

KANSAS FARMER



Volume XLIV. Number 16

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 19, 1906

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

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 seized and murdered several of his sailors.

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 tree. 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 character. 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. The 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.

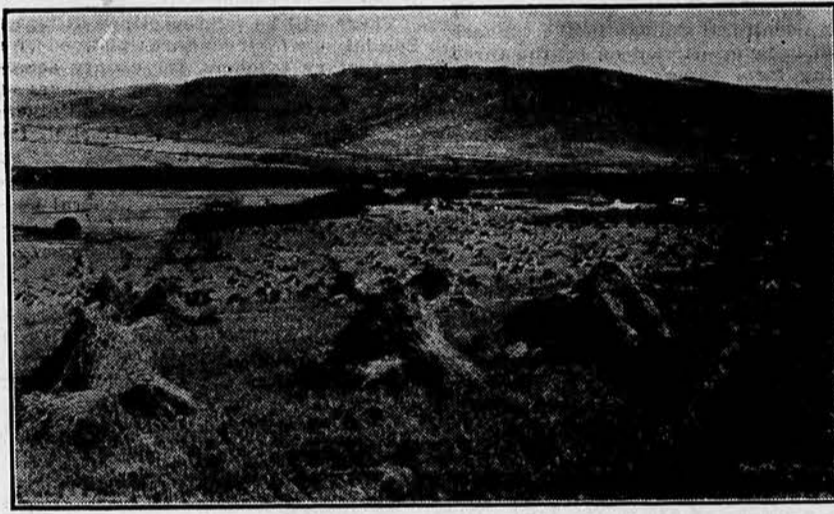
Little is known in America of the exact location of New Zealand, and it is very rarely indeed that one will speak correctly of its location, unless perchance one has visited it. An erroneous impression is that it is a part of Australia. This is wrong, it is not a part of that country and is situated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

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

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PROPERTY LINES VS. U. S. SURVEY LINES.

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 school-house 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.

problem is, that the road is legally described as being along the section line, the other fact that through an error the public used a slightly different route that regularly established does not probably prevent the owners of land thus accidentally used by 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. 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 and 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 establish the county surveyor's line as the actual line of the properties affected by the agreement. The fact that the parties 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 statute 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 determining 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 Wood vs. 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

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 Government-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 for a number of years. R. W. P. Leavenworth County.

The right to an easement across the land of a neighbor may or may not have been acquired by this correspondent. 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 referred to.

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-buildings? 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 year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year, 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 be greatly helped in her labor of love if she could have for a brief time the letters which so many of the old soldiers 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 money.

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 time 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:

"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 come.

"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 follows:

- Previously acknowledged.\$22,632.00
Jacob D. Lefebure, Havensville, Pottawatomie Co. 1.00
"Friend," Riley Co. 15.00
James Dukelow, Hutchinson, Reno Co. 100.00
G. C. Smith, Ottawa, Kans. 1.00
Bemis Bag Co., Kansas City, Mo. 5.00
W. Fryhofer, Randolph, Kans. 5.00
"Cash," Sibley, Kans. 1.00
Mrs. & Mrs. T. F. Little, Emporia, Kans. 1.00

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 lodging 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 county or 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 Hartford, 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 labor unions. MILES REGMER.

Kay County, Oklahoma. Write to the Commissioner 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 important. 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 prosperity 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.

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 Short-horns, 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.

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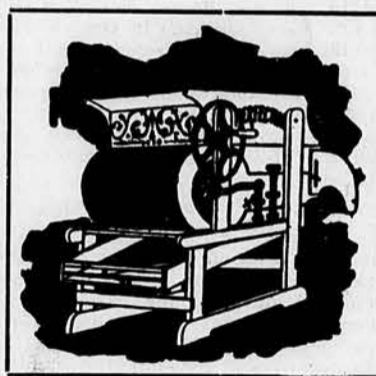
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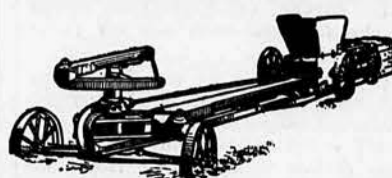
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30 Days' Free Trial. If after receiving our fence you do not like it you can return it to us at our expense and your money will be refunded.

