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VOL. XVII No.5.

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MAKING GOOD

By STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.

MY boy, you think that all you have to do is "make a hit;"

To catch the public eye and ear, then evermore be "it;"
You think one stroke sufficient for one lifetime—may be two;
That once a man is famous, there is nothing left to do.
I hate to wake you sonny, from your iridescent dream.

And keep your skiff from drifting any further down the stream,

But here's what I've discovered: He who's done the best he could

Is merely obligated just to keep on making good.

ONE little flight's a promise that you'll spread your wings and soar;

One decent job's an earnest that you'll do a thousand more;
One leap to public favor is a pledge that you will stay,—
You can't do that unless you make a new mark every day.
The jump you made to wealth or fame will do less good than harm,

If, by your desultory style, you prove a "false alarm."

One well-directed arrow never made a Robin Hood;
One winning stroke but binds you to the task of making good.

THIS world was not constructed for the lazy man of dreams;

One flash is not a nugget,—gold is constant with its gleams;
The world keeps looking higher than the level you've attained,

And thinks you retrograding till 'tis certain you have gained
No stand still will it tolerate; slide back, and you will see
Your name among the "has beens" as a harmless "used-to-be."

The standard you established when you did the best you could

Was but your affidavit that you'd keep on making good.

—Success Magazine.

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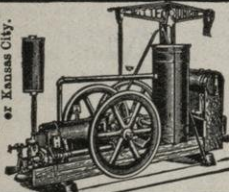
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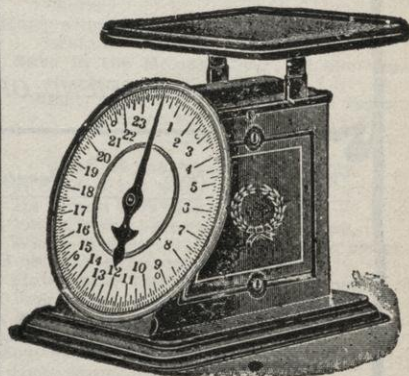
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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication must be written on one side of the sheet only, and must be accompanied by the name and the address of the writer.

REMITTANCES should be made by express or postoffice money order when it is possible. If these cannot be obtained, put the money in a letter and register it. When forced to send stamps, we prefer to have one-cent stamps, and they should be folded carefully, with paper between them, so they will not stick together.

If this paragraph is marked with a cross your time expires with the number marked. The paper will be stopped unless you send us 25 cents for renewal DO IT TO-DAY.

The Lost Occasion.

Farewell, fair day and fading light!
The clay born here, with westward sight,
Marks the huge sun now downward soar.
Farewell! We twain shall meet no more.

Farewell! I watch with bursting sigh
My late condemned occasion die;
I linger useless in my tent.
Farewell, fair day, so fully spent!

Farewell, fair day! If any God
At all considers this poor clod,
He who the fair occasion sent
Prepared and placed the impediment.

Let him diviner vengeance take—
Give him to sleep, give me to wake
Girded and shod, and bid me play
The hero in the coming day.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

EDITORIAL.

Special to New Subscribers.—Only 10c to January 1907. Paper will stop at the expiration of time, if not renewed, Read our clubbing offers

They are having a late season in Canada as well as we are here. H. I. Mills, of Wheatley, Ontario, in renewing his subscription, says: "Spring is late, some have not gotten their oats sown yet, May 14. We had a very hard rain last night which will stop work for several days. No corn planted yet. Heavy frost last week."

One of the largest poultry associations is the National White Wyandotte Club, which now has over fifteen hundred members and is still growing. The officers for 1906 are, W. R. Graves, president; Springfield, Massachusetts;

H. H. Pike, vice president, Libertyville, Illinois
Ross C. H. Hallock, secretary and treasurer, St. Louis, Missouri.

Four of the five young men who were chosen to represent the University of Missouri in debates with Kansas and Texas are the sons of farmers. They are M. E. Otis, Hopkins, J. A. Kurtz, Lockwood, B. G. Clark, Columbia, and M. C. Burk, Joplin. Mr. Burk was born in a sod house in Nebraska and the others on Missouri farms.

In accordance with Section 2 of the Charter as amended by Resolutions of March 16, 1898, and Article II., Section 13, of the By-Laws, you are hereby notified that the Twenty-First Annual Meeting of The Holstien-Fresian Association of America will be held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday, June 6, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before it.

It is true that ignorant confidence sometimes succeeds where trained intelligence would bring but meager results, if it did not fail entirely, but in the long run it is the educated, intelligent thinker who wins, let him be in the business office, store or shop, or on the farm. There is just as much opportunity to use brains on the farm as there is in any other occupation or profession, and those who use them properly are sure to stand at the head in the future, no difference what their occupation may be.

Dean Waters, of the Missouri Agricultural College, in speaking of an opportunity for boys says: "Missouri will, within the next ten years become a leading dairy state. The young man who begins this industry now and begins it right is sure to prosper. His first step in this direction should be to attend some college of agriculture so as to learn how to select a good dairy herd, how to feed and manage it, how to handle the milk, how to manufacture and market the butter and cheese, in short, all the details that make for success in the business. If he has not capital enough to engage in the business for himself, there are many men with land and capital who want the services of competent dairy managers."

Congress has decreed that the free seed farce shall be continued, which is another evidence that self interest is of more importance to the average congressman than the will

of his constituents. No sensible agriculturist wants this free seed business kept up, and we very much doubt if any voter is influenced by such rot, but most congressmen think they are, and this seems to be sufficient cause for them to go on wasting the peoples money. Will the time ever come when the same intelligence and regard for common sense which prevails in business circles will be recognized and exercised in the halls of legislation? We are sure it never will as long as party is placed above the real wants and needs of the people.



We are in receipt of an ad which reads as follows. "A large number of your readers sent me recipes for removing stains from my dress. I thank them all. In answer to inquiries regarding the fruit business I would say, I made \$121.00 last week, sold directions to one hundred twenty-one families; people pay \$1.00 for directions quickly. I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old fresh as when picked. I do not heat or seal the fruit just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh and costs almost nothing. I feel it my duty to give my experience, as any one who will try should make \$100 or \$200 in a few days right around home." Perhaps, but we are not running that kind of ads in the Modern Farmer. It begins with a falsehood and seems fakey all through. Better not waste any good money answering such ads. If you take such papers as the Modern Farmer only, we are sure you will not, for you will never see any of them in its pages.



A Bulletin sent out from the Missouri University says: R. M. Washburn, formerly of the Dairy Department of Missouri University, now State Dairy Commissioner has issued a call to the farmers of Missouri urging them to take active measures to defeat the Grosvenor oleomargarine bill now pending in Congress. "Once more," he says, "the oleomargarine forces are at work to induce Congress to pass a bill that will ruin the butter market. If this bill passes a large portion of the twenty million dollars that annually goes to the farmers will be turned into the coffers of the wealthy packers. The proposal is not merely to permit the sale of oleomargarine as such but the law is so framed that it can be disguised as butter. It can be made so much cheaper than butter that with restraints taken from its sale, the farmer will be robbed of his legitimate profit and the consumer defrauded. Every farmer in Missouri who

would sell butter for twenty to thirty cents a pound instead of ten or fifteen should write at once to United States Senators Stone and Warner and the representative of his district in Congress demanding that they serve the people of Missouri and not the packers by working and voting against the bill recently introduced by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio." Why keep hammering at this oleo business? Why not go to the root of the thing at once? First, stop coloring butter with dyes that add nothing to the value of good butter, but cover up the faults in bad butter, and are in some case injurious. Second, pass a law making it a criminal offense to sell anything for what it is not, without regard to color. There are more things than butter in the world, but many of our food commissioners do not seem to know it.



Postmaster General Cortelyou has placed himself on record as holding very sensible views with regard to the second class rates which congress has seen fit to grant publishers, and it is to be hoped that his suggestions as to the appointment of a commission will be followed out. He is reported as saying:

"The existing statutes regulating the second class of mail matter are out of date. They do not meet modern requirements of the publishing industry, and the administration of them unnecessarily and unreasonably hampers the publishers of bona fide newspapers and periodicals." Just so, the law should state clearly what the rate is, and on what condition it will be granted, and then we should not hear any more about new rulings. Two cents carries a letter any place in the United States, and one can send one or five hundred as suits his convenience, and no mail clerk, or anybody else, has anything to say about it, or anything to do with it except to handle it as expeditiously as possible. Neither should publishers of legitimate papers be annoyed by the kicks and complaints of clerks every time they dump an issue in the office for mailing. An equitable rate should be established by congress and then the mail should be handled without any friction or red tape. In establishing this rate the fact that newspapers and periodicals make, originate, more first-class mail than all other agencies combined should be remembered. The government can afford to favor the various legitimate publishers on account of the large and profitable business which they create for the government in the form of first class mail. The government should be willing

to pay for services rendered the same as individuals, and to take away the first-class business produced by the publishers of the United States would double the deficits every year.



