



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **The modern farmer and busy bee. Vol. 16, No. 5 May, 1905**

St. Joseph, Missouri: Emerson Taylor Abbott, May, 1905

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/EZ4OVTCQOYXDZ8S>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.



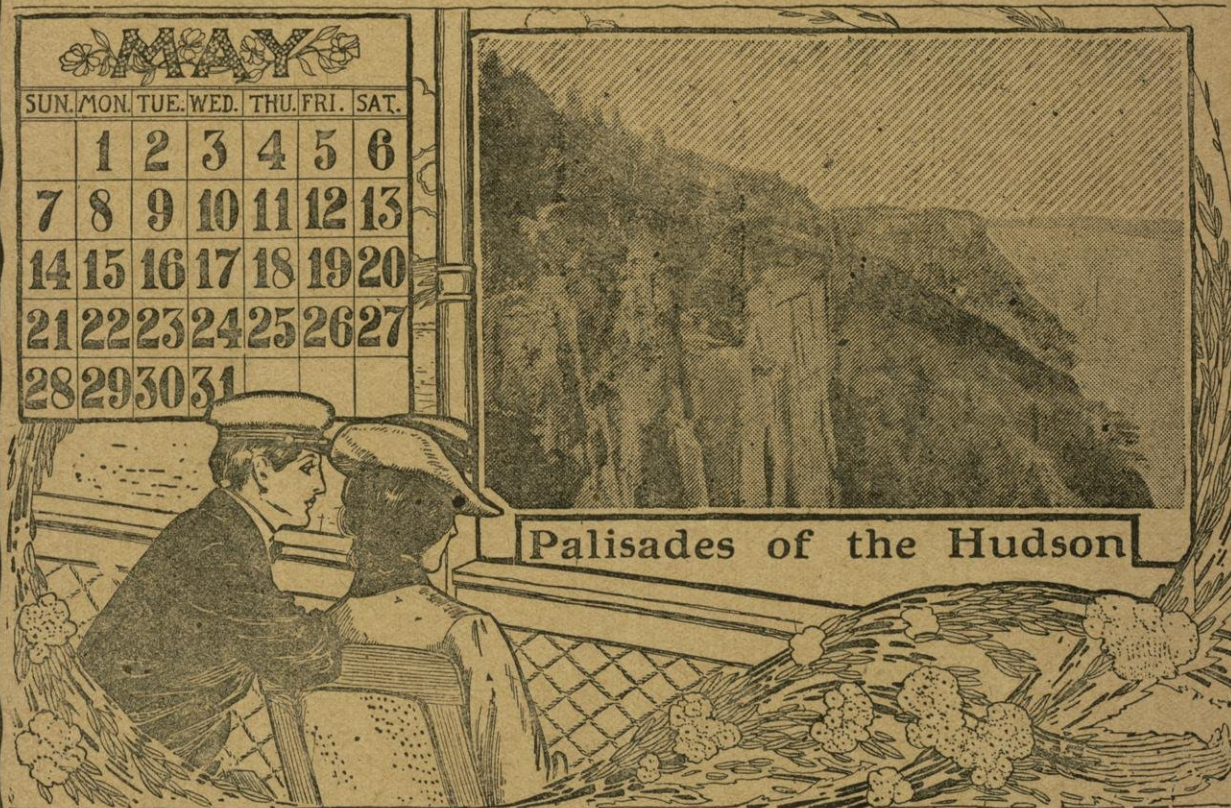
The  
**Modern Farmer**  
and **Busy Bee**

A FRIEND OF ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND HAPPY HOMES.

VOL. XVI. No. 5.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Farm and Home.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR



ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

1905



# Townsend & Wyatt

Dry Goods Company

## The Great Style Center of St. Joseph

RECOGNIZED headquarters for correct fashions and reliable values in new Spring Merchandise. Spring shoppers find the most tempting offerings in all departments. Never before have style, quality and price been so attractively combined. Assortments are so complete shopping is a pleasure rather than an irksome task. Roam through the store at your own sweet will and purchase or not, as judgment and fancy dictate.

### Women's Suits

An assorted lot of Women's Stylish Cloth Suits, in black and colors. Regular Prices, \$18.50 to \$20.00, special at... **\$15.00**

Another important feature: A lot of \$25.00 Cloth Suits at... **\$20.00**

### Women's Dress Skirts

50 Women's Cloth Skirts, comprising broken assortments from several very popular styles in black, brown, navy, and gray shades; regular \$5.00 and \$6.00 skirts; will be **\$2.98** closed out at, each.....

5th and Felix Sts.

St. Joseph, Mo.

## SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

A Five Volume Encyclopedia for about the Price of One Volume

**W**E HAVE been able to make arrangements for a limited number of sets for introductory purposes of the Twentieth Century Home Encyclopedia. Five Volumes, bound in cloth, printed on good paper, illustrated, over 3000 pages, and we propose to furnish them to our readers at a price that should put a set of these magnificent books in every home where THE MODERN FARMER is read within the next sixty days. This is not a cheap-John set of books, but a real Twentieth Century Encyclopedia, such as should be found in every home and on every busy man's desk. It will answer a multitude of questions and is strictly modern and the latest thing out. It tells you what HAS BEEN and what IS TODAY.

This offer may be withdrawn any time, so you will need to act quickly. No more sets can be had at the price when these are gone. Here are our offers.

For \$6.00 we will send prepaid to any part of the United States a set of this fine encyclopedia. THE MODERN FARMER one year, Green's Fruit Grower one year and the Cosmopolitan Magazine five years. All sent prepaid anywhere in the United States.

The Encyclopedia, Five Volumes, Cloth Bound, THE MODERN FARMER, Green's Fruit Grower and the Cosmopolitan all one year prepaid for \$3.60. Those who prefer can have the Twentieth Century Home instead of the Cosmopolitan. Send postal money order, express money order or bank draft. No private checks taken. Write at once if you want a first class Encyclopedia, a first class magazine, a fruit paper, and a farm paper all for about the price of one volume of the Encyclopedia. Address all orders to

**THE MODERN FARMER, SAINT JOSEPH, MO.**

## DON'T COME TO KANSAS

for a farm, without first writing to

**GEO. CRESS & CO.**

Effingham, Kansas

For List of Northeast Kansas Farms

## The Fruitman

MT. VERNON, IOWA.

M. E. HINKLEY, EDITOR AND PUB.

Has stood the test of seven year trial, and is now admitted to be the leading exponent of North Central Horticulture.

Its motto is "condensation." It is terse, clean and timely. Just the thing if you are interested in fruits, vegetables, flowers and trees. Monthly 50c per year, or three years for \$1.00.

**THE FRUITMAN**

MT. VERNON, IOWA.

## Belgian Hare, Rabbit and Pet Stock Journal

The Only One Published in America

Special inducement to getter up of a Club. Send for particulars. Now is your chance to get a Belgian. Scores of boys are doing it.

**R. J. FINLEY, Editor**

Department C

MACON, MO.

## The AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY

(Incorporated 1866 by special act of the New York Legislature) now numbers over 700 graduates who are doing valuable work in all parts of the world.

The Session opens the first Wednesday in September.

For particulars apply to the Secretary, care of

**FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

24 East 22d Street

NEW YORK

# K \* G \* S

**Kansas City Southern Ry.**

"Straight as the Crow Flies"

**KANSAS CITY TO THE GULF**

Passing through a Greater Diversity of Climate, Soil and Resource than any other Railway in the World for its Length

Write for information concerning

**FREE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEADS**

New Colony Locations, Improved Farms, Mineral Lands, Rice Lands and Timber Lands, and for Colonies of "Current Events," Business Opportunities, Rice Book, K. C. S. Fruit Book.

Cheap round-trip homeseekers' tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month

**THE SHORT LINE TO**

**"The Land of Fulfillment"**

H. D. DUTTON, Trav. Pass. Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

S. G. WARNER, G. P. and T. A. Kansas City, Mo.

F. E. ROESLER, T. P. and Imig'n Agt, Kansas City, Mo.



# The Modern Farmer

## and Busy Bee

PUBLISHED AT ST. JOSEPH, MO., THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH  
Business Office..... 307 North Third Street  
Price, 50 cents a year; 25 cents if paid in advance.

EMERSON TAYLOR ABBOTT.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

N. J. SHEPHERD .....Poultry and Dairy  
DEPARTMENT EDITORS

EMMA INGOLDSBY ABBOTT..... Home Department  
E. J. WATERSTRIFE..... General Farm Department

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Joseph, Mo., as second class matter.

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.

NOTICE—If you want the paper stopped at the expiration of the time, say so when you send in your subscription. Otherwise it will be sent until you order it stopped and pay all arrears. This will give everyone a chance for his preference.

If this paragraph is marked with a cross your time expires with the number marked, or has expired. Please let us have your renewal at as early a day as possible.

### TALK HAPPINESS.

Talk happiness.  
Not now and then, but every  
Blessed day.  
Even if you don't believe  
The half of what  
You say.

There's no room for him  
Who whines as on his  
Way he goes.  
Remember, son, the world is  
Sad enough without  
Your woes.

Talk happiness every chance  
You get, and  
Talk it good and strong.  
Look for it in  
The byways as you grimly  
Pass along.

Perhaps it is a stranger now  
Whose visit never  
Comes.  
But talk it! Soon you'll find  
That you and happiness  
Are chums.

—Practical Ideals.

## EDITORIAL.

CHRISTIANITY has abler advocates than its professed defenders, in those quiet and humble men and women who in the light of it live holy, beautiful, and self-denying lives.—James Froude.

WE ARE devoting more space than usual to the bee department this issue, as we know that a large part of our readers are interested in the subject, and we want to get the articles in the paper while they are timely.

IT IS stated in the public press that twenty-five per cent of the boys at the Missouri State University are working daily to pay their expenses at school, which of itself is evidence that the University is educating some excellent timber.

REMEMBER good seed in the cornfield is cheaper at \$5.00 per bushel than poor seed would be if it did not cost a cent. A few dollars properly invested in seed may mean several hundred at harvest time, if the corn crop is a large one.

ARE YOU following our suggestion about proper preparation of the seed bed and shallow and frequent cultivation? If so, we would be glad to have you tell us what progress you are making, and how you are doing it. If we can be the means of increasing the net profit of each farm where the Modern Farmer is read we will feel that our work in making the paper has not been in vain.

SEND US your ad. It will help us and we are sure it will help you. We never offer anything for sale in the Modern Farmer that we do not get inquiries from all parts of the United States and we can see no reason why your ads should not produce the same results. If you have anything to sell that the farmer really needs, offer it in the Modern Farmer and you are sure to find a customer.

DO NOT think that all the scrubs on the farm walk on four legs or else have feathers on their backs. The worst scrub on many a 160 acre farm wears long hair on his head and face, walks on two feet with boots on them, with store clothes on his back, and is the chief, if not the sole cause of all the scrubs which inhabit the domicile. A careful perusal of such periodicals as the Modern Farmer for a few years would work more improvement in such scrubs than fifty years of "line breeding."

A CIRCULAR letter inviting the editor to take stock in a co-operative, so called, whiskey house, says, "This is not a wild scheme. but a thoroughly legitimate, honest and respectable business enterprise, backed up by honest, upright, conservative and reputable business men who would not lend their names to anything that was not legitimate and straight-forward." This seems really funny to us! There is nothing like having a good opinion of yourself and your business, but we have a faint recollection of reading in an old book something like the following: "By their fruits ye shall know them," and therefore we concluded not to invest. No money in it? On your life, there is money in it! Too many other things in it though. Too many heart pangs, too much misery, too much poverty, too much ruin and desolation; things for which money offers no compensation. No, gentlemen, you will have to excuse us this time.



PROF. J. M. STEDMAN, Entomologist of the Missouri Agricultural College says that the seventeen-year locusts will appear in Missouri again in 1907, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1915. In 1907 they will be found in all parts of the state except the northwest corner. He says it is not advisable to plant fruit trees the year preceding the appearance of one of these broods in your neighborhood, as such trees are likely to be absolutely ruined by the insects depositing their eggs in them.



WE HAD our say about the veto of the foul brood bill by Governor Folk, but we want to say now that, in our opinion, the position he has taken on the Sunday closing of saloons is good enough to atone for any blunder he may have made in regard to the foul brood law. If he will wipe out this foul mess of Sunday debauchery, he will have the thanks of the people who love cleanness and have proper respect for the laws of the land. The beekeepers can afford to wait, and we will give him our hearty support anyway. We would be glad of an opportunity to help make such a man president of the United States, veto or no veto.



THE FACT was brought out at the Missouri state teachers' meeting that many who can scarcely be called more than children are teaching in the rural schools of Missouri. A teacher said that in Cass County there are twenty teachers who are under eighteen years of age. What can the patrons of these schools be thinking of to entrust their children to the care of such teachers? An up-to-date live stock breeder would not put his pure bred cattle or horses into the hands of such inexperienced help. Is it possible that the farmers sometimes show more wisdom in caring for their horses and cattle than they do in training their children?



GO YOUR way and mind your business,—the business of growth and development. For that is the business of every living soul. If you find it hard to believe in any power greater than your own mind, in any life beyond this earth, keep silent and wait, do not put yourself on record as an aggressive unbeliever; for sooner than the wisest of us dreams "the murmur of the gods" may become audible to human ears. The vast spaces about us are quivering with unuttered secrets, and there is a hush of expectancy in the air. "Science is organized knowledge," and what the seers have long known science is upon the eve of proving. Be ready to receive the knowledge when it is given to you. To-day, as never before, skepticism brands a human being with ignorance. Be silent and wait.—*Maeterlinck.*

WE WANT to call your special attention to our encyclopedia offer found on another page. We consider it one of the very best offers we have ever made, and we have made some very fine ones before. The amount is so small that there is no reason why every family where the Modern Farmer is read should not have a set of this encyclopedia. Remember that these are not cheap paper bound books, but they are just what we say they are, five volumes, bound in cloth, and we feel safe in saying that never before in the history of book making has so much real practical information been sold for less than three times the amount you will have to send us to secure the set. In addition to this you get a first class magazine and some excellent farm papers for a year. All will be sent anywhere in the United States, charges prepaid. If you have a family of children growing up we feel sure you will never regret this investment.



