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## **The modern farmer and busy bee. Vol. 17, No. 3 March, 1906**

St. Joseph, Missouri: Emerson Taylor Abbott, March, 1906

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*A Poor Job is Better Than No Job.*

# The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee

A FRIEND OF ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND HAPPY HOMES.

VOL. XVII No.3.

*Devoted to the Interests of the Farm and Home.*

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## → MARCH ← — — — — — WAKING

THE warm south wind comes whispering  
Along the willow stream,  
With fond, sweet breath it gently wakes  
The violets from their dream.

IT murmurs 'long the sunny bank—  
Each ferny hidden nook—  
A low, sweet love-song to the flowers,  
With murmurings of the brook.

IT whispers that the birds are come,  
The robin and the wren,  
Their early song and warbling  
Now wakes the morn again.

THE children roam the sunny fields;  
'Tis blossom time—they wait;  
Yet wondering why the flowers dream  
;And why they sleep so late.

IT whispers over land and lea;  
The glad spring days are here,  
Each heart, it fills with life and song—  
This waking time of year

UPON its breath the butterfly  
Will spread its golden wing;  
Last year before its sleep it was  
A tiny, creeping thing.

✻  
YET now, how bright the glad new life!  
The flowers, the wings of gold!  
That Earth held in her bosom warm,  
Through days of winter cold!  
—Carolyn B. Lyman in Recreation.  
✻



ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

— 1906 —





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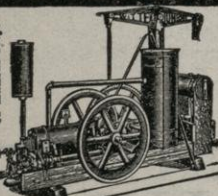
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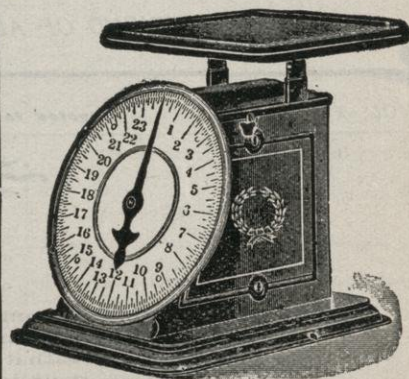
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307 North Third Street

Price, 50 cents a year; 25 cents if paid in advance.

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ASSOCIATE EDITOR

N. J. SHEPHERD.....Poultry and Dairy

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

EMMA INGOLDSBY ABBOTT.....Home Department

E. J. WATERSTRIPE.....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.

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

## EDITORIAL.

If you want the farm to keep you, you must first keep the farm.

It is no farther up the hill than it is down, but it seems so when you are pulling a load.

This is one of the seasons when the farmer will need to work hard and fast, and use his brain, as well as his hands, if he hopes to grow a good crop. We will probably go out of winter into summer at one leap.

Our lives are shaped, more or less, by our environments, but the best life is the one that makes environments for itself. We can generally have that which we are willing to spend all our energies to get.

We asked some time ago for an article on figs and we have received an excellent one from a subscriber in California. It will be found in another column. It will prove interesting reading even to those that do not wish to grow figs.

Contented poverty is better than discontented riches, yet there is a sort of go-easy shiftless content that is to be greatly deplored, just as there is a whining fault-finding, discontent which is disgusting in the extreme. This is an age of fault-finding, just as it is an age of graft,

and it is hard to tell which is the worst, the *Chronic whiner* or the *grafter*. They are both the out-growth of greed, and an undue love of worldly gain without regard to method or final results. It may not be necessary to love gain less, but it is necessary to love humanity more, in order to effectually remove these two leading curses of modern society,—the *unscrupulous grafter* and *chronic whiner*.

The authorities of the new state normal school at Maryville, Mo., announce the opening of that institution, with a summer term, beginning, Wednesday, June the 10th, 1906, lasting nine weeks, with six working days in each week. Parties interested can get full information by addressing the president of the school at Maryville.

The editor of the Modern Farmer has received enough literature, bearing on the insurance question, during the last two months, to fill a bushel basket, but we have not had sufficient interest in any of it to give it a place in our columns. The only suggestion that we have to offer is, that those who have insurance, keep their policies paid up and keep a cool head until this storm blows over. When the atmosphere is cleared up insurance policies will be worth more than they are now.

The secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, in his report, dated March 10th, puts the average condition of wheat at 82, which, he says, is a good showing for this time of the year. He reports all the peach buds killed, in some localities, but taking the state as a whole the outlook for a crop is good. The editor of the Modern Farmer has about fifteen acres planted to peaches, adjoining the city of St. Joseph, and the outlook, at present, is very good, indeed, for a large crop. Other fruit in this locality is also in excellent condition.

We frequently receive letters telling us what a good paper the Modern Farmer is, which close up with a request to stop the paper, because the writer is taking too many papers, and must draw the line somewhere. We cannot do otherwise than take such letters as doubtful compliments. We are led to wonder why these writers select the Modern Farmer as the particular paper to stop. Is it possible that it is not worth the money we ask for it? Are there plenty more papers just like it, just as good or better, and for less money? Are there those among our readers who do not appreciate a clean



paper? Would it be just as well if we admitted all sorts of ads and filled up our columns, mostly, with questionable puffs of our advertisers? If this is so, we want to know it, for it costs money to keep the columns of a farm paper clean, and free from puffs and fake ads. Probably more money than most of our readers think. If the other kind of a paper is just as good, then we want to know it. We have felt that a small meal of clean, well cooked rations was better than a large one, composed of an abundance of hash made out of dirty, stale bread, stale meat, and other second hand hotel scraps. Is it possible we have made a mistake? *Reader* what do you think about it?



There is no reason why a boy, or girl, either, on a farm should be in want of spending money. There are so many ways, nowadays, by which money can be earned on a farm that nothing but inexcusable ignorance or pure shiftlessness can keep a boy or girl down. Of course, if their parents take all they earn, and do not permit them to share in any of the profits of the farm, or have anything they can call their own, they will not have any spending money, except that which is grudgingly given them. We hope there are very few such parents in these days, as this is one of the very best ways that we know of to drive children from the country into the city in early life.



By thoroughly raking up all the trash in the garden, and then burning it before the ground is plowed, two very desirable things will be accomplished. First, the ground will be put in better condition for cultivation, and a large number of insects will be destroyed. A good portion of the cultivation should be done in the garden before any of it is planted. It pays to have the soil in the best possible condition before planting any crop, but this is especially true in the garden where small seeds are to be planted. It is not possible to have the ground in the garden too fine to grow garden truck. It seems like a waste of time to plow the garden when it is too wet, break it up in big clods, poorly harrow it if any at all, and then plant the seeds among the clods. The clods are sure to be a source of annoyance the season through and the crop a scanty and a poor one, if any at all. We have found that for such crops as beets, onions, radishes, lettuce, carrots, parsnips, etc., that the more we used the rake before planting, the better results we secure.