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The Best is most Profitable.

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Kansas City Hay Press Co., 129 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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 commercial 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 wonderful 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



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 respect, with electric lights and gas, 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 special 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,

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 attention. I had an opportunity to see them in their practical working and the effect they produced throughout the islands. The 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

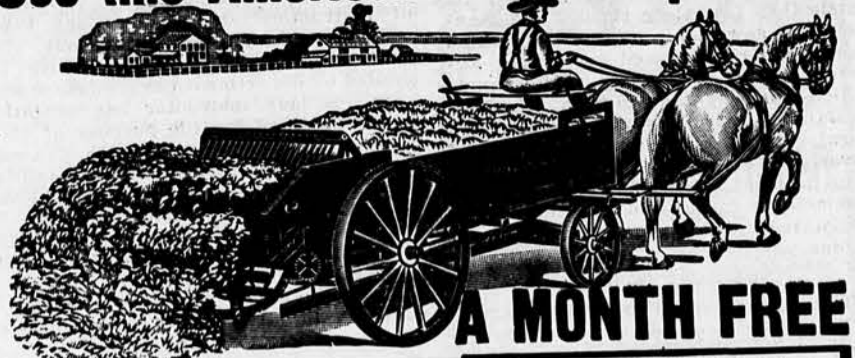
right, or to that broad road of years of wrong-doing. The New Zealand mother is educated; she is refined. Inheritance has done much for her but education has done more, and it is what is building up the nation and will supply its brains for all time to come. Illiteracy is not known among those born and 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 effectively. 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, unless 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 of 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. As an 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



A MONTH FREE

TO PROVE ALL THE CLAIMS WE MAKE FOR IT

WE sell direct to you. We sell direct to you because we are able to give 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 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 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 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.

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 business with an independent concern.

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.

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Seventy-five per cent 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 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 absolute guarantee with every job.

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."

Yours very truly,



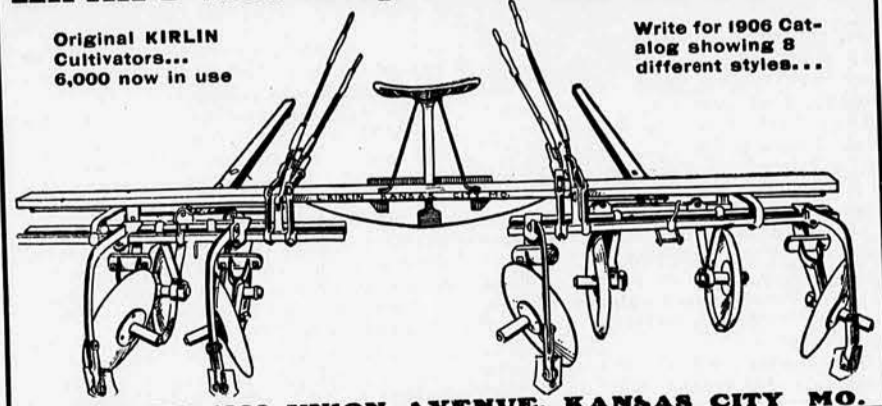
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Original KIRLIN Cultivators... 6,000 now in use

Write for 1906 Catalog showing 8 different styles...



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YARD FENCE HANDSOME, STRONG AND DURABLE. Almost as cheap as wood and lasts ten times longer. Sold direct to consumers on thirty days trial. Write for catalogue.
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You can lay it yourself

Congo Roofing

When you get a ready roofing that has all the good qualities of pure rubber and none of the bad, and outlasts it ten times over, besides being waterproof, climate proof, acid and alkali proof, you have just about a perfect roof covering—that's Congo.

It's more than worth the trouble to write to-day for free Sample and Booklet.

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PAROID

Before you buy roofing for any building, from a small poultry house to the largest mill or factory, it will pay you to get samples and complete proofs of quality from the oldest makers of ready roofing in America. (We originated the roll of roofing ready to lay with fixtures packed in the center.) Our concern was

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We can show you why "Paroid" is the best of them all—lasts longer and saves most in repairs. Drop us a postal to-day.