In view of the wide spread discontent and the almost universal tendency to tear down and up-root things in every commonwealth without any thought of consequences, the following from Ex. President Cleveland may well be read and pondered carefully.

“I believe there is a danger that stands opposite this passionate temper that should be carefully watched. I refer to our liability to forget in the heat of our righteous indignation that whatever may be pulled down or uprooted something better must be put in its place.

We cannot act safely or hope for reformatory results unless we look beyond the confusion and rubbish and unsightly waste of demolishing activity. The ultimate consequence of demolition and precisely what should be built and planted when the stage of pulling down and up-rooting has been passed should be clearly in the minds of those who assume to lead in the crusade against existing evils.”

It is a vast deal easier to tear down than it is to build up. Especially is this true if the man who does the tearing down has no interest in the after condition of the material of which the structure is composed. Any ignoramus or unskilled workman can pull nails, split boards, demolish walls, and tumble down brick and mortar, but it takes a workman who is skillful and painstaking to tear down and replace the structure, and not unnecessarily destroy or waste any good material. This is especially true with a moral structure, where one deals with living, sensitive immortal spirits rather than crude matter. A great many so called reformers do more hurt than good simply because they lose sight of the important facts so clearly set forth by Mr. Cleveland.



Corn Improvement-Primary Cultivation of the Corn

P. E. CRABTREE, Hannon, Mo., Vice-Pres. Mo. State Corn Growers' Association.

The past season's corn shows have been attended, varieties compared, selections made, seed carefully shelled and graded and the planting done according to the most approved methods, and now we look forward expectantly, hopeful for the success we feel we so richly deserve. One of the most important steps in corn production is getting a good, thorough cultiva-

A writer in Coleman's Rural World in discussing the cultivation of the corn crop says: "The cultivation of the corn crop should commence before the young corn comes up. A few days after the corn is planted I take the steel-tooth harrow and go over the ground both ways. This produces a fine dust mulch and conserves moisture, killing all the young weeds and grass that are starting. After the corn comes up I harrow it again. If we wait till the corn gets large enough to plow before we commence to cultivate, the grass and weeds get a good start and if the season happens to be a wet one, like we had last year, it is impossible to kill all the weeds and grass with the cultivator. When the corn is large enough, I commence cultivation with the two-horse cultivator. I use cultivators with 6 or 8 small shovels. This gives surface cultivation only, produces an ideal dust mulch and keeps the ground level. I plow somewhat deep the first time I go over the field, but after that I cultivate shallow so that the roots will not be disturbed. By cultivating in this way the soil holds moisture better and we get better results than when we used the old style of cultivators with four large shovels.

I think many times we stop cultivation too soon. It pays to cultivate after the corn gets too large to plow with the two-horse cultivator. This can be done by using a one-horse cultivator with small shovels and running once between the rows or it may be done with a one-horse harrow with handle attached. This shallow cultivation keeps the dust mulch and conserves the moisture at a time when it is needed most by the growing corn.

The points in corn culture that I would emphasize as being most important are breaking the ground deep, thorough preparation of the seed bed, planting the best seed obtainable and frequent shallow cultivation."

tion as early as the size of the young corn will permit. This once accomplished, the subsequent tillage becomes easy enough. On the other hand if this first cultivation is deferred or carelessly done, no end of trouble is ahead for the corn grower. It is a continual fight for mastery until the crop is finally laid by in a foul condition.

In the previous article on the "preparation of

the soil", we outlined a course which, if followed, permits of the first cultivation being accomplished, with ease, very soon after the corn comes through the ground. Where the preparation was insufficient the cultivation must be deferred several days longer, and in that event unfavorable weather often occasions a further delay with final bad results. Often in farmers' meetings one hears advocates of the plan of planting the corn on moderately rough ground, then follow the planter with the harrow, then harrow again when the corn is some four inches high.

I have had an opportunity to annually watch that method, to note the progress and final results. The truth of the matter is that such a course will eventually put the soil in a good state of cultivation, but in the meantime how has the young crop been faring? I maintain that it is vastly better to accomplish this tillage of the soil before the seed grains as small plants are in the way to be interfered with, than when the plants are three inches tall, one can do a very good job on first cultivation. Necessarily the use of the cultivator consists of two processes, viz., the tearing out process and the covering up process. The object of the tearing out process is to disturb the germinating weed seeds and thus kill them at a time when they are unable to readjust themselves and continue to grow as they later can, if damp cloudy weather should follow. The tearing out process is thoroughly effectual if done at the proper time, and thus we find many people who succeed in keeping the spaces between rows very clean, while the hills, or if drilled, the rows, become smitten with weeds. Therefore, the tearing out process should be exercised in this first cultivation with skill, as early as possible, and as close to the row as it can be accomplished, that the remaining strip of undisturbed earth, immediately in the row, be reduced to as narrow proportions as it can be. and in this manner the part that must be accomplished through the "covering" process is reduced to the minimum.

Only when this first cultivation is undertaken can one fully appreciate the value of having thoroughly prepared the soil before planting. All clods having previously been eliminated it is now our duty to see to it that we do not create them. The first important consideration is to remain off the field when the ground is wet or too heavy. Next is to use farm machinery that displaces only small bodies of the soil together. Although I use a six shovel riding cultivator I

consider even those diminutive shovels too large to use next the tiny corn plants at this time. I therefore replace the inner shovel of each gang (next the row) with two-inch bull tongues and set these two to run a good depth, although the other four shovels are not necessarily run deep, this latter being merely a consideration of draft. The reason for this plan is plain enough. This is the only time that we are permitted to give the ground a good stirring very close to the plants without severely root pruning them. It is desirable that we disturb all germinating weed seeds at this time and place and thereafter remain at a greater distance, and shallower and we are preparing to do just that. The bull tongues being so narrow and the soil so fine a veritable shower of fine earth is sifted through the rod fenders (no solid ones should be used) and it is not necessary to add to the surface height of the row more than a half inch, and such is easily accomplished and evenly distributed.

This once accomplished, the way is paved for easily being able to control all later intrusion of weeds or grass and to ultimately leave the field in a condition of which anyone should justly feel proud. No amount of subsequent cultivation can retrieve a corn field from the deplorable condition resultant from an improper "primary cultivation."



The express on twenty pounds of beeswax from Lebanon, Nebraska, to St. Joseph, Missouri, was one dollar, and the amount seemed so exorbitant that we called up the express company to ask about the rate. When the young man confirmed the rate over the telephone, we remarked that this must be one of the places where there is no competition and they charged what they pleased. To our surprise the answer came back, "That is no lie!" Now, the question arises how long are the farmers going to put up with a thing of this kind. There has been a bill before congress for a long time for a parcels post, but the country merchants, laboring under a mistake, and the express companies, who want to rob the people, have prevented its passage up to this time. If the congress of the United States represents the people, is it not about time they passed such bills as this one, and one for free alcohol in the arts and the pure food bill? What have you to say about these things, Mr. farmer? Let us have your answer next time you vote.

Books= Periodicals

BY THE EDITOR.

We want this department to be of permanent value to our readers. We therefore, invite publishers to send us copies of books and Periodicals of special interest to farmers. They will receive careful attention in this department. Always mention THE MODERN FARMER when writing to publishers about any book or periodical mentioned here.

The "Popular Science Monthly," for April, contains an article on the "Queen Ant," which should interest bee keepers greatly. The ants are very much like the bees in many respects.

Dr. Lyman Abbott discusses, in the June number of the Woman's Home Companion, the question, "Is the World Growing better?" in the light of personal recollections. The fiction list is headed by "The Return of Jotham Hall," a striking Memorial Day story by Edwin Asa Dix.

In The Delineator for May, Justice David J. Brewer contributes an interesting article on "Woman in the Professions." The Justice comments on the fact that during the last half century woman has broken down the doors of entrance into professional life, that she is no longer merely an incident but a conspicuous factor in politics and many of the professions.

"Success Magazine" for May makes a feature of the life and accomplishments of George Westinghouse, inventor of the Westinghouse air brake, and the head of the great manufacturing companies of that name all over the world. Arthur Warren, who has associated with him for so many years, presents under the heading, "The Genius of George Westinghouse," an intimate sketch of this great master mind, who has had so much to do with the development of the great American railway systems, and who has maintained his high position untouched by the storms of financial or political scandal.