DO NOT make the character of your tools an excuse for doing poor work. Good tools are always desirable in any line of work, but a really skilful workman will do a fairly good job in spite of poor tools, and a botch would spoil good tools if he had them. We do not say this because we believe in poor tools, but because we believe in one doing the very best he can with the material and tools he has in hand. If some people would intelligently direct the energy they expend in complaining of the material and tools they are working with in trying as best they can to do a first class job, they would make more progress in the world and waste less nervous force. There is no use to kick about a dull hoe, sharpen it, a file only costs ten cents. If you are forced to build a barn with a buck-saw and a hammer, it is best to make the most of it, especially is this true if you do not have the wherewith to purchase any better tools. We knew a young man once who made a violin with a hand saw, a plane, a pocket knife, and some sand-paper, but when he drew the bow across it the music he had whittled into it leaped out in strong and harmonious strains, and brought joy and cheer to many a tired and weary heart.



SIMPLE life is a good thing, the strenuous life under some circumstances is commendable, but if we think about it seriously, does it not seem a little incongruous to have the president of a great and intelligent nation dress up like a cowboy, mount a horse, and go chasing across the country like split with a pack of hounds, trying to kill or capture a lot of hungry wolves, or even larger game? Hunting as mere recreation never struck us as being a very dignified way of searching for



health or enjoyment. We are very glad to know we have a president who can put himself in touch with the common people, but is it not possible that the common people can find something that will be of more benefit to them than the chasing and killing of helpless animals for the sport of seeing them die? We fear the animal is not all bred out of man yet, or he would not find so much pleasure in such so-called sport. It may be a great thing, for the reporters, if the president should kill a bear, but it is a vast deal greater thing not to kill any living creature for the mere sport of chasing it to death. Killing for the mere fun of it never seemed to us to be a part of patriotism, or statesmanship, to say nothing about moral growth and development.



IF A BOY will not take care of an ordinary animal properly, we are inclined to doubt his sincerity when he says he would not mind to use a currycomb and brush on a good horse. Good care cannot make a thoroughbred out of a scrub, but it can and will add a deal to the appearance of any animal. We doubt if the man who neglects an ordinary animal would do much better if he had the

finest specimen of the kind in the land, and the finer, high-bred specimen will show the effects of neglect quicker than the scrub. The best way to improve the live stock on the farms of the country is for the farmers to improve their methods of caring for the stock they have. It is not necessary to sell the "run down" farm and buy another one in order to have a good farm, simply change the method of farming the land you have, and in a little while such a thing as a "run down" farm will not be known. The existence of a "run down" farm is the best possible evidence of a "run down" man and of "run down" methods of farming. Nine hens of no special breed selected from a coop in front of a butcher's shop and given proper protection and feed have kept the editor and his wife supplied with fresh eggs all winter when they were bringing from 35c to 40c per dozen, and hard to get then. Pure breeds with no care would not have done as well, and no doubt many a flock of dung hills have been pronounced a failure because they showed no returns from that kind of protection which could only mean failure with the best birds in the land. Make the best out of what you have, if you expect to have anything better.

## Do Not Be a Slave to a System.

THE MAN who has learned to think intelligently about his work and do things systematically has learned a valuable lesson, but no man should permit himself to become a slave to a system, no man should tie his own hands, or cripple his own efficiency in his endeavor to be orderly and systematic. Some men are so hampered by what they consider a fixed method of doing things, by rules that they have laid down for themselves, or that have been fixed by others, that every possibility of growth and progress is cut off so far as they are concerned. They are so absolutely sure that they are right, that their system of doing things is the correct and only one, that they will not even listen to a suggestion of change, much less entertain a proposition to do things in a radically different way from what they have ever done them before. They farm in the same way they did when they were boys, and that was the way their father farmed, and their grandfathers before them. If one would stop and think for a moment, he could not fail to see the utter folly of anyone being tied up in this way. Think of the things that have come to this generation because there were a few large hearted, far-seeing men and women in this world, men and women who never stopped to ask what had been done, or what others could do, or could not do, but were a law unto themselves

and knew no limitations except those established by the laws of their own being. The printing press, the steam and electric cars, the telephone, the rural free delivery, improved methods of farming, thoroughbred live-stock, and a host of other things too numerous to mention, are the direct results of the thinking men and women, men and women who were not afraid to branch out into new lines, try new and unknown pathways, to defy public opinion, to do the things as they thought they should be done, and in accordance with the light they, themselves, possessed without regard to what had gone before or might come after them. Most of us are a set of truckling cowards, we are afraid to suggest new ways of doing things, or to express new ideas, for fear someone might rise up and say that we are not "regular," or go a little further and call us a fool or a crank. We do things in which we do not believe, we go contrary to our deep convictions simply that we may be able to add a few dollars to our coffers, or because we are too weak and flabby to face opposition and go contrary to the generally accepted idea of things. It is, no doubt, a great deal easier to drift than it is to row up stream, but the man or woman who is too indolent to row, or too cowardly to beat back opposition, will never make much progress up stream, or get much rea-



enjoyment out of life. It is always wise to avoid friction, but the man or woman who does so at the sacrifice of principle is a coward and a poltroon, and is not worthy of the good opinion of society, which most people crave so much. There are people who never disagree with anyone, who are always "regular," who smile at you and look sweet let what come will, but they are not the timber out of which heroes are made, neither are they the people who come to the front when great battles are to be fought, great lessons to be learned, or new and untried pathways to growth and progress to be opened up. People are made up very largely of two classes, one class who spring to action on the spur of the moment, who think rapidly and act quickly; the other class who move sluggishly, think slowly, and spend a great deal of time in discussing the how and why, create but little disturbance in the world when they do act, and bring about results that are indifferent and of an uncertain quantity and character. We call the first class, "creatures of impulse," and the other class "plodders." The world is inclined to give the most credit to the good natured plodder, but we should never lose sight of the fact that we would now be a hundred years back of where we are on the great path of progress if all the inhabitants of the globe during the last century had been of that type of character. As between the people who preface everything with a "well, now, let us see,"

and who stop to plan and figure, who back up and figure again, who look at you with a vacant stare, who go at everything with the deliberation of the world building forces of the universe, we must say that we prefer the so called "creatures of impulse," who seem to see things a thousand miles away, before they come to pass, who act with the rapidity of lightning, and move with the force of an avalanche. Such people may not always land right side up, they may get their wires crossed occasionally, but they will not be very long in getting on their feet, or in unravelling and straightening out the worst tangle it is possible for one to conceive. They may make blunders, and now and then a very bad break, but there will always be something doing in their neighborhood, and the other people will know that they are alive and be able to follow their trail on account of the results they have left behind them. Results, after all, is what the world needs most. A severe storm may create some consternation while it lasts, and leave some damage in its trail, but the purified atmosphere which follows in its wake is nearly always sufficient to compensate for the damage done. It is better to storm than to do nothing at all, to simply drift, to be always planning and never make any progress forward, to be a slave to our own methods of procedure, and hemmed in and crippled by the limitations we have thrown around ourselves by the attempt to be "regular" and please everybody.

## Not the Way to Stop Your Paper.

**O**CCASIONALLY we have a copy of the Modern Farmer returned to us by some subscriber, and on investigation we generally find that it comes from someone who is a year or two in arrears, and has taken this method to pay up what he owes. Now, it is true that it frequently occurs that one copy of the Modern Farmer is worth more in dollars and cents to anyone who will read it carefully, than it will cost to take it for several years, but as a general thing we are not short on copies of any issue, so it is hardly worth while to waste a penny sending any of them to us. Better read them or hand them to some neighbor who knows that it costs money to make papers, and therefore publishers cannot afford to give them away. We have stated our position many times, but we will do it once more. First, we cannot afford to give the paper away, if you take it and read it we expect you to pay for it, and you should be willing to do so. Second, it is not our intention to force the paper onto anyone or send any offensive duns to any of our readers, and you can

rest assured that we will never let any collection agency do anything of that kind. If you are in arrears, the matter of paying up will be left entirely to you. If you do not pay, you will never be sued or annoyed in any way. We think, however, that there are very few of our readers who are not willing to pay for the Modern Farmer. The only reason we send the paper to anyone beyond the expiration of the time is that we know a large number of our subscribers want us to do so, but there are two ways in which you can have it stopped. If you are in arrears, pay up and request us to stop it; or if you do not want to get in arrears, simply say when you send in your subscription that you want the paper stopped at the expiration of your time, and it will be stopped. Please do not insult us by mailing us copies of our own paper, or by refusing it at the postoffice. We are your friend, and we want you to be ours, so let us deal frankly and honorably with each other. Permit us to say in conclusion that the date of the expiration of every subscription is written on every



paper, so you will have no trouble in telling when are withdrawn? It will not be much to you but your time expires. Please drop us a card if you will be a good deal to us in the aggregate. want the paper to stop. It will only cost you one Further, do not write to us about the discontinu- cent and will enable us to keep our list correct. If ance of other papers. Write to them direct even in arrears, will you not kindly pay up and take ad- though you got them in a club with the Modern vantage of some of our clubbing offers before they Farmer.

## Brains Can Produce Draft Horses Anywhere.

The editor of Wallace's Farmer, in writing of draft horses, closes his article with the following:

"It will therefore be seen from this brief survey that, after all, the territory capable of growing the draft horse, and especially the heavy draft horse, is limited, and that these limits can not be passed, for they are limits which nature herself has provided. The draft horse may travel over the world, wherever there is draft work to do, but he will be grown only on soils and in climates, and under the care in breeding and in feeding essential to his best development."

It seems to us that this is not a tenable proposition, unless the horses are found in a state of nature. Soil and climate have very little to do with draft horses, unless it would be wild draft horses that were left to care for

themselves. Brain and intelligence can grow draft horses any place on this continent if it wants to do it. It depends more on the kind of soil a man has in his head, the fertility of the brain, than it does on the dirt on which the animal walks. If farmers want draft horses, and have brains enough to grow them, and most of them have, they can have them whether they live in Maine or Texas, Iowa or California. While spending the winter in Florida fifteen or twenty years ago they told us that that was not a good place for poultry; that hens did not lay well; that it was impossible to make good butter there. One man in Jacksonville said that it was not a good country for sweet potatoes. Judging from the way the citizens talked about the only thing that would grow there was oranges, and they were not absolutely

sure of that, for there was danger of a frost even in the central and southern part of the state. Now things have greatly changed, for men of brains and intelligence are growing a world of other things in Florida, and the end is not yet. This Darwinian theory that animals must, perforce of circumstances, be like their surroundings may have some truth in it when they are in a state of nature, but since the twentieth century farmer has come on the stage of action all of this is changed. He makes surroundings for himself, and the animals about him. He is no longer a creature of soils and circumstances, but they are made to bend to his will, to do the bidding of his educated and intelligent brain.

## Some Facts About Sweet Clover.

A writer in Hoard's Dairyman has the following, among other things, to say about Sweet Clover:

"Our first test of the new clover was made with the green fodder cut along the roadside and fed to farm horses in the early summer. They ate it freely and thrived upon it. Its use was continued until the supply failed or became too mature. This was before the meadow crop was raised.

My first cutting of Melilot hay was very badly damaged by continued rains. It was so badly bleached that it was considered spoiled and was hastily stacked and left in the field till spring. It was then drawn to the barn and fed in the yard just to give the stock a change from the usual feed in the barn. We soon found that cattle preferred this feed to their regular fodder and that its withdrawal was followed by immediate shrinkage in milk. This was due, no doubt, in part to the prime condition of the crop when cut, yet the avidity which was shown for

the coarse, bleached hay, was unexpected.

The second meadow before mentioned gave a fair test of the feeding value of the hay. This was cut and cured in fine condition and when taken from the mow had the fragrance of honey. When placed with grain before our farm horses we found them often clearing their mangers before they ate their grain.

From all that has been gained from this investigation, I think, it safe to premise that our farmers have, in this wayside intruder, an ally capable not only of repairing in large measure the waste and ruin wrought by half a century of grain selling and land robbing, but which will prove of inestimable value as a forage crop."

The editor of The Modern Farmer has been an advocate of sweet clover as a forage plant for dairy cows for years, but it is just now dawning on some people that this plant is not a "weed," but a valuable acquisition to

the farm if properly handled. This, like teaching the elementary principles of agriculture in the public schools of which we were an early advocate, comes very slowly, but none the less surely.

\* \* \*

The following hints on pruning are selected from an article in the March number of the Garden Magazine:

After a man has done a conscientious job of pruning, it is more than likely that his neighbor, who does not prune and whose fruit shows it, will lean over the fence and remark, "Don't you know that pruning is unnatural? Nature doesn't prune, why should man? We can't improve on Nature. Her way is always best."

If you care to retort, ask him if he is satisfied with Nature's apples, pears, plums—the sour, seedy and diminutive fruits of the thickets. Tell him that Nature is after as many seeds as she can get, to reproduce the species. She is not concerned so much about



the size, juiciness and flavor of the pulp surrounding these seeds. But man is; and since he seeks for a product that is unnatural in one sense, and since this can be done only by unnatural methods, it will pay him to prune. How skillful some men are at inventing excuses for their laziness!