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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.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

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, Ill.

Before you buy that Manure Spreader

see that it has sills and frame made 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.

More Money Made as Local Agent
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 sufficient 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.

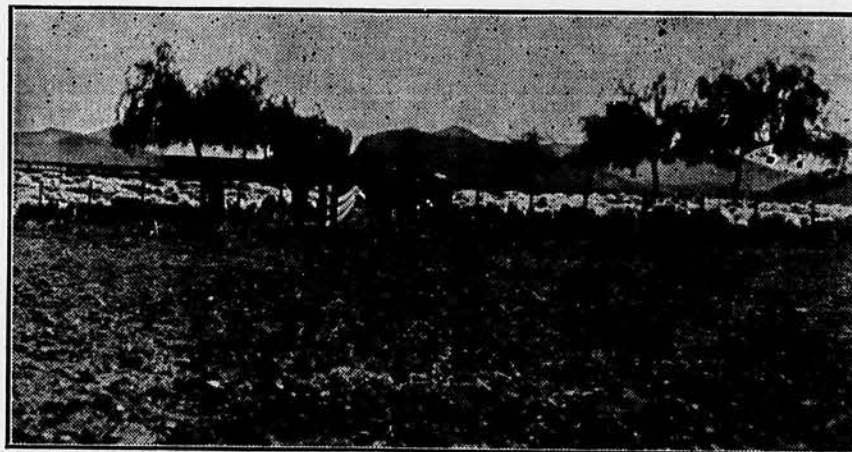
LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

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 Government 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 are 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 1,000,000 population almost one in every three has money on deposit in a bank, it shows how prosperous that country is.

New Zealand is rich in agriculture,



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

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, etc.

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

Every farmer knows the value of a farm telephone, 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.

HOW TO BUY THE RIGHT PHONE



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 receiver 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, Ill.

Buy Roofing Direct from the Mills



BEACON-ITE
LONG LIFE ROOFING

We Pay the Freight

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.

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

BEACON-ITE MILLS, 1106 N. 2nd Street, St. Louis

You Can Thresh

at your convenience, when the grain is ready and save stacking, save help and save grain if you use a

BELLE CITY SMALL THRESHER.

Good capacity, light, compact, durable, cleans all grains and seeds equal to any. No experts needed. Low in price. Fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Belle City Mfg. Co.,
Racine, Wisconsin.
Box 76.



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GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action.

Stock Interests

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper. April 25, 1906—Shorthorns at Manhattan, Kans.

Treatment of Lousy Live Stock.

R. A. CRAIG, VETERINARIAN PURDUE UNIVERSITY 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 unthriftiness.

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.

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, may help in destroying them.

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.

Stockmen sometimes ask if the feeding of sulfur to lousy animals will not drive away or destroy the lice.

Stockmen sometimes ask if the feeding of sulfur to lousy animals will not drive away or destroy the lice.

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.

considered a remedy for this class of disorders when used in this way. Sulfur is effective, however, when used externally, 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 Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association sale of Shorthorn cattle at Fredonia April 13, was one of the most successful sales held in the State for two or more years.

- 1. J. F. Stodder, Burden, \$610
2. Benj. Levering, Benton, 195
3. W. W. Dunham, Fredonia, 140
4. A. L. Barner, Belle Plaine, 175
5. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, 350
6. I. Hudson, Fredonia, 175
7. A. Moore, Maple City, 110
8. V. L. Polson, Fredonia, 275
9. F. T. Broadbent, Erie, 65
10. Sidney M. Brown, Caney, 70
11. S. C. Hanna, Howard, 200
12. Frank Malugan, Carthage, Mo., 140
13. J. F. Stodder, 170
14. J. E. Winney, Lafontaine, 220
15. Cripps & Son, Elk City, 200
16. S. C. Hanna, 200
17. A. L. Barner, 100
18. G. H. Geter, Elk City, 66
19. J. E. Thompson, Fredonia, 145
20. J. E. Thompson, 70
21. A. L. Barner, 195
22. Clark & Clark, Fredonia, 80
23. J. E. Thompson, 75
24. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, 110
25. L. A. Hamilton, Fredonia, 85
26. P. Newell, Carthage, Mo., 155
27. S. M. Barrigar, Coffeyville, 180
28. S. P. Seanier, Neodesha, 65
29. C. H. Clark, Colony, 75
30. I. Hudson, 85
31. L. A. Hamilton, 80
32. J. F. Stodder, 155
33. W. W. Durham, 155
34. O. A. Lamb, Fall River, 55
35. Leonard Tefner, Fredonia, 105
36. C. W. Thompson, Silver Belle, Arizona, 150
37. W. C. Cummings, Heston, 70
38. J. P. Newell, 145
39. Leonard Tefner, Fredonia, 140.60
40. C. W. Thompson, Silver Belle, 148.90