"Profitable Dairying"—A practical guide to successful dairy management. By C. L. Peck. Illustrated 5x7 inches, 200 pages. Cloth. Price 75 cents. Orange Judd Company, New York.

The author of this volume is a well known, practical dairyman, who has made dairying a marked success and who, in this volume gives such practical hints on dairying as will enable the reader to improve his methods, better his condition and more nearly attain that point in business known as success. The treatment of the entire subject is thoroughly practical in every detail, being principally a description of the methods practiced by the author, and which after a lifetime of experience and study he has found most advantageous. Yet the scientific bearing on the subject

has not been neglected, as the author has availed himself of all the most recent discoveries and advancement in science, thus making the work authoritative, practically as well as scientifically.

For sale at this office.

"Diseases of Swine"—By R. A. Craig, Professor of veterinary medicine at the Purdue University. Illustrated, 5x7 inches 200 pages. Cloth. Price 75 cents, Orange Judd Company, New York.

In no other class of farm animals is so little attention given to the prevention of diseases as in swine, and as a result, the per cent of loss is about twice as great as it is in other species. In discussing the different diseases, the causes and preventive measures are given special attention by the author. The book is conveniently divided into four parts. Part I treats on general diseases, their diagnosis and the methods of administering medicines. With the discussions on each disease are given its causes, symptoms, treatment and means of prevention.

For sale at this office.

Many people have a notion that a black soil must of necessity be a rich one. But, on the contrary, it may be almost devoid of nitrogen, and so stands in need of some fertilizer. Whilst it is true that garden soils in general have a sufficiency of both potash and phosphoric acid in them, the chances are that these two food materials are to a certain extent "locked up"—that is, they are not immediately available to the plant, and are only taken out by slow degrees. Therefore, the amateur gardener will find that the best all around fertilizer for him to buy is one with an abundance of nitrogen, and moderate quantities of the other two substances. Of course, for large operations, special compounds of fertilizers are an economy, and, while the same thing holds good in theory on the small scale, yet in practice, as the amount involved is so little, it is wiser to have one all around fertilizer. Succulent vegetables particularly will thrive on nitrogen. It makes them grow rapidly, and that means tenderness. Potash is used to improve the quality. Phosphoric acid helps to build the tissue of the plant. What a fertilizer contains can always be ascertained by reading the analysis which must accompany it.

Look only for these three terms. Don't regard anything else. How much to use? Of course, the answer largely depends on the grade of fertilizer. Stable manure can be spread on three inches thick. A pound of nitrate of soda is sufficient to cover from eighty to one hundred square feet.—May Garden Magazine.

JAPANESE METHOD OF MAKING TEA

To make Japanese tea allow a level teaspoonful for each guest, and place this one teaspoonful in the hot, tiny teapot and pour over one Japanese cupful of boiling water; let stand five minutes, then pour into the hot cup. Proceed for each guest in the same way and never make but one cupful of tea at a time. This may seem a waste of time to the swift going American, but will be found the most delicious way for making the most delicious of beverages.—The May Housekeeper.

A HUSBAND'S RETORT

A man, accompanied by his wife, visited a merchant tailor to order a suit of clothes. The couple differed as to the material and the manner of making, and the wife lost her temper.

"Oh, well," she said, turning away, "please yourself, I suppose you are the one who will wear the clothes."

"Well," observed the husband meekly, "I didn't suppose you'd want to wear the coat and waistcoat."—"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," Everybody's Magazine for June.

"By the way, John," began Mrs. Dresser, "I saw a milliner's sign today that reminded me—"

"Funny," her husband interrupted, quickly, "I saw a sign in a shop window today that reminded me of myself."

"Of yourself?"

"Yes. It simply said: 'Reduced to 98c.'—Cleveland Leader.

She: "Do you believe that too many cooks spoil the broth?" He: "Yes, altogether too many."—Yonkers Statesman.

An Irish daily had the following advertisement: "Wanted.—A gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker."

"Pa is a great hand for curios," said Mrs. Nutrich.

"Yes?"

"Deed he is. He picked up a phonograph today that was onct owned by Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Farmer's Home

By Emma Ingoldsby Abbott. A happy, prosperous home means a happy prosperous country

If thou do ill, the joy fades, not the pains;
If well, the pain doth fade, the joy remains.

—George Herbert.

Do not wrap silver in bleached muslin, as the sulphur used in bleaching it tends to blacken the silver.

The usefulness of window shades may be prolonged by turning them upside down, tacking the bottom onto the roller and hemming the other end.

Salt pork sliced, soaked in milk and water, either sweet or sour milk, over night, and rolled in corn meal before frying, makes a nice imitation of fresh fish.

Sifted hard coal ashes makes excellent scouring material for knives or tinware. A mixture of ashes and washing powder will clean greasy cooking pans and kettles when either one alone would have but little effect.

Turpentine or oil of cinnamon smeared on the shelves or places where ants run will drive them away. A narrow circle of either around the legs of a table or cupboard will keep them away, but it must be renewed occasionally.

Date Pudding—1 cup of dates washed, stoned and cut into small pieces; 1 pint of milk; 2 eggs. Beat the eggs then stir in milk and dates and bake in a moderate oven until a knife thrust into the center will come out clean. This is delicious to one who likes dates.

The season when pineapples are plentiful and comparatively cheap will soon be here. Treat yourself to a few meals of this delicious fruit. They are quite easily prepared for the table by first peeling by grasping the top, and cutting downward with a sharp knife, then shredding with a silver fork, taking care to reject the eyes

and the hard core around each eye. Add sugar in the proportion of half a cupful to each pineapple; let stand an hour and serve. It is more digestible this way than when cut into slices. To can, prepare in the same way and cook until boiling hot, then can in the usual way. It will not spoil easily, but keeps good under almost any condition.

Strawberry Loaf.—Line a mold with strips of light sponge cake; then spread very carefully over the latter a corn starch pudding flavored with strawberry juice; fill with firm, fresh fruit; cover with the corn starch pudding; and when thoroughly chilled unmold carefully and garnish with sweetened whipped cream and strawberries, the hulls of which have been left on.—The Delineator.

Housekeepers the country over have complained of the ravages of that elusive and pestiferous little creature, the clothes moth, the last two summers. This has brought out many receipts for prevention, but very few for the destruction of the pests after they have once obtained lodgment. Exposure to the hot sun will kill eggs and larvae, but the little flying moth is harder to exterminate. Marion Harland, who is authority on all domestic questions, recommends the following process for cleaning a closet of them: "Take everything out of the closet, sweep walls and floor, and then, with a syringe or squirt, inject into every conceivable crevice gasoline in which pulverized camphor balls have been dissolved. Shake the bottle well before uncorking it, and don't be afraid of using too much. Drench shelves, walls and floor; shut the door and don't open for two days. The hardest dust-bred moth ever hatched cannot survive the effects of this heroic mixture. Repeat at midsummer, and he will not get foot or toothhold upon a single bit of woolen stuff."

* * *

The Farm in General

BY E. J. WATERSTRIFE

If you haven't a pure water supply at your house, you may have sickness as the cause of it this summer, better not take the risk.

Do not sell the farm and move to town expecting to find a snap, for you will surely be disappointed. It is all work everywhere, so go at it.

We believe that the road drag is the coming wonder. Muddy roads are quite troublesome in many parts, we

think the drag has partly solved the question. Have you tried it?

In plowing, I like to plow to a good depth, and plow just a shade deeper each year, not too deep at once or you will be in it. Deepen the soil reservoir so it will hold more moisture in case of drouth.

If you have any farm produce to sell and it is of good quality do not sell it cheap, at any price the grocer offers,

TO RENOVATE PILLOWS.

Moth are destructive to feathers as well as woolens, hence pillows should be examined occasionally. Rip open the pillow far enough to insert the double fist and draw out onto a spread out newspaper a handful or two of feathers. If infested there will be one or more of the dark brown larvae, about a quarter inch long, drawn out with the feathers; or signs of their presence will be shown by stems stripped of down.

There are renovators who will be glad to do the work, but if none are within reach, or one does not care to go to that expense, the feathers can be cleaned at home by washing in hot soap suds. Empty a pillow at a time into a clothes boiler half filled with good, clean suds as hot as the hand can bear. Rub the wet feathers lightly between the hands for a few minutes, then fish out and throw into a tub of clean water. Stir around in this water, and, if much soiled, rinse in still another water; if not, take up a double handful at a time, pressing between the hands to extract as much water as possible without breaking the quills; then shake out and separate the feathers, as well as their moist condition will admit, and throw into a dry tub or some receptacle where they can be exposed to the air. Then empty another pillow into the hot suds and go through the same process.