Rake The Garden And Burn The Trash Before You Plow.

The assistant secretary of the Kansas Good Roads association, writing under date of Feb. 8th says that the State Road Association is planning a vigorous campaign for the spring of 1906. The first gun was fired in Topeka, a short time ago, when Missouri's Good Road Secretary, D. Ward King, of Maitland, held a rousing meeting, the echoes of which will reach the furthestest county of Kansas. We are now convinced that the dragging plan is the simplest and most effective system in existence and that the Missouri Kansas neighborhood plan will become self supporting in less than one year. We confidently predict that if the press of the two states will simultaneously place this home made device before their readers, it will greatly revolutionize the road problem.



If the Cow is fresh, do not rob the calf in order to secure milk for other purposes. If it is to go to the butcher, the milk given the calf until it is old enough to sell will bring as good returns as it does in any other way. Poor calves are always a poor sale, but there is always a market in every large city for real fat ones. If the calf is a heifer, and is to be raised for a dairy cow, it will surely pay to keep it thriving and growing until it can eat grass. Of course, we do not mean that it should be left to run with the mother or even suck her, but it should have plenty to eat, no difference how it is raised. We believe that it will be better, if it is to go to the butcher, for it to nurse its mother and have all it wants to eat twice a day, until it is sold. It will bring a better price and pay well for the milk it consumes.



Experience has taught us that it is a very great mistake not to give every young animal the best possible chance for development in early life. Here is one of the reasons, in our opinion, why a great many farmers fail when they try to grow any kind of pure bred stock. If they are poorly fed when young, and their development is checked, they can never recover from the shock. A calf, pig or colt should never know what it is to be stunted, or have its growth checked, from the time it is born until it reaches maturity. Nay, more, the process of stunting should be guarded against even earlier than this, for a poorly nourished mother cannot produce strong healthy offspring. The farmer who breeds his animals in the fall and then turns them out to run in a stalk field all winter, or around a straw stack, until they come out in the spring weak and poor, makes a serious mistake. The preg-



nant animal should not be permitted to grow thin before her offspring is born, and surely not afterward, for lack of food and proper nourishment, if her progeny is expected to grow into a first class specimen of its kind. Lack of proper nourishment is one of the leading causes of early deaths, and we might remark that this is as equally true of humans as it is of animals. It takes plenty of healthy food to make a strong physical organism, and for a time food can only be supplied to the young out of the surplus consumed by the mother, so she should not be overworked or stunted in any way while she is compelled to "eat for two."



Have you ever known the real companionship of any of the animals on the farm? If you have not, you have never known what a true and loyal friend an animal can be. A horse, a cow, a dog, a cat, and even a chicken, if properly treated, will learn to love the companionship of its master more than it does that of its own kind; and their loyalty, under such circumstances, will often put to shame the vacillating friendship of so-called humans. Never treat with contempt, or even disregard, the friendly greeting of any animal, for no one can tell how much pain and disappointment a neglect of this kind may cause them. We have seen a homecoming husband and father greet his wife and children with a friendly kiss, which was not out of place, but greet his dog, who also came to express his gladness for his home-coming, with a kick and a snarling invitation to, "go away." This always seems, to us, very much out of place. We would not have him love his family less, but his animals more, as we are sure this would not make him less loyal as a husband and father, but on the other hand would, if anything, deepen and strengthen his regard for every member of his home. The old saying that, "It is better to have the good will, even of a dog," means much more than some people think; for the man who has the good will of all of his animals is sure to be a better man than he whom all animals shun. Kindness, even to animals reacts on character.



A reporter in the Kansas City Star, in speaking of a trial before Judge Brady in Kansas City, relating to milk, says: "The Judge held in a former trial that cows giving milk that is not up to the required standard, were not healthy and should be killed, and that a lack of butter fat implies a lack of nourishment." This

Be On Friendly Terms With Your Animals, They Will Repay You.

judge may know a great deal about the law, but he does not seem to know much about butter fat. Some of the healthiest cows in the land, and excellent milkers, give milk that tests less than 3 per cent butter fat, and it has been decided by competent authority that such milk is better for children than milk from Jersey cows, showing a higher test. We believe in pure food legislation, but we do not believe in any law that would convict a man for selling a natural product, nor do we believe that the higher courts would confirm such a decision. The man who sells unadulterated milk that tests less than 3 per cent is just as honest as the man that sells milk that tests 5 per cent, and in some cases he may be more so, for the man with the 5 per cent milk may, and does sometimes, put water enough in it to reduce it to 4 per cent or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and sell it with impunity. He is selling watered milk, when the people think they are getting pure milk. The other man is selling a healthful food, without any adulteration, but according to this judge's decision, the man that does not adulterate his milk will be sent to jail, but owing to the foolishness of the law, the other man would escape. A little reason and common sense, with a fair knowledge of the real facts in the case, would be a great benefit to those who are endeavoring to enforce the pure food laws of the land. There is too much food legislation that is intended as a "cat's paw" to pull some other man's chestnuts out of the fire.



Here is a Daily Paper for You.

The "St. Joseph Star" is published six days in the week and the regular price of it, alone, is \$3.00 per year, and it cannot be ordered direct from the publisher for any less than this amount. To introduce it into new territory, as well as to increase the circulation of our own paper, we have an arrangement with the publishers which enables us, for a short time only, to offer the following for less than the price of the daily paper.

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## Beware Of The Chronic Fault-finder And The Grafter

Every one should avoid that class of literature the sole aim of which seems to be sowing the seed of *discontent* among its readers, not a healthy up-lifting discontent which leads to better work and higher achievements, but a discontent which leads to *petty fault finding*, a disposition to denounce the existing order of things, a disposition to magnify the ills of humanity, especially of the class of humanity to which they belong, and to overlook the good and helpful things which come to them each day, if they only knew how to properly use them. A farm paper whose sole aim seems to be to get the farmers to think the world is all out of joint so far as the farmer is concerned, to think that he belongs to the class of the down trodden and oppressed, that everybody else is trying to do him, and most of them are successful in the effort, that the world has no good for him or his family under the existing order of things, and that his only chance is to rise up and "fight to a finish,"—is not the kind of literature, in our opinion, which a farmer should take into his home. This is just as true of every other class as it is of the farmer. It is true, there are a good many things out of joint in the world, the lot of a great many people is much harder than it should be, and we would be glad to see them better themselves, and, if need be, help them to do so, but we are sure that no man or class of men, will ever better the existing order of things by simply whining and complaining about them. Personally we are always a little wary of the man who comes to us with a doleful story about the trouble and mishaps of the class to which he belongs. We are all the time looking for him to spring some co-operative, cure-all scheme, on us, of which *he is* to be the *head*, and *prime mover*. If he knows so well how to cure others, why does he not take a dose of his own pills, and cure himself, before he comes to me with his doleful tale of woe? We all, no doubt, have our troubles, and there is no class of people in the