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.

Among the buyers were T. M. Ramsey, Farmington; W. M. Oswald, Atchison; John Volk, Farmington; L. E. 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 Shorthorns.

When a class of cattle, rich in both breeding and individual merit, such as will be offered at public auction, at South Omaha, May 1, by Mr. Geo. Allen, of Lexington, Neb., the publisher is glad to print their merits and call attention to them.

When a class of cattle, rich in both breeding and individual merit, such as will be offered at public auction, at South Omaha, May 1, by Mr. Geo. Allen, of Lexington, Neb., the publisher is glad to print their merits and call attention to them.

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.

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.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, offer the specials here-in 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 hitherto 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.

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.

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."

The following letter explains itself. "Minister of Agriculture, Department of the Government Stud, Republic of France, 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. "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.

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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 Colleges, the Farm Papers, is recognized 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. 25 lb. pail \$1.50.

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Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Ships That Never Came Back.

JOHN C. BAIRD.

I freighted a ship with Hopes and Dreams,
And trimmed the sails with prayer,
And holsted 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 victualled it well, and barbed her decks
With guns and valiant 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 man
Whose cargo the ships should be,
But she quelled the brawl for never at all
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 better 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 wearsies 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 continually. Most wives seldom leave the home.

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 inmates 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 floor-covering 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 bananas, 2 bunches of white grapes, ½ can pineapple, 1 cup English walnuts; sweeten to taste; 1 box gelatine dissolved 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 ¾ full; steam from thirty to forty 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, Okla.

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, Sterling.

Cocoanut Cookies.—1 cup cocoanut, 1½ cups sugar, ¼ 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 purifier 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 service examination will also testify to their value in adding to one's avoirdupois.

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 development.

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 mind.

Where there was only one Elizabeth three hundred years ago, one Mme. De Staël 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.

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

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 supposed 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.

Lemons can be kept almost indefinitely under glass that is light and air-tight. Set one under a goblet and see.

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

A cup of chopped celery, if added to almost any stuffing for fowls, will improve it.

Macaroni, being easily digested and very nutritious, 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, chemical stains, etc.

A pinch of sugar added to fishy made mustard not only makes it much more tasty, but keeps it fresh much longer.

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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Washing Machines, none better, \$3.25

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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-
ers,
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 immediately slammed shut again, almost entrapping his silken hat in the process. 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?"

Mr. 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 inquisitive 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 plea, just for the purpose of feeding the horses and milking the cows."

"Well, surely enough they are all gone, even Lyall," exclaimed Mr. Dearcot 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."

Just then Lyall came 'round the corner, carefully carrying his dinner pail 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 little colt into the shed, I want to 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 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, little 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 fully-grown. 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 gigantic logs and great powerful machines. 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 repinings, 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 round.

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 of my bed and calmly put out of sight 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 become wind-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 substantial 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, and 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 watering 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.

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.

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 g'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 sink—to 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

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 spring. 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 Caroline. "You know, George, that grandmother 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-time."

"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 do it. The other children held on to 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 grandmother, 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

Soda Crackers and—

anything you choose—milk for instance or alone.