The feathers should be stirred up occasionally to assist in drying, and when they begin to fly, put them back into the ticks, which should have been washed meanwhile, and hang up in a shady, breezy place.

Work and beat the pillows with the hands several times a day until the feathers are light and fluffy again and thoroughly dry. Thus will they not only be rid of the moth, but they will be clean and given new life.

for if it is good you can get a good price without any trouble. The good people are willing to pay a good price for a good article.

It will pay you to buy some kind of a feed mill, a horse sweep mill is all right and will pay for itself in a short time, and save all the little tolls which the miller takes. Have your own fresh corn meal, and you know that it is good.

Many farmers think it awful if they have to buy feed, but they need to think more seriously before selling feed off the farm. When you buy, you gain that much in fertility, and when you sell, you are selling off your farm by inches. Do not worry if you have to buy at right prices, for you are sure of the one profit, manure.

Money is plenty and many are seeking to invest their money in land which they know is the safest plan. A good farm is a good piece of investment, and that is why land is advancing. It is the surest place to put the money. Suppose you do not quite get full interest rate every year, it is the safest place to keep it, and you are sure of something.

The farmer who grows a variety of feed will have more feed for the stock than he who grows only one or two kinds. The mixed farmer has his season of planting and cultivating stretched over a longer season and will have more acres, and the mixed feed will always be better feed. Do not be satisfied with corn and timothy hay.

DON'T MAKE GARDEN IN A DAY.

By Prof. J. C. Whiten.

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 some 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 the 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 apt 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, egg plants, and some others. They should be the last vegeta-

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

"You have lost your wife," said the minister, "but there is one that loves you and will watch over you till your sorrow is but a sweet memory."

"Do I know her?" asked the widower, taking notice.—Houston Post.



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Farm Poultry

By N. J. Shepherd.

It pays to keep the very best.

Start small, grow gradually. This means success.

Fowls are never properly fed unless they are regularly fed.

If the fowls are of any value, keep them comfortable in winter.

Fowls which feather and mature early are good egg producers.

A variety of food, even with little chickens, is worth the trouble.

For the amount of capital invested poultry pays more than any other stock kept.

Hens will rarely eat eggs, if plenty of broken bone, oyster and clam shells are given them.

Cooked food fattens more quickly, probably because it is more completely digested.

Some of the advantages in raising ducks is that they grow rapidly and are free from vermin.

Artificial stimulants are as little use to fowls as to men. Reaction leaves them weaker than before.

Healthy, thrifty fowls are invariably early risers, and should be fed as soon as they fly from the roosts.

No other class of live stock on the farm will scratch and find hidden kernels of grain, seed, etc., like poultry.

Do not breed from a crooked or deformed bird, no matter how perfect in plumage or standard points otherwise.

Feeding broken oil cake to fowls twice a week will often promote laying when other foods fail to give good results.

Do not keep the hens so fat that they will not exercise or forage; they will not lay so well, but a starved hen cannot lay.

If the fowls are healthy to begin with, are well fed and cared for, no artificial preparations are necessary to maintain health.

The advantage with the Embden geese is that they are all white with yellow bills and legs, which makes them attractive in market.

Unless you can give the ducks the benefit of a stream of running water, or of a good pond, do not give them any water except to drink.

With confined fowls a good plan of feeding is a warm, soft feed in the morning, a good green feed at noon and whole corn at night.

The reason fowl droppings are worth more than other kinds of manure is that they contain all of the fertilizing material in a condensed form.

A quick maturing fowl is desirable as a market fowl, and also for home consumption, especially in early spring. Careful selection will aid in this.

In making up the breeding yard it is better to have a small cockerel and large hens than a large cockerel and small hens, unless some special object is desired in breeding.

If it is absolutely necessary to breed from stock less than a year old, cockerels should be mated with hens of two or more years, and pullets with males of two or more years, always selecting the best, of course.

There is one economic merit in fowl breeding that farmers seldom take into consideration, namely, the large amount of waste grain scattered around the granaries, stables, hog pens and adjoining fields that would be lost or go back to mother earth, if no fowls were on the place. It does not cost much to keep fowls on the farm. No class of people can produce eggs and fowl flesh so cheaply as the farmer, and the work of caring and feeding is so often done by the wife that there is little or no time lost from the main work of the farm. Whenever you see a farm without some kind of fowls it shows that the farmer has not learned all the arts of industry essential to success in his vocation.

New blood in poultry is the basis of beauty, vigor and prolificness. It is more essential to successful poultry culture than all else combined. Fowls that are inbred in line for several years without the infusion of new blood from other strains of the same variety, but to which they are not related, become inactive, diminutive and unprofitable. Far more desirable is the fowl that by its very appearance, its every move and action manifests the new blood that it embodies. There is an activity, grace and vigor about it that is unmistakable.

To have healthy, vigorous and profitable poultry new blood should be introduced annually. This can be done readily and at a small cost by the purchase of a sufficient number of breeding cocks.

EGGS IN SEASON

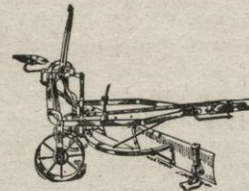
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E. M. PLATT, Pres.

In the Season of Growth

By PETER M'ARTHUR

Copyright, 1905, by Peter McArthur

Continued From Last Month

"Well, I am able to devote only my Tuesdays and Thursdays to that fascinating game. We really have ripping courts, and I hope you will become a member of our little club."

She laughed joyously, without answering his suggestion.

"With the amount of time you devote to golf, tennis and yachting I am afraid you would not have much time to devote to any troubles I might bring to you."

"I sincerely hope you may never have any more troubles than I can attend to, even in the small amount of time that I devote to law." This was said so meaningfully that she blushed faintly. But just at that point his mother concluded her call on Betty's mother, and he had to go along as her escort.

There never was a flower more carefully tended than that little waif. As Betty Curtis had come to the town with her mother to spend the summer in the fine residence her father had bought for them she had nothing to do but enjoy herself. Jack Etheridge was almost equally blessed with leisure, for, though, in compliance with the wishes of his widowed mother, he had commenced the practice of law so that he would know better how to care for his wealth when she left him her fortune, in addition to the handsome income he derived from the estate of his father, he did not elect to live a strenuous life. After careful investigation he decided to hang out his shingle in this pleasant little town that had excellent golf links at the rear and a luxurious yacht club on the water front. He opened offices with a southern exposure in the post-office building and fitted them up with furniture admirably suited for lounging on and waited comfortably for his first client. In order to pass the time as pleasantly as possible he supplemented his library of law books with all the latest novels and current magazines. His mother was satisfied, and it cannot be said that he felt life to be unduly exacting. He conscientiously kept

regular office hours, as explained above, so it naturally happened that he frequently walked home from the links with Betty after a pleasant game, and the first thing they always did was to take a look at the little mound that covered their bulb. Donald had been warned to leave it alone, and they saw to it that no weed sprouted in its vicinity.

"I am inclined to think," said Betty a couple of weeks after the planting, "that a watched bulb is somewhat like a watched pot."

"Perhaps the hyacinthine Donald threw it away because he saw that it was dead."

"Oh, I noticed that it was quite fresh when I planted it, but I think it is mean of you to use the word hyacinthine when you know well enough that there is no common adjective derived from crocus. I shall have revenge, however, when it sprouts."

One fine evening about the middle of May when they went to their favorite spot in the garden they found that their bulb had pushed through the ground. But it had not come far enough for them to decide which was right.

Next evening Jack came again, for matters were getting exciting. By this time the tender green leaves had begun to open, and it was clear that the plant was not a crocus. The leaves were thick and broad.

"I knew I was right," Jack exclaimed exultingly. "It is certainly not a crocus; therefore it must be a hyacinth. I prefer tiers that are quiet in color and pattern."

"Not so fast," said Betty. "The idea of a lawyer using such logic. I admit it is not a crocus, but I see no reason to believe that it is a hyacinth. It is not necessarily a hyacinth because it is not a crocus. There are thousands of other things that it may be. You a lawyer and to make such a claim. Fie!"

"Oh, that is all right! A lawyer always claims everything in sight. I suppose we will have to ask Donald to settle the matter for us."

"We shall do nothing of the kind. Let us wait until it flowers, and then I'll undertake to eat it in addition to paying my wager if you prove to be right, though I may be tempted to transplant something more edible in its place if it should really turn out to be a hyacinth."

"A leek, for instance. It grows from a bulb and is edible."

Shakespeare has said that "for lovers lacking matter the cleanliest shift is to kiss," but Betty and Jack had not confessed to themselves that they were lovers, and whenever they lacked matter they could fall back on the bulb. It furnished them with unending matter for chat and banter when other

conversation failed, and in a subtle way all their thoughts of one another were intertwined with it.