Improve Yourself First And Then Other People.

world whose condition might not be better than it is now, but somehow we cannot get away from the thought that the most important thing in the world is *individual improvement*, personal reform. For some reason the *reformer* always wants to begin at the *wrong end*, he seems to be drawn by an almost irresistible force to tell *other people* how to do, and not to *doing things himself*. The way to make better farmers is not to harangue a company of farmers about how to do things, but let each *individual farmer* see to it that he *personally* does things better than he ever has before; then, perhaps, it maybe safe to tell one or two of his neighbors in a quiet way about his new discovery. The way to make *good citizens* is for every man to resolve to do his duty *as a citizen*, but beware of the loud mouthed rampant reformer who solemnly declares that every man in office is a thief and scoundrel and every party but *his party*, of which *he* is the most *essential* part, is rotten from center to circumference, and the only hope of the country is to put *them* out and *him* in. It also stands one in hand to be equally on his guard against the man who wants to organize him into something that he may begin a war on some other class in order to secure his own rights. The way to build one's self up is not to *tear down other people*, but to let other people alone, and go out and make *for ourselves* a path and place in the world. The way to get more hogs is not to go out after dark, or by main force, and steal our neighbor's pigs, but breed and *grow* them for ourselves, *create something*; this will *enrich us* and not *impoverish them*.

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# Corn Improvement-Preparation Of the Soil and Correct Planting

BY P. E. Crabtree, Vice President of Mo. Corn Growers Association.



Not all persons interested in corn growing have had sufficient experience to have discovered all the mistakes generally made in the proper preparation of the soil for correct planting. Since the weather has so far been unfavorable for early farm work it may be doubly necessary to caution against turning the ground while yet too wet. Ground thus handled on the start will invariably harden when the dry season comes on, thus producing a liberal supply of clods to contend with throughout the season. Depth of plowing is one of the first items for consideration. It should be decided according to the conditions applicable to the particular field under consideration. First we will consider the item of moisture. If one is farming in a locality where excessive moisture is to be feared the plowing should be comparatively shallow, unless there are other reasons to the contrary sufficient to predominate. If, on the other hand, drought is more likely to occur the plowing should be deep, that the loose soil will conserve the moisture that falls on it allowing but little escape of excessive moisture at any time that such a temporary condition might exist. Again the moisture to be contained in a field will depend largely on the surface inclination of the field, as well as the subsoil that underlies the piece in question. Excessive moisture is to be feared where the subsoil is impervious, whereas, over a thoroughly pervious subsoil excessive moisture will percolate through and make its escape without injury to the crop. Where a field has a proper subsoil, where it is thoroughly tilled drained, or where it is properly graded to facilitate surface drainage the soil should be broken up to a good depth and thus an even supply of moisture is more nearly secured through conservation.

Now comes another consideration to assist in arriving at a determination of the proper depth to plow. If ground has been previously shallow plowed and one should proceed to turn it to a good depth, thus bringing to the surface a liberal amount of new soil weather conditions might follow that would make it a losing venture on the first crop to follow. Most to be feared in that event is that the ground might be worked and planted when it contained a maximum of moisture immediately after which it should turn out dry and windy. In that event the new brought up soil will harden and bake over the sprout-

ing grain much worse than would the surface which had previously been in cultivation. In some instances it would result in the securing of a poor stand. A slight inconvenience might also be experienced in the first cultivation of young corn through the baked surface, but once the stand is secured and the first cultivation accomplished there is no further inconvenience to be feared on that score. The later benefits to a well drained soil are all in favor of the deep plowing. New plant food is liberated and becomes available through the extended cultivation, in depth and a sufficient quantity of moisture evenly held to carry the growing crop over from one rainfall to another.

Next, as to the manner of preparing the soil after turning it. If planting time is near at hand and no hard rains are to be expected before planting it is well to harrow down what is plowed at the end of each day's work. This will retain the moisture already contained in the soil and will prevent many clods. Where practicable I prefer to have the land fall plowed and left rough through the winter. Next I prefer it plowed as long before planting as possible if it must be deferred until spring. I wish to have the bottom of furrows well firmed first by rains, next by double disking and repeated harrowing until the tracks of the animals are shallow, and until no clods of any consequence remain. This condition secured we are ready for the placing of the seed grains. The average depth I prefer is two and a quarter inches beneath the surface. Vary the depth somewhat to fit conditions making it more shallow when the soil is damp and cold, and deeper when the soil is dry and warm.

How about drilling, and how about listing? I am asked these questions at every farmers' institute. First if a lister is not used I prefer to have the corn checked in hills. It greatly assists in the cultivation of the corn permitting cross plowing. My experience convinces me that a thicker stand will thrive where checked than where drilled, the sunlight and air being more freely admitted to the surface of the field.

Next as to listing, Land that is sandy and hilly should not be listed, as it may wash entirely from the row before the first cultivation. Again, level land which is underlaid with an impervious subsoil should not be listed, for if so the first rain

will leave the sprouting grain or young corn standing in a ditch of water. Finally listing is successfully followed on moderately level land where the subsoil is pervious. The advantages of listing are the securing of more moisture by getting the root system of the plant lower from the surface, enabling one to continually throw soil toward the row without eventually excessive ridging and finally some believe that the crop stands better during the late fall.

Listing is to be encouraged in most shortgrass countries, and is thus a big success in much of Kansas and Nebraska. Throughout the greater part of our State listing has not been a success on account of prevailing excessive moisture from time of planting until after second cultivation. However, in the northwestern corner of Missouri listing is quite extensively followed and is a big success in many localities.

Hannon, Mo.

## BIGGEST FARM IN THE WORLD.

In a moment of vinous enthusiasm Daniel Webster put his hand in his pocket, asked how much the national debt was, and offered to pay it himself. A Mexican farmer, Don Louis Terrazas, a great friend of President Diaz, once offered to assume the Mexican national debt; and it wouldn't have kept him awake nights if his offer had been accepted. Don Louis has what you might call a tidy little farm at Chihuahua; about eight million acres. Takes the Mexican Central trains more than half a day to cross it. Whew! Don Louis is thought to own more than a million cattle, but a bagatelle of a hundred thousand or so more or less never bothers him. His stable consists of some 100,000 horses; his sheepfold of 700,000 sheep. From 200,000 to 300,000 calves are branded with his brand every spring. More than a thousand cowboys and so on keep his cattle on a thousand hills. By the way, his farm includes a few mountains, for diversification. At his slaughter- and packing houses near Chihuahua City, 250,000 cattle, as many sheep, and hogs innumerable are killed and away they go in his own refrigerator-cars. Some 40,000 persons dwell on his estate and are ruled by this Arabian Nights farmer, who lives in a two-million (silver) dollar castle and is a swell and nabob such as these United States know not.—“With the Procession,” Everybody's Magazine for January.



