few farmers comprehend the vital importance of the sub-surface packer, it certainly is not out of place in this number to devote considerable space to its merits.

In the first place, let us consider some of the practical demonstrations of the effect of packing the under portion of the furrow. The first experiment which really called my attention to subpacking as the direct cause of increased yield was in 1883. In 1882 we had harvested the best crop of spring wheat I had ever seen in any section. This was in the northern part of South Dakota, the yield being more than 40 bushels per acre. The straw was long and stiff and the harvester was raised to the highest point in order that as little unnecessary straw as possible need be cut to handle.

In due time the field was cleared of the crop and the plowing done to a fair depth. On account of no rain that fall the soil was rather dry during the winter. Considerable snow fell, however, so that in the spring all of the plowed ground to the full depth of plowing was moist. Work of harrowing and seeding began as soon as the frost would permit. First, three horses were driven over the field attached to a harrow, second, two horses attached to a seeder, and third, three horses attached to the harrow the second time. GGoing over the field three times with these teams resulted in many hoof prints. Strange as it may seem, the only wheat that grew to any reasonable height and produced heads of grain was grown in these hoof prints where the weight of the horses had made the soil firm to the sub-soil below. In the remainder of the field the top soil was held up from the sub-soil by the long stubble that had been turned under the fall before.

Two years later we rented 160 acres and the seed was put in with an endgate weeder, a device attached to the end-gate of a common farm wagon and driven by a sprocket wheel attached to the wagon wheel. In operating this one man drove the team and another man tended the machine, both riding. In addition to the weight of wagon and men there was also that of from four to six bushels of wheat carried. This total weight caused the wheels to firmly pack the soil to the bottom. Here again there was a marked illustration of the importance of sub-packing. The season being somewhat dry the stand of wheat in the field generally was thin and short, while in these wheel tracks it was at least a half taller, much thicker, and productive of a far better berry.

THE REASON WHY.

To clearly grasp the force or value of any scientific principle, it is necessary that we understand the reason why. The great difficulty we have to contend with in the growing of crops in the semi-arid sections is to be able to carry the crop through some prolonged dry period without damage to the crop. To add to the force of this let me say that many times during the early years of struggle for existence in North and South Dakota, I have heard men say that if rain had come one day sooner or two or three days or a week sooner their crops would have been saved.

In the face of the above facts it is apparent that we must do everything in our power to provide moisture in ample available quantities to carry these crops at least a few days longer than they would otherwise live.

The first step is to store ample moisture below the surface to supply the needs of the crop at any and all times. The next but equally vital step is to control this water, so far as it may be possible, by increasing the water-holding capacity of the soil and by increasing the power of capillary attraction and thus lifting the moisture as rapidly as possible from our storage house below up to the soil in which the main feeding roots of the plants carry on their active work of gathering the necessary plant elements. This is all brought about by thoroughly fining

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ARMS IRN 160 Acres of Land in Western Canada Canada

Land adjoining this can be pur-chased from railway and land com-panies at from \$6 to \$10 per acre.

On this land this year has been produced upwards of twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. It is also the best of grazing land and for mixed farming it has no superior on the continent.

Splendid climate, low taxes, rail-ways convenient, schools and churches close at hand.

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SEEDS That will Grow PLANTS Nose better, even at the high priose. Special bargains: Shallot, 10 part Annual Flowers, 10:15 pkts. Vegetables, 10:0. FlakTip, 6 Roses, 20:1; Gerandums, 20:16 Begonias, 20:1 FlakTip, 6 Roses, 20:1; Gerandums, 20:10 pkts. 20:1 FlakTip, 20:1 pkts. 20:1 p

SEED CORN

Boose County White, Farmers' Interest, Reid's Yellow Deat, Improved Learning and Riley's Favorite, best pedigreed and tested seed, grown on my own farms, \$1.50 per buseed, grown on my own farms, \$1.50 per bu.
Sacks free. Delivered on car for any station
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and Southwestern Iowa produces the best seed corn in the State. Every grain from which our seed is grown is carefully selected by us, and the cultivation of the crop is carried on by a member of our firm. We raise every grain of seed corn we sell, and we make it as perfect as tircan be made. Write us for prices. W. W. VANSANT & SONS, Bex 54.

World's Premium Seed Corn, HOWARD COUNTY WHITE

Awarded first and third premium at State Corn Show in St. Louis 1904, and gold medal at World's Fair in 1904. Has won all premiums wherever shown for the past six years. Hand nubbed and graded, making all grains uniform in size. For particulars address,

E. T. LONG, Fayette, Missouri

and firming the seed-bed and root-bed.

In addition to controlling the moisture, this packing of the lower por-tion of the furrow slice also facilitates a more liberal growth of roots and rootlets and increases the available supply of nitrates and bacteria. All this providing the surface is kept loose to admit air and prevent the loss of moisture by evaporation. The packing of the lower portion of the furrow slice is not only important in increasing the yield of the crop you plant this year, but if the work is properly done even on quite sandy soil, it absolutely prevents the soil from blowing.

Some advantages of deep plowing and sub-packing, then, are these;

(1) It increases the water-holding capacity of the soil.

increases (2) It the upward movement of moisture by capilliary at-

(3) It facilitates the development of available nitrates and bacteria.

(4) It makes it possible for the little hair rootlets or feeders of the main lateral roots to permeate this soil in every direction.

(5) With these four combined conditions and with water previously stored below, it is possible for the plant to resist the ill effects of any dry period common to the most arid sections.

(6) With the above five conditions present the farmer is assured of a very much larger crop than otherwise when proper cultivation is given, and finally the presence of these conditions and their results very greatly increases the profits of the farmer who carries out their provisions as outlined.—H. W. Campbell, in The Scientific Farmer.

Horticulture

Don't Make Garden in a Day.

J. C. Whitten, horticulturist of Mis-

souri University, gives the following timely suggestions for garden-making:

"If the garden is planted all in a day, to get the disagreeable job out of way, it is probable that only one or two species of plants will do their best. Some will have been planted too early and others too late.

"For best results in garden-making each kind of plant should be put out at the time when conditions are best suited to it. Lawn grass-seed, sweet peas, parsnips, onlons, spinach, and some other species should be planted as soon as the soil can be worked in spring. Seeds of all these will germinate, and even make stronger growth, when the soil is only a few degrees above freezing. If it freezes more or less on cold nights after they are planted, no harm is usually done.

"Other plants like nasturtiums, candytuft, beets, potatoes, carrots, etc., have a larger heat requirement and should be planted in mid-spring, or at least later than the first mentioned list. They will not endure well if put out on the first days when the ground begins to thaw out, but they should be planted before the soil gets very warm.

"Corn, beans, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, and many others require warm soil and time will be gained if they are not planted until the soil is well warmed up to a considerable

If put out too early, the seeds are liable to decay in the soil. Even if the plants do grow they will become stunted by the cold and will not develop into good plants. It saves time to plant warmth-loving kinds after the

"Some species need a great deal of These are lima beans, okra or gumbo, eggplants, and some others. They should be the last vegetables planted. Still other species should be planted at intervals so as to get a succession of vegetables for the table. Most kinds which grow quickly may planted in succession. Radishes. beets, lettuce, peas, and many others are best only when they are tender and succulent. Seeds of these may be planted every three weeks for a time, so as to have them tender during the first half of the season.

"No date can be mentioned for planting the different sorts. Seasons differ. It may be warmer one year on the first of April than it is two weeks later another year. If one will watch the starting of leaves and flowers on early species of trees and shrubs, he can get an index as to the time to plant. To plant sweet peas when the willow catkins are coming out is a good rule and similar comparisons may be made for other plants. This is accurate for

SAVE ALL THE GRAIN YOU GROW!



Let Us Reason Together

BETWEEN seed time and harvest, the grain grower has to trust very largely "to luck."

Nature makes the crop in her own way. But when harvest time comes he must "get busy." His profits then depend upon the wisdom with which he harvests his grain.

The wise man begins to get ready weeks before the actual time of harvest.

He knows he can't "trust to luck" then, and he does not want to be caught unprepared.

The first thing he does is to make sure that he has the right facilities for harvesting—the right kind of machines for the proper cutting of his grain.

He wants to get every spoonful of grain that Nature has given him.

He wants to get it with

-the least delay in time;

—the least labor on his own part;

-the least hardship on his horses;

-the least likelihood of trouble and annoyance. He cannot "trust to luck," and certainly he cannot

trust to a poor harvesting machine, a worn-out harvesting machine or an uncertain harvesting machine. How about you and your harvest?

If you are a businesslike farmer, you will get ready

for harvest now.

Go to a dealer who handles any one of the International line of harvesting and having machines.

Get a catalogue, look at the machines, study their construction, and you will see for yourself that they are built to meet every requirement.

In principle of operation—in design—they embody all that the most skilled mechanical experts have dis-

covered in the past 50 years.

In materials they have lumber, steel and iron of the highest grade only—the selected products of the manufacturers' own mines and mills, produced for the purpose of harvesting machine building.

In workmanship, it is the product of the best facilities that money and experience can produce.

In everything that makes a machine reliable, trust-worthy, durable and efficient, the

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

Harvesting and Haying Machines, represent the high-est grade of excellence.