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 soda crackers, the superlative being

Uneda Biscuit

a soda cracker so scientifically baked that all the nutritive qualities of the wheat are retained and developed—a soda cracker in which all the original goodness is preserved for you.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

California

For a change why not make that visit to California early in the season? You'll enjoy it. Visit Grand Canyon enroute. Stop over and see the Petrified Forest. Ride through the country of fruits and flowers. Attractive and inexpensive variable route tours within the means of almost every one. About one-half the usual rate. Long limit and liberal stop-over privileges. I'll help you plan a trip. Tickets on sale April 25 to May 5, inclusive.

The Santa Fe is the line of fast trains, modern and comfortable chair cars and luxurious Pullmans, Harvey meals, rock-balanced track, block signals.



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.

T. L. KING, Agent, Topeka, Kansas

Great American Desert Seeds

are best for general use, are grown in the very heart of the region once known as the Great American Desert, at an altitude of over two thousand feet above sea level and without irrigation. They are time tried and drought tested and have proved producers of profitable crops of both grain and forage. Write for list of specialties and prices.

M. G. Blackman, Grower and Dealer, Hoxie, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED

McBETH & KINNISON.

Pure Kansas Grown Seed. Crop of 1905. Also Cane and Millet, Macaroni Wheat and other Field Seeds in carload lots or less. Write for prices. GARDEN CITY, KANSAS

CATALPA AND OSAGE FOR POSTS

Every farmer should grow his own post timber. Get the true catalpa speciosa. We have it. We also offer fruit trees, shade trees, small fruits, grape vines, flowering shrubs, etc. Tell us what you want. We will make the price right.

PETERS & SKINNER, No. Topeka, Kans.

and firming the seed-bed and root-bed.

In addition to controlling the moisture, this packing of the lower portion 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:

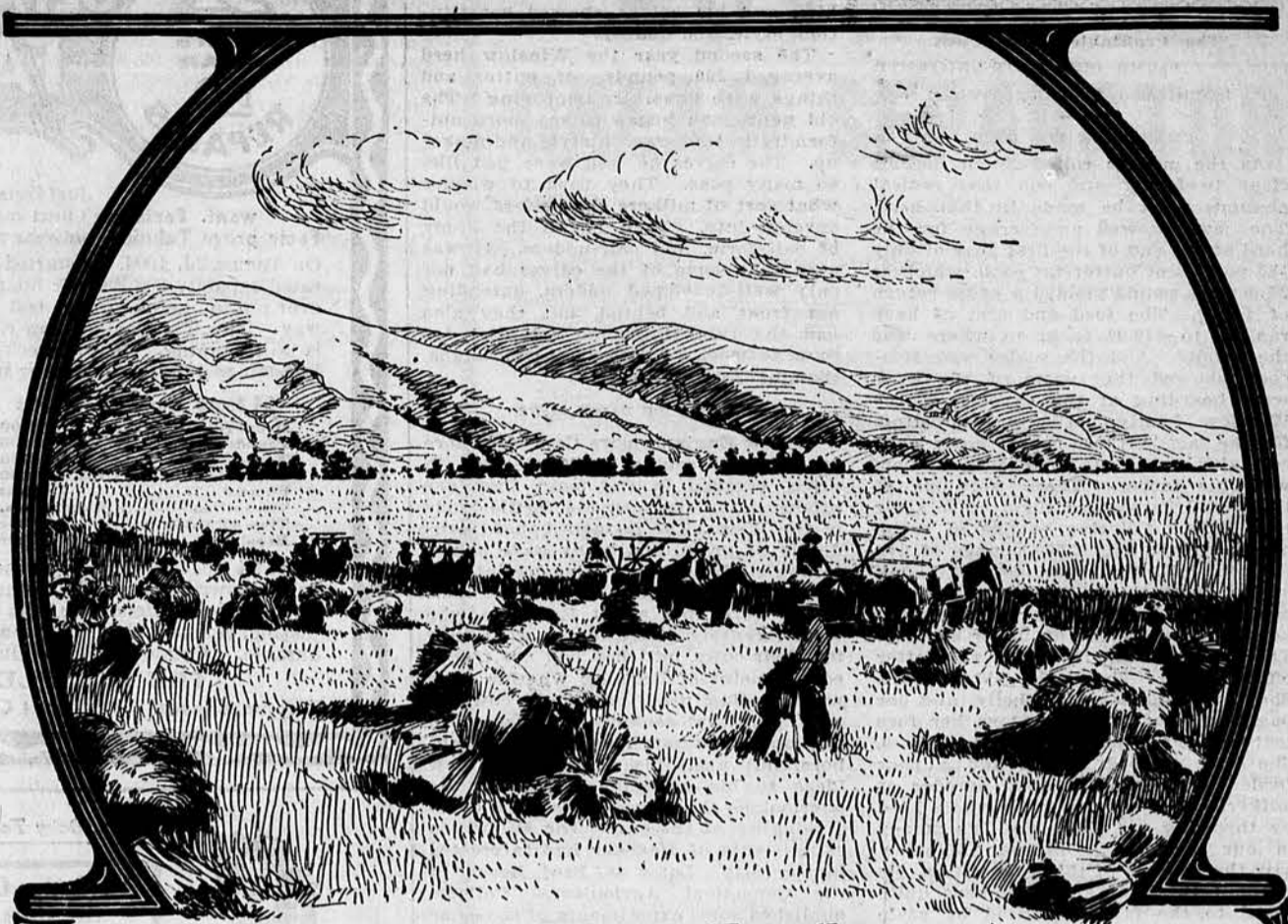
- (1) It increases the water-holding capacity of the soil.
- (2) It increases the upward movement of moisture by capillary attraction.
- (3) It facilitates the development of available nitrates and bacteria.
- (4) It makes it possible for the little hair rootlets or feeders of the main lateral roots 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 Missouri 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 the 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, onions, 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 a warm soil and time will be gained if they are not planted until the soil is well warmed up to a considerable depth. 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 these warmth-loving kinds after the soil is warm. "Some species need a great deal of heat. 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 be 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 haying 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 discovered 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, trustworthy, durable and efficient, the