# Books=Periodicals

BY THE EDITOR.

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

He who can suppress a moment's anger may, by so doing, prevent a day of sorrow for himself and another.—Success Magazine.

Taken as a whole, "Everybody's" for April, is one of the best numbers we have seen. There are several articles in it, the reading of which, should prove intensely interesting to everybody.

Success Magazine for April will contain as one of its features an article by William Jennings Bryan on Chinese Immigration. This will mark the beginning of a series of strong articles by Mr. Bryan on foreign affairs which this magazine will publish during the coming year.

The second article in the "Treason of the Senate" series, in the April "Cosmopolitan," tells of some prominent characters in that august body. Such articles ought to awaken in the masses a desire to select the senators by direct vote. The people are becoming alive to their rights, and something is likely to happen in this country soon. The demagogue must go, whether he be high or low.

One of the most valuable publications sent out by the department at Washington, is "The Farmers' Bulletin" entitled, "Experiment Station Work." Of these, some thirty odd have been published. Number 244 of the Farmers' Bulletin series, is just out and contains a great deal of valuable information for the farmer. It is free to anyone by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

It is not possible for any family, where there are girls, to read twelve numbers of a paper like the "Woman's Home Companion" without being greatly helped and benefited. Neither can they fail to get a vast deal more out of it than it costs. It contains so much that is helpful to womankind, that we would be glad to know that every lady that reads the MODERN FARMER has access to it. Our clubbing offers, found on another page, are so very liberal that any one can have it, and not miss the small amount it takes to get it.

A writer, in Success, says "that over one million farmers use telephones," which is a good illustration of the progress that has been made in the last few years toward making farm life more attractive. As it appears to us, now, the telephone and the trolley cars are sure to solve the problem of a contented country life.

The farmer, who has a telephone in his house, and a trolley car line to a large city near him, is in a position to be the most independent person on the continent; if he is not, it is his own fault.

"The Housekeeper" promises us a series of articles, by the assistant editor, Miss Bonsall, on the home life of the people in the Orient. Miss Bonsall is now in Japan and in a short time her first article will appear in the "Housekeeper." These articles should prove intensely interesting to the home-makers of America, as but little is known about the home life of oriental people by the women of the land. The "Housekeeper" only costs 60 cents a year, and it is a very valuable publication for the money. These articles alone ought to be worth a good deal more than the price of the paper to any woman who wants to know what the rest of the world is doing. By a special arrangement we are able to offer the "Housekeeper" for one year and the MODERN FARMER one year, both for the price of the "Housekeeper"; 60 cents. This is a bargain.

Those who are interested in the agricultural progress of one of our "new possessions," Hawaii, can secure a pamphlet which explains the matter fully and in an interesting way, by addressing H. P. Wood, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The March "Popular Science Monthly" contains a number of very interesting articles. One of them on the "Black Locust Tree" by Dr. Charles A. White, will be found full of practical suggestions. Those who think of planting this forest tree will do well to read this article before doing so. Another excellent article is, "Urban and Rural Life" by Frank F. Carleton. "Newspaper Foot Ball" by Professor Edwin G. Dexter, is a labored attempt to prove something that is not so. The Professor seems to be troubled for fear foot ball will be made out worse than it is. This would be a hard thing, for like yellow fever or smallpox, it is not possible to over-estimate the seriousness of a severe attack of foot ball. He says that there has not been so many people killed as the newspapers would have us believe. Granted, if there has one killed that is more than should be. The writer spent four years in college, and to his certain knowledge no student was killed or maimed during that time; but this was in the days before boys were sent to the university to learn to kick

rubber balls. When we were in school, the aim of the institution seemed to be the development of the minds of the students, and, as we can remember it, we had just as healthy bodies as the so called modern "athletic students." The truth of the matter is that foot ball is a disgrace to modern literary institutions, and it is bound to go, even though it does have the support of a few professors.

The everyday world is full of wonderful things, yet when you give a moment's thought to an egg—well, a chemist would tell you that it contains so much proteid, phosphoric acid and iron. But one should think of it as a

Treasure house, wherein lie  
Locked by angels' alchemy

Milk and hair and blood and bone.

An egg contains in concentrated form everything that is required to develop a chicken, and it can be cooked in so many ways that it is palatable as well as digestible. That is why eggs are chief among the foods allowed an invalid. Though chemists have tried for a hundred years to discover it, nothing in science or in all our wide variety of food can be transformed into a substitute for eggs. Of course one could, if necessary, cook without them, only it would mean going without a score of dishes we think of as everyday necessities, such as custards, cake, puddings, griddle cakes, to say nothing of the abundant use of what we might call purely egg dishes.—The Delineator.

"Advanced Bee Culture," Its methods and management, by W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Michigan. Published by the author. Price \$1.20 postpaid.

Mr. Hutchinson dedicates his book to "those who are getting their bread and butter by raising honey to spread upon the bread and butter of others," and says it is intended for the professional beekeeper. This would confine its sale to a very small class, a much smaller class than will be helped and greatly benefited by reading it. Editor Hutchinson is an interesting writer. He states facts as he sees them in a clear and direct way, and gives the reader the impression that he is talking about something that he knows at first hand and has learned by actual practice. While the book may not contain much that is really new, for it is hard to say anything new on this subject, yet the author has so grouped the important facts of beekeeping, and elucidated



them so clearly, that he gives to the reading of them all the interest of a new story, and what he states is sure to be read with eager interest by anyone who loves the industry, no difference how much "bee literature" he may have read before. As we stated above, while the book is written for advanced beekeepers, yet it

is so free from stilted and over-professional phraseology that it can be clearly understood by the beginner, and the time he spends in reading it will by no means be wasted, looking at it from a purely practical standpoint. It is finely illustrated, printed in bold, clear type, on good paper, and gives one the impression that it

was not only written, but gotten up and printed by one who is an artist in his line. It may be ordered through this office and the MODERN FARMER and BUSY BEE for one year will be included with every copy, if it is asked for when the order is sent in or given.



# The Farmer's Home

By Emma Ingoldsby Abbott.

A happy, prosperous home means a happy, prosperous country

A few drops of turpentine in the stove polish will add to its brilliancy and durability.

When the stoves are taken down for the summer, brush each joint of pipe with kerosene and wrap in newspaper and it will not be rusty when you want it in the fall.