These machines have been before the public for a long term of years—some of them for more than half a century. Other machines—scores and scores of them have come and gone. These have remained, growing every year in popularity Is the stamp of approval placed on a machine by the farmers of America and

grain growers of the world worth anything?

Is it not certain that their popularity has been merited? Men do not buy machines year after year, un-

less the machines do satisfactory work.

To-day the standard harvesting and having machines embraced in the International line, are better than ever before, because they are the products of riper, richer experience, more expert skill, and better and greater facilities for manufacture than were possible in the past.

The manufacturers of these several machines, by close co-operation, are able to own, control and operate their own coal mines, iron mines, lumber camps, coke ovens, steel mills and other sources of supply, producing their own materials, under their own supervision.

They get these materials when they want them, not being dependent upon uncertain and fluctuating markets they get them of the right quality.

kets; they get them of the right quality.

By co-operation they are enabled to employ the most expert skill in designing improvements and in the actual manufacture of the machines. By co-operation they are enabled to employ extra facilities for the economical production of machines of the highest quality, facilities which are impossible for an individual manufacturer.

By co-operation they are enabled to surpass even their proud

records of the past.

—If you expect to save all your grain;

—If you want a harvesting or having machine on which you may depend with absolute certainty;

—If you want to be free from "break-downs," delays, and repair

Take a little time, go and talk to an International Agent.

Inspect the machine he handles and get a catalogue.

It will pay you whether you buy this year or not.

If you don't know an International dealer—write to us for the name and address of one nearest you.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago. (Incorporated)

INTERNATIONAL LINE.

Tedders, Reagers, Readers, Header-Binders, Corn-Binders, Corn-Shockers, Corn-Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Knife Grinders, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, Bettendorf Wagons and Binder Twine.

the willows start, not on a given day in March, but when they have received heat enough to grow well."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

John 2:1-46; Luke 7:11-17; 8:41, 49, 56. Christ's Life: Lessons from His Resurrection Miracles.

It was part of the mission of Jesus to emphasize the reality, importance, and permanence of things spiritual, as or seed to things material. To this ent some of his most impressive parables were spoken, as for example that concerning the man whose soul was required on the very day on which he proposed to build larger barns in which to place his goods (Luke 12:13-21). Jesus' miracles in which the dead were restored to life are especially designed to emphasize the same truth. They do it most effectively. They amount to a demonstration. The reappearance of the spirit in the body after death proves beyond controversy the indestructable character of the spirit. The spirits; so restored had evidently survived the incident of death. There are significant gradations in Jesus' miracles of raising the dead. He worked the miracle on the body of a little girl as fe still lay upon the couch fa lide boudelr (Luke 8:41). He worked it upon the body of a young man as it

was being carried to the grave (Luke 7:2). He worked it upon the body of an adult which had been three days in the tomb (John 11). It has been commonly agreed that these miracles were wrought to prove Jesus' divinity. May it not rather be suggested that their chief design was to prove man's divin-They are an object lesson. In a startling and irrefutable way they show indestructible and imperishable quality of the human soul. Science, so long supposed to be in hopeless antagonism with religion at this point, has lately changed its note. The most discount the materialism which denies

Dairy Interests

The Profitable Dairy Cow. PROF. C. S. PLUMB, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. (Continued from last week.)

CHANGES IN THE HERD.

As the months rolled by, it became clear to father and son that radical changes must be made in that herd. The cows showed an average for the herd at the end of the first year of only 180 pounds of butter-fat each, which at 25 cents a pound yielded a gross return of \$45.00. The feed and cost of keep ran up to \$40.00 each, so where was the profit? And the scales and Babcock showed that some of the cows were boarding at the expense of the Winslow family. It was interesting, for the fact is, these robber cows lacked dairy type. John discussed them with his father. There were six of them, and he showed them up in their true light. Pointing to one of them, she had made only 2,000 pounds of five per cent milk that year, he said, "Look at her beefy thighs and smooth meaty back. She hasn't any room between her thighs there for an udder anyway. The sooner we get rid of her the better off we'll be. Then take old Speckle. She never did have any belly, and her bag is all cut up in front so her fore teats are three inches above the others. She isn't a good feeder, and a poor feeder never made a good breeder or milker. Let's cut down the whole herd by throwing out these six. It's money in our pockets." Old man Winslow saw the wisdom of this proposition. He couldn't think of any argument quite equal to the facts produced by scale and Babcock test. Furthermore the arguments on cow-shape which John and Haecker presented were invincible. So the cows were sold.

You have heard the saying that "blood will tell," and that "every man has a right to be well born." Scientific men apply this to the beasts of the field as well as to the man who directs their destinies. The Winslow family had little surplus money. It was representa-tive of many a hill family in worldly goods. Things must be accomplished gradually. But Mr. John Winslow had not forgotten his lessons of other days. He had studied pedigrees as a student. He had learned of famous cows and great sires. Had not thousands of purebred dairy cows records of 14 or more

So the hunt for a bull began, and it ended in the purchase of an animal of a style and quality that neighborhood had never seen before. He was a breeder, as had been his sire before him, and his calves showed constitution, style, and quality.

The second year the Winslow herd averaged 250 pounds of butter and things were generally improving. The old gentleman began to see more uniformity in the cows, in style and makeup. The calves he said were just like so many peas. They used to wonder what sort of milkers the helfers would develop into. Then began the study of calf-form, and calf-udders. It was seen that some of the calves had not only well-developed udders, extending out front and behind, but they also had the thin thighs so essential for room between. Those were good signs, thought John.

CLASSES OF DAIRY COWS.

In New England more than elsewhere in America, feeding stuffs are high in price, because in the main they are produced far away on the fertile lands of the West. The farmers bought prudently of grain, and many gave painstaking study to the relative cost of feed stuffs and their value in combinations. There were men about Rockdale who were intensely interested in what they fed their cows, but they had not reached the point of learning whether they were feeding profit-producing cows or not. Winslow senior always watched the grain bin, much as did his neighbors, but until his son brought new ideas to his attention, he had quite overlooked the significance of the individuality of the cow. The Minnesota experiments of Haecker had interested him greatly. Later on, Prof. Beach, of the Conecticut Agricultural College, published some experiments of the same kind, that he thought were even more telling than those of Haecker. Beach had 50 cows, which he divided into three groups. There were 35 classed as of the dairy type, which from the pictures resembled some in their own herd, which John said had the proper Some others had shallow bodies and lacked belly and digestive capacity, while eight others were smooth and fleshy in type. These cows had credited to them 103 anual milking records, 80 of which were produced by those of the dairy type.

The results secured show clearly and decisively that the dairy type was the money maker. The little pamphlet which contained this report expressed it in figures this way:

Number cows. 35 Shallow body type. 7 7 Fleshy type 8 8	Cost of food. \$54.43 49.42 50.50	Yield butter fat, pounds 301 201 206	Profit. \$28.09 5.81 6.09
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pounds of butter-fat in seven days? Had not the descendants of Golden Lad, King of St. Lambert, Paul DeKol, Sarcastic Lad, American Champion, and others proven the unquestioned value of blood? They certainly had. "And blood, blue blood if you please, was wanted in the herd," said Mr. John Winslow to his father. Said the son: Father, we have never had the influence of a good bull in our herd. We have the common-grade stock of our neighbors. It has brought us nothing The calves are without merit, and the heifers are like the other poor ones of the community. We have gotten rid of six of the herd. Let's buy a young bull that we can use on the remaining cows, that will bring us something worth having. Let's buy a bull from a splendid pure-bred cow of dairy type, sired by a bull that has proved himself a breeder. Think what it means! Too many men think only of the cost of a bull in money. The value of a bull is measured down through future generations. The first calves have 50 per cent of his blood, and if he is a good breeder he should wonderfully tone up our herd and greatly add to our milk and butter record. is simply the experience of the best breeders in history. We can use this sire on our herd and the stock of the neighbors for two or three years, and then sell him while he is vigorous and valuable, and then buy another not closely related to him to breed on the old cows and their daughters. Instead of buying a \$20.00 grade bull, let us seek a pure-bred one, that is a good individual and well bred, and pay the price. We ought to get a good one for our purpose for \$100, but let's get the

right one anyway." If you have a son, a partner of yours, who is earnest, business-like, industrious, and intelligent, you had better do as old man Winslow did, and let him take the lines in his hands. If you don't the chances are you will be sorry.

In discussing this report with his father, said John: "We do not pay attention enough to the character and type of the animals in our herd. There really is not a gread deal of difference in the cost of the food which the different kinds of cows eat, but see what a difference there is in what they produce. Those dairy-type cows made an average profit of over \$20 more per head that the other two kind. Here it states that one of them made 511 pounds of butter, which yielded a net profit of \$57.25. In my opinion too many of our dairymen are forgetting that feeding is secondary to breeding, that they first must have the right sort of cows to get the best kind of results. This bulletin ought to be read and studied by every dairy-farmer in the State."

The records of the Winslow herd were improving steadily. At the end of the third year the books showed that the cows had averaged about 275 pounds of butter-fat, while the cost of feed had not grown. Some of the helfers, soon to be fresh, were full of promise to John. "We'll aim high," said John, "and breed this up to a 400-pound herd. Why not? Plenty of cows have done that well in some of our great herds. The Guernsey cow, Lily Ella, produced 782 pounds of butter-fat, and it is said that Pauline Paul, the Holstein, made 1,153 pounds of butter, while there are many Jerseys that have produced sensational records. Yes, I guess we can make it 400 without much trouble. That's the sort of production that makes profit."