When Jack went away on the annual yachting cruise of the club Betty found a peculiar pleasure in tending to the mysterious little plant that was strangely familiar, although she could not remember ever having seen one in a garden. While watering it and removing every weed that dared to appear it brought back to her many pleasant memories, and she had a sense of companionship while watching it. And when it finally put forth the blossom that betrayed its identity she blushed and laughed and blushed again when she wondered what Jack would say when he saw it.

Yachting is a most leisurely pastime and gives one ample opportunities for thought. Before the cruise was over Jack had made for himself an unaccountable reputation for silence and unsociability. Those who observed him noted that he frequently smiled to himself and shook their heads ominously. Toward the end of the cruise it was seen that his face had taken on the seriousness of a great resolution, and it was evident that his mind had been made up finally on some matter of the gravest importance.

When Betty saw him coming up the garden path after his return she was smitten with sudden confusion, but she managed to greet him with proper dignity. After the usual exchange of compliments and a few inquiries on her part regarding the cruise the conversation became monosyllabic. As usual on such occasions she reverted to the bulb to start it again.

"I have taken good care of our bulb since you left. It has blossomed at last."

"I have also watched the growth of something you planted, and it has also blossomed," he said like one who had carefully rehearsed a part.

"That I planted? I don't understand. And she looked at him with wide eyed wonder. She observed, however, that he looked very athletic and that a tanned complexion became him.

"Y-yes. I have watched what you planted, and it has blossomed into love. I have come to ask if you will care for that flower in my heart forever."

Being of a poetic temperament, how could she refuse a proposal so poetic? When the matter was settled, with pretty formalities too sacred for the eyes of outsiders, she looked up at him and exclaimed:

"Wouldn't you like to see the other plant? It turns out to have been very significant."

"It doesn't bear orange blossoms, does it?"

"Not exactly, but it bears something almost as appropriate."

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

Publisher's Department.

We are willing to do all we can to make the ads of our patrons attractive, but no free "readers" will be given to anyone.

We have no editorial opinions for sale at any price.

All advertising must be paid in advance when satisfactory references are not furnished, and then collections will be made monthly, and all bills are due as soon as a copy of the paper containing the ad is received. Send references when you send your ad and save time. We want them to protect our readers as well as ourselves. If you do not pay your bills promptly, we do not want your patronage.

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Reading notices charged 10 cents per count line, briefer. Advertisements classed as objectionable will be rejected. Special position charged at higher rate, owing to position.

"Well, it will be the favorite plant in our garden some day. In fact, I think I'll have a whole garden full of it."

"I have found how it got here," she explained as they passed through the garden. "One of Donald's children brought it home from the woods and put it among the bulbs. He recognized it and threw it away."

When Jack saw the plant he laughed loudly, and their laughter mingled into music. On the little mound where Betty had planted the bulb there bloomed as fine a Jack-in-the-pulpit as any one would wish to see.

"It looks just as if it were ready to perform the marriage service and give us its blessing," said Jack as he knelt to remove a little weed that showed its head near by.

Betty very appropriately knelt beside him.

WHO CAN ANSWER THIS?

Cobeza, Tex., Feb. 25th, 1906.
Editor Modern Farmer:

"Will it pay to buy a separator and buy feed for cows, to sell butter at 15 and 20c per pound? If so, how many cows ought we to have to start with, and what would be the best feed for them?"

"We had good crops here last year, corn and cotton, and also a good hay crop. We had thirteen stands of bees and sold over 50 gallon of honey."

"Your paper is too small unless it could come oftener. We like it so well. I could read it over and over."

Mrs. Laura Manlove.

We doubt if it would pay to buy feed to produce butter at 15c or even 20c per pound. Why not produce a better class of butter and get from 25 to 40c per pound? The number of cows that one should keep of course would depend on the market

for the products. If one is near a town and can sell milk or cream, there is more money in this than there is in selling butter. It is hard to tell what would be the cheapest and best food for cattle, in Texas. Cotton seed meal ought to be a good food in that locality. If alfalfa will grow there, there is nothing any better for cows. If we lived in Texas, we should experiment a little with few acres of sweet clover, as we believe it can be made to produce a good forage crop there. We would be glad to have some of our Texas readers, who understand the situation fully in Texas, give us their opinion on the proper answer to the questions asked in this letter.

With regard to the size of the MODERN FARMER, we hope to make it larger some time. At present it is as large as we can make it for the price we get, and the time we have at our command. The truth of the matter is that, if you measure the paper by the information it brings and not by the number of pages in it, it is about as large as most monthlies now. If our Texas reader will take some of the Eastern, so called, farm papers that are issued monthly, and draw her pencil through everything that is objectionable, and everything that does not contain information that is beneficial to the farmer, and through the puffs of the advertisers, we are inclined to think that she will not find as many pages left of good helpful matter as there is in the MODERN FARMER. It will not do any harm to read it through several times. In fact, we are trying to make a paper that will be worth the second reading, and, therefore, will not be destroyed as soon as received.

A Special Club.

The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee	\$.50
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Gleanings in Bee Culture	1.00
The Agricultural Epitomist	.25
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One Gold Filled collar button	.25
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Cosmopolitan, Pearsons, or American Boy may be substituted for Gleanings, or any two of them for Breeder's Gazette.

A Bargain In Collies

... We have five of the ...

FINEST COLLIE

pups we have ever been able to offer. They are past three months old, from registered parents and are very finely marked. Three of them are white and two of them are sable and white. If you want a very fine collie, write at once.

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Farm Beekeeping By the Editor.

It does not pay to keep bees and not look after them. If one has more than he can attend to properly, it is much better to sell them, or give them away to some one who has time to look after them, as they should be. One of the errors of the American farmer, especially in the West, is keeping more things, or cultivating more land, than he can properly look after.

Every strong colony should have one or two supers put on at once, if this has not been attended to before. The average farmer does not get more than half what he should from his bees, and this is generally due to their not having room enough to store the nectar while the flow is on. One should have plenty of extra supers, so as to give each colony room according to its strength. It will be found that most colonies will fill three or four supers, if properly handled, about as quickly as they will fill one, if that one is left until every section is filled, and all capped over.

Do not be content to keep bees in the old fashioned way, even though you only want honey for your own use. It is much better to have the surplus honey in sections, as one can handle it so much better, and then if one has a few more pounds than he wants he can find a ready market for it at a fair price. Sections should have in them what the bee people call "starters." Starters are made from sheets of wax called comb foundation. There are two grades of section foundation. One is called thin surplus and the other extra thin, either of which are good for starters, but when full sheets are put in extra thin should be used. The surplus foundation comes in sheets about four inches wide and about fourteen inches long. In making starters we cut the sheet in the center lengthwise and make two strips to each sheet. These sheets we cut into starters the shape of a saw tooth, which is about two inches wide at the broad end and runs to a point. There are a number of machines made for fastening these starters to the sections, but the following method will be found satisfactory to those who only want to keep a few colonies, and do not care to go to much expense. After the sections are made take each of them and lay the starter on the inside of it so it will reach a little beyond the center of the section, letting it lie flat down. Then take a warm screw driver, or any blunt iron and rub it back and forth on the end of the starter until it adheres to the wood firmly. Then turn the section the other end up, and bend the starter down so it will hang point downward in the center of the section. If the supers are filled with such sections the bees will go into them more quickly than they will if the sections are put in with nothing in

them. The bees will also build the comb straight. If the screw driver is not warm so that it will not stick to the wax, the same result can be obtained by dipping the end of the iron in some liquid honey, but care should be taken not to let any honey get on the section, for then the wax will not stick. Foundation of the heavier grade is also used in the brood frames of the hives in which swarms are placed. This is done for two reasons.. First, to make the bees build straight combs, and to save the honey which must be consumed before the bees can secrete wax. Start-

ers or narrow strips will be sufficient to secure straight combs, but it is estimated that the bees must eat from fifteen to twenty pounds of honey in order to secrete one pound of wax, it is therefore figured that it pays to use full sheets in the brood frames, even though the expense seems heavy at the start. A pound of brood foundation costs about fifty-five cents, and fifteen pounds of honey should bring at least, \$1.50, so that for every fifty-five cents put in, in foundation one can take out, at least, three times that in honey. When the bees get a good start in the first super, lift it up and

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put an empty one under it. Do not put the empty super on top, for the bees will not work in it as quickly if you do so. By watching the honey flow carefully and examining the bees every few days, one can tell about how many supers it is best to give them. One should never lose sight of the fact that the bulk of the surplus honey is generally gathered in a very short time, and that is when the bees need the most room and should have closest attention. A little neglect at that time means the bees will prove unprofitable. Very few seasons pass that people do not come to our place to buy sections after the honey flow is all over, and they seem to be ignorant of the fact that it is too late to secure any honey that season.