Buttermilk is healthful and nutritious. If a liberal quantity from each churning is saved for the use of the family, instead of giving the hogs the benefit, there will be less doctor bills to pay. A quart a day for each person is not too much.

Mock oysters of corn are delicious. A pint of grated corn (or canned corn ground in a mortar and pressed through a sieve can be used) is mixed with a cup of flour, one egg, two ounces of butter, three tablespoonfuls of milk, and salt and pepper to taste. The oysters are dropped from a spoon into the hot fat or frying pan as much in the shape of oysters as possible, and served hot with a garnishing of parsley. Corn pudding and green corn griddle cakes are delicious made of the grated corn. A curry of corn will also make a delicious luncheon dish.—N. Y. Times.

**Dough Cake:**—Three cups of raised bread dough, three eggs, one and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup butter, one cup seeded raisins, spice to taste. Cream the butter, add sugar, eggs and spice and beat all together; then thoroughly incorporate with the dough, either with the hand or by beating and stirring with a spoon. A very little more flour may be necessary to make the dough the consistency of rather stiff cake batter. Set to rise, and when light bake in a moderate oven. This will make a large loaf.

**Stuffed Eggs.**—Cover the required number of eggs with boiling water and set on the back of the stove where they will keep just below the boiling point for twenty minutes. Whites and yolks should be solid, but not tough as when hard boiled; remove the shells, and cut each egg in two crosswise; slip out the yolks

without breaking the whites and rub to a smooth paste; season with salt, pepper, mustard, a very little salad oil or melted butter, and vinegar enough to bind but not to make it wet; mix thoroughly and refill the whites with this mixture, having first cut a thin slice from the small end of each half, so that it will stand upright; stand side by side on a plate, or arrange on lettuce leaves. For a school luncheon, place two halves together and wrap in waxed paper.

Here is an easily made salad dressing that will keep a long time in a cool place. For each egg yolk measure one tablespoonful of vinegar. Heat the vinegar in a granite pan, and when at the boiling point add the well beaten yolks, stirring constantly until thick; season liberally with mustard, pepper and salt. Put away in glass or earthenware, and when wanted for use thin with cream or rich milk to about the consistency of rich cream. This can be used for any salad.

**How to use soda:** This simple domestic preparation possesses many virtues. It is valuable to brighten tinware when briskly rubbed on with a damp cloth; it preserves the fresh color of green vegetables when boiled with them in small quantities; it will clean ceilings that have become discolored by lamp smoke if the marks are sponged with soda and water; it will clean stained lamp chimneys if these are boiled in soda and water; it keeps cut flowers fresher if a small bit of soda is put into each receptacle in which flowers are disposed.—Drovers' Journal.

As a sample of what we are coming to in the electrical age that is just in its beginning, we are told of a house in Schenectady, N. Y. that has been built without chimneys, as heating, lighting and cooking are all done by electricity. The present cost of producing bars the ordinary mortal from such a free use of the electric fluid, but doubtlessly there will be some method discovered of cheapening the process; and the time may come when getting out of bed on a

cold morning to build a fire, emptying ashes and carrying in coal and wood will be unnecessary and obsolete practices, and the simple pressure of a button will do all that makes them necessary.

Rugs that are made from remnants of Brussels carpeting are liable to curl at the edges. To prevent this, before putting on the fringe, tack the rug to the floor wrong side up. Draw smooth and drive several tacks in each end; then with a sponge or cloth thoroughly wet the warp side that is uppermost, and let it dry before drawing the tacks. A rug treated in this way will never curl.

## ABOUT CARPETS.

Undoubtedly the best kind of a carpet is no carpet at all, but a rug. Hardwood floors that can be mopped and rugs that can be taken out doors and shaken or beaten frequently are more cleanly and healthful than an all over carpet that stays on the floor for six months to a year or more, collecting dust, until the use of the broom calls up a cloud to settle on furniture and walls and clog the lungs of the sweeper. But when one has rough or unsightly floors, they must be covered, and it is sometimes a problem how to do this with the means at command. If a carpet is worn in the middle, the breadths can be changed so that those that have been on the side will come in the middle, or breadths can be cut in two and ends sewed together, so that the best part will come where there will be most wear. When an ingrain or brussels carpet is no longer presentable, it can be sent to a rug factory, if there is one near, where they weave handsome and durable rugs from old carpets. The charge is usually about 75 cents per square yard for the finished rug, and it takes four pounds of carpet to make one square of rug.

One farmer's wife renewed a rag carpet that was faded but not worn by first washing, and when dry tacking in place on the floor. She then bought packages of dyes of different colors, and with a brush striped the breadths in imitation of a newly woven carpet. This brightened it,



and the colors did not fade quickly but wore a long time. At another time her kitchen floor was rough and hard to scrub, so she covered it, first with several thicknesses of old newspapers, then with an old, worn rag carpet, and on that tacked common table oilcloth. This made a warm floor that was easily cleaned and lasted for several years.

Matting makes a neat and tasteful covering for bedroom floors, or for rooms that do not have hard usage, but it soon becomes shabby on a floor that must endure the tramping of many feet. The variety of patterns it comes in now makes it possible to suit all tastes. A few rugs placed where the most wear will come will complete the effect.

\* \* \*

## The Farm in General

BY F. J. WATERSTRIFE

There is quite a difference between farmers and their farms. Difference in their success.

When the farmer goes to buy a horse these days it takes quite a chunk of money. Why not plan to have one to sell instead of buy?

Study out plans of your own on the farm and test them; somebody has to discover new things, and your chances are as good as any man's.

It is all right and proper to study how to make the farm better, but we should not forget about making the home better. Make things handier for the wife and see if it does not pay.

The most successful farmer may not be the man who can make the most money in farming, but the farmer who has gotten the most out of life. The farmer should not live for the dollar alone, but also to advance himself.

If you increase your soil fertility you have increased the best bank account. The best bank the farmer can have a deposit in is the manure bank, but then he must not let the manure lie in the bank until the best of it has leached away.

Who says country life is lonely and shut off from the world? It is a good thing that it is shut off from the temptation of the city, but what would the city boys and girls think of a buggy ride at will? The country has its freedom and the city man is shut up.

If there is any broken place in the harness fix it at once, for the longer you wait the harder it will be to do it, and then when you want to use it it will be ready. This will apply to any tool on the farm. Even if you are through with it this year, have it ready for next season, or you will forget it and will find out next year that it is broken and you will have to lose a day or two to get it repaired.

You say you want that boy to stay on the farm, well, that isn't a bad wish, but what are you doing toward trying to get him to stay. I do not blame any boy for not wanting to stay when he sees nothing in it. Have you been talking how hard work it is, and the small pay? Well, how do you expect him to stay. Show

him the business side of the farm, and give him several good farm papers and let him become interested.