Young men of energy and brains, no matter what their business, want to know what the other fellow is doing and how he does it. This has a general application, irrespective of busi-The farmer's institute grew out of this feeling. The institute is an educational medium to help farmers. Under right conditions, it introduces new ideas into a community. Consequently, when the first institute was SEPARATOR **FACTS**

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	1077	
24 Years'	Work-N	o Repairs
Hours run Pounds sops		1,900
Turns of ere	mk	8,155,760
Oil used		152,000,000 8 quarts
Time oiling.		About 4 min.
Time adjust	mg	None

43 Years' Work-750 Repairs Pounds separated. 2,150
Turns of crank. 5,552,070
Turns of bowl. 1,884,000,000
Oll used. 5% quarts
Time ciling. About 7 mis.
Time adjusting. 10 mis.
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After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-165 tells about them. Write for it today.

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but you know what I mean—you want the separator that will do what you expect it to do.

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Big talk and big claims are made for all of them. You have to decide the question for yourself and your milk-profits depend upon your decision.

cision.

Therefore, I say don't take anybody's claim until he *froves* it. He may be a little over-entusiastic in his praise of his own machine.

But, look here! Here's something worth

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Since the first cream separator was invented no separator has ever made such rapid strides in sales and in popularity as has the Improved Frictionless Empire. In five years its annual sales have increased 1,500 for cent.

What do you suppose is the explanation of that? Why do so many people buy the Empire? There can be only one reason: The Empire gives better satisfaction in the hands of its users than any other separator ever made.

There's no doubt about it.

There's no doubt about it. And this is how and why it does it:

And this is how and why it does it:

It is Simpler in Construction.

All unnecessary parts are eliminated. It simply has a bowl with a few light cones inside it and the simplest gearing necessary for driving it.

It Turns More Easily.

The bowl being smaller and lighter, as a matter of course, it does not take so much "elbow-grease" to turn it. Besides, the bowl runs practically without friction, because of its patented bearings.

It is More Easily Washed.

The bowl containing calls of the containing and the c

The bowl containing only a few light cones—being entirely free from discs and other complicated parts—it is as easily washed as ordinary dinner plates.

It Requires Fewer Repairs.

Having no complicated parts it simply can't get out of order, unless it is greatly shared.

It Skims Perfectly.

All milk in it is given five distinct separations. It is impossible for more than a trace of butter fat to escape.

But goodness me! It would take the whole paper to tell you all the points wherein the Empire excels. I can't do it here, but if you'll send your name the Company will be glad to send you their separator books, full of dairy facts you ought to know. Just send a postal card telling how many cows you keep and what you do with the milk. Address

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and disk bowl, combining all the features of the tubular and disk machines.

3rd—Exclosed frame. Free from dust. Injury resulting from machine impossible.

4th—Perfectly noiseless.

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6th—The bushings made of phosphor bronze—the most serviceable material for the purpose. Fitted and guaranteed to be accurate to ½ of 1-1000 of an inch.

7th—Every journal bushed with brass or phosphor bronze. This fact together with the fine adjustment discribed above, accounts for the light draft of the Peerless machine. Each bushing is made in duplicate and interchangable and if at any time they show wear they can be replaced at small cost.

8th—At normal tempature the skimmed milk will always show less than 5-100 of 1 per cent of butter-fat and generally less than 1-100 of 1 per cent of butter-fat and generally less than 1-100 of 1 per cent of butter-fat and generally where—everywhere. ere—everywhere.
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held at Rockdale, the Winslows took a lively interest. They could not help it because the dairy cow was up for discussion. The principal speaker was a great dairy authority, who had two characteristics of a delightful sort. Next to telling a good story, he most enjoyed talking about the cow. He told some mighty truths, even if he did say that whenever he saw a cow he wanted to take his hat off to her as though she were a lady. John got some new inspiration from him, and came away surer than ever that he was working in the right direction.

Five years after John's return home the herd had come up to an average yield of 350 pounds of butter-fat, and three-year-old heifers beauties, for the bull first bought had proven a great breeder. He was sold for almost what he cost to a neighbor and then another of the same breed of somewhat different blood-lines took his place. He was of the same type and character, and thus they hoped to continue the uniform development of the herd. It gratified John not a little bit that a neighbor should want to own the old bull, for it meant that the gospel of good breeding was spreading in the community

The health of their stock had been good ever since the new administra-tion began. The lessons which he had learned from the college veterinary instructor had been helpful on occasions, and simply emphasized the useful character of his training during those four years. Milk-fever, the dairy-cattle men, had visited him but a His motto was, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," so he fed cooling, laxative foods be-fore and after calving, kept the cows clean and in healthy condition, and

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then acted quickly if sickness occurred. Later on in his career, when he had many heavy milkers, he adopted the method of injecting sterilized air into the udder when milk-fever occurred and with highly-gratifying results. As the herd grew in age and quality,

the subject of future improvement was never lost sight of. Good dairy literature found its way onto the sitting-room tables, including both experiment station publications and dairy and live stock journals.

(To be continued.)

The Apiary

Transfer Bees to Modern Hive.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Will you please tell me through the columns of your paper how to move a swarm of bees from an old hive into a new one? They were put in an old box two years ago, and I wish to take them out of this and place them in a new hive. Can

any one tell me how to do it?

Lyon County.

J. R. Cook. In answer to the above inquiry will say that a movable-comb hive should be used as a new home for the bees in

Cut or split sticks one-fourth of an inch in diameter and long enough to reach one-quarter of an inch above and below the frames. Notch the ends of these splints and fasten them in pairs at one end with wire as far apart as the top bar of the frame is wide. Prepare 12 or 15 pairs of splints so as to have them in readiness for use when the combs are to be transferred from the old box Wrap a cotton rag around the end of a stick, say 12 inches or more in length. Set fire to it and blow smoke from it into the hive where the bees now are in order to alarm them, and at the same time pound on the hive. The smoke and pounding will alarm them and they will in a few moments fill themselves with honey from their stores and will then not be cross. As soon as they have been thus treated, which will require not to exceed five minutes, turn the box or hive mouth upwards and place over it an empty box or nail-keg as a place to receive the bees as you drive them out. Wrap a cloth around the hive and box at the place where they come together, then with a hammer or club drum the old box for say 10 or 15 minutes and at the end of this time the principal part of the bees will have gone up into the keg or box placed above the mouth of the hive. Then gently set the box containing the bees on the old stand occupied by the old hive. Pry off the side of the old hive and carefully cut out the combs, keeping a close outlook for the queen as she may not have gone out with the bulk of the bees. If found, put her in the box into which the bees have been driven. Lay a frame from the new hive on its side on a table or board. Cut and fit the combs into it. Save all the comb possible that contains brood or unhatched bees. Small pieces not larger than 2 or 3 inches square may be cut and fitted in the frames, side by side, until the entire box is filled. But, as a rule, there will not be many if any of these small pieces to look after as the combs will most likely be in larger pieces. I have often found one comb that would fill an entire frame. When a frame has been filled, as above outlined, slip one of the splints under the frame and the other one under the top, then fasten the splints securely at both ends. Put on as many pairs of splints as are required to hold the combs in position. Then lay the frame in the new hive. Pursue this course until all the comb has been transferred. would, however, advise leaving all drone combs or about so, as the presence of a large amount of drone comb causes many drones to be reared, and as they are not required in large numbers, the rearing of them should not be encouraged. When all the combs have been transferred to the new hive, place it on the old stand and hive the bees just as you would hive any other swarm. In one or two weeks the combs will be firmly fastened to the frames of the new hive, and the splints may be taken off. In case there is little or no honey in the combs that have been transferred, the bees should be fed a syrup of granulated sugar, made by dissolving % of a pint of sugar in % of a pint of water. This syrup may be fed to them by setting the cup containing it over the frames

Now while the fruit-trees are in bloom is a good time to transfer bees, Rice County.

and under the top cover of the hive.

BUYING A **CREAM SEPARATOR**

Thousands of dairy farmers are buying a Cream Separator this spring. The purchase of a separator is a most important investment. Great care should be taken to make no mistake.

The Cream Separator is much different from any other farm machine. It either wastes or makes money twice every day in the year, and it may last from two to twenty years, according to the make of machine.

There is a big difference between the DE LAVAL and other Cream Separators, notwithstanding much the same claims are made for all "on paper," and some of the biggest claims for the poorest and trashiest machina.

DE LAVAL machines skim cleanest, have the biggest capacities, do the best work under every-day use conditions, produce the best cream and make the best butter, so that there is easily a difference of from \$50—to \$150—per year between the benefits and savings of a DE LAVAL machine and a poor one.

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98 per cent of the creameries of the world, which have been using Cream Separators for twenty-five years, now use DE LAVAL machines. Almost every prominent dairy user does so. 700,000 farmers scattered all over the world, or more than ten times all others combined, do so. Every important Exposition for twenty-five years, ending with St. Louis in 1904, has granted the Highest Honors to the DE LAVAL machines.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS-12 years breeder of cholcest birds. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Member American White, P. R. Club. J. E. Shinkle, Lakin

The Poultry Yard

Conducted by Thomas Owen.