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano
Harvesting and Haying Machines, represent the highest 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, unless the machines do satisfactory work. To-day the standard harvesting and haying 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. 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 haying machine on which you may depend with absolute certainty; —If you want to be free from "break-downs," delays, and repair bills; 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.

Binders, Reapers, Headers, 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 opposed to things material. To this end 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 indestructible 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 it still lay upon the couch in her bower (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 divinity. They are an object lesson. In a startling and irrefutable way they show the 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 recent and authoritative utterances discount the materialism which denies spirit in God or man.

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 representative 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 pure-bred 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 make-up. The calves he said were just like so many peas. They used to wonder what sort of milkers the helpers 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 Connecticut 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 shape. 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 annual 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:

Dairy type	Number cows	Cost of food	Yield butter fat, pounds	Profit
Dairy type	35	\$54.43	301	\$28.09
Shallow body type	7	49.42	201	5.81
Fleshy type	8	50.50	206	6.09

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 of value. The calves are without merit, and the helpers 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. This 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 great 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 than 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 helpers, 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 business. 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

24
YEARS
WEAR
NO
REPAIRS

**SEPARATOR
FACTS**

43
YEARS
WEAR
75¢
REPAIRS

Just facts—that's all you want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators. Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over.

On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test.

24 Years' Work—No Repairs		43 Years' Work—75¢ Repairs	
Hours run.....	1,900	Hours run.....	2,150
Pounds separated.....	1,080,000	Pounds separated.....	1,285,000
Turns of crank.....	2,152,750	Turns of crank.....	2,552,070
Turns of bowl.....	1,152,000,000	Turns of bowl.....	1,864,000,000
Oil used.....	8 quarts	Oil used.....	5 1/2 quarts
Time oiling.....	About 4 min.	Time oiling.....	About 7 min.
Time adjusting.....	None	Time adjusting.....	10 min.
Repairs.....	None	Repairs.....	75 c. x 4

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.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Canada
West Chester, Pa.
Chicago, Illinois

Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—



Anybody Can Make Claims—But YOU Want the Cream Separator That "Makes Good."

That may be a little "slangy," but you know what I mean—you want the separator that will do what its manufacturers promise it will do, and what you expect it to do.

How are you going to decide which separator it is that will "make good" for you?