Better own a small farm and cultivate it right, than to have a large ranch and waste it half. If nothing else it sets a good example of getting out of the land what we can. Burdening yourself and the boys is another reason why they leave, and if you have not any more sense than to do this, I hope the boys will have sense enough at least to leave you and hunt something better, I know I would. But I admit that a small farm would be the best place for them.

If you are able to work, and will, there is no danger but what you will make a success, but after you make anything keep it, and do not spend money for that which satisfieth not. There is not much hopes of success in the family where the woman has to buy a hat worth several times what she can really afford, and the man every time he goes to town to spend fifty cents to a dollar for that which will wreck his health several times that amount, to say nothing about the disgrace he brings on himself and family. It seems that this world is old enough for more people to have common sense.

### FARM NOTES.

There are many things that can be done this month to help the season's work along. The plows, harrows, machines, etc., can be looked over, and when repairs are needed the same can be noted. All parts that can be repaired at the blacksmith shop can be taken there and the work porary progress of that section, given during spare time. They will then be ready when needed and save delay when good weather comes.

Repairs that must come from the factory can be ordered now and can be put in place during spare time.

The catalogues can be looked over and orders for seeds made out. The seeds will not only be on hand when needed but the order can be filled while the stock is complete and the varieties ordered will be obtained.

Where bees are kept some new hives can be made or ordered for new swarms. Extra section hlooders and any thing that may be needed can be looked after now and be ready

Rev. Russell Day, a famous Eton master, once ordered a boy to stay after school; but, when the hour came, he himself was in a better temper. "What may your name be?" Mr Day asked of the prepositor. "Cole, sir," replied the boy. "Then, my friend," said Mr. Day, "I think you had better scuttle."

when needed.

A few chicken coops might be made, as the call for them comes when the farmer is busy.

The supply of summer fuel can be looked after now.

If these things are attended to at once much worry and valuable time will be saved when the busy season comes.—Wallace Jamison.

### THE DOMESTIC FIG TREE.

By C. W. Dayton.

You ask about figs in the January issue. Now I wish to inform you that no other fruit warms my heart equal to the fig. Figs are healthful, the trees are hardy in a dry climate, and they are sure bearers. Figs, honey and milk are fit for a king.

The tree is very easy to propagate and has few enemies. Possibly the gopher is the worst enemy; and if you learn how to set the trap a gopher can be stopped within six or eight feet.

To grow figs take off pieces of the timber about 16 inches long of the



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to give satisfaction.**

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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**



previous season's growth and having three buds on each piece. These are called cuttings. Sink the cuttings in the ground until one bud only remains above ground. Then keep the earth moist and mellow all summer. The best soil is sandy loam. In the fall the sprouts will be from two to six feet tall. In the spring transplant and cut the top of the main stalk off so that the stub remains above the ground about 12 inches. Allow three shoots to start out. One on each of three sides to balance the tree. When they have grown out three feet pinch the ends so as to make them throw out numerous side shoots.

Although there are many varieties the kinds I prefer are the old standbys. White Smyrna, Brown Turkey. There are others having certain peculiarities, but these are the best unless it is the Brown Smyrna, having a pink heart. All the Adriatics are too dwarfish.

Well, if your city lot is 50 feet wide let it be 30 feet from the edge of the porch to the front fence. Set a fig tree in the center of the plot each side of the walk leading to the front gate leaving a space of five feet for a passage along next the house or porch. Now, you can train the fig to occupy a space 20x20 feet and not be more than four feet tall. It will not obstruct the view from the street in the least. The fig has a strong body and strong limbs which will not drop toward the ground. It will be loaded with fruit three or four months in the year. I have counted as high as 6000 figs on a four year old tree at one time, and all of them ripened. For two months it furnished five quarts of fruit every morning. That amount would half feed two persons. All the neighbors' children will let their feet hang on the fig side of the adjoining fences, while their own yards are full of roses, chrysanthemums, lillies, etc. Children admire flowers but cry for fruit.

Figs are not ready to eat until they become very mellow. Two or three days before they get mellow they turn brown or water color. Then they should be gathered and placed in a cool, dry place to ripen, like pears or bananas. Then the birds will not get a chance to mutilate any of them. There will be a fig here and there on the tree which will be ready to pick every morning. Though figs are the easiest for birds to mutilate when ripe, if they are harvested in time the birds will not get any of them. While the fig requires loose sandy soil it also requires a rich soil. They do not do well in sod. The tree may grow but the fruit lacks sweetness.

I should much rather see fruit trees properly trained in the front yard than flowers. Grapes would be better wherever a vine is needed. Flowers are simply cultivated weeds, and the original specimens we often come across in the fields and moun-

tains.

I have been known to ye editor many years as a bee keeper but I have spent four times as much of my time propagating trees and fruit. I take as much pleasure in the fruit tree line as a sportsman does with his dog, or the fancier with the flock of fowls.

The fig can be caused to bear one or two crops a year, according to the cultivation and treatment. It may be caused to ripen fruit in June or September. The figs can be produced as large as your fist or the size of hen's eggs, but the size of turkey eggs is the best because as the size is increased the sweetness is lessened. The fruit grower who is getting the highest value of enjoyment out of his trees does not hire much of his work done, and stores the most of his proceeds in the top of his head, and understands the individuality of his trees as thoroughly as a school master does his individual scholars. We see the duck hunter very particular to have his own dog swim in the pond and bring out the ducks. The lovers of fruit trees have the same partiality toward the eating of the fruit of the production of their own hands and enjoying it because it is their own production.

Their labors amount to such rare enjoyment that the days are all too short. The brain laborers of the city swarm toward the fields and hills on holidays and the country laborers

swarm in the opposite direction or into the city—both in quest of relaxation. It indicates intense specializing. It is like a fig tree with a very large limb on one side while the other two limbs are only small ones—it is lop-sided life—because it is a life that is never satisfied and the ultimate result is never accomplished, and while we say this or that man was successful because he accumulated a bank account his life was such a failure as many a busy fruit grower could scarcely endure.

If the tree gets too little moisture in the fall it is liable to over bear the next season. This breaks down the constitution of the tree which may not be recovered for several years. If the tree bears too little fruit it may take more late growth. This may cause too little fruit to set the next spring and this again would cause too much growth in the early part of the season. All this can be regulated by cultivation, irrigation, pruning, and thinning the fruit. It requires judgment born of experience together with book "Learnin'" to know just when, just in what manner and just to what extent to apply one or more of these. So I say, if you are going to plant trees learn to love them, and then you will learn to administer to their needs and they will learn to love the husbandman to the full equivalent of care and mind.