Lice On Chicks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Could you tell me what to do for my little chicks? They seem well for a week or two and eat well and of a sudden they spin like a top and die in a few minutes. I feed them cheese, hard boiled eggs, beans, peas, corn-meal, and plenty of onions all mixed for a meal. A. K.

Pfeifer, Kansas. Answer.-Your chicks act as if they were troubled with the large gray head lice so common to young chicks. They bore into the head of the chick causing dizziness and apoplexy. Grease the heads with grease into which has been mixed a few drops of carbolic acid. See answer to Ellis County subscriber in regard to feeding grit to young chicks.

State Turkeys.

Do you know where I can get eggs of full-blooded dark gray turkeys? would like to get some eggs as quickly as possible. If you know where I can get them will you please let me know?

J. E. MAILHIOT. Cloud County. J. E. MAILHIOT.

Answer.—Our correspondent wants what are known as State turkeys. Breeders of same would do well to advertise them in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Indigestion In Chicks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Will you please give in the columns of your paper the causes of little chickens dying. They are strong and healthy when they hatch out but in a few days their bodies and feet shrink to nothing and they eat until they die. are not lousy nor bred in. I feed them cracked corn wheat and boiled meat, sweet milk and clear water. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ellis County. A SUBSCRIBER
Answer.—The one great cause mortality among young chicks is indi-This is caused, not from a lack of any kind of food, but because they are fed and pampered too much. gestion. They are fed too soon after they are hatched. For at least thirty-six hours they do not need any feed, it being necessary for them to fully digest the yolk of the egg which they absorb just before hatching. Another most essential thing is that chicks should have plenty of small sharp grit; Before feeding them anything else let them take all the grit they will and keep it constantly before them. If you have not the regular chick grit, coarse sand will take its place though not as good as the grit. This and plenty of exercise ought to make your chicks thrive. Of course, you must look out for lice and grease their heads and under the wings occasionally with any kind of grease mixed with a few drops of coaloil or carbolic acid.

Feather-Eating Fowls.

My chickens are losing their feathers around the neck. I concluded it must be a parasite and washed the parts with an emulsion of thin soap, carbolic acid and sulfur, but it had no effect.

My poultry house is as clean as lime and lime-wash can make it. The roosts get a frequent painting with clean grease mixed with crude coal-oil. The roosts are planed 2 by 4 scantlings. The chickens are healthy otherwise and are doing well. Can you give me cause and remedy through THE KANSAS FARMER? MRS. J. M. YOUNG. FARMER?

Leavenworth County.
Answer.—If the loss of feathers is not caused by parasites it may be caused by feather-eating fowls. This habit in fowls when once acquired is very difficult to break though feeding help the difficulty. lots of meat Salting their soft food will also help pel the craving for feathers.
is the blood in the quill dispel It is the blood in the quill they are after as it has a salty flavor. Too many roosters with a flock of hens will often cause the hen's head to be picked clean of feathers. The remedy for this is to allow only one rooster to each dozen of hens.

Poultry Pointers.

A dust bath is essential to fowls' health and happiness. By it they scour off the scurf and scales from the skin and rid themselves of vermin. The finer, lighter, dryer the dust the better, because the dust must be light and fine to get into the lice to kill them. It is much easier to provide dust baths so as to keep the lice from appearing than to get rid of them after they once get a good start. Sandy loam is often better than sand or some kinds of road dust which are coarse and

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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BARRED ROCKS—40 cockerels, \$2 will buy a good one 50 pullets, \$1 each, stred buy a pure Bradley cock. I have an orchard flock of 50 pullets mated with large, standard males, eggs \$1 per 16; \$5 per 100. A. C. Rait, R. R. 4, Junction City, Kans.

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BARRED AND WHITE BOCK EGGS for hatching from choice birds; farm raised. White Rock eggs, 15 for \$1; 30 for \$1,85; 45 for \$2.85. Barred Rock eggs, 15 for 75 cents; 30 for \$1.45; 45 for \$2.10. D. S. Thompson, Welda, Kansas.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS-\$1.50 per 9. T. J. Sweeney, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kansas.

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GEM POULTRY YARDS—C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans, Pure-bred Buff Plymouth Rock eggs, 15 for \$2; 30, \$3.50. M. Bronze turkey eggs, 11 for \$3.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Emden geese, 20c each. W. African guineas, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kansas.

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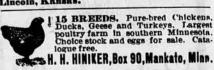
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PATENTS.

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Wood ashes and coal ashes lighten it up. The best place for the dust bath is in the open air of the scratching shed. Here the dust quickly settles and the hens that are not dusting are not compelled to breathe

Every year the earth that forms the floor of the poultry houses should be removed to the depth of three or four inches and fresh earth put in its place. This is very necessary to the health of the fowls as the soil, after forming the floor of a house for a year, becomes filthy from droppings and germs that promote disease. A neglected house is a sure breeder of cholera and other allments to which poultry are heir. When the fresh soil is put in, it is well also to make a thin whitewash, add a gill of crude carbolic acid to every gal-lon of the wash, then apply with a spray pump, forcing the mixture into all the crevices of the building, roof and sides. This is an excellent purifier and germicide as well as destroyer of lice and mites upon whose presence in the house it is usually safe to rely on. Then litter should be placed on top of the fresh earth floor. This litter serves to carpet the floor, keeping the birds' feet warm as well as serving as a medium in which to mix the small grains to encourage the fowls to scratch and thereby obtain the exercise they so much need. Four inches of litter is plenty, as too much rather discourages the efforts of the fowls and they do not take as much exercise as if a smaller amount of litter was used. yards outside of the houses should be plowed up early in the season so as to purify the ground and give the hens a chance to dig up worms and scratch around generally. The yards should be plowed up several times during the

Poultry Notes.

Fowls that have the run of the farm do not need much grain, especially during the growing season. The bugs and other different insects that they pick up readily take the place of it.

When the hens stop laying, in many cases it will be found a good plan to try to start them up again by changing the feed. Reduce the grain to a minimum and give them meat and skim-milk in liberal quantities.

Early-hatched fowls can only be made profitable when they have the best of care. If allowed to run about out of doors on cold, wet mornings or if exposed to severe storms, considerable loss may be expected.

When chickens are scattered about the brooder they are all right; when huddled together they are cold; when they stick their heads out from under the curtains they are too hot. They will grow and thrive if kept in a warm even temperature.

In feeding poultry for market, apply the same principles that you do with other stock. When you begin to fatten them do it just as rapidly and systematically as possible, otherwise no profit will be realized. Ordinarily, two weeks of good feeding should fatten a fowl.

Chickens, when confined in coops or limited runs so they get no food except what is furnished them, should be supplied with scraps from the table, bonemeal, and vegetables with their daily feed of grain. Feed a good variety, feed liberally, but never feed more than is eaten up clean at any one time.

The best way of feeding corn-meal to poultry is to pour boiling water over it. which practically cooks it. A common error is to make the feed too wet and soft in which state it is more or less injurious to the fowls, compelling them to take more water than their nature requires. One of the poorest feeds for poultry of any kind is corn-meal mixwith cold water. Even cold milk is a decided improvement.

Until the poultry are past all danger of drowning, it is well to restrict their range to a lot near the house so as to be able to recoop them at any time should showers threaten, and no matter how balmy and clear the evening, always see them safely sheltered at night. A good day run is absolutely necessary for the health of the turkeys, either young or old, and it is useless to attempt to keep them on damp, cold, or marshy ground. N. J. SHEPHERD. Eldon, Mo.

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Topeka, Kansas

Weekly Weather Bulletin.

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service, for the week ending April 16, 1906, prepared by T. B. Jennings, station director:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE WEEK.

Ten	pers	ture	. P	recipit	at'n.
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Typical spring weather prevailed during the past week. Warm days prevailed most of the week, the warmest occurring on the 10th in the southern counties west of Woodson, Wilson, and Montgomery Counties, and on

11th. Light frost was observed Sunday morn-

ing.

Shawnee.—The week has been warm, with rain on two days, but ended with failing temperature. The warmest day was Wednesday and the coolest was Saturday. Blue-grass is green and shade trees are becoming green. Woodson.—The week was generally clear with the maximum temperature reaching 85 on the 12th. Friday was cool and cloudy with a light rain.

Wyandotte.—Warm, pleasant weather the first of the week, with the latter part stormy and cold. Several thunderstorms occurred on the night of the 12th.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barber.—The weather was very pleasant until towards the close when it became cold. Heavy rain fell on the 12th.

Barton.—The highest temperature was 85° on the 10th and the lowest 34° on the 14th. High winds occurred on the 11th, 12th, and 13th. Ou the 12th five tornadoes were seen. Some did some damage. There was a slight frost on the 14th.

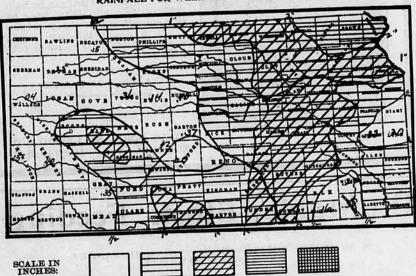
Butler.—The highest temperature was 85° on the 10th, and the lowest, 37° on the 13th. Heavy rainfall occurred on the 12th. The week was mostly clear.

Clay.—The first of the week, and the last two days, were clear. Rain fell on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, being heavy on the 12th. The highest temperature was 85° on the 11th, and the lowest, 35° on the 14th.