Buy a pair of pruning shears! You will find that pruning is one of the most fascinating operations in horticulture, because it brings the man into the closest touch and sympathy with his plants. Nothing can exceed the delight of finding plants plastic in your hands, and fashioning them at will.

The gist of my advice, then, is this:

Prune regularly, not spasmodically.

Study your trees—each one is a new problem in pruning.

Head-in young trees, thin out old trees.

Prune in early spring.

Prune close; don't leave stubs.

Paint all large wounds.

\* \* \*

#### MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

The Missouri State Fair will hold its fifth annual exhibition at Sedalia August 21-26, 1905. All classes have been extended and the prizes largely increased above last year. A class has been opened for fat stock and separate purses offered for representatives of each of the beef breeds.

The State Fair is a member of the Missouri Grand Circuit, embracing sixteen weeks of continuous racing and offering \$150,000 for harness and running events. This is the greatest circuit outside of the Eastern Grand Circuit and will be patronized by many of the best horses in the country.

The General Assembly has appropriated \$122,000 for new buildings and the board of directors will at once enter upon the erection of a live stock pavilion, 175x300 feet; a dairy building 80x160 feet; two cattle barns, each 86x180 and an additional section of the grand stand, 160x70 feet and an agricultural implement building 120x240 feet.

Many live stock breeders, farmers, horticulturists and dairymen have signified their intentions of making an exhibit and the greatest fair in the history of the state is assured. Premium lists will be ready for distribution in May, and these and advertising matter will be mailed on request.

\* \* \*

Ancestors are a good thing, and every man and woman has a few of them, more or less, but it is not well to spend too much time looking them up. There

is more or less bad blood in all of us. If we hunt too closely we may find some of it. We are told that the human body renews itself every seven years, and this being true it does not take a long time to live down bad tendencies. Besides, most of the bad, so-called, is in matter and not in mind. The real thinker, if he wants to, can rise above the laws of inherited tendencies, and become a law unto himself. Man is a free born spirit, and he should let his life demonstrate it. The

past is good, ancestors are good, but the eternal now is better, and the people who live in it are the best we are likely to find in this world. Plow and hoe for today; let the past with its crude implements drop into oblivion. As for the future—well, the new-born generations will be a law unto themselves, and all we have to do with them is to see to it that our present actions do not hamper them, or hinder them one hundred years hence.

## About Books and 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.

Among the women's magazines none will be read with greater interest than the May Delineator, which appears with a varied and attractive table of contents.

The May number of Pearson's Magazine contains, in addition to the usual number of bright, snappy short stories, a number of features of especial importance. It also comes to us with a new and attractive cover.

Bulletin 106 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, which is now being mailed, gives an account of experiments with the soy bean, feeding experiments with milch cows, and notes upon alfalfa.

The Housekeeper for May has the freshness and suggestive beauty of a bright spring morning, and contains a world of practical and helpful suggestions. This low priced magazine is always wholesome, as well as helpful and suggestive.

"Wayside Tales, Short, Smart Stories of Life, with Pictures," is the full title of a neatly printed readable magazine which hails from Chicago, Ill. It is printed on good paper with creditable illustrations and is \$1.00 per year or 10 cents per copy.

In The Designer for May capable women who have taken up "Ranch Life" are described by Louise Culver. The raising of downy chicks, the churning of fragrant butter, the cultivation of globes of sweetness in grapes and oranges are written of in delightful fashion.

The most attractive premium offer of recent years is contained in the proposition made by The Republic, St. Louis, Mo., to old and new subscribers of the Twice-a-Week Republic, the oldest established weekly newspaper in the west. We club it with the Modern Farmer.

Considerable interest is now being manifested by thinkers and students in the various phases of practical psychology, brain building, the development of will power, concentration, thought, force and similar subjects; to those who seek information on these matters the May issue of Suggestion will prove of interest.

"Quality Fruits" for the home orchard is a valuable article in the May issue of the Garden Magazine. It is, also, full to the brim of helpful hints and suggestions suited to garden, orchard and flower culture. Pick up a copy at the news stand as a sample. It will only cost you ten cents, and you will not regret it.

Over the whole continent—in the East, in the middle, in the West—Graft has set its talons. Do you want the facts? Everybody's for May is full of them: facts about Mr. Rogers and Amalgamated; facts about the land thieves; facts about the Beef trust; facts about the people ruined by the Graft of Business by whatever name it is called.

The Christian Science Journal, published in Boston, begins its twenty-third volume with the April number. Its first editor was Mrs. Eddy, and to this number she contributes a poem entitled "Whither," and an article on "Prevention and Cure for Divorce." There is also an article on "Christian Science; Its Compassionate Appeal," and Professor Mosley's discussion, The Problem of Evil.

The May number of the Woman's Home Companion is, as usual, bright with illustrations and attractive in its reading matter. The conclusion of Henry Irving Dodge's remarkable series on food adulteration is a vigorous arraignment of the United States senate, entitled "Call a Spade a Spade." Among the special articles is "Life Saving at the Zoo," or wild animal surgery.

With the air full of chatter about the value or lack of value of men at certain ages, a contribution to the discussion by Prof. James H. Canfield in The Cosmopolitan Magazine for May, entitled "The Philosophy of Staying in Harness," has a wide interest. Photographs of many octogenarians and nonagenarians who still are active in commerce, law, politics and finance emphasize the point which the writer undertakes to establish.

The articles by Mr Gilbert H. Grosvenor on "Inoculating the Ground" and "The New Method of Purifying Water," which have ap-



peared in The Century, have attracted wide attention, especially the first named, which appeals to the great audience of people who are interested in the cultivation of the soil. The Century is a high class monthly that never caters to the sensational, neither is it ever dull.

Under the general title of "The Plains of Colorado," the Colorado Experiment Station has issued four bulletins dealing with questions relating to the great plains of eastern Colorado. They are No. 87, "Cattle Raising on the Plains;" No. 88, "Dairying on the Plains;" No. 89, "Wheat Raising on the Plains;" and No. 90, "Unirrigated Alfalfa on Upland." Copies may be secured by applying to the Director of the Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.

The race track trust receives a solar plexus blow by Alfred Henry Lewis in May Success. Among other things Hosmer Warfield contributes a character sketch of Governor Folk of Missouri, and clever fiction stories are supplied by Henry Gardner Hunting, Holman Day, Isabel Gordon Curtis and others. The home department, under the editorship of Mrs. Christine Herrick, continues to be a popular feature of this monthly.

The table of contents of the Popular Science Monthly for April covers a wide field of scientific research, and every student is sure to find a number of articles of special interest in it. Sun Spots and the Weather, Medical Research, The Problem of Emigration, Age and Eminence, Authorities in English Pronunciation, Education and Motherhood, will give the researchers after information an idea of what is made prominent in this issue.

The first number of The Country Calendar is an inspiring sign of the return of Americans to outdoor life. This new magazine of the Review of Reviews Book Company is a high class production, not only in its large size, beautiful "dogwood" cover and sumptuously printed half-tone illustrations, but also in its showing of such contributors as ex-President Grover Cleveland, John Burroughs, Prof. L. H. Bailey, Secretary James Wilson, Dallas Lore Sharp, Henry C. Rowland and others.

We are reaching, nay, have already reached, the dawn of the new day. Humanity has been on the wrong road and pressing toward the wrong goal for the last hundred years. We have been so busy trying to form combinations to make money and pile up wealth that we have about come to the conclusion that the chief end of man is to accumulate property. We have talked, read, thought and dreamed about matter so much that we have nearly lost sight of the fact that there is any other energy in the universe except material forces. A reaction has set in, however, and this age is beginning to think along different lines, and awaken to the recognition of wider and more subtle forces that are found in the purely material world. Magazines which are the exponents of this idea have sprung up all over the country.

Among them is one entitled "Practical Ideas," published at Boston, Mass. "The Twentieth Century Home" shows no signs of waning popularity.

The May issue is replete with matters of interest to every up to date woman. The number is especially devoted to outdoor life.

## THE FARMER'S HOME

*A happy, prosperous home means a happy, prosperous country*



EMMA  
INGOLDSBY  
ABBOTT  
EDITOR

O symbol of God's will on earth

As it is done above!

Bear witness to the cost and worth  
Of justice and of love.

Stand in thy place and testify

To coming ages long

That truth is stronger than a lie  
And righteousness than wrong.

—J. G. Whittier.

A cupful of seeded raisins added to a cherry pie makes a rich filling, something like mince.

A teaspoonful of salt in a vase of water will keep cut flowers fresh longer than clear water.

Vick's Magazine recommends honey to cure bee stings. Scrape the stinger out (never pull it out) and apply the honey at once. The sooner it is applied after being stung the more effective the remedy.

When the pancake griddle becomes coated with grease, put it over the hottest part of the fire and let it burn until the grease is loosened and it will scrape off easily. The griddle can then be made as smooth as a new one.

Some use cold tea for varnished woodwork, but a teaspoonful of kerosene oil to a gallon of water is better. Wash a few feet at a time with a cloth wrung out of this, and wipe with a dry cloth. Do not use soap, as it takes off the gloss.

A good suggestion is given in Good Housekeeping for making buttonholes in cloth that frays easily. It is to mark the place for the buttonhole and stitch around it on the machine, then cut between the rows of stitching and work as usual.

Rhubarb may be stewed with raisins or dates, and then it requires but little sugar; or, it may be baked in a slow oven, in a covered dish of earthen or granite ware, with plenty of sugar but no water. A lemon sliced in gives it a fine flavor.

A recipe for coffee sauce for cornstarch pudding is given by the Inter-Ocean. A half cup of strong coffee with three tablespoonfuls of sugar dissolved in it is set aside to cool, and just before serving a cupful of cream is added.

It is wise to save pieces of the new goods of all garments made at home until the garments are worn out. For this purpose it is a good plan to make bags of stout gingham or cretonne, one for wash goods, another for woollens and another for silk pieces. Then when one wants a piece like any particular garment it can be found with little delay.

I saw a dining room floor covering not long ago that I thought very suitable to a farm where there are many men and boys to track in dirt. It was linoleum in a pretty flowered pattern, different from the ordinary checked or crossbar patterns, and resembled carpet so much that one would take a second look before discovering the difference. This could be easily wiped up with a mop and always be clean and free from dust.

### Summer Frock Materials.

The materials which are most in demand for summer frocks are the chiffon finish organdies showing rather large floral designs; the imported Irish dimities, which quite rival the organdies this season; the figured and dotted swisses; the printed and dotted mousselines; the Egyptian tissues, and the washable voiles, which come plain, printed and embroidered. Cotton eolienne is also much used, as well as mercerized taffeta, which keeps all its beautiful silken luster even after it has been washed many times.

Then there is the linen gown, which is a prominent fashion leader this summer.—Grace Margaret Gould in Woman's Home Companion for May.

### Two Good Suggestions.

How to avoid a burnt taste.—In case you should burn any vegetables or meats of any kind, do not pour them out of the vessel, but set the same in a larger vessel of cold water, let stand several minutes. All burnt odor and taste will disappear.

To get rid of rancid smell and taste in old butter, place in a cooking vessel, peel one or two Irish potatoes, according to the quantity, slice very thin, let boil until the potatoes are brown, strain into another vessel. It is as good as ever. Of course the color is changed; if you do not care to spread it on your bread it is as nice as any for seasoning. You may cleanse old lard in the same manner. Trusting that this may help some one,

Yours truly,  
MRS. M. J. MORRIS,

Wagoner, Ind. Ter.

### How to Cure a Forgetful Boy.

By Hat Hithard.

Herbert Spencer wisely has said. "The proper course is to let the child feel the reaction of disobedience." We tried it last summer, when the boy staying with us temporarily continually forgot to fill the woodbox. After telling him numberless times, we tried to impress it on his mind that he must not forget. That if he did we surely would have to punish him, and hereafter when the woodbox was not filled shortly after breakfast, there would be no pie for him for dinner. The next day he forgot,



as usual, and at noon-time delicious pie was served to each, but the boy didn't get any. Not a word was said. Everyone knows the way to a man's (boy's) heart. Well, it worked splendidly. Never again while he stayed with us was it necessary to speak about the woodbox. Shortly after breakfast pater would say, "Who is coming now?" Answer, "Just pie."

A short time ago a little boy went with his father to see a colt. He patted the colt's head and made quite a fuss over it, until the stableman told him to be careful that the colt did not turn around and kick him. When young Hopeful went home, his mother asked him what he thought about the colt. "I like him pretty well," was the reply. "He's very tame in front, but he's wild behind."

## THE FARM IN GENERAL

E. J. WATERSTRIPE, EDITOR

Do you know that shelter saves feed?

Keep salt where animals can help themselves to it.

Do you want good horses? The only rule is—to give good care.

Improper feeding may mean underfeeding or overfeeding or both.

An editorial in The American Sheep Breeder is: "A ration of bran and oats once a day will benefit the ewe in lamb." We would like to ask, what animal would not this ration benefit?

Corn planting is in order, and as it is the most important crop in this part of the country, more study should be given on the increase in the yield of this valuable cereal. What would it mean if the corn crop of the whole country could be increased only one bushel per acre? And yet more than this is possible.

Each farmer should have his own feed grinder on his farm. They do not cost much and are a good investment for everyone who has stock of any kind, and even for poultry they are profitable. You can have your feed ground to suit yourself and at times when you are not so busy. You can have fresh meal for the house, and you do not have to give the miller half for grinding.

What do you do when you get your farm paper? Throw it down because it is only a farm paper? Or, do you regard it as something valuable and try to get something out of it? The latter class of farmers are the ones who make a success of their business. You cannot tell just what a good farm paper is worth. Many times a single issue is worth more than the whole year's subscription.