Now is the time to be on the lookout for swarms, and see that none of them get away. It is the old bees that go out with the swarm, and they are also the bees that gather the surplus honey, so do not get the idea that you will not be out much even though you do lose a swarm. To lose the old bees out of the colony means that you will not get any surplus, and surplus is what makes bees profitable. There are a few tools that will be found exceedingly useful during swarming time. One of them is what is known as a drone and queen trap. One of these for each hive will be found exceedingly convenient, as by proper manipulation swarms can be handled without any trouble. The trap fits on the front of the hive and is so constructed that the bees pass through it without being interfered with in any way. When the swarm issues the queen is caught in the upper part of the trap, and if the bee keeper is on hand the process of hiving the swarm is very simple, indeed. If he is not on hand, the swarm will fly around the hive for a while and possibly light, but will return to the hive in a short time, and it will be found hanging on the outside of the hive in the evening. As soon as the swarm is in the air the trap should be taken off of the hive, and put down in front of it. Then take up the old hive and carry it to some other part of the yard, putting a new hive in the place of the old one, and let the queen trap remain sitting by it. In a very short time the bees will begin to come back, then release the queen from the trap and let her run in the new hive. The bees will follow her and the work of hiving the swarm is done. Now go to the old colony and lift the super off, which will be partially full of honey and carry it bees and all, and put it on the new hive. It will be at least, ten days before the old hive will need any further attention. The new colony will get all the old bees and will soon have two supers full of honey, and the combs filled with brood in the brood chamber. When one does not use the drone trap, of course, the queen will go out with the bees and the swarm is likely to cluster on some limb nearby. Sometimes, however, they go high up on the tree and there are times when

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they go to the woods at once, so that the drone trap lessens the chance of losing the swarm. What is known as a swarm catcher, is very convenient when a swarm lights on a limb where they can be reached. The swarm catcher can be made by boring a small box full of holes and arranging it so that it can be fastened on a pole, or they can be bought of supply dealers with a pole. When swarm catchers are purchased of supply dealers they are made of wire. When the cluster is formed, and the bees are quiet, place the swarm catcher directly under the cluster and have some one jar the limb so that the bees will fall into the box, or one can give the swarm catcher a sudden push upward and loosen the cluster in that way. By holding perfectly still for a short time the bees will all cluster on the swarm catcher and may be carried to any point to be introduced to the new hive by dumping them down in front of it. The old-fashioned method was to carry the hive to the place where the bees lighted and shake them down in front of it on a sheet. This is not necessary. Every swarm should be hived on the old stand and the old colony moved to a new location. Then if you get the queen the first time, you need not bother, for, if any bees are left they will go back to their old home, as soon as they find there is no queen with them, and this, of course, puts them in with the new colony. By hiving bees on their old stand and giving the new swarms all of the surplus arrangement, as suggested before, one is sure to get better returns than they would if they placed the swarm in a new location and divided up the worker bees. The secret of a good honey crop, is a large number of worker bees in one colony. The more workers that can be grouped together in one hive at the proper time, the better results can be obtained.

One of the important things in handling bees is a cool head, for the man who "loses his head," as we say of people who get unduly excited, can never make a success with bees. Bees seem to know when one is master of the situation and govern themselves accordingly. No one should undertake to handle even one colony without a good smoker. Before beginning work the smoker should be lighted and one should make sure that it is burning good and yielding a large volume of smoke. Always approach the hive from behind, and never walk or stand in front of the hive if it can be avoided. If the bees are at all inclined to be cross, blow a little smoke in at the entrance before attempting to open the hive. In addition to a good smoker one needs a strong screw driver, or some tool like it. This is needed to pry up the lid or super, loosen the frame, or stir the fuel in the smoker to keep the fire burning. Hold the smoker in one hand and the screw driver in the other. After having blown some smoke in at the entrance insert the screw driver under the lid and lift it up slowly and care-

fully, using one hand to puff a little smoke in at the crack, as the lid or super, whichever it is, comes up. If you want to take out the frames use enough smoke to drive the bees down onto the combs, and then set the smoker down with the nozzle up and near you, so you can reach it with the right hand at any moment. Insert the screw driver under one end of the frame and loosen it, and then let that end drop back into place and loosen the other end in the same way before attempting to lift out the frame. If the bees show any inclination to sting, lift the frame with one hand and handle the smoker with the other hand, and drive them back down on the combs. If they fly around your head puff a little smoke around your head and hold your face down until they leave you and cease trying to sting. It is always better for an inexperienced operator to wear a veil, as a sting around the face or head is not desirable, to say the least. If by chance a bee should get under the veil, do not become excited and tear the veil off. The bee is just as anxious to get out, as a general thing, as you are to have it out, and by lifting the veil and using the smoker judiciously to puff a little smoke about your face you can generally release it and not get stung, but as soon as one bee stings you then half a dozen others want to do the same thing in a very few minutes. If by chance you are stung, do not rush to the house and put every thing you can think of on the wound. Most of the things that you will put on will do no good whatever. A little ammonia, salt water, onion juice, or soda are domestic remedies which sometimes relieve the pain and prevent swelling, but in most cases the relief is mental, if any comes, rather than the result of the remedy used. If the

bee leaves her stinger sticking in the flesh, as she generally does, do not pull it out by pinching it but remove it with a scratching motion either with the nail or a knife, for by squeezing it you only press the poison into the wound. If you work with bare hands, and for ourselves, we never work any other way, it will lessen the probability of a sting to dip your hands in strong salt water before you begin to work. The best time to work with bees is during the middle of the day when they are busy gathering nectar. The operator should remember that quiet gentle movement is what counts in handling bees more than anything else. Do not use any more smoke than is necessary to keep the bees quiet. Occasionally with vicious colonies it becomes necessary to subdue them thoroughly with a volume of smoke before trying to handle them, but in most cases bees can be handled by the use of a very little smoke. Everything should be made to fit accurately about a bee hive, and above all else the beekeeper should avoid introducing different kinds of hives in his apiary. If you have more than one kind of hives, our advice to you is to begin at once to get rid of them and get your bees all into the same kind and make of hives. The reason for this will make itself apparent to anyone who handles bees even for a short time.

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Feed only good food. Anything damaged cannot produce good milk.

Milk, cream or butter should never be touched with the hands at any stage of manufacture.

Any improvement in dairying that will cheapen the art of production will sum up the same as an increase in price.

The more the cow will assimilate in excess of that required to maintain her body the better, as this excess may be used directly for the production of butter.

It is sometimes difficult to convince a woman who has always been in the habit of working out the buttermilk that washing it out is not only better, but saves labor.

With the right kind of cows the more we feed up to the limit of the capacity of each animal the better returns may be obtained relatively as well as absolutely.

Cows fresh in the fall yield a good flow of milk all winter, if well fed and comfortably housed, and just when the milk flow begins to decrease materially in the spring comes the favorable change to grass, under the stimulus of which the yield is increased and held for sometime, while the milk during the winter brings in a better income than at any other time.

Although a cow may be a phenomenal producer of milk or butter, if she is so merely by accident and not because she has inherited the trait, she will not have much value as a breeder. While her calf may follow in the same line there is nothing to make this at all sure. As a rule it will be wiser to breed from a cow that is a little less remarkable in herself but whose individual performance is backed up by a good record of her ancestry.

The best crops for soiling are those rich in nitrogenous matter or protein. Although smaller crops are usually obtained with the legumes—clover, peas, etc., than with fodder corn, the fodder from the legumes is much richer in nitrogen, and hence of more value in the production of milk, butter and cheese. Then, the legumes being nitrogen collectors are able to obtain much of their food supply from the air and subsoil. They add to the fertility of the soil by the decay of their roots, stubble and leaves which are left in and upon the soil when they are harvested.

The fat of milk is its most valuable constituent and the one which the buttermaker aims to separate from it as completely as possible. This fat exists in the milk in the form of extremely minute globules floating in a heavier liquid. When milk is allowed to stand undisturbed these minute globules raise toward the top and accumulate in the upper part of the milk crowding out a considerable portion of the liquid in which they are suspended. We may get more or less bulk of cream from the same milk, according to the time allowed for the globules to rise, and according as they are able to crowd out the liquid more or less completely. But allowing the cream to rise does not get all of the cream. From different causes more or less will remain in the milk. The object of the separator is not only to hasten the process by substituting centrifugal force for gravity, but also to secure a larger proportion of the fat in the milk, and it does this at a great saving of time and labor and at the same time leaves the skim milk in a much better condition to be used to the best advantage.