Cloud.—The first of the week was partly cloudy, the middle part, cloudy and rainy, and the last part was clear. Rain fell on the 12th and 13th. The temperature was about normal for the week, reaching 83° on the 11th and falling to 35° on the morning of the 14th.

Ellis.—The first of the week was clear. Showers and thunderstorms occurred on the 12th. On the 13th it turned decidedly colder with northwest winds. A frost was observed on the 14th with a temperature of 30°. The week ended clear.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 14, 1906.



the 11th over the rest of the State, the maximum temperature ranging from 79° at Horton in Brown County to 91° at Medicine Lodge in Barber County. Following the warm wave thunderstorms were general over the State on the 12th and night of 12-13th, halistorms occurred in many counties, and tornadoes in Barton, Ellsworth, and Cherokee Counties. The 13th and 14th were cool days. Some frosts occurred in northern counties on the morning of the 9th, and a general frost in the north portion of the State on the night of the 14-15th. Lawns are green and shade trees are beginning to show green.

CONDITIONS IN DETAIL.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Less than %.

in the north portion of the State on the night of the 14-15th. Lawns are green and shade trees are beginning to show green.

CONDITIONS IN DETAIL.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—Monday and Tuesday were clear and pleasant but were followed by rainy, disagreeable weather on Thursday and Friday. Saturday was clear and cool. Frost was observed on Saturday with a minimum temperature of 34°.

Anderson.—Clear, pleasant weather the first of the week was followed by cloudy, showery weather and a fall in temperature, the thermometer reaching 33° on the 14th.

Bourbon.—The first three days were warm and sunny, but this was followed by showery weather, and on the 14th there was a very noticeable drop in temperature.

Brown.—Two clear days were followed by a heavy rain on the 12th, when 1.50 inches of water fell. The week closed cool.

Chase.—A maximum temperature of 34° was reached on the 11th, but on the 12th cloudy, showery weather prevailed, followed by failing temperature.

Cherokee.—High temperatures and plenty of sunshine prevailed the first of the week.

Coffay.—The week was followed by much cooler weather the last of the week.

Coffay.—The week was mostly clear with the warmest weather the first part. There of the first of the week terminated in thunderstorms on the evening of the 12th, on which date 0.89 of an inch of rain fell.

Grenola.—The first of the week experienced summer weather, but this was followed by cold, rainy, and disagreeable weather.

Greenwood.—The first of the week was fine weather. On the 12th, 0.98 of an inch of rain fell.

Iabette.—The first of the week was fine weather. On the 12th and 13th there was on the 13th and 14th. The rest of the week was fine weather. On the 12th and 13th there was on the 13th and 14th. The rest of the week was clear with a maximum temperature of 86° on the 11th. On the 12th and 13th there was on the 13th and 14th. The rest of the week was clear with a maximum temperature of the lith.

Marshall.—The week has had three clear and four cloudy days with rain on the 12th and

Riley.—Good rains fell on the 12th and 13th with clear weather the balance of this week. The highest temperature, 30°, securred on the

Ellsworth.—The week began warm but ended cool, a temperature of 33° being reached on the morning of the 14th. Heavy rain and some hall fell on the 12th. A few small tornadoes were seen on the 12th.

Harper.—Rain fell on the 12th, the other days were without precipitation; weather was springlike.

nadoes were seen on the 12th.

Harper.—Rain fell on the 12th, the other days were without precipitation; weather was springlike.

Harvey.—The first of the week was warm and pleasant and the latter part was cool. There was considerable rainfall.

Jewell.—The first three days were clear and the next two cloudy and showery. The temperature fell from 83° on the 11th to 32° on the 13th. The week ended clear.

Kingman.—Warm weather prevailed the first of the week with a maximum temperature of 90° on the 10th. On the 12th rain and some snow fell. The temperature fell to 32° by Saturday morning. The first three days were clear, the middle part cloudy, and the latter part was clear.

McPherson.—The highest temperature was \$5° on the 12th, the lowest was 32° on the 15th. Rain fell on the 13th.

Obtorne.—The first of the week was clear and warm but rain fell on Thursday and Friday.

Ottawa.—The first of the week was warm and clear, the last half colder with much cloudiness during the middle part. Rain and hall accompanied by high winds occurred on the 12th.

Pawnee.—The 11th and 12th were very warm.

half accompanied by high when between the 12th.

Pawnee.—The 11th and 12th were very warm.

High northwest winds began on the evening of the 12th and continued through the 13th, being accompanied by light showers and elect

Select.—The highest temperature was 87 on the 10th but the thermometer registered 31° on the morning of the 14th. Rain and hall accompanied by high winds occurred on the

on the morning of the 14th. Rain and hail accompanied by high winds occurred on the 12th.

Reno.—The week opened with warm, sunny weather but changed to cloudy and showery on the 12th and 13th when some sleet also fell. The highest temperature was 84° on the 10th. Republic.—The 10th and 11th were clear, warm days but rain fell on the 12th and 13th with some hail and sleet on the 13th. The week ended cool and clear.

Russell.—The week opened clear and warm and closed clear and cool. Thunderstorms occurred on the 12th and 13th. The maximum temperature was 85° on the 11th, and the minimum, 33° on the 14th.

Saline.—Wednesday was the warmest day of the week with a temperature of 87°. Rain and some hall occurred on the 12th, followed by a sharp fall in temperature on the 13th.

Sedgwick.—High temperatures with no rain prevailed the first half of the week and low temperatures with good rains the last half. Hail about the size of peas fell on the 12th. The 10th was clear, followed by increasing cloudiness till the 14th when it again became clear.

Smith.—Two clear and three cloudy days.

cloudness till the 14th when it again became clear.

Smith.—Two clear and three cloudy days with good rains on the 7th and 12th. The highest temperature was 34° on the 11th, and the lowest was 27° on the 13th.

Stafford.—Showers fell on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, but the rest of the week was clear. The highest temperature was 87° on the 11th, and the lowest, 31° on the 14th.

Sumner.—The highest temperature was 89° on the 10th. 1.43 inches of rain fell on the 12th.

Washington.—The first of the week was warm and pleasant with a maximum temperature of 87° on the 11th. This was followed by rainy weather and low temperatures.

WESTERN DIVISION. Decatur.—The first two days were clear, noxt two cloudy and the last three clear, highest temperature was 85° on the lith, the lowest, 27° on the 14th, was accompanied.

FARMERS!

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The Paradise of the Pacific; Sixteen Days Steam from San Francisco THERE IS ROOM FOR THOUSANDS OF SETTLERS

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by a killing frost. Rain fell on the 13th and

by a killing frost. Rain fell on the 13th and 13th.

Ford.—The temperature reached 85° on Tuesday and Wednesday when there was plenty of sunshine. Thursday and Friday were showery and cloudy, followed by falling temperature. The lowest temperature was 31° on the 14th. Gray.—A temperature of 24° was registered on the 10th and 11th. The 12th was partly cloudy with thunderstorms in the night. This was succeeded by high northwest winds and snowflurries on the 13th. By the morning of the 14th the temperature was 29°.

Hamilton.—The temperature gradually fell from 35° on the 10th to 33° on the morning of the 14th. Light showers and cloudy weather prevailed on the 12th, but the rest of the week was mostly clear.

Hodgman.—The highest temperature was 89° on the 10th and 11th. There was a hard freeze on Saturday morning. Over an inch of rain fell on the 12th and 13th, but the rest of the week was clear and pleasant.

Kearny.—The first of the week was fair and warm and the latter part was cool and cloudy. 0.40 of an inch of rain fell on the 11th.

Lane.—The first three days were warm with little wind and cool nights. The maximum temperature was 86° on the 11th. Rain foll on the 12th, but the other days were without precipitation.

Norton.—The fore part of the week was very warm and pleasant. Thursday a cold rain set in which turned to snow and continued till Friday night. On Saturday the sky was perfectly clear and the ground was frozen quite that the temperature fell to 26° on the morning of

fectly clear and the ground was frozen quite hard.

Scott.—From a maximum of 84° on the 11th the temperature fell to 26° on the morning of the 14th. There was some precipitation on the 12th and 13th but none on the other dates.

Thomas.—This has been a week of great extremes of temperature, ranging from 33 on the 11th to 26° on the morning of the 14th. A light smow fell on the 13th and there was a heavy frost on the 14th.

Trego.—A maximum temperature of 87° occurred on the 11th; this was followed by cloudy, rainy weather and this in turn by a change to cooler. The minimum temperature on the morning of the 14th was 30°.

Wallace.—The first of the week was very pleasant. On the 11th, 12th, and 13th there were very strong winds and showers fell on the 12th. On the 14th there was a minimum temperature of 22°, the ground was frozen and there was a heavy frost.

Grain in Kansas City.

Grain in Kansas City.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City yesterday were 39 cars; Saturday's inspections were 44 cars. The demand was moderate. Prices were 4 @1c lower and a number of cars remained unsold at close. The sales were: No. 2 hard, 1 car 83c, 1 car 82½c, 1 car 82c; No. 3 hard, 1 car 80c, 6 cars 79½c, 3 cars 79c, 1 car 78c; No. 4 hard, 2 cars 77c, 2 cars 76½c, 2 cars 74c, 1 car 73½c, 4 cars 72c; rejected, 1 car 64c; No. 2 red, nominally 93@95c; No. 3 rsd, 1 car 82½c, nominally 93@95c; No. 3 rsd, 1 car 82½c, nominally 87@93c; No. 4 red, nominally 73@87c.