When you begin working your horse this spring do not try to see how much you can do the first day and ruin the horse. Many horses have been hurt for life on the first day's work in the spring. Remember that at this time the horse is not used to hard work, and often has had poor care during the winter, and should get used to it very gradually. The spring is the hardest time for the horse and the owner should see that he has the proper care and feed.

All the manure that you can get scattered before you get the crop planted will give you the gain one year earlier, and will increase the manure crop for next year. The profit in manure is just like compound interest, the manure which you lend to the land will give an increase in the crop, which will give more manure to haul next year and that will still in-

crease the crop and manure for the following years. Nothing like manure, it means nothing but success.

Give a little more attention to the poultry and don't make the wife do it all. No branch of agriculture pays a greater profit, and if you make a little extra effort to help the poultry yard you will be well paid for the work. The poultry yard furnishes a daily income, and if properly managed the income will be at a profit. I hear many people claiming the hens do not pay and that they get no eggs, but I think the trouble is in the lack of care, especially the lack of feed. Give better care and see what the result will be.

We get the following editorial from Farm Folks: "Too many young colts, calves, pigs and lambs are weak and diseased because the dams are not fed so as to develop the bone and muscle." This is true and we would add that the case is made still worse in that the animal itself does not receive the proper feed for the best development of its body afterward. You cannot expect to make the colt or any other animal grow and do well on corn diet, and yet this forms a greater part of the grain in districts where corn is the



**Warranted  
to give satisfaction.**

## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and  
positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

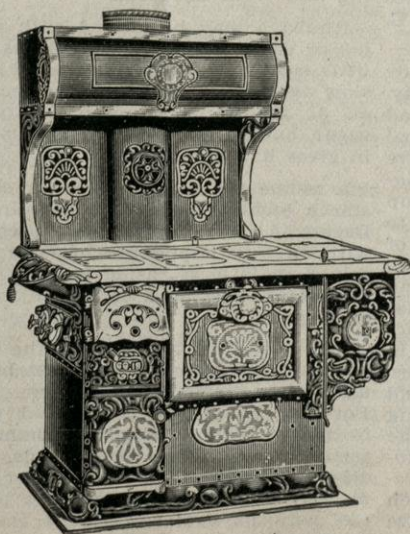
Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

prevailing crop. Corn will not take the place of oats in feeding, it never will. If you want your young animals to grow, feed them something so that they can grow. Many mistakes are made by improper feeding.

Many farmers claim the hog is a great mortgage lifter, and that it helps many poor farmers out of debt. This may sometimes be true, and it is also true that at other times it helps them into debt. The poor man, or the man who has a mort-

## NATIONAL STOVES AND RANGES



Have been awarded the Gold Medal at World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904. This is proof positive that they are the best. Every stove dealer will praise his own goods and attempt to assure you he has the best. Why take chances if he does not sell National's? Insist on his ordering a National for you, they cost no more than ordinary stoves and are much better. Write us and we will tell you all about it.

Mention this Paper

National Stoves and Ranges

Made Exclusively by

**EXCELSIOR STOVE & MFG.  
COMPANY**

Quincy

Illinois



gator wants something besides hogs. What will help him out more is a good brood mare, and several of them. I mean the good one which will do as much work and at the same time raise a colt which will sell for a neat sum in the fall. Such an animal will come nearer helping the farmer out of debt.

Get into the habit of using the pencil more. Make a memorandum of the many things which you are liable to forget. Do

not be afraid to put anything down in writing. When I was a boy (I am not much more yet) I used to have a riding pony and I rode a great deal, and each day I would put down the number of miles I had ridden, and at the end of the month I would add it up and see which month I had ridden the most. If we get into the habit of it we will do it more. Keep account of your business, and make it just as important as the merchant does.

dom, power to move easily along, is a great point in a young horse. Knee action is not essential. It will come with the bit and training.

So far as is possible use only well matured sows for breeding. Their litters are stronger, larger and possess more vitality. They give more milk and give it longer and stand the strain on the system better, and with good treatment should increase in value until they are six years old.

Early maturity is not entirely with the breed. Any stockman can increase that quality in his herd to a remarkable degree by proper feeding. Feed the calf well and you encourage and intensify the tendency to put on flesh that procures the full growth of the animal in a short time, and thus induces early maturity as will the tendency to put on flesh rapidly.

In purchasing a horse it is a safe rule to reject for any one really bad fault. The greatest strength of a horse is limited by his worst point. On this account the selection of horses should begin by rejection for bad points. Having kept clear of all absolute defects, then select your horse for the presence of good, servicable and handsome points, and easy, free and graceful carriage.

#### ATTRACTIVE HOMES ON THE FARM.

Many things can be done to make the farm home attractive, and these should not be neglected altogether as they add to the pleasure of the farmer's family, and add to the value of his farm. It is pleasing to note that the tendency is toward more pleasant and attractive farm homes. This is seen in the neat cottage that takes the place of the old house. The well kept lawn gives evidence of taste and pride in the surroundings, and a few beds of flowers or blooming plants are always desirable. The hammock and lawn swing give the appearance of ease and rest. It is also noticeable that many farmers have rubber tired rigs of the latest style.

The telephone is as indispensable in many farm homes as in the city office.

With these surroundings the farmer no longer takes a back seat in the procession. His position is being recognized as one of importance and "hayseed" is no longer applicable to the tiller of the soil.

Many of the young people on the farm take a course at an agricultural college and are thus better fitted to advance the interests of the farm, the farmer and his family.

WALLACE JAMISON.

"My friends," vociferated Hon. Thomas Rott, who was a candidate for re-election, "I was born over yonder in Shellback county, transplanted into this 'ere county, and"—"And grafted in the legislature," interrupted a pessimistic member of the Arkansas audience.

One morning a little four year old girl was sitting at the breakfast table eating an orange. As she was taking rather large bites, her mother said to her, "Don't swallow that whole," at which she looked up in surprise and said, "Phwat hole?"—Pacific Unitarian.

## LIVE STOCK

A pig that is stunted in growth may make a fine breeder, but in all probability the poor treatment received by the parent will crop out in the offspring.

A horse, especially if he is nervous, is much more likely to be alarmed by a sound whose source he cannot see than by the sight of things he cannot understand.

While feeding the young growing pigs liberally, the sow should be fed all that she will eat of the food best calculated to make her give large quantities of milk.

One of the best systems in managing the stock is to keep it in such a condition that it is ready for market at any time and then be able to take advantage of any rise in price.

A well bred animal of any sort is a machine for utilizing raw products to the best possible advantage. It does this with less waste, and consequently more profit than the scrub can.

To insure the best results and to be entirely successful with any system of feeding requires that it be done at regular hours, and in quantities suited to the wants and capacity of each animal.

Horses of high mettle are more easily educated than those of less, or dull spirited, and are more susceptible to bad management; consequently they may be good or bad, according to the education they received.

Success in feeding and keeping up the condition of the flock is due to continuous good management. There is no such thing as sudden improvement. Improvement is a continuous process, and not one of fits and starts.

A thoroughly docile animal, no matter what it is, is more easily managed than one that is wild or fractious, and it is also more profitable, for it will prove a better grower on the same amount of food, and a better producer than the fractious one.

Constitution is of vital importance; no matter what the breed or what purpose the breeder has in view, under no circumstances should a male be used having any constitutional defect, as he will be almost certain to transmit them to the detriment of the stock.

In a horse, action must be light, easy, free and straight. Reject a horse that crosses his legs in walking or trotting. He will be unsafe. Free-

## VIRGINIA HOMES

YOU learn all about Virginia lands, soil, water, climate resources, products, fruits, berries, mode of cultivation, prices, etc., by reading the VIRGINIA FARMER. Send 10c for three months subscription to

FARMER CO., Emporia, Vt.

## NEW VEGETABLES OF UNUSUAL MERIT

Klondyke Lettuce, hardy as rye; grows in winter and comes in market a month ahead of all others. Twentieth Century Cabbage, entirely new type; unequalled in earliness, size, hardiness, solidity. American Triumph Celery, immense size, solid and crisp, firm golden yellow heart, finest keeper. Crimson Globe Beet, finest globe shape, deepest purple flesh, tenderest and sweetest early beet. To get acquainted we will mail the above and a trial subscription to Seed-Time and Harvest, all for one dime. Or send stamp for any one, or card for catalogue of many other extra good things.

The TILLINGHAST CO., R. 58. Scranton, Pa.

## An Absolute Necessity

On a farm is a hand crosscut or buck saw of the ATKINS Brand. Finest, Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saws Made. Been on the market 50 years. Every Saw fully warranted. Insist on having an ATKINS. Don't be buncoed with something "just as good." Buy one, get receipt from your dealer, write name of this paper on it and send to us. Fine souvenir coming to you if you do.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.





## 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.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(Advertisements measured by agate line, 14 lines to the inch.)

Less than 14 lines, one inch, 10 cents per line each insertion. No ad taken for less than 25 cents.

14 to 84 lines	.....	7½ cents a line
112 lines and over	.....	6½ cents a line
168 lines and over	.....	6 cents a line
336 lines and over	.....	5 cents a line
672 lines and over	.....	4 cents a line
1000 lines and over	.....	4 cents a line

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

We want to put *The Modern Farmer* into several thousand new homes during the next three months and we make this offer to agents and those who are willing to help us extend our circulation. We will send the paper to new subscribers only for the rest of the year for fifteen cents, and to every such subscriber we will give free a gold filled collar button, or something of equal value, as long as the stock we have of these things lasts. We will send the April number on this offer as long as we have any copies of it left and after that we will begin with the May number. If you send in at once you will get the paper nine months for fifteen cents, and a free present you cannot buy anywhere for the money you send. To the agent who sends us the largest number of subscriptions before July 1st on the terms mentioned above, we will give a set of solid silver spoons, the retail price of which is not less than \$6.00 any place on this continent. This is your last and only chance to help us and get big pay for your trouble. Surely our lady readers do not realize the value of these premiums, or else they would be making an effort to get some of them. Beginning with the January issue we shall put the price of *The Modern Farmer* back to fifty cents, if we do not make it more. The price of paper and the cost of printing has increased so materially that we cannot afford to sell *The Modern Farmer* any longer at the present price. All of our readers, however, will have a chance to renew their subscription at the prices we are now charging, and those who wish, either old or new, can send us a \$1.00 bill and get the paper for five years. After January 1st all such offers will be withdrawn.

# Dairying on the Farm.

Feed isn't everything, breed isn't either.

Losing butter fat from milk is losing money.

Ripen cream uniformly; souring is not ripening.

The best care given will result in the largest net profit.

A cow cannot tell you when she is sick but her symptoms will show it.

The butter fat is the thing that determines the profit or loss in dairying.

The longer the cow goes in milk, the smaller the quantity and richer the milk.

If selling milk to a creamery will save you money, then that is your best market.

All cows will give more milk and that of a better quality, if fed and milked regularly.

For the dairy cow there should always be a due proportion of concentrated and bulky food.

It is claimed that feeding cotton-seed meal tends to produce an unusually hard quality of butter.

One advantage in airing milk before setting is that it allows animal and other odors to escape.

While nearly all cows can be made gentle, it is cheaper to buy gentleness already in them.

The flavor of the butter depends largely on the sweetness and the flavor of the food given the cow.

When the cow for any reason shrinks her milk, it cannot be restored fully until she drops her next calf.

Any cow, in order to be a prolific yielder of milk must be a hearty eater, with good digestive powers.

Generally butter is bitter because of impure foods, or from holding the cream too long before churning.

The best cow is the one that yields the greatest amount of butter fat in the course of the year at the least expense.

The dairyman who would build up a good reputation for his products must furnish a uniformly good quality of butter.

Butter that is in a granulated state should be washed until the liquid that comes from it is clear of all milky color.

While the feeding and breeding of the cows are important, no less important are the handling of the milk and the making of the butter.

If the growing heifer is to become a good cow it is very important that during growth she should be fed as though she were a good cow.

We have found it to be the most profitable plan to breed a part of the cows to come fresh in the fall so as to make and sell butter all winter.

Butter will come much quicker some times than others, due generally, to a difference in temperature. The safest rule is to always use the thermometer.

The advantage with the hand separator is that it enables the dairyman not only to get more cream from the herd but also more butter from a given amount of cream.

The profit of a cow cannot be settled fully by ascertaining how much milk and butter she produces. What it costs to produce these is fully as important a question.

A dairy farmer is both manufacturer and dealer, to be successful he must not only produce an article of good quality but must be able to sell it to the best possible advantage.

If you have a cow that keeps fat and sleek on a little feed, don't save her calf for a dairy show. For such purpose you want an animal that does not inherit a beef making tendency.

The money value of rich food as compared with poor is largely increased when fed to rich cows instead of poor cows. It is a waste of money to use poor food and it does not pay to keep poor cows.

Some cows remain poor in flesh because they use their feed to make milk and fat, but a good many others, which are equally hearty feeders, remain thin because they lack the power to properly assimilate and digest their food.

The cow may give comparatively a small quantity of milk but that milk may be very rich. A cow is not necessarily to be discarded, therefore, because her performance at the pail is not notable. Test her milk carefully before pronouncing her unprofitable.

Some cows that give a large quantity of rich milk are very poor butter animals, as the cream does not rise well and the butter globules cannot be separated from the milk by ordinary methods of churning. The only means of detecting this undesirable quality in a cow is by churning her milk separately.