Chatsworth, Calif.

## Townsend & Wyatt

Dry Goods Company

### SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

The Great Sale of Silks and Dress Goods is in full swing, and is growing in interest every day. The immense showing of new and correct styles, most of which are shown here exclusively, coupled with our Special Sale Prices, produces a style and bargain combination without a rival in St. Joseph. We quote only a few of the many special values:

19-Inch Colored Taffeta—65c quality, in black, brown, jasper, tan, reseda, gray, Alice, white, navy, light blue; per yard.....49c

20-Inch Imperial Silk Suiting—75c quality in hairlines and checks; colors: blue, myrtle, grays, browns, black and white, blue and white checks, per yard.....49c

19-Inch Fancy Silks for Shirt-Waists Suits; 75c. and 85c. quality; per yard, only.....68c  
Colors: Grays, blue, brown, greens, etc.

20-Inch Fancy Silks—An immense lot, including all leading styles; \$1.12½ and \$1.25 quality; checks, stripes, plaids, etc., at, per yard.....98c

36-Inch Wool Checks, at, per yard...50c  
All the staple colors

36-Inch All-Wool Batiste, worth 60c. at, per yard.....50c  
This lot will be the last we can offer you at the above price.

Colors: navy, wine, gray, brown, reseda, Alice, pink, cream, old rose, green, etc.

French Crepella, 30 inches wide, per yard.....85c  
Colors: tan, reseda, myrtle, gray, Alice and light blue.

French Poli—45 inches wide, per yard.....\$1.00  
Colors: gray, black, cream, navy, Alice, reseda, brown, myrtle, old rose, tan and amethyst.

5th and Felix Sts.

St. Joseph, Mo.



## 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
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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.

### AN UP-TO-DATE SMOKE HOUSE.

By E. B. Phillips.

Most every farmer has an out-building that he calls a smoke house. Plunder house would be a better name for it. To make a smoke house, partition off a room in one corner of this, about 3x5 feet, and seal over head and down the sides, half way, with sheet iron or tin, so the mice cannot get in. Then put cleats on two sides, two feet apart, to hold sticks to hang the meat in tiers. Take a box stove, set it on the floor, outside of the box, and put on a pipe with the elbow low down, to convey smoke inside. Cut the hole where it will not interfere with the door, and you have a smoke house. To prepare meat, wash the salt off, and while the meat drains, make hooks of large wire, bent in the shape of the letter S, to hang it up with. Take pulverized borax and sprinkle the ends of the bones and in crevices, using a shaker like a pepper or salt shaker. Then take black pepper and use it in the same way, until the flesh side is almost covered, and it is ready to hang. Put a smudge fire, made of green hickory wood and clean corn cobs, in the stove, and keep it going for a few days, and you will have a smoke house full of the best kind of meat.

Windsor, Mo.

### PLANT SOME FLOWERS.

While making plans for the coming summer the flower bed should not be forgotten. The seed is not expensive and it does not take much work. Flowers add to the attractiveness of the home and give it an air of refinement. Petunia, phlox, poppy, nasturtium, verbena and many others are easily grown. Plant some this year.

Wallace Jamison.

Brooksbury, Ind.

## Double Manure Value.

EVERY man who has used a manure spreader knows that it doubles the value of the manure pile.

Those who have not had that experience will be convinced with the first trial.

It is not because the manure spreader puts more manure on the land, but because it so tears apart, disintegrates and makes it fine that it all becomes available as plant food.

Of course it takes the right kind of a spreader to do this work perfectly.

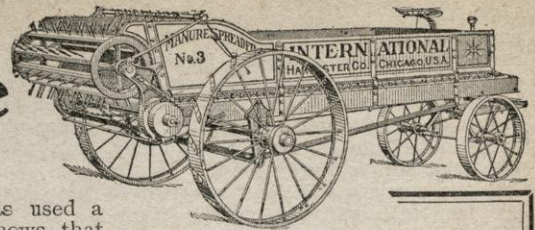
The I. H. C. Spreader fits the case exactly.

It is not only an unusually strong, well built machine, thus being durable and continuing long in service, but it has features peculiarly its own.

For instance: It is the only manure spreader having a vibrating rake in

Go to the International Local Agent and look it over, get and read the catalogues, or write for further information. It will pay.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.  
(INCORPORATED)



front of the beater or cylinder which levels the load as it passes backward towards the spreading mechanism.

You know, of course, that perfect spreading can only result when the load is level.

This spreader is entirely controlled and regulated in all its working parts by a single lever. It will spread from three to thirty loads per acre, and the change necessary to produce these desirable results can be made instantly while the machine is in motion.

Power is applied to the apron of the I. H. C. Spreader from both sides—both rear wheels. This insures an even, steady feed and no strain, side draft or breakage.

The I. H. C. Spreader is equipped with broad faced steel wheels which are best, because they are at once the lightest and strongest.

It will spread any and all kinds of manure in any condition, and can be equipped with special attachments for spreading in drills and broadcasting lime, compost, ashes, cottonseed hulls, land plaster, etc.

Made in several sizes to suit all classes of work and every section.



### 40 BULBS, 25 Cents.

For in or out of doors growing Gloxinia, Begonia, Iris, Scilla, Tuberoses, Jonquils, Daffodils, Oxalis, Freesia, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Japan Lily, Snowdrops, Narcissus, Allium, Chionodoxa, Paeonia. For 25c., stamps or coin, we will send this magnificent collection of bulbs, and also as a premium a fine collection of flower seeds, 250 varieties. Order to-day, and be sure to get them in time for planting.

WOODLAWN NURSERY, MALDEN, MASS.

Read our ads. They are all clean.

### A Special Club.

The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee	\$ .50
The Breeder's Gazette (A great paper)	2 00
Gleanings in Bee Culture	1.00
The Agricultural Epitomist	.25
Poultry Gazette	.25
One Gold Filled collar button	.25
	\$4.25

All for \$2.00

Cosmopolitan, Pearsons, or American Boy may be substituted for Gleanings, or any two of them for Breeder's Gazette.



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are quality trees. The name is a guarantee. It pays to plant select stock.

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Guaranteeing lowest prices and the finest of everything in Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc. Handsome catalogue free. Write for it.

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Our section Emporia, Greenville county, Virginia is the section that raises more kinds of products successfully, than any other section in the U. S. You can learn all about lands, soil, water, climate, products, mode of cultivation, prices, markets etc. by sending 10c. for 3 months subscription to the

Va. Farmer, Box 404, Emporia, Va

### A WEEKLY PAPER CLUB.

The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee  
The Kansas City Weekly Journal  
The Poultry Gazette  
The Agricultural Epitomist  
All one year only 50c.