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.

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

But, look here! Here's something worth thinking about:

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 per 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.

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 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 abused.

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

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
 311 TEMPLE BLOCK, KANSAS CITY, MO.

A Dollar Game Free

For postage. Send eight two-cent stamps and tell how many cows you keep and what you do with your milk, and we will send you the "Game of EMPIRE Success"—the most amusing, attractive and fascinating game ever invented. Old and young can play. Bushels of fun for all the family. Handsomely lithographed in colors; mounted on heavy binders' board 12x18 inches.

Get the Empire Books.

Ask for the one you want—

1. Full catalog and price list.
2. "The EMPIRE Dairy Maid."
3. The Switching of Hiram. (story.)
4. "Figger it out for Yourself."
5. A Gold Mine for Butter Makers.
6. Dairy Results—Dollars.
7. Money and the Way to Make It.


Peerless Cream Separators

Reasons Why the PEERLESS is the Best

- 1st—Twice the capacity of any other bowl. That is to say two times smaller than any other bowl of equal capacity.
- 2d—Compound feature, two bowls in one, hollow bowl, and disk bowl, combining all the features of the tubular and disk machines.
- 3rd—Enclosed frame. Free from dust. Injury resulting from machine impossible.
- 4th—Perfectly noiseless.
- 5th—Heavy enough and strong enough to lift a box car, which insures durability.
- 6th—The bushings made of phosphor bronze—the most serviceable material for the purpose. Fitted and guaranteed to be accurate to 1/1000 of an inch.
- 7th—Every journal bushed with brass or phosphor bronze. This fact together with the fine adjustment described above, accounts for the light draft of the Peerless machine. Each bushing is made in duplicate and interchangeable and if at any time they show wear they can be replaced at small cost.
- 8th—At normal temperature 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 butter fat. PEERLESS CREAM SEPARATORS are guaranteed to anybody—everybody, anywhere—everywhere.

For further information, write

BRADLEY, ALDERSON & CO.,
 Tenth and Hickory, KANSAS CITY, MO.



STIFF AND SORE

from head to foot? Can't work today, but tomorrow you can, as the Old-Monk-Cure



St. Jacobs Oil

will soften and heal the muscles while you sleep.

It Conquers Pain

Price, 25c. and 50c.

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 the three-year-old heifers were 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 administration 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 dread of all dairy-cattle men, had visited him but a little. His motto was, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," so he fed cooling, laxative foods before and after calving, kept the cows clean and in healthy condition, and

Get the Cream

GET IT ALL. GET THE LAST DROP. BUY DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AT FACTORY PRICES AND SAVE

20% to 50%

It's to your interest to know about the liberal selling plan of the

Davis Cream Separator

No other skimming device known so surely gives you all the cream, and none does it with so little work. It is absolutely the simplest and easiest running separator. Only 5 pieces in its bowl. Think of the ease of keeping such a bowl clean. It never can get out of balance. The tank is only bolt high, no high lift. You should know all about the Davis. Investigate before you buy. Write to-day for money saving catalog No. 125.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO. 54 0 North Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE

At a bargain, one Davis No. 3 hand cream separator. New. N. J. Shepherd, Eldon, Mo.

Combination Thief-Proof Whip and Walking Stick

The Greatest Novelty of the age. No buggy fit complete without one. Price, \$1; postage paid any part of U. S. Address E. T. Davis Co., Tipppecanoe City, Ohio. Send your orders quick.

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 question.

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 hive. 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. I would, however, advise leaving out 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 give the bees just as you would give 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 ¼ of a pint of sugar in ¼ of a pint of water. This syrup may be fed to them by setting the cup containing it over the frames and under the top cover of the hive. Now while the fruit-trees are in bloom is a good time to transfer bees, Rice County. G. BOHRER.

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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.

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heavy. 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 it.

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 ailments 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 gallon 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. The 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 year.

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, bone-meal, 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 mixed with 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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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.

Table with columns: Temperature (Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal), Precipitation (Total, Departure from normal). Rows include Western, Middle, and Eastern Divisions with various city data.