## BREEDERS, RAISERS, DEALERS

and other people interested in poultry, either blooded, fancy or common, will find the

### Western Poultry World

the best medium through which to reach the poultrymen of the western region, as it is the only poultry and pet stock journal published in the rocky mountain region. An "ad" in the World will go into the hands of the people you wish to reach. 50 cents per year. Send for sample copy. Advertising rates furnished on request.

### WESTERN POULTRY WORLD,

600 Club Building, Denver, Colo.

## POULTRY TOPICS

Is the paper for the Missouri fancier or farmer's wife. Monthly, handsomely illustrated. 20 to 40 pages. 10c pays for a whole year's trip with us. Why not go?

SAMPLE FREE.

POULTRY TOPICS, Lincoln, Neb.



# Beekeeping on the Farm

BY THE EDITOR

The next meeting of the National Beekeepers' Association will be held at San Antonio, Texas, some time the last of October. Secretary Hutchinson is working on a program and a formal notice with the program will be given later.

A bee-keeper asks us what to do about moth and how to get rid of them. We will have something to say about this in our next lesson.

C. A. Luce of Republican City, Neb., says: "Bees went through the winter in good shape notwithstanding the long protracted cold weather." This seems to be the general report throughout the West.

A. C. Butler of Newcastle, Neb., says: "My bees came out the best this spring that I have ever had them, and I am expecting a great honey flow this summer."

W. L. Whitney, Lake Geneva, Wis., says: "I never had my bees to open up in the spring with better prospects, nor in better condition."

A Canadian subscriber asks us what he can do to keep his bees from swarming. Well, this is a problem. He says his bees increase too rapidly. One way to avoid increase is to double back, another way is to hive the swarm on the old stand, let the two hives stand together for a few days or a week, or until another colony swarms, and then hive the swarm in the hive from which the last swarm issued. By doing this and giving them plenty of room swarming will be checked, but we have not learned how to prevent it entirely. In fact, we doubt if it would be wise to do so.

The latest candidate for favors among the bee-keepers of the United States is the Honey Producers' League. Its object as expressed in the constitution is to create a large demand for honey by popularizing its use among the consuming public through advertising in newspapers and magazines its great value as a food, and by such other methods as may be considered advisable by the executive board. Also by publication of facts concerning the production of honey to counteract any misrepresentation of the same.

The officers are Dr. C. C. Miller, president; George C. Lewis, vice president; W. Z. Hutchinson, secretary; Arthur L. Boyden, treasurer; Geo. W. York, manager. The aim of the league is a good one and the indications are that it will receive the hearty support of the leading beekeepers of the United States.

A beginner asks us how late he can buy swarms and have them make honey enough to carry them through the winter. This depends on the season and the locality. The old saying that "a swarm of bees in July is not worth a fly," is all a humbug in some localities, for in some places most of the surplus honey is gathered after that time. Some seasons in this locality bees would store plenty of honey to winter on after that time, but other seasons they would not store a pound. The only way to make sure of this is to post one's self with regard to the honey flow in the locality where the bees are. If we were speaking on general principles in this lo-

cality, we would say about the middle of June. However, the subject of wintering need not bother one very much. We will discuss later in the season how bees can be wintered without any honey.

Secretary Ellis of the state board of agriculture in speaking of the foul brood law, says: "The need of legislation, as I see it, is because of the negligence of a great many people who have bees failing to take care of them, allowing them to become diseased and infect their neighbors' bees, and the neighbor has no protection unless the state will take charge of the matter." Secretary Ellis is correct. He also says: "That the bee industry is of more importance to the state than many people think. The United States census give us 205,110 colonies of bees in the state, and according to reports received in this office from about 1,000 correspondents the average production was thirty pounds of honey per colony, valued at 12½¢ per pound, averaging the entire crop, making the total value of the honey product for the year \$169,160 and the total valuation of the bees and honey \$1,400,000."

Mrs. A. D. Lane Newport, Vt., writes: "I am interested in poultry and bees. I have eleven colonies wintering in the cellar. I started with one colony with no experience whatever. My knowledge of bees is so limited that I cannot tell what kind of bees mine are, only, the man I bought them of said he supposed they were Italians. They have black bodies with three small yellow bands. Last season I lost four swarms that I had hived and put on stands and supposed they were doing

**BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES.** 1½ Story Frame Hive, \$1.00; No. 1 Sections, Bee Way, \$4.00 per 1000; Plain \$3.75; No. 2, 50 cents less; 24 lb. Shipping Cases, \$13.00 per 100. Berry Baskets, Hallock Boxes, Crates, etc., kept in stock and sold cheap. Send for list. **W. D. SOPER, R. D. 3, Jackson, Mich.**

## PATENTS

promptly obtained **OR NO FEE.** Trade-Marks, Caveats, Copyrights and Labels registered. **TWENTY YEARS' PRACTICE.** Highest references. Send model, sketch or photo, for free report on patentability. All business confidential. **HAND-BOOK FREE.** Explains everything. Tell How to Obtain and Sell Patents. What Inventions Will Pay, How to Get a Partner, explains best mechanical movements, and contains 300 other subjects of importance to inventors.

**H. B. WILLSON & CO.** Patent Attorneys  
Box 70 Willson Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE BEST BEE GOODS IN THE WORLD

... ARE ...

## LEWIS GOODS

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY, PERFECT IN WORKMANSHIP  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE LISTING EVERYTHING IN

### BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Special Southwestern Agent.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis



## Bee Supplies

New Catalogue with "Hints to Beginners" now ready.

**BEST** equipped Factory in the West—carry a large Stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apiary, assuring **Best Goods at Lowest Prices**, and prompt shipment. We want every Bee-keeper to have our **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE**, and read description of Masie Hives, Alternating Hives and Ferguson Supers. **Write at Once for Catalogue** **Three Per Cent Discount for Early Orders**

**E. KRETCHMER MFG. CO.,** BOX 80, RED OAK, IOWA

AGENCIES—  
TRESTER SUPPLY CO., Lincoln, Neb.  
SHUGERT-OWEN SEED CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

FULTON & FORD, Garden City, Kan.  
J. H. MYERS, Lamar, Colo.  
SOUTHWESTERN BEE CO., San Antonio, Tex

## DITTMER'S FOUNDATION IS THE BEST

**WILL** tell you why if you will send for **FREE CATALOGUE AND SAMPLES.** **EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT** on **FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES.** **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.** Working Wax into Foundation for Cash a Specialty.

E. GRAINGER & CO., TORONTO  
Sole Agents in Canada for Dittmer's Foundation

**GUS. DITTMER,**  
AUGUSTA, WIS.



well, when my attention was called to them by not seeing any bees about the entrance. Upon opening the hives I found in two of them some empty comb, but not a bee. In the other two a little comb with a cluster of apparently dead bees. Could the trouble have been robbing by the other bees? The swarms came off in June and it seems there should have been ample time for making more comb and storing sufficient to have lived upon. Do bees

ever go in with other colonies near by? I have passed the initiatory stage of stinging and shall be glad to be a student in your class."

The bees, no doubt, were left queenless for some cause and this was the reason they did not make more comb or store any more honey. Small swarms sometimes go into other hives, but bees with a queen never leave their own hive and go into another one.

## Lessons for the Beginner in Beekeeping, No. 5.

The lessons so far have been given almost exclusively to what may be called the scientific side of bee-keeping, but many of the points brought out will be found to touch very closely on the other side of bee-keeping, the practical, before these lessons close. There are many other things along the same line we yet wish to notice, but we have reached the season of the year when we think the practical side of the question will be of more importance to most, if not all of our readers, and we will drop the first part of our subject with the view of taking it up later after the busy season is past. Probably, the first thing that most beginners will ask is how they can get a start in bees. The way to start in bees is to first get some bees, and our advice always is to get them as near home as possible. Get the best bees you can; we would say Italians if possible, but if you cannot get any of these near you, get the ordinary black bees, for we believe it is best for the beginner to begin with the bees which his neighbors keep. If you read bee journals you will see ads of those who make all sorts of claims as to the superiority of their bees, but it will be best to pay no attention to these claims. One is sure to learn in time that all he sees on paper about bees is not necessarily true. We do not mean to have you infer from this that we think one bee is just as good as another, for there are differences in bees just the same as there are in people. The beginner, however, can learn the things it is necessary to know just as well with one kind of bees as with another, and when one has gained sufficient practical knowledge of the industry to be able to distinguish a good bee from a bad one, it will then be time enough to discuss the merits of any special kinds of bees. On general principles, the kind a man wants to sell is apt to be the best bee for him. When beginning in any industry it is always best to start right, but we do not think it wise for the beginner to spend very much time discussing the best kind of a hive in which to keep bees, or the best bees. If one cannot find bees near him in modern hives that can be bought cheaply, we would advise getting a colony in any kind of a hive, or even a nail keg, or a cracker box. Experience is very valuable in the bee business, and one can get experience with any kind of a receptacle that will furnish a temporary home for the bees. The main thing is to be sure one has plenty of bees and a good, healthy, vigorous, laying queen. Do not be in too big a hurry to know all there is to be known about bees, or get the idea that you are prepared to start a school in apiculture after you have harvested your first honey crop. There is a vast deal more to learn about bees than most people think, and the man or woman who "knows it all" at the

end of the first season only exposes a kind of ignorance that is doing a great deal of harm in the world, conceited ignorance. It only takes one season for some people to invent the best hive known to man, write a treatise on bees, or become chief contributor or editor of a leading farm paper. Such ignorance would be amusing, if it was not the cause of so many others getting wrong ideas of the industry.

If the bees are in a box hive the first question that the beginner is likely to ask, if he has correct ideas of the industry, is how to get them out of it. There are two ways of doing this, one is to transfer them, or have it done; and the other is to let them swarm and transfer themselves. We generally advise the latter method, but one can give the bees a good smoking, drive them out of the hive into a box or basket, and then remove one side of the gum, cut out the largest and best combs, cut them to fit the frames of a modern hive, tie them in with twine, and then hang the frames in the hive. After the frames are all fitted up and in the hive, the bees can be dumped out of the box in front of the hive or on top of the frames, the hive closed up, and they will have all of the combs stuck fast in a few days, when the string can be cut off, and everything will go along all right, if care is taken that the queen is not killed in the process, or too much brood destroyed. This transferring should not be undertaken by anyone, and especially not by a beginner, when the bees are not gathering plenty of nectar from the flowers. During the fruit bloom or at the beginning of white clover bloom is probably as good a time as any. The thing to be desired is to have as little honey or brood as possible in the hive when they are transferred. However, as we said before, we do not advise transferring bees in this way. When we first began to keep bees more than twenty-five years ago, we thought this the thing to do, and always advised it, as we made many an easy dollar by transferring bees for other people at one dollar per colony. The best way in our opinion is to crowd the bees into as small a compass as possible, and then let them alone until they swarm. Have a modern hive ready with the frames in the brood chamber filled with comb foundation, and when the colony swarms move the old hive back about five feet and turn the entrance in the opposite direction from what it was before. Set the new hive on the old stand and hive the swarm in it. Let both hives remain where they are until the next day in the afternoon, and then take up the old hive and set it close up against the new one, so that both entrances will be the same way and near together. Let them remain this way about a week, and then take up the old hive some day about noon when there are plenty

of bees flying and carry it carefully to some other part of the yard and set it down. By the next day noon you will have most of the bees in the new colony. You can now transfer the old colony as suggested before, and give them a queen, or let them alone until they swarm again, and then proceed in the same way as before. Give your new colony plenty of surplus room, and just as soon as they get a good start in one super lift it up and put an empty one under it. When the bees fill the second super part full, lift it up and put another one under it in the same way. Always put the empty super next to the brood chamber. In this way the bees will fill three supers about as quickly as they will one, if it is left on until it is full. They will not be inclined to swarm so much if they have plenty of room, and at the end of the season you will have more surplus honey than you can secure in any other way. The secret of success in getting surplus honey, and this is what you want, is plenty of room at the right time. Know your locality and give the bees plenty of room while the honey flow is at its best. In this locality this is generally during the latter part of May and in the early part of June, but we have known the flow to keep up much later than that. We will say in passing that it is a good rule to always hive the swarm on the old stand, and move the old colony to another location in the yard. This makes the swarm stronger and keeps the old colony from sending off a second swarm. Swarming generally begins about the first of June, and we will take this up and some other things in our next lesson.

How much comb honey do you think a strong colony of bees should gather in one season if it is a good one? Tell us briefly, basing your answer on the conditions which prevail in your locality. Also, tell us what the leading honey plants are on which your bees work, and from what you generally get your surplus honey.

## BEE-KEEPERS

*Should all Subscribe to*

### THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER

Established 14 years. 50 cents per year

The best magazine for beginners. We will send it **Six Months on Trial for 20c.** Sample Copy Free. Address

**THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER, FALCONER, N. Y.**

It is published by

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.**

One of the oldest and largest makers of  
**BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES**  
Catalogue Free

We are Manufacturers of

## Beekeepers' Supplies

OUR new catalogue just out. Write for it. **SECTIONS A SPECIALTY.** Improved machinery, 100,000 Sections per day. Not in any combination. Prices Low. Quality High. Hives, Shipping Cases and everything for the Bee Keeper.

## Mondeng Mfg. Co.

147-149 Cedar Lake Road  
Minneapolis, Minn.



## SOME ANSWERS AND QUESTIONS.

Editor Modern Farmer:

There are so many things of importance that I hardly know where to begin. First, I will say that I thank you very much for such a fine journal as the Modern Farmer. Long may it live. Enclosed find change for renewal. I am one of the oldest, surest and most practical bee managers in this community. I use the Heddon Improved hive. Now, in regard to some of your questions along this line, especially for beginners, they can get A B C in Bee Culture. Then look at the bee books; why is there any excuse to go bungling into the bee business? Now, listen; I am giving you the cream of my experience all in a nut shell. Do not bother with improved bees of any strain whatever. Honey is honey while in the blossom regardless of the bee that carries it from there to the hive. I have found the old black bee the best all purpose money maker that cures the swinney of the pocketbook every time.—C. J. Lohmann.