Receipts of corn were 46 cars; Saturday's inspections were 69 cars. The demand was fair, but offerings were large enough to depress prices about 4c. Early sales were made at Saturday's low prices. The sales were: No. 2 white, 2 cars 47c; No. 3 white, nominally 46½@47c; No. 4 white, 1 car 46c, 12 cars 45½c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 46c, 12 cars 45½c; No. 2 mixed, 5 cars 46c; 12 cars 45½c; No. 2 mixed, 5 cars 46c; 12 cars 45½c; No. 2 mixed, 5 cars 46c; nominally 46½@45½c; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars 46½c, 4 cars 46c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car 46c, 2 cars 45½c.

Receipts of oats were 20 cars; Saturday's inspections were 18 cars. Offerings were liberal. Prices were unchanged to 4c lower, as follows: No. 2 white, 3 cars 35½c, 1 car colored 34c; No. 3 white, 4 cars 35c, 1 car 34½c, 1 car color 33c; No. 4 white, 1 car 33½c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 33½@34½c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 33½@34½c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 33½@34½c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars 33c, nominally 33@33½c.

Barley was quoted 42@44c; rye, 55@50; Kafir-corn, 78@80c per cwt.; bran, 90@95c per cwt.; shorts, 95c@\$1 per cwt.; corn chop, 88@90c per cwt.

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Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.,
April 16, 1906.

The cattle market was irregular last week, but beef steers closed without much net change, cows and helfers 10 \$\pi\$15c lower, stockers and feeders a shade higher. To-day the run is 9,000 head, market steady to strong. The beef steers last week began to show signs of the wind up of the winter feeding, more tail ends than usual, and less toppy lots. A few droves sold at \$5.60 \$\pi\$5.85, but the number above \$5.25 was much smaller than in recent weeks. Top to-day is \$5.35 in the native division, although some fancy quarantines sold at \$5.50. There was nothing to speak of here last week from Colorado or the West, as there has every week for a month or more before. One fancy lot of 907-pound native feeders, raised in Northeastern Kansas, sold at \$5.15, highest price for feeders this winter, and one lot of fancy-bred stockers from New Mexico sold at \$5, 456 bounds.

Cattle receipts so far in April con-

highest price for feeders this winter, and one lot of fancy-bred stockers from New Mexico sold at \$5, 456 pounds.

Cattle receipts so far in April continue the rate of increase over a year ago that has been maintained ever since January 1, nearly 30 per cent. Not as many cattle are going to the country, but packers are absorbing the surplus, which makes their operations on a scale of 40 per cent heavier than at this time last year. Of course, at this time last year there was a scarcity of beef steers, and the price was rapidly advancing, standing about \$1 higher than at present, top prices last week ranging on the various days from \$5.30 @5.85, against \$6.15 @6.75 same week last April. Bulk of steers sell at \$4.65 @5.25, good helfers \$3.75 @4.75, cows \$3.25 @3.25, bulls \$3.15 @4.25, veals lower, \$5.26 @5.25, bulls \$3.15 @4.25, veals lower, \$5.26 &6.0, exceptions on both sides of these figures.

Hogs steadily advanced last week, and predictions favor still further gains this week. The top to-day was \$3.60, market steady, bulk of sales \$6.40 @6.50. Farmwork is occupying all of the time of feeders now, and although the high prices lead some farmers to make sacrifices to market everything available, receipts will probably continue moderate. Packers are not able to get more than 50 per cent as many hogs as they want. Weights below 200 pounds held up strong as compared with butcher weights, which command the top, while heavies have sunk back a notch.

Higher prices for mutton seems to be inevitable, account of the small avail-

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

Published every Thursday by the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want 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.

FOR SALE CHEAP-One good red registered Shorthorn bull. Kind and gentle, Address J. E. Williams, Fairmount, Kans.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS and Jerseys of best milk and butter familes. Youngsters at reasonable prices. Burton & Burton, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Some good young Shorthorn bulls just a year old by the 2300 pound Marshall Abbotsburn 3rd 185305. Cheap, breeding and individual merit considered. D. Ballantyne & Son, Herrington, Kans.

HOLSTEIN—Bull calves 6 and 10 months old—good ones. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans.

FOR Red Polled bulls or helfers write to Otto Young, Utica, Kans.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Fiesian bull caives. Address Hughes & Jones, Route 2, Topeka, Kans.

RED SHORTHORN BULL for sale. A. C. Rait, R. R. 4, Junction City, Kans.

FOR SALE — One registered double-standard Polled Durham bull, 2 years old in March, 1908, color dark red. Will consider trade for females of the same class of stock. Address Jacob J. Yoder, Haven, Kans. R. R. 2.

GALLOWAY BULLS—4 head, 16 to 18 months old, suitable for service. All registered. Address C. A. Kline, R. F. D., Tecumseh, Kans.

able supply in sight for the next several weeks. Run to day 5,000, market 10c higher. Clipped stock will preponderate from now on, clipped lambs selling at \$5.25 @ 5.50, clipped weathers \$4.75 @ 5.25, wooled lambs \$6.15 @ 6.60, ewes \$5 @ 6.75, a few yearlings \$6 @ 6.25. Wooled feeding lambs, 66 pounds, sold at \$5.90 last week, spring lambs \$9 @ 11.

Wooled feeding lambs, 66 pounds sold at \$5.90 last week, spring lambs \$9 (1) 1. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 16, 1906.

Following a rather weak close of the cattle trade last week with increased receipts to-day did not have a tendency to develop any better tone to the trade. Local receipts ran about \$00 head more than last Monday, and at five leading markets there was an apparent increase of about 10,000. The trade at this point ruled slow but steady on the bulk of offerings which were largely of the medium and pretty good classes of dressed beef and shipping steers such as have been selling between \$4.80 (65.25. while trade was slow these kinds sold at steady prices. Thore was an entire absence of the choice kind such as sold last week at \$5.50 (65.60, and these can be quoted nominally steady. In the lighter weights there was a fair showing of good killing kinds such as sell at \$4.60 (65, while the still cheaper kinds but of qualities that would attract the feeder trade showed a little strength, owing to the demand from the feeder dealers. Practically all grades of she stock held steady, and calves were not more than steady at the late decline. Best veals sold around \$5.50. Stock-cattle dealers were disappointed in the small number that arrived, and were not able to add materially to their holdings at prices fully steady to their holdings at prices fully steady to their holdings at prices fully steady to the process to a shade higher, the average for to-day being just a cent higher than Saturday. The outlook for the week seems to favor a strong market to impair a small demand. Prices were strong to a shade higher, the average for to-day being just a cent higher than Saturday. The outlook for the week seems to favor a strong market but it is not thought likely that the farmers will take time to market hogs freely. These prices are the highest reached since May, 1903.

The market for sheep was fairly supplied but the demand was good, and prices were generally 10c

FOR SALE—One roan and two red yearing regis-tered Shorthorn Bates bulls. Splendid individuals. C. G. Cochran & Sons, Plainville, Kansas.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Garret Hurst, breeder, Peck, Sedgwick County, Kans.

PURE SCOTCH BULLS—A Butterfly, a Lovelady and my herd bull. Cows and helfers. Prices right. Geo. W. Wright, Windom, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Galloways. Bulls, cows and helfers, singly or in car lots. Dean Bartlett, St. Marys, Kans.

PEDIGITEED SHORTHORN BULL 3 years old; sire Magenta, who cost \$1,000 at 8 months, Cheap. S. J. Rentz, Leavenworth, Kans.

CHOICE registered Shorthorn bulls and helfers, cheap. M. O. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—The pure Cruickshank bull, Violet Prince No. 145647. Has been at the head of our herd as long as we could use him. An extra animal. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans. 2 miles west of Kansas Ave. on Sixth street road.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cattle. Two year-ling buils. Sires—A son of Bessie Lewis, 32 lbs. but-ter 7 days, and "Financial Count" (imported); granddam held Island butter record 3 years. Sire's dam holds public milk record of 58 pounds daily, and his dam and Island winner in class for two years. Her four dams 22 to 25-quart cows, and all winners. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kansas.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie pupples. Dr. J. W. Perkins, 422 Altman Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—A good black heavy-bened jack. Price, \$250 if sold soon. Do not write but come and see him. I also have others for sale cheap. Address Joseph Pizinger, Box 14, Olmitz, Kans.

ILLINOIS HORSE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia., can supply 6 draft stallions, 20 coach stallions and 40 Jacks at one half the regular price. Write for bargains.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have a large, black, 7-year-old jack that is a good foal-getter, which I will trade for a bunch of cattle or sell for money. Address H. J. Stevens, Wellington, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Fine young trotting-bred stallion, by Flood Wilkes. J. E. Brechbill, Detroit, Kansas,

FOR SALE—At reasonable prices, Black Imported Percheron stallions. E. N. Woodbury, Cawker City, Kans.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY Jack Farm, 10 head of jacks and jennets for sale. Corson Brothers, Potter, Kans.

FOR SALE -Registered French draft and Per-cheron stallions, mares and colts; bays, browns and blacks. One gray stallion, 13 years old, sound and sure. Jake Howald, Hoyt, Kans.