GENERAL CONDITIONS. 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 morning. Shawnee.—The week has been warm, with rain on two days, but ended with falling 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.

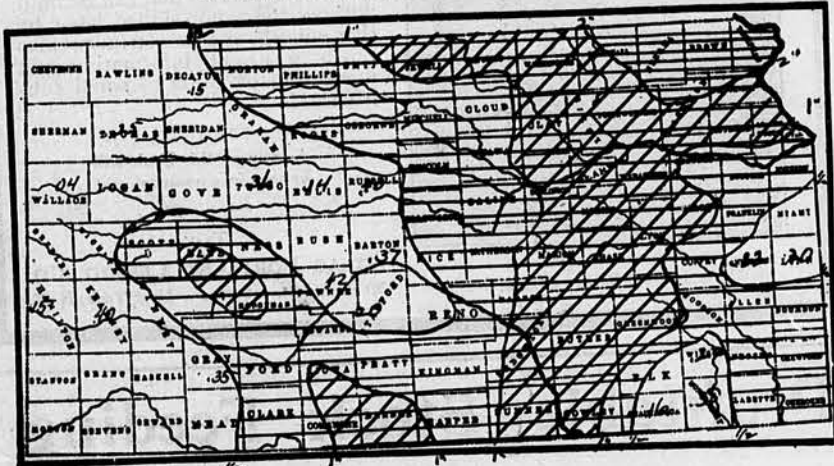
MIDDLE DIVISION.

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. On 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.

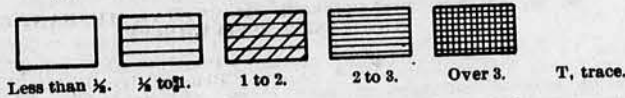
Clay.—The first of the week, and the last two days, were clear. Rain fell on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, being heavy on the 12th. The highest temperature was 85° on the 11th, and the lowest, 35° on the 14th. Cloud.—The first of the week was partly cloudy, the middle part, cloudy and rainy, and the last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

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.



SCALE IN INCHES:



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 the 12-13th, hailstorms 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.

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 84° was reached on the 11th, but on the 12th cloudy, showery weather prevailed, followed by falling temperature. Cherokee.—High temperatures and plenty of sunshine prevailed the first of the week. On the afternoon of the 12th a small tornado occurred demolishing a house and doing some other damage. This was followed by much cooler weather the last of the week. Coffey.—The week was mostly clear with the warmest weather the first part. There was rain on the 12th. Crawford.—The rapidly rising temperature 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 in thirty minutes. Jefferson.—The highest temperature was 82° on the 11th. On the 12th and 13th there was 0.82 of an inch of rainfall. Labette.—The first of the week was warm and clear with a maximum temperature of 86° on the 11th. Cloudy, showery weather occurred on the 12th and 13th. Linn.—The first two days of the week were clear and warm but were followed by increasing cloudiness and rain on the 13th and 14th. This was followed by colder and clearer weather. Lyon.—Heavy rains fell on the 12th and showers on the 13th and 14th. The rest of the week was clear with a maximum of 84° on the 11th. Marshall.—The week has had three clear and four cloudy days with rain on the 12th and 13th amounting altogether to 1.72 inches. The highest temperature was 85° on the 11th, and the lowest, 35° on the 14th. Montgomery.—It was warm the first of the week, the temperature reaching 85° on the 11th. The last of the week was cool with a light rain on the 13th. Osage.—Rain on the 12th and 13th but the other days were fair. The highest temperature was 84° on the 12th and the lowest was 32° on the 15th. Riley.—Good rains fell on the 12th and 13th with clear weather the balance of this week. The highest temperature, 89°, occurred 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 hail 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. 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 85° on the 12th, the lowest was 32° on the 15th. Rain fell on the 13th. Osborne.—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 hail accompanied by high winds occurred on 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 sleet. Pratt.—The highest temperature was 87° on the 10th but the thermometer registered 31° 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 hail 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 with good rains on the 7th and 12th. The highest temperature was 84° 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, the next two cloudy and the last three clear. The highest temperature was 85° on the 11th, and the lowest, 27° on the 14th, was accompanied

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