Everybody does not know how to get information out of a book and this is the reason we discuss some of these simple matters in the columns of the Modern Farmer. Our good friend may be satisfied with the black bees but they would hardly answer our purpose.—Ed.

## ANSWERS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Editor Modern Farmer:

I am much interested in your lessons for the beginner in bee keeping. In reply to question will say:

We only hear of two kinds of bees here, the black and Italians.

I think bees hear very good, or why would they come out at the least disturbance outside in mild weather.

I say, no, a drone has no father.

I bought three colonies of bees in January in box hives at \$3.00 each. Would it be profitable to hire a practical man to transfer them in frame hives this spring?

One hive had a tier of section boxes on. Should I take them off?

The man I bought of moved away to be gone all summer. He put two colonies of bees in the attic of an old house and cut out a space for them to pass in and out in the north gable, placing the hives there and giving each plenty of section boxes. What do you think the result will be?

I kept bees one season. Some said I nad them shaded too much; others said they were too high from the ground. They did fairly well for a cloudy, wet season. I think the height from the ground has but little to do as they store lots of honey in trees up high. What is the editor's opinion about this?

Why do the drones hang outside of the hive in the latter part of July or August on cloudy days?

P. H. FICK.

## SOME ANSWERS FROM MO.

Editor Modern Farmer:

If it is not too late I would like to join your bee-keeping class.

Italians, they are good honey gatherers and they are generally easy to handle.

Are the Carniolians any better than the Italians, or any others?

Proper handling is, be gentle and careful not to get the bees mad.

Because they are female.

The queen looks very much like the workers only in size and length. She can lay two kinds of eggs.

Propolis is a kind of glue the bees gather from buds on trees.

Nectar is a sweet water fluid the bees gather from flowers that they make honey out of.

Pollen is the dust gathered from the male element of flowers, which they mix with honey to feed the young bees on.

Bees swarm generally for lack of room, the queen, workers and a few drones. I think it is the workers that are old enough to go to work that go with the swarm.

A good bee is one that is easily handled, does not sting, works early and late, and stores plenty of honey in the supers.

A bee stings with a spear arrangement in its tail. It is the poison that gets in the wound that makes it hurt.

Kind of a yellowish brown.

A good hive is one that is cheap, and at the same time durable, simple in construction, and easy to manipulate.

What is the best size hive for Missouri; 8 or 10 frame? What is the best size frame to use for extracted honey? Use deep frames for brood chambers and shallow frames for super, or use same size frames for both brood and super?

You will have to explain this lesson for I am not well enough acquainted with the make up of a bee to answer.

N. R. White.

Read our advertisements. They are all clean and will not corrupt the morals of your children.

## American BEE Journal



16-p. Weekly. Sample Free. All about Bees and their profitable care. Best writers. Oldest bee-paper; illustrated. Departments for beginners and for women bee-keepers.

Address, GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St. CHICAGO, ILL.

## Marshfield Manufacturing Company

Our specialty is making SECTIONS, and they are the best in the market. Wisconsin bass wood is the right kind for them. We have a full line BEE SUPPLIES. Write for free illustrated catalogue and price list.

Marshfield Mfg. Co., Marshfield, Wis.

25th  
YEAR

## DADANT'S FOUNDATION

25th  
YEAR

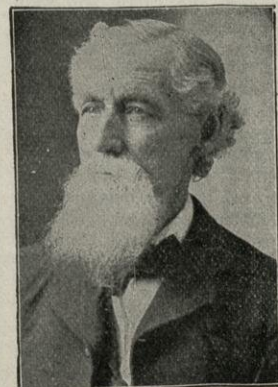
Why does it sell so well? Because it has given better satisfaction than any other. Because in twenty-four years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

We guarantee satisfaction. What more can anybody do? Beauty, purity, firmness; no sagging, no loss, patent weed process of sheeting. Send name for Our Catalogue, samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, Cotton or Silk.

Beekeepers' Supplies of all kinds. "Langstroth on the Honey Bee."—The Classic in Bee Culture.—Price, by mail, \$1.20.

Mention Modern Farmer.

DADANT &amp; SON, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

THE INVENTOR OF  
MODERN BEE SMOKERS

24 YEARS the standard of excellence in Europe and America. Write for Circulars. Address,

T. F. BINGHAM

FARWELL, MICH.

BINGHAM  
BEE SMOKER

Pat'd 1876, '82, '92

## PLAN FOR BETTER ROADS.

Our earth roads can be much improved by making a systematic plan for grading and draining. Make the grade wide, high and rounding. Water should not stand in the center of the road. Make good wide ditches and put in culverts to carry off the water. Think this over now.

WALLACE JAMISON.

## QUEENS!

We come again. Thanking our many patrons for past favors, we still solicit your trade in Queens and Bees. Would like

to have the trade of dealers interested at 75c, 5 for \$3.25, 10 for \$6.00. Circulars free on application. Fair treatment is our motto.

Address

BECLAIR, TEX.

John W. Pharr.

## \$300,000,000 IN POULTRY

Do you know that the government census of 1900 gives the value of poultry in that year at very nearly \$300,000,000

## POULTRY SUCCESS

The 20th Century Poultry Magazine is absolutely indispensable to everyone interested in chickens, whether they be beginners, experienced poultry raisers, or only keep a few hens. It is without question the foremost poultry monthly in this country and readers of its articles on pure bred chicks and their better care and keeping have come to realize that it is plain truth that "there is money in a hen." POULTRY SUCCESS has from 36 to 112 pages every issue; is beautifully illustrated and printed; has best writers. Sixteen years old. Shows how to succeed with poultry. Regular subscription price 50 cents per year. Special offers. If you keep chickens or are in any way interested in them, we will send POULTRY SUCCESS to you for one year, for introduction, and mail free a large illustrated practical poultry book for only the regular price 50 cents, or three months' trial 10 cents. Sample copy free. Address today

POULTRY SUCCESS CO.

Dept. 58

Springfield, Ohio



# WHAT AN IOWA BEE-KEEPER THINKS OF THE VETO.

Editor Modern Farmer:

I received the April number of the Modern Farmer and Busy Bee and was pained to learn that Governor Folk had vetoed the bee bill passed by the last legislature—Governor Folk, the idol of the people of the entire country. Well, he must have been ill advised or not advised at all, for I have the utmost faith in him, and feel that he is perfectly honest in all he has done, but surely he acted without consideration.

The bee industry of the United States is of no small importance, as the beekeepers produce something like \$20,000,000 worth of wax and honey per annum, and Missouri—grand old Missouri—produces her full share of the annual product. Your governor surely intends to guard the welfare of her citizens, and will, I think, if the matter is presented to him again. I am not a citizen of your state, but would be proud to be. If I was a citizen I surely would have voted for Governor Folk. Fould brood, as we all know, as practical bee-keepers, is a very virulent disease, and it not only affects us bee-keepers but the consuming public as well, as the mass of rotten and decaying brood in a colony that has enough healthy brood to keep up a supply of box workers is used as a traveling ground for the workers to run over and carry honey up into the boxes above. Such honey is not the cleanest, and is not wholesome, surely. How are you citizens going to act if the law does not give you any authority to act after you have conferred? If a man will not clean up his diseased bees and keep cleaned up, the law ought to confer the

authority on some properly designated person to do so for him after he has had a fair chance to do so. In the absence of a law to protect the enterprising man has no show, for a few shiftless bee men can keep disease and filth in the neighborhood and one cannot help himself. It is on the principle of a man investing five or six thousand dollars in a sheep ranch and have a few worthless coon hunters move in as next door neighbors with a large pack of hungry, worthless dogs to worry and maim his sheep. Let's have a law, by all means, to protect the enterprising bee man as well as the public to have pure and wholesome honey. I cannot believe but Governor Folk will do the right thing yet. We have no law as yet in Iowa, but will have, I think, in the near future.

C. H. CLARK.

## EARLY TREATMENT OF BEES.

By J. L. Young.

In our northern states the reign of winter still continues and bees require little treatment. In former years bee-keepers were advised to clean out the hives during the warm, pleasant days of this month (January) and learn the exact condition of the colonies. Now, it is the opinion of leading apiarists that this handling of bees in cold weather is all wrong. It excites them to activity and perhaps to brood rearing which uses up the vitality of the old bees very fast. If there are not enough old bees to cover the brood, it will perish during a cold snap and prove the death knell to the colony.

Bees consume much water while rearing brood, and if forced to leave their hives for it, get chilled and perish. Place vessels containing warm water in different places about the apiary several times each day, so that the bees will not have to fly far for it. Discarded butter tubs answer this purpose. Hang cotton cloths over the sides to act as siphons. The sunny sides of these tubs are often black with workers. During cold nights these drinking places may freeze, and if sunshine follows, the bees will come out and sip from the ice and frost and become so chilled and benumbed as to be unable to return to the hive. Melt the ice before the bees are on the wing and soak the cloths in warm water occasionally until the weather becomes warm. The watering of bees in early spring is of more importance than is generally supposed. When bees do not have water supplied they will fly in search of it and choose a drinking place which they visit continually. If it is a drinking place for animals they become a nuisance, as horses and cattle will soon be afraid of them and will suffer from thirst rather than drink from a trough surrounded by them. If the edges of the trough are rubbed with kerosene in early spring the bees will find some other drinking place and frequent it. By furnishing an abundance of pure warm water in convenient sheltered nooks of the apiary, the annoyance of bees around water troughs, which often produces ill feeling between neighbors, will be avoided. Make the water in some of these drinking fountains a little brackish by putting in about a tablespoonful of salt to a pail of water. In early spring bees may be seen upon heaps of manure and mortar beds, probably after mineral salts which their system requires at this season of the year.

When bees cannot find pollen they will gather flour or meal as a substitute. The windows of flour stores in cities are often covered with bees attracted by the flour. They enter the store, work upon the sacks and endeavor to return home, but find themselves prisoners. To prevent this loss of bees and to keep them at home fill shallow troughs or boxes with finely ground, dry unbolted rye, or oat meal, or shorts. Rye meal appears to be the favorite with the bees, probably owing to the fact that it is sticky and can be more easily rolled up into pellets. Place the boxes in sheltered places and bait them with a little old comb or honey. In some large apiaries the bees take several pounds of flour in a day, but where there are flour mills the bees prefer to gather it there as it is their nature to fly from home in search of stores. Apiaries located along water courses have no need of a substitute for pollen for as soon as it is warm enough for bees to fly, plenty of pollen can be gathered from trees growing along the streams. The water draws the frost out of the ground around their roots causing them to bloom sooner than trees upon higher ground. As a rule, colonies which do not gather this pollen are without brood either because they are queenless or from want of honey.

Spring dwindling is only another name for poor wintering. When colonies dwindle in spring they might as well be left alone to work out their own salvation. If your bees are in the cellar do not be tempted to remove them the first warm days. If you must have amusement, try to find it in some other way than stirring up your bees before spring begins.

Manhattan, Kas.

## THE SANITARY WASHING MACHINE.



Made of galvanized sheet steel. Has overcome all objectionable features of a wooden washer. Laces, blankets and clothing washed without the slightest injury. Holds more clothing and uses less water than any other washer. Agents wanted and exclusive territory given. Write to-day for catalogues and particulars.

Lars. THE SANITARY LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO., Tell City, Indiana. 58 Sixth.

## Important Facts For Cow Owners

The mechanical Cream Separator has become a vital feature of every home dairy just as of every butter factory.

Its use means much more and much better cream and butter, as well as saving of water, ice, time and room.

The difference in results is not small but big. Few cows now pay without a separator. Dairying is the most profitable kind of farming with one.

98 per cent of the creamery butter of the world is now made with De Laval machines, and there are over 500,000 farm users besides.

Send for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

## THE De Laval Separator Co.

Randolph & Canal Sts. CHICAGO

74 Cortlandt St. NEW YORK

## CHEAP COLUMN

Ads in this column one cent per word. Every sign, figure, letter or word counts. No ad taken for less than 25c.

Here is a chance to sell or buy anything you want very cheap. Cash in advance.

FOR SALE—Buff Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pedigree Poland-China Hogs, etc. Geo. W. Marshall, Davenport, Iowa.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs for sale in season. Score 90 to 94. F. S. Kelper, 2405 S. 15th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching. Single Comb Buff Leghorns, scoring 90 to 93½, \$1.50 for 15 eggs; Silver Laced Wyandottes, score 90 to 92, \$1.50 for 15. Cock-erels for sale, Buff Leghorns, and Rose Comb Brown. Mrs. S. M. Kelper, 2410 S. 16th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—All kinds of Fancy Pigeons, Toulouse Geese Eggs, at \$1.00 per setting; Rouen and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.00 for 18; Muscovy Duck Eggs, 10 for \$1.00; White Holland Turkey Eggs, 9 for \$2.00; Poultry Eggs, 15 for \$1.00, from 15 kinds; Barred Rocks, Buff Cochins, C. I. Games, Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Golden Seabright Bantams, Pearl Guineas and Peacocks. Write for circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Nebraska.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Exclusively. \$1.25 per setting of 14 eggs—FRESH the day shipped. Mrs. H. W. Bartrum, Newark, Ills., R. F. D. 1.

BUFF LEGHORNS—Single Comb, winning stock, large and vigorous. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 for 15, \$3.00 for 50 or \$5.00 per 100. J. E. COOK, Clay Center, Nebr.