LOST OR STRAYED—Brown mare, weight 1,100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on side, somewhat swaybacked: Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 836 Highland Ave., Topeka, Kans

SWINE.

FOR SALE-20 good strong spring and yearling Berkshire boars that are just what the farmers want. Prices right. Address E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

NICE RE-CLEANED ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Guaranteed pure; \$8 per busher, H. L. Heaton, Oberlin, Kans.

ONE DOLLAR will buy enough of McCauley's white seed corn to plant seven acres if you send to A.J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A hustling agent in every community for the best paying preparation ever offered. Ginso Chemical Company, Wichita Kans.

HELP WANTED.

SUGAR BEETS IN THE ARKANSAS VALLEY—Laborers for thinning and cultivation needed very shortly. 15,000 acres of beets are grown for the American Beet Sugar Company by farmers near Lamar, Prowers, Las Animas, Rocky Ford, Manzanola and Fowler. Hundreds of men and boys needed for work in the beet fields. Farmers will pay 15 cents per hour for day labor, but contracts by acre preferred and more renumerative to the laborers. Laborers board themselves. Work will commence the latter part of May. For further information write the American Beet Sugar Company at Lamar, Colorado. Single hands or families coming to the valley about the 20th of May will also find profitable work. American Beet Sugar Company, Rocky Ford, Colorado. American Beet Sugar Company, Rocky Ford, Colorado. American Beet Sugar Company,

WANTED AT ONCE—A man to work on the farm by month. Good wages to the right man. F. M. Gordon, Eudora, Kans.

FARM and ranch hands furnished free. Western Employ Agency, 704 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Choice fruit ranch, 20 acres near Santa Fe, New Mexico; apple orchard, full bearing. Splended house, complete in every particular. Finest climate in the world; high price for fruit. Small first payment takes it. Write to-day to owner W. H. Wise, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

I. WISE, Sahra FE, New MEXICO.

I WIJH TO DISPOSE of my farm, "Prospect Hill." Opposite Leonardtown, contains 240 acres of which 80 is in timber, first class dwelling. 7 rooms and cellar, 2 tenant houses, 3 large barns with 5 ton scales, well and pump in driveway and cellar, 200 foot tool shed, hoghouse, etc. Farm is one of the best in county, sait water with oyster shore; no malaria or mosquitos. \$7.500, half cash, balance 4 vears. Building cost \$6.000. G. F. Pabst, Leonardtown, St. Marys County, Md.

320 ACRES, 6 miles from Emporia; 6 room house, barn 30 by 36, cattle-shed 20 by 40; good orchard and other fruit, 70 acres cultivated; 300 acres can be plowed or mowed; watered by wells and creeks; one mile to school. Price \$25 per acre. Can give immediate possession. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Coal land, farms, and timber. The place for a poor man to get a home. Campbell, box 1463, Fort Smith, Ark. Real estate man need not apply.

EXCHANGE—All kinds of properties for trade or exchange. Also large lists of farms for sale. If any thing of this kind interests you write us at Minneapolis, Florence or Salina, Kansas. Garrison & Studebaker

DISCRIBE YOUR WANTS—We submit them to our customers free. Mutual Benefiten, Omega, Ok-lahoma.

DOGS AND BIRDS—For sale dogs, hogs, pigeons, ferrets, Belgium-hares, all kinds; 8c 40-page illustrated catalogue. C. G. Lloydt, Sayre, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—The best livery stable in Topeka, from 21 to 27 boarders, will invoice over \$2,000. \$1,800 cash takes it or will trade for country store. Ill health reason for selling. Address W. B. Falkiner & Co., 109 West 7th St., Topeka, Kans.

PRIVATE DEMONSTRATORS—Men and women for every county in Kansas. Same route each year, Salary and bonus. Address J. C. Messinger Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED—A good second-hand grain separator, Dr. Barker, Chanute, Kansas.

GOOD POSITIONS as salesmen now open in every state. Experience unnecessary if a hustler, Steady work, good pay and promotion. Apply at once to Morotock Tobacco Works, Box D 51, Danville, Va.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER—Send your photo, any style, bust, or full figure, alone or in group, with 70 cents in stamps or money order and receive fifteen dainty miniature cabinet photos mounted on pretty, new style folder cards, also about 3½x6 inches, copied seperately in bust form from your picture. Original photo retured and copies guaranteed perfect reproductions. Don't miss this special offer. Hit of the season. If more than 15 wanted add 4 cents for each additional print' Cash must accompany order. Address E. R. Gregg, Gregg's Studio, Emperia, Kans.

ENSILAGE CUTTER—For sale a nearly new Smalley cutter, self feed, 10 ton capacity per hour. Will sell at a bargain. Address E. W. Adams Berryton, Kans. Topeka Independent 'phone 8502

WANTED—At once sound young men for firemen and brakemen on railways; high wages; promotion; experience unnecessary; instructions by mail at your home; hundreds of good positions now open. Write National Railway Training Association, 620 Paxten Block, Omaha, Neb.

EARN FROM \$87.50 to as high as \$155.50 per month. Wanted —400 young men and sound men of good habits to become brakemen and firemen. Big demand in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kanass, Colorado, and Missouri. Instructions sent by malt; stamp for reply. Northern Railway Correspondence School, Room 202 Skyes Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

TADIES - To do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from \$7 to \$12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk 49, 34 Monroe St., Chicago Ill.

LEGAL.

Publication Notice.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Shawnee County, Kanass.
A. M. Cowles, Plaintiff, vs. Flora S. Wright, et al., Defendants.

The State of Kanasas to Flora S. Wright, E. Payton Wright, and W W. Kling,
Greeting; You are each hereby notified that A. M. Cowles on Mar. 31, 1906, filed her petition in the court above named against yourselves, as defendants, and that you must answer said petition by the 17th day of May, 1906, or the same will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered in said action barring each of your from any interest in; and quieting the title of the plaintiff to, the real estate described in her petition, towit:

Lots 4, 5, and 6 on McVicar Avenue in Ensminger's Subdivision of Lots 2 and 5, of Block 8 in Cellege Hill Addition to the City of Topeka, in Shawnee County, Kanasa, according to the recorded plats of said Addition and Subdivision.

A. M. COWLES,

Stray List

Week Ending March 29

Elk County—J. L. Logsdon, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Chamberlin, in Pain-terhood tp. (P. O. Longton), Nov. 10, 1905, one red muley steer, 2 years old, slit and crop off under part left ear; valued at \$23.



Cheap Rates to California and Mexico

From April 25 to May 5, inclusive, round trip tickets will be on sale to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Mexico City at exceptionally low rates:

From-	San Francisco Los Angeles	Mexico City
Chicago	\$52,50	\$58.75
St. Louis	\$57,50	\$51.25
Kansas City	\$50,00	\$46.55

Through Pullman sleepers daily from St. Louis and Kansas City to the City of Mexico.

Through tourist sleepers from St. Louis to San Francisco on Tuesday of each week. You step into the cars at St. Louis and do not leave them until you reach Mexico City or San Francisco.

If you're thinking of going to either California or Mexico write for copies of 'California' and "Sights and Scenes in Mexico." They're free, address

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Semi-annual, or annual interest, five, seven, or ten years time, with privilege of payments at any interest period. . . . No Delay in Furnishing Money

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You can till as large an acreage under irrigation as without. The idea that an irrigated farm has to be only a small garden patch, is an exploded theory. You can make a good living on a small irrigated farm and you can not on the other kind, but you can also manage a large irrigated farm with marvelous ease and profit. Send for detailed information to

P. C Reilly, 824 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

320 ACRES level wheat land, five miles of Plains, Meade County, Kans; 220 cultivated, 180 wheat, 35 barley, house, barn, granary, tool shed, well, windmill, orchard, corrals, Price \$4000. Haif cash, balance 7 per cent, your time. 480 acres fenced, 180 wheat land, 25 barley, spring, tank, cross-fenced, price\$2500. Haif cash, balance 7 per cent, your time. These five quarters join and will be sold together, or separately. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kans.

FOR SALE.—320 acres in Klowa Co., 80 in wheat, which goes with the place. Six miles from county seat. Price, \$3,100. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Ks.

440-ACRE FARM—Close to good town, very good buildings, with growing crops, at \$17 per acre. Other bargains in improved farms with crops. Missouri farms for sale. California land for sale. Western Kansse land at \$2.50 to \$20 per acre. Write or come and see what I have in the way of bargains in city property. J. Bainum, Arlington, Kans.

FOR SALE—Improved farms, at prices from \$24 to \$50 per acre. Write, stating exactly what you want, and we will send description. The Nordstrom-Heusted Realty Co., Clay Center, Kans.

KANSAS LANDS—I have a choice lot of well-im-proved farms in Marion County, varying from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Also large lists of Western Kansas lands. For full particulars, address A. S. Quisen-berry, Marion, Kans.

A 320 ACRE FARM within two miles of good town. Good new house, barn, stables, all bottom land, the best of alfalfs land, two artesian wells, one at house and one at barn; good orchard, good for any kind of crop; a good fish pond near the house with plesty of fish. J. Balnum, Arlington, Kans.

FOR SALE—The Dean Bartlett ranch, consisting of 3,200 acres on the New Topeka andNorthwestern railway. Near the town of Emmet, Pottawatomic County, Will sell all or a part. Address Dean Bartlett, St, Marys, Kans.