CLEAN UP THE BARN.

A dairy farmer may have a poorly built barn and the plainest kind of a milk room, but he can if he wants to, have them clean, says Farming. He can sweep down the cobwebs; wash the woodwork and flush the floors and manure gutters; wash the windows; curry his cows and keep them clean; clear the manure out of the stable at least twice a day, and spread it on his land once a day, not pile it up against the sides of the barn or in close proximity to his water supply; and have the cows' bedding fresh and clean. This means work, certainly; but he will find that his cows will repay him by an increased milk yield. Dairy cows always respond to proper treatment; and proper treatment means keeping them clean—in clean stables, with clean water to drink, sunlight, fresh air, and good food, fed in a cleanly manner.

A VALUABLE REMINDER

Eastview, Mo., Sept. 2, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.:

Today I happened to find some circulars in my office from you, and they called to my mind the use of one bottle of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM on a horse that had ring-bone. It was a bad case, but that one bottle cured him. I would like to get the agency for it.—M. F. BIRD.

NO COMPLAINT IN FOUR YEARS

Clarence, Mo., Jan. 10, 1905.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.:

I sell GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and lots of it, too, I do not hesitate to guarantee CAUSTIC BALSAM to do every

thing it is guaranteed to do, for once used, they use it altogether, and I have never heard any complaint in four years past.

M. H. SCRUTCHFIELD.

CAUSTIC BALSAM REMOVED CANCER

Toronto, Kan., June 21, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio:

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM more or less for about twelve years and have had much success. The last bottle saved me about \$14 in my etock and I fully believe that it cured a small cancer on my wife's hand. My belief is based on personal experience, as my father had a cancer on his hand a year before and this one was in ever particular like it except not quite so large. The BALSAM DID THE WORK and it has now been near eight months ago and no traces of it since. For proof of this statement you can write our druggist, Tom Finley, Toronto, Kan.

HARKER LOVETT.

R. F. D. CARRIERS LIKE CAUSTIC BALSAM

Fair Grove, Mo., Jan. 30, 1905.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.:

I used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for an Extra bad case of ring bone and can say it did good from the first application. I believe it is all you claim for it.

JOHN W. HARTT.

SUCCESSFUL WITH BONE SPAVIN

New Boston, Mo., Jan. 29, 1905.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.:

I think that your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM is the best I ever used. I cured a bone spavin on a mare of mine over a year ago and she has not been lame since, and there is no scar or blemish. I am using it now on a calloused lump. I think it is doing good.—W. A. WALLACE.

NEVER YET FAILED

Cassville, Mo., Feb. 1, 1905.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.:

I have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for over ten years and have never seen it fail. It is the best remedy for sprains, sweeny and ringbone, I had a mare that strained the cord inside of her hind leg. Tried everything but she got worse. Put on one dose of Balsam and she was well in twenty-four hours. I have never had it fail yet on anything.

M. M. BROWN.

VERY INTERESTING TO A HORSE OWNER

Kirksville, Mo., Jan. 29, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.:

I have cured lots of cases of fistula and spavin bone, bog, blood, with GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. On bog and blood spavin removed all the bunch; but on bone, killed it, cured the lameness and removed a larger part of the bunch. Can remove all if taken in time; also splints, curbs, thoroughpins, in fact, all enlargements, and have met with the very best of results.—S. J. MILLER.

Short Sermons from all Sources

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

The purer and stronger and diviner our faith the richer and more beautiful and fruitful will be our life.—Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, Lutheran, New York.

Honey of Happiness.

Follow the bee and search out the sweets of life if you would have the honey of happiness.—Rev. Moore Sanborn, Unitarian, Atlanta, Ga.

Value of a Man.

It is a man's affections that decide his worth or worthlessness to a community. It is not his brain power or his wealth.—Rev. M. N. Preston, Congregationalist, Chicago.

World's Ruling Religion.

Christianity is destined to become the dominant religion of the earth. The good, the true, in all religions, will abide. The false, the fanciful, fanatical, mythical and mystical will give place. A mingling and comparing of religions will eliminate the false. It will take time yet, but marvelous progress has already been made.—Rev. W. S. Gilbert, Presbyterian, Portland, Ore.

Safety in Hard Labor.

There is nothing grows so monotonous as work that is easy. Easy work if long continued breaks us down. Even horses will do more in a month if compelled to travel up and down hill than if driven along a dead level road. God built us for climbing. We are created to bear heavy burdens. We are safe only when we put forth all our powers.—Rev. C. E. Jefferson, Baptist, New York.

Effect of a Greeting.

A word of greeting is seemingly a small matter and yet has a great bearing upon life. You can read a man's character in his manner of salutation and determine therefrom whether he is haughty or meek, conceited or modest, overbearing or courteous. If the greeting comes like a ray of sunshine from a sunny heart it will reflect sweetness and light upon one's surroundings.—Rabbi Joseph Silverman, D. D., New York.

Church Music.

Morality and music have the same ideal. And the church which will teach the truth of Christ in this world of sin will have her organs tuned with the heavenly, and her music will not be made to please the ear of man, but to delight the ear of God. No more sublime language exists than the passage in the communion office, "Therefore with angels and archangels and with all the company of heaven we laud and magnify thy glorious name." The church that speaks these words is speaking only unto God, and the music

which must accord with such thought and language must be the music of a mind and heart which belong unto the Lord God Almighty.—Bishop Burgess of Long Island, Episcopalian.

Spiritual Vision.

We cannot understand what is purely spiritual. If God would reveal himself to us he must appear in symbols, like the flame in the bush on Horeb's hill and the pillar of fire that went before Israel by night and the cloud that hooded Sinai and that went before Israel by day. God in heaven is God above us; God in nature is God around us; God in providence is God beyond us; God in Christ is God in a person, reconciling the world to himself. But God in the spirit is God in us, revealing unto us the things that are true. Again, the spirit will inflame afresh the old truth and lead us to the new truth—what the lights in the cathedral do for the magnificent windows, showing up the designs and the lines and every tint and the beautiful pictures.—Rev. A. W. Claxon, Baptist, St. Louis.

Conscience and Religion.

You cannot legislate a conscience into a nation. You cannot teach it through any secular influence, for it comes from and with the soul that God gave us irrespective of laws or flags or constitutions, and it is developed through religion, which has to deal with the evolution of conscience and the salvation of the soul. Without religion conscience becomes atrophied and gives place to mere exigency and the ethics of the struggle of life. Conscience, then, is the law within the law, and he is the best supporter of democracy who "reverences his conscience as his king," for in this case at least "such a king can do no wrong." And his conscience is best informed who reverences the author thereof, who recognizes his will as the supreme law of conscience and who knows that he alone is great and his empire alone is lasting.—Archbishop J. J. Glennon, Roman Catholic, St. Louis.

The Sublimity of Jesus.

The spiritual attitude of Jesus seems to me simply perfect. I cannot understand how in any age in the future it can be outgrown. Was there ever anything diviner in the history of man than that simple, childlike, perfect trust in the Father—trust for every day, trust for every night, a trust when he was hungry, a trust when he was lonely and sorrowful, a trust when the great hopes of his life had been dashed and seemed to be passing away? I think there is nothing so sublime in the history of all the past as that figure of Jesus on the cross that Friday afternoon outside the walls of

the city, surrounded by the Roman soldiers and the mob—he, the gentle teacher, he who loved his friends and who so loved his enemies that as he was swooning into death he said, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do;" hanging there with all his hopes an apparent failure, wondering whether God himself had not forgotten and let go his hand, and yet with a trust that still clung in the darkness and the weakness so that he fainted through death into immortal triumph.—Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Unitarian, New York.

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The How Page.



TESTING OF CLOTH.

How to Distinguish Between Wool and Cotton.

Shopping is a trial to many women because they do not know how to test wool and are obliged to take the salesman's word that there is no cotton in the cloth that is to be made into a coat or cape that must last for several seasons. Frequently they are dissatisfied with their purchase because they fear the materials contain some cotton and will wear bare and look shoddy when given hard use, says the New York Telegram.

All this anxiety would be done away with if women knew how to test wools, and there would be no question about whether the materials are part cotton, for the purchaser would be able to decide this for herself. Testing cloth is such a simple process that every woman and girl should know how it is done. According to an expert woolen buyer the tests never fail, so that once applied any doubt as to the quality of the material would be settled at once.