# FARM POULTRY

IT PAYS TO KEEP THE BEST

It is poor economy to stint growing chicks.

Sunflower seed is one of the very best poultry foods.

As a rule, nests should be renewed every week in summer.

Crowding induces disease and lowers the vitality of the fowls.

Very fine dust is an excellent preventive of lice and disease.

Many breeds of fowls are injured by attempting to increase the size too much.

Keep young turkeys in until the dew is off the grass, and under shelter when raining.

Turkeys steal their nests, and if the eggs are secured it will be necessary to watch them.

Ducks are much clumsier than chickens and should not be reared in the same apartment.

While ducks are generally hardy they should not be allowed to become wet until well feathered.

The Pekin breed of ducks seems best adapted to farms that have no ponds or streams of water.

Sulphur should be given very sparingly, and not at all unless necessary, as it causes leg difficulty.

More eggs will be obtained when the hens have plenty of room and they will be less liable to disease.

If you want good, strong, vigorous chickens you must have good, strong, healthy breeding fowls.

Where the soil is heavy and the subsoil such that water remains upon the surface after a rain, gapes prevail.

A filthy fountain will breed disease sooner than anything else and easily becomes foul when a large number of fowls drink from it.

If necessary to keep the fowls closely confined, provide plenty of gravel, fresh water and green food if you want them to do well.

Large males bred on small hens are apt to produce long legged stock, while small males on large hens give short legs and fine bodies.

When rump gets into a flock it invariably leaves some ailment behind and the fowl that has been subject to it seldom is healthy again.

The advantages of raising ducks over chicks are that they grow almost twice as fast, are free from vermin and are less liable to disease.

Get as nearly as possible the desired number of hens set this month, for July 1st is pretty late for profitable chickens as winter layers.

Young ducks drink water very often when eating and should have all that they can drink, but should not be allowed in ponds until well feathered.

It is natural for fowls to forage and they will lay more eggs on the food they can pick up than they will if kept in a yard and fed on the best that can be provided.

The best breed, the best poultry house and the best feed, while necessary in raising poultry successfully, will not count for much unless strict attention is given to details.

Air slaked lime, finely sifted coal ashes, road dirt, or plaster should be used freely and often by scattering over the walls into the nests and cracks which will cause the lice to keep off.

A young duck will sometimes choke if it has no water to drink when eating. The water must be deep enough to allow the duckling to get its head and bill down into the vessel as with each mouthful it cleans its bill.

The freshest eggs are the best for hatching and those from the second laying are usually better than those from the first. To insure fertility of eggs the fowls must have exercise, green food, and the cock and hens be together for at least a week previous.

Clover contains two elements that are in demand by the hen—nitrogen and lime. It is rich in the elements required for the white (albumen) and the shell, and if plenty of it be provided for the hens, no better food can be given.

A small box of charcoal kept where the hens can have access to it will serve to arrest disorders of the bowels from overfeeding. It should be broken in small pieces so that the fowls can swallow it readily, and it should be fresh.

Never fasten the nests to the walls. No poultry house can be kept clear of lice as long as the nests remain in a position that prevents their being thoroughly cleaned; and to do this properly they should be taken outside the house.

If each egg could be marked in some manner so as to be able to distinguish those laid by each hen, it would greatly aid in the improvement of the flock; when eggs are used for hatching indiscriminately they may be from the most unprofitable hens in the flock. When young pullets are to be hatched, and especially when desired to be kept breeding, they should be from the best hens in the flock so as to transmit the good qualities of their dams. A careful selection every season is sure to result in improvement.

Too much of the poultry sent to market is not of the best quality. A week or ten days of careful feeding would add considerably to the quality, and this, in a majority of cases, would increase the price more than sufficient to pay for the feed.

Other things being equal, a brood of chicks fed with cooked food will grow faster and be more plump and better feathered than a brood fed wholly on raw food, especially for the first ten weeks. The reason for this is that the cooked food has been so changed in constituent elements that it is more easily digested and assimilated and therefore makes less demand upon the vital forces in the process.

Overgrown chicks are not those that have grown rapidly and attained a large size, but the term applies to chicks that cannot stand on their legs, due to rapid

growth. The difficulty occurs with cockrels more than pullets and indicates high feeding. The chicks have good appetites and are healthy in every respect, except that they cannot stand upon their feet but try to get around on their knees. The remedy is to avoid overfeeding them. The disease is not fatal as a rule, as they usually get over the leg weakness and become the largest and finest birds.

Gapes are really the result of certain conditions of the soil that are favorable to their propagation, and prevail mostly on old farms that have been occupied by poultry for many years, and where the droppings and the residuum of food have year after year decomposed and become incorporated with the surface of the soil. In new locations, or in light, poor sandy soil, the gapes are seldom noticed and when the hen and chicks are kept on clean boards they escape the difficulty. The best preventative of gapes is to spade up the ground and broadcast it well with fine, dry, air-slaked lime, adding a gill of salt to each peck of lime. This will destroy the conditions favorable to the gape worm. The soil may be loosened after each rain and more lime scattered, as a loose soil is not favorable to the gapes.

More or less poultry are essential on the farm. They furnish meat and eggs at a less cost for the farmer's table than the same can be purchased. Many farmers do not give them the attention they should and not doing this, are inclined to think them unprofitable. But it will be an exceptional case, if an account is kept of the value of the eggs and fowls used as well as those sold, that the poultry would not be found returning as good an income in proportion to the amount of capital invested as anything else on the farm. In a majority of cases the income could be materially increased if a little better treatment were accorded. To do their best, stock of any kind must have the best of treatment and fowls are no exception. Certainly, if fowls can be made to pay where they must be kept confined and nearly or quite all of their food purchased, on the farm where they can have a free range and pick up a good portion of their food they should return a large profit. But with farmers it should not altogether be a question of profit but one of convenience. A supply of eggs and fowls that can be used as needed, aids very materially in providing a variety of wholesome, nutritious food for the table. If what is used in the average farmer's family had to be purchased it would be found quite an item of expense.

## Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Silver Cup Winners.

I am booking orders now for eggs from my prize winners. Write for descriptions of matings and prices on eggs. W. F. BELDA, De Forest, Wis.

## Eggs at Living Prices

From S. C. Brown Leghorns—best laying strains, eggs 15 for 75c, 50 for \$2.00. Send for circular. C. L. McAFEE, DONIPHAN, MO.

## WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(EXCLUSIVELY)

Good for eggs, good to eat and good to look at. They hold the record for egg laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for 12 years and have them scoring 94 to 96½ points and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the U. S. THOMAS OWEN, Poultry Editor, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.





# Trees, Garden and Flowers

## PRUNING.

By C. Kasper.

Pruning is a very important part of orcharding. More harm is often done by some so called professional pruners than if there had never been a limb taken from the tree. Some seem to think where the pruner goes into the orchard and does not get his year's supply of fuel from the cut limbs, he is not worth having. Take a large tree and remove several of the larger limbs, it will weaken the tree for life, if it does not begin decaying and die in a short time. Large limbs should never be removed unless it is absolutely necessary. If the tree has been neglected and several large limbs must be removed, do not cut them all the same year, as it will leave the root system out of proportion to the amount of leaf bearing wood. The tree will put out an almost endless number of suckers which in time will rob the bearing wood of its sap. When the apple tree is planted it should be cut back, in cone shape, with the center stem or leader about eight or ten inches above the uppermost twig. The first four or five years shape the tree. Cut out all branches that are liable to interfere. When the tree becomes large, cut back those that have grown out of proportion, to keep a well balanced head. If this is done, very little pruning will be needed in after years, but cut out interfering branches, those that rub each other. The tree may seem somewhat bushy, but when it begins bearing and is loaded with fruit the limbs will spread out and downward and they will not be too dense.

As for the time of pruning, I prefer early spring, just before growth begins, although it may be done at any time. As for fall or winter, the wounds do not begin healing until spring, and they are exposed to the weather thawing and freezing, which is injurious to healing. Cover all large cuts with thick paint or grafting wax.

## GARDEN NOTES.

By J. O. Shroyer.

This is a very busy time about the garden and lawn and one who expects results later on must keep moving now. Of course, you set out a lot of trees this spring or at least a few, but now is the important time to do what you can to give them a good start. After a tree is set it is a good plan to firm the dirt well, and then put some loose soil on top. This should be stirred after hard rains, and every ten days anyway. Where the ground is not rich it is all right to put a shovel of manure at each tree.

Spray the plum trees every ten days with the Bordeaux mixture, if you want a crop of plums. This should be done three times, at least, and, if a rain follows, it should be repeated the next day.

One year we had some fine cedars on the lawn attacked by the small spiders. They completely enveloped the small limbs in webs and sucked the vitality out of the tree the same as roses are ruined by the little red spider. We used a spray of paris green on them and they were checked at once.

We had a tree to die on the lawn and sawing off the limbs left a stump about ten feet high, at the base of this we planted a Clematis Panculata and expect it to completely cover the old stump and make it an object of beauty, to take the place of the tree that was destroyed. Vines are not used half enough, there are old fences, outbuildings and many other unsightly objects that can be covered with green verdure and handsome flowers.

Horseradish and asparagus are two very fine things that the early garden affords. Plant a bed of both. Plant peas deep if you expect them to bear well, too many inexperienced gardeners plant them too shallow.

But few persons now make the nice little beds that adorned our grandmothers' garden, they had to be spaded and shaped with plenty of work. We have found that a level culture is best. Have no walks except at the ends of the rows. Of course, we plant wider and use a horse to cultivate.

Last year cabbage plants were very scarce here and this year promises to be

much the same in that respect so far as early plants are concerned. It will pay to sow again and keep them watered and covered until up. The cold, dry weather has been very hard on seeds of all sorts. Do not be afraid of the cabbage worm, for it was a fake. Who has not seen those little hair like worms in the soil and the last two years being wet has caused a few of them to climb up to the cabbage head, and some reporter hearing of it and being short of good articles sent it in under a scarehead.

I found one in a sweet potato, but that does not indicate that I am not going to eat the sweet potato from now on.

Getting good plants for the cabbage bed is of more interest to me than to get rid of a little harmless worm that is not found in one head out of a thousand.

The Parson (meeting Johnny, who is just returning from a bath)—Johnny, can you tell me where little boys who bathe on Sunday go to?

Johnny—Yes, sir. Yer come along o' me and I'll show yer.

"I'm sorry, Mrs. Murphy," the doctor said gravely, "but your husband is dying by inches." "Well," she said, with an air of hopeful resignation, "wan good thing is, me pore man is six foot tree in his stockin' feet, so he'll lasht some time yet."

Twenty-first Edition

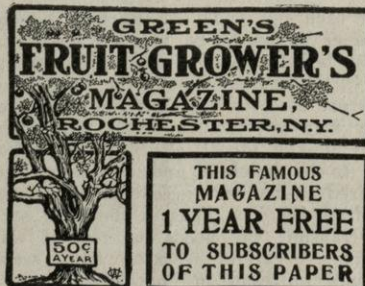
## THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST

Containing practical directions for the propagation and culture of all fruits adapted to the United States. By JOHN J. THOMAS and WM. H. S. WOOD.

PRICE, BY MAIL POSTPAID, \$1.00.

This is the only book which covers the entire field; the only one which is up-to-date. A working manual for the farmer, the amateur; a text book for the student of pomology. 884 pages, 827 illustrations. Bound in extra muslin.

THE MODERN FARMER, St. Joseph, Mo.



This is the Oldest and Best Horticultural Family Magazine in the World

WE furnish this magazine and our publication for the price of our publication alone. Green's Fruit

Grower is not only for fruit growers; it is for every member of the family. Each number contains the following departments: Good Health, Women's Department, Poultry Department, Nature Studies, Small Fruit Department, Answers to Correspondents, Good Cheer Department, Youths' Department, Stories, Poetry, etc.

Renew your subscription now, asking for Green's Fruit Grower's Magazine and it will be sent you each month for the coming year, the two publications for the price of one.

For a short time we will furnish the Modern Farmer, Poultry Topics and any other paper in Class 1, not marked with a star and the above paper, all for 50 cents, if you are paid up for the M. F.

## ANGORA GOAT RAISING

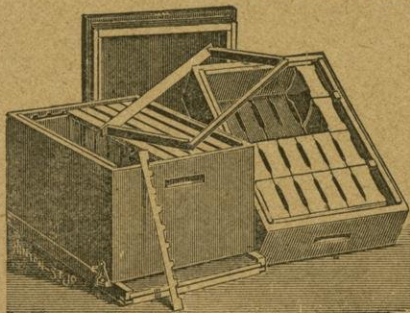
With a Chapter on the MILCH GOAT By Prof. F. G. Thompson

A new book at a reasonable price, which tells just what every farmer wants to know about the Goat Industry. This book is up with the times and covers the field in a clear and practical way. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.00. With the MODERN FARMER one year, \$1.10, post paid. Address, THE MODERN FARMER, St. Joseph, Mo.



# THE "ST. JOE" HIVE.

This is, Without Doubt, the Best All Purpose Hive on the Market, and it Never Fails to Give Satisfaction.



best devices known to the beekeeping fraternity, and every objectional feature has been eliminated. It is made of the very best white pine, and every part of it fits every other part accurately and snugly.

We have improved the hive in many ways since the illustration was made, but it brings out clearly and distinctly some of its strong points, the most valuable of which is the metal spacer, by which every frame is held in its proper place, and at the same time it is impossible for the bees to glue the frames fast at any point. Every frame can be removed with ease and without disturbing any other frame in the hive. This spacer will not break nor split, as do the wooden spacers which are used in some hives, neither can the bees glue the frames together and make them all one solid mass, as they do the Hoffman frames. There is no trouble about fastening the spacers in place. All that is necessary is to drive them down in the saw kerf in the rabbet as far as they will go, and they are there to stay.