FOR SALE—Dairy Farm in Loudoun County, Virginia. Between three and four hundred acres. Less than one and one-half hours' ride from Washington. Good railroad facilities. Outbuildings complete in every respect and in first-class condition. Good fencing. Large silo, filled for winter. Two dwellings on place for manager, etc. Good watering facilities with large storage tank. Excilent herd of cattle and well-equipped dairy. Good land and whole farm can be cultivated. Excellent opportunity to purchase first-class well-equipped dairy farm. M. V. Richards, Land & Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock, or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out. Wm. Green, P. O. Box 966, Wichita, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE in western part of the great wheat State. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE—640 acres one-half in cultivation, balance in pasture, mostly seeded to Kentucky blue-grass, well watered, about 40 acres in affaifa, all fenced and cross fenced, beautiful awn with shade, large eight-room house, commodious barns for stock and hay, fuel, poultry, land ice houses and other outbuildings, feed yards, corrais, stock sheds, one tenant house; convenient to church and school, on Rural route; 1½ miles from station on double track railway, 12 miles east of Topeka, the State capital, 54 miles west of Kansas City, in the midst of a splendid farming country. It is now occupied by the owner, who has lived there for more than thirty years. Price \$37.50 per acre. Easy terms. Address WILSON & NEISWANGER, 116 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kans.

160 ACRES—ALL BROKEN—A good wheat farm.
100 acres in wheat, % of which goes with place; balance to be put in spring crop. Price, \$3,300.
640 ACRES—ALL FENCED—5 miles trom town;
100 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. Price 12.50 per acre if sold soon. KRAMER & GOLD, Plainville, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 320 acres in Anderson County, Kansas, main line Missouri Pacific Railway, R. F. D., near to school and church. American community, good improvements; \$22 per acre. A bargain. Address O. J. Prentice, 156 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

FOR SALE Farms—Bargains; 500 farms, stock ranches. Kansas or Missouri. Before you buy, sell or exchange, write for my free lists. F. H. Humphrey, Fort Scott, Ks.

FOR SALE.
640-acre ranch, 4 miles from Stockton, Kans.; big bargain of 320 acres at \$8 per acre. Write
STEVENS & RUBY, Stockton, Kans.

A CORN AND ALFALFA FARM. FOR SALE — One of the richest improved farms on Prairie Dog Creek. Soil is black loam that yields big crops every year. This year an average of 60 bushels of corn, about thirty acres in pastrand timber, 15 acres in alfalfa, balance corn land. Good house and barn and other farm buildings. On secount of change of business the owner desires to sell soon. Address

M. E. Beall, Woodruff, Kans.

640 acres, half in cultivation, 150 acres in wheat, half to buyer, 150 acre spring crop, one-fourth to buyer, well, mill-tank, grove; \$11 per acre; all smooth, best of soil, 5 miles to market.

Oakley Land and Investment Co.,

FOR SALE

Farm 2,160 acres, 570 acres in wheat. 1,800 can be farmed. I also have 150 steers, horses and outfit. Will sell at a bargain. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Ks.

NORTON COUNTY LAND

We handle Norton County Lands, where alfalfa, corn and wheat is raised successfully. Norton County lies in the middle west, where we do not have drouths or hot winds. Write me for full particulars J. W. Bressler, Clayton, Kansas

Jewell

If you are interested in secur-ing a home in the BANNER al-falfa and corn county in Kansas, write for new land list.

County | Morris & W. Morris & Woolsey

WANT A HOME

Write HAYES, "The Land Man,"

Drawer K, - - Almena, Kans KANSAS LAND FOR SALE

640 acres of fine wheat land, price \$10 per acre, \$1,800 cash, balance in small yearly payments, 6 per cent in-terest. Niquette Bros., Salina, Kansas.

HOBBS & DETWILER

Smith Center, Kans. Real Estate Dealer

We handle Smith County Lands, located in the best corn county in Kansas. Write us for full par-ticulars and complete land list.

160 ACRE BARGAIN 160 acres, four miles from Centrala, Kansas, 120 acres in cultivation, 16 acres pasture, 24 acres meadow, some fenced hog tight, good house, good barn, good peach and apple orchard. A fine home. Price, 7,500; incumbrance, \$2,500 at 6 per cent. Land lays

fine. Address KNIGHT & SPICKELMIER, Centralia, Kan.

Phillips County and Western Kansas

280 acres fine, level land, fair improvements, 2 miles good Phillips County town, worth #55 acre; my price #25. 160 acres with 110 acres fine farm land, #15 acre. 160 acres Western Kansas fine alfaifa land, #6 acre. About 70 other good tracts in Western Kansas at #4 to #7 acre. W. B. Gaumer Realty Co., Phillipsburg, Kans.

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Helping enlarge their bank accounts, when each and every man, can become a land owner by corresponding with H. P. Fitzgerald, who will sell you land for \$5 an acre, which will produce 30 bushels of wheat and 40 bushels of corn per acre. One crop pays for the land. Don't watt. Write today to H. P. Fitzgerald, Jamestown, Kans.

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OTHER PROPERTY.
We can sell it for you, no
matter where it is or what

it is worth. If you desire a quick sale send us descrip. If you want to buy any kind of property anywhere send for our monthly. It is free and contains a list of desirable properties in all parts of the country. CHARLES A. WILSON, REAL ESTATE DEALER, 415 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Ks.

Sheridan County Land

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR LAND,?

In the great wheat and corn belt of Kansas, where land sells from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre. If so, write us your wants.

All communications promptly answered Write us.

TRIMBLE & TRIMBLE, Selden, Kans.

We have a large number of cash customers in hand who wish to buy well improved, productive farms in choice agricultural localities. If you want to sell send us description and price. Througn our system you deal personally with buyers that we send you. Real estate men need not answer. Address Continental Commercial Agency, Andrus Bidgs., Minneapolis, Minn.

WHEAT FARMS ON EASY

Kansas Sherman County,

Albert E. King, McPherson, Kansas

Stand Up for Osborne County

In the great Solomon River Valley, the richest section of the Northwest. The best all-purpose county in the State. The home of Alfalfa, the king of all grasses, where land values are always increasing, where prices now are very low. The most productive soil the sun ever shown upon, ideal climate, abundance of pure water and timber. Prices \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$35 per acre. These prices will double inside of two years. Write me for full particulars and list of farms.

A. L. BROWN, (the man who sells Osborne County lands),

We do not deal in extreme Western lands, hot air, hot winds, sand, sage brush and blue sky, but handle Osborne County lands, exclusively. That's what makes our business grow.

Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

WE CIVE YOU TEN YEARS TIME

Farm and Ranch Land in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado M and Hanch Land III Adiado, Numician and Original All you need to make the land pay for itself and also make you and your family independent for life. Low Prices. Write for full information. FREE.

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We have every combination to insure you success. Soil is smooth and richest sedimentary deposit. Climate so mild every month can be used for planting and growing crops and fruits.

Water shortage unknown, a dry season unknown.

All who see our lands are enthused. Come and look over our crop, garden and fruit lands. You will locate with us if you do.

Send for our booklet. Write for particulars. It will pay you. Address
LOS MOLINOS LAND CO. LOS MOLINOS. TEHAMA CO. CALIFORNIA

LOS MOLINOS LAND CO., LOS MOLINOS, TEHAMA CO., CALIFORNIA.

Norton County Alfalfa and Corn Farms

We sell Norton County lands where wheat, corn and alfalfa grow in abundance. Write us for list of farms and full particulars.

LOWE & BOWERS,

Almena,

Sheridan County Land A choice section six miles from Hoxle, \$12.50 per acre. 320 acres, \$2,500. A well improved 800 acre tract, three miles from town, perfect land, \$15 per acre. Thousands of acres of northwestern Kansas land for sale at \$8 to \$15 per acre. Write for statistics showing the products of the County in the past years and our price list.

Sheridan County Land Co.

Rooks County Land

Where Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa grow to perfection. 37,500 acres fine farm land for sale. For list and county maps address, C. H. DEWEY, Stockton, Kans. (R. R. fare refunded if you buy of me.) Mention Kansas Farmer.

Looking for Land?

Come to Downs, Kans., a thriving city of 1500 people, 200 miles west of Atchison, division point on the Missouri Pacific railway, in the celebrated Solomon Valley, in Osborne County, where we raise corn, wheat, alfalfa, and other cereals successfully. Get our list and map. THE DOWNS REALTY CO., Downs, Kansas.

Hurley & Jennings' Land Bargains

For Sale—40 acres improved orchard, 4-room house and stable, 3 miles from College of Emporia, for \$1,200, on terms if sold at once.

HURLEY & JENNINGS,

Emporia, Kansas.

GEO. M. NOBLE & CO.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

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Wants an agent to represent them in every county in Eastern Kansas and Eastern Nebraska to solicit buyers for Thomas and Rawlins County Lands. We own and control large tracts of the choicest land and prefer to deal through agents. It is not necessary for a man to be engaged in Real Estate Business to act as an agent. A successful farmer makes the best agent. Write us for full particulars and advertising matter. McKinzle Land and Immigration Agency, Colby Kans.

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Make a specialty of Texas ranch and farm lands. Western Kansas lands in any quantity. Send for descriptive

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