"The easiest test I know of," she said, "and one that can always be tried with a sample, is to burn the threads. I always take one of the wool and another of the warp, unraveling a small piece so I can test the threads running both ways. If they are pure wool they will not burn quickly, but will smolder and throw off an odor like burned bones and leave a little charred trail where they drop. If the cloth is of cotton and wool the former will burn rapidly and fall away, while the other is still smoking and burning. If both threads are cotton the test will be over in a moment and will leave nothing but a thin light ash.

"Nitric acid applied to materials is another sure test. If a piece of woolen cloth is dipped in this acid it will shortly become yellow, while in a piece that contains both cotton and wool the former does not change color, but the heavier thread takes on a yellowish stain.

"As to worsted, there is no mistaking its harsh surface, and it is known by the mere touch. When it is combined with soft wool threads the material formed is strong and will bear any test just as the all wool cloth does.

"Imitations of velvet are now so cleverly made that it is sometimes hard to distinguish between the real and velveteen. When the two qualities are placed side by side there is an unmistakable difference, for the rich, glossy, silk-like surfaces of real velvets fairly glisten beside the dull velveteens that

absorb all the light. The back threads in velvet are silk, while in velveteen they are cotton.

"There are so many different kinds of silk that it is hard to know what is pure, and the only way I know of distinguishing a good piece is by the elasticity and firmness which half cotton materials do not possess, for they are usually flimsy."

How to Set the Color.

It is impossible to tell whether a color is fast before washing, says the Boston Traveler, but by far the safest plan is to "set" the color before it goes to the tub for the first time. One of the best methods of setting delicate colors consists in simply making a strong brine of cold water and salt and soaking the garment from twelve to twenty-four hours. Of course this should be done just before going to the laundry, and the salt should not be allowed to dry in it. This is especially good for all shades of pink and green, and colors once set this way will be bright as long as it would be possible to expect it. A strong solution of alum and water is good, particularly with blues and the more delicate shades of brown, but its effect is not so lasting as that of salt, and it is sometimes necessary to renew the bath after the first three or four washings.

How to Dust Furniture Properly.

The proper method of dusting furniture has to be learned. It does not come naturally. Girls rarely begin with a duster in each hand, which is absolutely necessary to success. That in the left hand is needed to prevent leaving finger marks when lifting and steadying the furniture, says the Philadelphia Press. Each piece should be wiped lightly from the top downward to remove dust, and then after the duster has been shaken out of the window, not over the carpet, it should be rubbed vigorously to raise the polish. The legs and spindles should be rubbed between the two dusters with both hands. This is a saving of time and insures all sides being equally bright.

How to Make Eyebrows Beautiful.

While irregular growth of eyebrows cannot be wholly controlled, it can be greatly lessened and the whole form of the eyebrows much improved with systematic care. Brush the eyebrows daily with a soft brush kept for the purpose, training them in a graceful arch. To stimulate the growth, apply pure vaseline, rubbing it in thoroughly just before retiring and being careful to brush the brows into shape afterward.

How to Make Concrete.

A good concrete may be made as follows: Take five parts of gravel and sand to one part of freshly burned stone lime, ground to powder without slacking and measured dry. Turn and mix well together with sufficient water to slack the lime into thick mortar. You may add stone in small pieces with advantage.

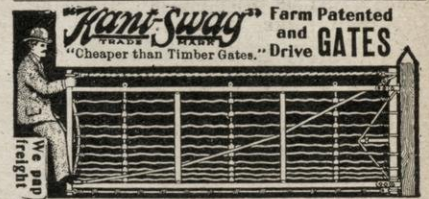
How to Prepare Sweetbreads.

To prepare sweetbreads carefully pull off all the tough and fibrous skin. Place them in a dish of cold water for ten minutes or more. They are then ready to be boiled. They must always be boiled twenty minutes, no matter what the mode of cooking is to be.



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THE FRUITMAN

MT. VERNON, IOWA.

FARM NOTES.

By S. Minerva Boyce.

Set out a few plum trees every year, and you will always have plums.

Encourage the lady bug; her mission is a good one; San Jose scale is her food.

To prevent club-foot on cabbage and turnip plants, grow them on green-sward, never on old ground.

Cabbage-heart rot may also be prevented, or nearly so, if cabbages are grown on new land that is thoroughly drained.

To secure a crop of good plums shower the trees copiously while in bloom with dry ashes, four days in succession, never while the dew is on.

Trim currant bushes as soon as the frost is out of the canes. Apply helebore as soon as blossomed. If taken in time two or three applications will do the work for the season.

Try planting a few rows of Gladolias in the vegetable garden this year. It is very pleasing to the women folks when they go to the garden for vegetables for dinner, to pick and bring in also a beautiful bouquet for the dinner table.

Try Bordeaux mixture for pear apple blight, it is excellent. Another remedy equally as good, is kerosene, tar, rosin, and sulphur mixed together, set on fire, and carried round under the fruit trees in the evening, when in bloom. The departure of winged insects will be marvelous.

To grow extra fine onions, when the bed is well pulverized and ready for sowing, sprinkle well with salt and wood ashes and rake in. After the onions are three or four inches high water once or twice a week with the following solution: Dissolve in a pailful of water two heaping table-spoons of saltpeter and one of common salt. This has been tried and found very beneficial.

HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its summer meeting at Moberly, June 12, 13, 14, 1906.

Practical questions which are of interest to every fruit grower in orcharding, berry plantations, marketing, spraying, etc., etc., will be discussed. We will be glad to get suggestions for the program, topics for discussion, questions, facts and experiences from any of our fruit growers.

The Commercial Club and our local members at Moberly will help make this meeting an interesting one, therefore it will pay you to

come. We expect to secure the usual rate at the hotels and on the railroads.

J. C. WHITTEN, Pres.,
Columbia, Mo.

L. A. GOODMAN, Sec.
Kansas City, Mo.

Treasurer Noyes of the Newburyport Water Works sent out his annual bills this year by mail. In the corner of the envelope was the customary request: "After five days return to Newburyport Water Works, Newburyport, Mass." What was his surprise to have a woman come into his office five days afterward and pass him an empty envelope, with the remark: "Here is your envelope, but what you want of it is more than I can see."

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The climatic conditions of the Southwest should be taken into consideration, also. The winters are short and the climate a happy mean between the extremes of the North and South.

To enable you to investigate the Southwest and to satisfy yourself that they are all they are claimed to be, the Rock Island will sell, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, greatly reduced tickets to Southwestern points.

If you are not satisfied with your present conditions and prospects and want to get "outdoors" for an active life, for a successful career in the NEW SOUTHWEST, write me to-day.

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Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System,
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GEMS OF POETRY

The Deserted Village Today.

Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,
Where simple peace and plenty used to reign,
I sought you out last week, with faith implicit
In your integrity, to pay a visit,
To see those bowers of innocence and ease,
Seats of my youth, where I and Wille Pease
Used play around when we were passing green,
Before these many years had come between.
How weary had I waited for the day
When city toll would let me break away
For long enough to be a boy once more!
That day has come and gone, and I am sore.

Along your streets the summer trolley heaves,
And copper wires have stripped your trees of leaves.
One only master dares to tread your grass—
The company supplying you with gas.
No more the gleaming brook reflects the sun.
Of factories I counted twenty-one
That choke the stream with sewage to the brim
And foul the pool where none may longer swim.
Amid the lanes that sheltered me, a child,
The hollow sounding auto rushes wild.
The street pianos play where bluebirds sang,
And hucksters' bells unmitigated clang.

Sweet, simple Auburn, in about an hour
I caught a train with all my might and power,
And when I think, within my city bound,
Of how much change the years have wrought around
The memory turns me dizzy in the brain
And fails me with a sharp and shooting pain.

—Newark News.

The Mysterious Traveler.

He travels every morning, and he travels every night,
As if not whim it was to him, but duty and delight.
He seems to make, for some one's sake, of life a strenuous strain,
And shows he's much in earnest when he tries to catch a train.
He holds big bundles in his hands and packed upon his knees—
He never needs the baggage car for trifles such as these.

He's no commercial traveler, well paid as on he speeds,
Who in time tables' tangled lines his Tex. Commandments reads,
But thus he rides, week in, week out, and piles up miles on miles,
And, though he must be tired, and dust begrimes his eyes, he smiles.
Yet, traveling daily as he does, there's something very queer—
He's never been a dozen miles from home in all the year.

'Tis the same road he travels o'er, again and yet again,
Though he is neither brakeman nor conductor of the train,
But up and down, 'twixt home and town, he twice a day must ply—
He knows each house and fence and tree the cars go rushing by.
Then who is he who fun can see where we'd take small delight?
The paragrapher's bid for laugh—the brave suburbanite!
—George Birdseye in Boston Globe.