The frame is of the same dimensions as the Hoffman frame, has the heaviest top-bar of any frame made, and is so arranged, with two grooves and a wedge, that full sheets of foundation, or starters, can be fastened in a frame in a moment's time.

The bottom of the hive is loose, and is made of heavy,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lumber. It is so constructed that it can be reversed and the entrance made large or small. This is accomplished by nailing strips on both sides of the bottom, the narrow strips being nailed on one side to make the small entrance, and the large strips on the other side to make a large entrance at the other end of the bottom. The bottom can be fastened to the body either with what is known as the Van Deusen hive clamp, or with simple hooks.

The lid is made with an air space above the sections, as illustrated, and is very strong and simple in construction. There is a honey board with each hive which is to go in the lid, slats down, either on top of the sections or the frames, as the case may be. This is to keep the bees out of the lid and to make the hive cooler in hot weather.

The super we generally send out has pattern slats  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, in the bottom and two presser boards, one for the side and one for the ends, so that the sections are held snugly in place. No separators are used in this super, and we always recommend the use in it of sections open on four sides. Bees will store more honey where separators are not used than they will if the super is divided up into narrow compartments with no connection between them.

Those who prefer can have supers with section holders and separators, if they will ask for them when they order. Or, we can furnish the hive with supers fitted up for plain sections and fence separators. In fact, any combination used in the Dovetailed super can be had with the "St. Joe." We may not always have all of these different combinations in stock, but can get them in a short time from the factory. Any "St. Joe" super will fit on a Dovetailed hive, but Dovetailed supers will not fit "St. Joe" hives, on account of the rabbet on the sides which holds each part to its place.

Every bee space in the "St. Joe" is accurate. Bees do not build combs between the ends of the frames and the hive walls, nor between the frames and the supers. There is also a bee space between the supers when more than one is used.

We have aimed to combine the very latest and best of all hives on the market in the "St. Joe." It is the result of twenty years experience, devoted almost exclusively to the handling of supplies and the production of high-grade honey. As we said before, we have dropped out what we considered the bad features of other hives, retained the good ones, and introduced some new ones not found in any other hive.

The hives are first-class in every respect, and never fails to please those who use it. We advise those who want an up-to-date and modern hive to try the "St. Joe."

Do not let anyone persuade you that they have a hive "Just as Good," there is "No Just as Good" hive except the "St. Joe" itself.

Our prices are the same for the "St. Joe" hives as others charge for poorer ones. Please note that it is crated in lots of five, the same as other hives, and that anything less than a crate will be sold at single rate. We furnish it in both eight and ten-frame, but we recommend to all beginners to start with the ten-frame hive.

The prices of the "St. Joe" hive and the various parts are the same as those quoted for other makes of hives. Five, 8-frame,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story, \$8.50; ten, \$15.50; twenty-five, \$36.50. 10-frame hives 15c per hive more than 8-frame.

E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo.

OTHERS may tell you that there are better hives made than the "St. Joe," but we will not believe it, and we do not think you will after you have put the matter to a practical test and have become thoroughly acquainted with its merits and demerits, if it has any. It is not built for show, but for practical utility. It has no complicated parts which are hard to understand, difficult to operate and of doubtful utility when put to practical use. It has all of the very latest and

## I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS

Or Real Estate, No Matter Where Located.



Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Write today describing what you have to sell and give cash price.

A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr.

Real Estate - specialist

413J Kans. Ave. Topeka, Kans.

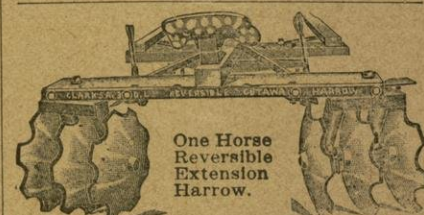
## Watches for Boys and Girls!

FREE! FREE! FREE!

For Getting Subscriptions for the  
Kansas City Weekly Journal

For full particulars address at once

The Kansas City Journal  
Kansas City, Mo.



One Horse  
Reversible  
Extension  
Harrow.

For Small Fruits, Vineyards, Young Orchards, etc. A Bonanza to the small grower. For circulars, address

E. G. MENDENHALL,  
Box 313. Kilmundy, Ill. General  
Western Agents.

## Brother Farmer

are you looking for a  
GOOD FARM

I have them for sale, not cheap and worthless land at a low figure, but good stock farms, good soil, worth the money.

Send for partial list. Best county in the State.

E. J. WATERSTRIPE  
CLARENCE, MO., R. R. 5

## Seven Great Colleges

Chillicothe Normal College  
Chillicothe Commercial College  
Chillicothe Shorthand College  
Chillicothe Telegraphy College  
Chillicothe Pen Art College  
Chillicothe Musical College  
Chillicothe College of Oratory

For free catalog address ALLEN MOORE, Chillicothe, Mo. Car fare paid. State course desired.

## HELP! HELP!

YOU NEED HELP—SO DO WE

WE Can help you through Inspiration, the new magazine of encouragement. It is full of practical, helping, inspiring information and suggestion.

Fuller says, "The real difference between men is energy." Inspiration Energizes.

YOU Can help us spread the gospel of helpfulness. The price of Inspiration is 50c a year. Send us the names of three ambitious persons and 25c and you will be credited with a year's subscription. This is a special offer, good for a short time only. It will be a good investment. Do it before you forget.

Inspiration Pub'g Co., 444 Grand Av. Des Moines, Ia.



# OUR GREAT CLUBBING OFFERS

Read all of them carefully, as you are sure to find something that will greatly interest you.  
All other offers are withdrawn, and none on this page will be good after they cease to appear here.

## ACT AT ONCE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEM

Notice—We cannot be responsible for the suspension of any paper offered on our clubbing list.

### CLASS 1.

*Horticultural Visitor .....	\$0.50
*Kimball's Dairy Farmer .....	1.00
*Poultry Culture .....	.50
Western Poultry Journal .....	.50
Poultry Gazette .....	.35
Poultry Topics .....	.25
Successful Farming .....	.50
Blooded Stock .....	.50
American Truck Farmer .....	.50
Western Breeders' Journal .....	.50
Poultry News .....	.25
Green's Fruit Grower .....	\$0.50
Michigan Poultry Breeder .....	.25
Orff's Poultry Review .....	.25
Agricultural Epitomist .....	.25

Note—Any paper may be substituted for any other paper in the same class except those marked with a star. These cannot be substituted for any other paper.

### CLASS 2.

Reliable Poultry Journal .....	\$0.50
American Beekeeper .....	.50
American Swineherd .....	.50
American Poultry Journal .....	.50
Inland Poultry Journal .....	.50
Vick's Family Magazine .....	.50
Wool Markets and Sheep .....	.50
The Feather .....	.50
Poultry Success .....	.50
St. Joseph Weekly News .....	.50
*Rural Beekeeper .....	.50
*Western Fruit Grower .....	.50
*Southern Fruit Grower .....	.50
Madame .....	1.00
Successful Poultry Journal .....	.50
Game Fancier's Journal .....	.50

### CLASS 3.

The Housekeeper .....	\$0.60
Farm Poultry .....	.50
Ladies' World .....	.50
*Poultry .....	.50

\*Poultry is the finest poultry paper published, and the price will soon be raised to \$1.00.

### CLASS 4.

American Bee Journal (new only) .....	\$1.00
Gleanings in Bee Culture .....	1.00
American Boy .....	1.00
Kansas Farmer .....	1.00
Western Bee Journal .....	1.00
Pearson's Magazine .....	1.00

### CLASS 5.

St. Louis Twice a Week Republic .....	\$1.00
St. Louis Globe Democrat, Semi-Weekly .....	1.00
Woman's Home Companion .....	1.00
Cosmopolitan .....	1.00
The Garden Magazine .....	1.00

The Modern Farmer and	
Any paper in Class 1 .....	\$0.45
Any two in Class 1 .....	.60
Any three in class 1 .....	.75
Any four in Class 1 .....	.90
The Modern Farmer and	
Any paper in Class 2 .....	\$0.55
Any two in Class 2 .....	.80
Any three in Class 2 .....	1.05
Any four in Class 2 .....	1.30
The Modern Farmer and	
Any paper in Class 3 .....	\$0.60
Any two in Class 3 .....	1.00
Any three in Class 3 .....	1.35
Any four in Class 3 .....	1.70
The Modern Farmer and	
Any paper in Class 4 .....	\$0.85
Any two in Class 4 .....	1.35
Any three in Class 4 .....	1.85
Any four in Class 4 .....	2.35
The Modern Farmer and	
Any paper in Class 5 .....	\$1.00
Any two in Class 5 .....	1.85

### THE SMOKER PREMIUM.

The Junior Cornell Smoker. It is a daisy for smoke. Post paid 90 cents, and The Modern Farmer one year, both, for 90 cents.

All clubs must include the Modern Farmer one year in advance, and you must pay up, if in arrears, to take advantage of any of our clubbing offers.

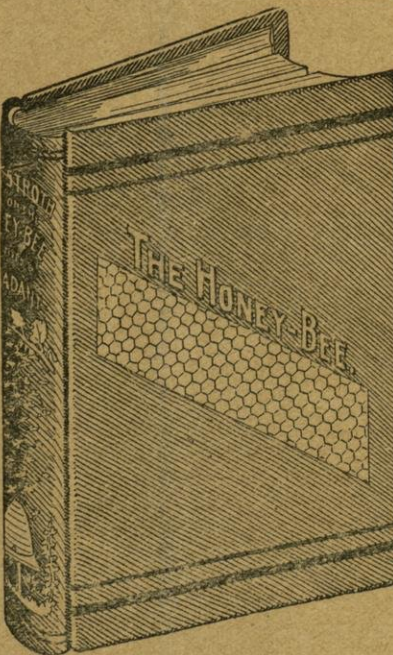
The Modern Farmer,  
St. Joseph Daily Gazette (\$3.50),  
Western Fruit Grower,  
Poultry News,  
Western Breeders' Journal,  
Successful Farming,  
All for \$3.50.  
Kimball's Dairy Farmer may be substituted for the last two, if desired.  
The Sunday Gazette (\$1.00) and The Modern Farmer, both one year for \$1.00

The Modern Farmer,  
The Woman's Home Companion, \$1.00,  
Poultry Culture,  
All for \$1.10.

The Modern Farmer,  
Pearson's Magazine, \$1.00,  
Western Poultry Journal,  
American Truck Farmer,  
Green's Fruit Grower,  
Agricultural Epitomist.  
All for \$1.25.

The Modern Farmer,  
American Bee Journal (new only),  
American Truck Farmer,  
Poultry Gazette,  
All for \$1.00.

The Modern Farmer,  
The Housekeeper,  
Poultry News,  
All for 75 cents.



### LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY BEE.

This is one of the best books that has ever been published on the subject of bees and their management. It covers every department of the subject in a thorough and practical manner. With this book for reference, anyone with fair intelligence should be able to keep bees successfully and with profit. It is a book of over five hundred pages, fully illustrated and bound in extra good cloth. The price of the book is \$1.20, postpaid.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

The Modern Farmer, Green's Fruit Grower, both one year and the above book, only \$1.20 for a short time, or any other paper in Class 1.

THE MODERN FARMER,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

The Modern Farmer,  
Western Fruit Grower,  
Poultry News,  
All for 55 cents.

The Modern Farmer,  
Madame,  
The Feather,  
Kimball's Dairy Farmer,  
All for \$1.00.

The Modern Farmer,  
Madame,  
American Boy,  
Kimball's Dairy Farmer,  
All for \$1.25.

The Modern Farmer,  
Madame,  
Poultry,  
American Truck Farmer,  
A splendid combination for \$1.00.

The Modern Farmer,  
Chicago Daily Drovers Journal, (4.00),  
Western Breeders' Journal,  
Kimball's Dairy Farmer,  
Blooded Stock,  
Poultry Topics,  
American Truck Farmer,  
Western Poultry Journal,  
Eight papers for \$4.00.  
The Horticultural Visitor may be substituted for Kimball's Dairy Farmer, and the Western Fruit Grower for any two others, if desired.

To any of these clubs may be added:  
Any in Class 1 for 20c additional.  
Any in Class 2 for 30c additional.  
Any in Class 3 for 45c additional.  
Any in Class 4 for 60c additional.

Pearson's or The Woman's Home Companion may be added to any club for 70c additional, but no single subscriptions will be taken at these rates.

### BREEDERS' GAZETTE CLUB.

This is the best live stock journal published.

The Modern Farmer .....	\$0.50
Breeders' Gazette .....	2.00
Poultry Gazette .....	.35
Western Fruit Grower .....	.50
The Housekeeper .....	.60

Total .....

All for .....

### BEE BOOKS CLUB.

Langstroth On the Honey Bee, price, \$1.20  
A. B. C. of Bee Culture, price, 1.00  
Beekeeper's Guide, (Cook), price, 1.25  
Either of the above books, The Modern Farmer and Gleanings one year, all for \$1.75.

SPECIAL—New subscribers to the American Bee Journal can have this excellent weekly and the Modern Farmer, one year with a copy of Langstroth on the Honey Bee, for \$1.50. Do this quickly, if you desire to equip yourself cheaply to learn all there is to be known about bees.

### GLEANINGS CLUB.

Gleanings in Bee Culture is published twice each month, and it is just such a paper as we take pleasure in offering to our readers.

Gleanings, (old or new) .....	\$1.00
The Poultry Gazette, (monthly) .....	.35
The Western Fruit Grower .....	.50
The Modern Farmer .....	.50
All one year for .....	1.00