You can add 15c. to any other club and include the Kansas City Weekly Journal one year.  
Not Good After April 15th.

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At 8 cents to 10 cents. Each with the Crouch \$10. machine. Any farm hand can use it. Rot, Rust, Fire and Frost Proof. Fence easily, and securely attached. Agents wanted. Circulars free.

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OAKLAND, KANSAS



# Farm Beekeeping By the Editor.

The spring is the best time to start in the bee business. Buy your bees about the time the fruit begins to bloom, and get them as near home as possible. A colony of bees that is in a fair condition when fruit bloom begins is almost sure to have a good queen, and, if the season is at all favorable, it will throw off one good swarm and give its owner fifty or more pounds of honey, which will be a good profit on the capital invested. Every family on a farm should make it a point to have a few colonies of bees.

Now is the time to look after your bees closely and see that they have plenty of stores. If they have, they will soon be rearing brood very rapidly. The fore part of the winter was so unusually warm in some localities, that bees kept up brood rearing very late, and, of course, consumed more stores than usual during the winter months, so they are apt to be short of food for brood rearing now. If they are, the queen will not lay, and no young brood will be produced. Brood is the important thing at this season of the year, for all the old bees will be dead in a short time after they begin active work in the spring. If no young bees are coming out to take their places the colony will soon become weak and worthless. Do not say that you are not going to spend your time feeding bees, that if they cannot get enough to live on themselves, they can die for all you. This is not very humane, to say the least, and is not wise from the standpoint of dollars and cents. Nothing on the farm will bring better returns, for the needed attention given them, than a colony of bees. The man who handles a colony of bees properly from now on is sure to find them a very profitable investment.

One of our subscribers of North Platte, Nebr., asks: "How do you manage to protect a surplus of queens, where the colonies all have queens? How can young queens be fertilized that have no colonies of their own? How long can queens be kept before placing them with colonies of their own?"

Young queens are fertilized by putting them in small nucleus colonies. Some make these by using a single comb in a regular hive, and others have small hives with small combs and only a few bees. If the queens are fertilized, they can be kept in the cages on top of any colony, for several weeks, and be all right. We have kept young queens in cages in this way for two or three weeks and let one out at a time, and just as soon as they begin to lay, removed them from the combs. We have had a number of queens fertilized in this way. If a number of queens are placed in separate cages on top of a hive, the bees

in the hive will feed all of them, even though they have no food in the cage, but it is always better to put them in cages where there is food for them; then one is sure that they will not be neglected. All of these questions are fully answered in every text book on bees, and no one should undertake to keep bees without owning some kind of a text book. The MODERN FARMER is always ready to answer any questions that our subscribers may ask, but our advice to all of them is to buy them a good bee book and let our instructions supplement that.

C. R. Dewey, writing from Dawson, Nebr., says: "I find the most of the bees in this county are very light, and being a beginner, wish to ask if 'Doolittle's Division Board Feeders' would be a good feeder to use from now on? Do bees take feed from them readily? I tried Mason jars fixed for pepper box feeders, last fall, but some of the bees did not take much. I set them in the super over a hole in the quilt. I have my bees packed in outside cases, so think I could not use 'Boardman's Entrance Feeders.' I tried making some candy for bees. I got it so it is translucent

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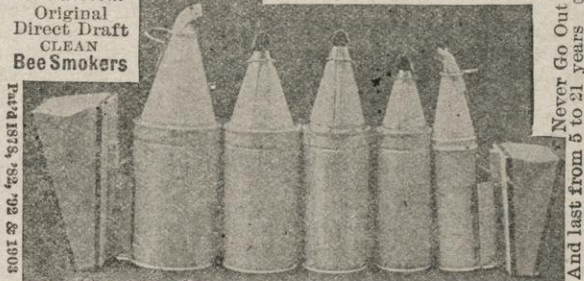
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but is quite sticky. Thought it might be better feeding from a division board, if the bees would take feed readily from it."

If the candy is not so sticky that it will run from the heat of the hive, it would work alright, but it is best, in using candy, to have it so hard that there is no danger of its melting and running down on the bees. The "Doolittle Division Board Feeder" is a very good feeder to use in cold weather. We think we would like it better than the "Entrance Feeder," as all the syrup is out of sight. If the weather is reasonably warm the bees can get at it without any trouble, if it is hung in the hive beside the frames. We think you will like it better than the Mason jars.

## HOW TO IMPROVE COLONIES.

By J. L. Young.

A neighbor wishes to know how he can improve his original stock, which is composed of Italian and black bees. In an apiary of any size there are always colonies which excel in gathering honey. When the honey is removed, mark these hives and at swarming time save all the good queen cells they build. Some queen breeders select two colonies in the fall, one for raising queens, the other for producing drones. In the hive for raising drones, place drone comb in the center of the brood nest. Stimulate these colonies early in the season so they will become very strong. Practice a system of weeding out, or selection, until black queens are superceded. Colonies which swarm first are, as a rule, the best. Save all the good queen cells from these. Italian bees often swarm without starting queen cells, so that no rule can be laid down as to the time young queens will appear. A queen can be reared from a larva three days old, or from an egg. To determine when young queens will appear, the hive must be examined often. In doing this a young queen will occasionally be found destroying her rivals. Note the frame she is on and quickly remove all royal cells. Place a comb containing a mature queen cell in an empty hive, and on each side of it a full comb. Take plenty of workers with it and they will stay with the queen cell. When all have been removed be sure there is a young queen in the old hive. Confine the new colony to one side with a division board and cover them so they will be warm. Take a comb from the black colony and give it to the one with the young queen, as this will keep the old hive from swarming. When the comb is covered with downy young bees give them another from the black colony, and continue in this way, pulling down the old and building up the new one. The black colony, thus weakened, will seldom swarm. If they do attempt it, cut out all of their queen cells and give them a mature Italian queen if possible. Successful apiarists practice this system of weeding out their poor stock, and occasionally introduce a little new blood. When

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bees are flying briskly in the spring, if one colony does not get pollen while others are bringing it in freely, it shows that they have no queen, or one that is not fertile. When a swarm does not kill its drones while they are being destroyed in other hives, it is also a sign that it has no queen, or one that lays drone eggs. Such colonies will not kill drones coming from other hives. Do not overhaul colonies that are strong and doing well, but those that do poorly, to see what is the matter.

Manhattan, Kans.

### NOT FAVORABLE TO SWEET CLOVER.

Grand Island, Neb., Mar. 14, 1906.  
EDITOR MODERN FARMER:

In regard to sweet clover, I think Professor Roberts is right. About two miles from my home you can find at one place about one ton of sweet clover in a hay field not raked up because the stock would not eat it. About one mile further west is four or five families that have about ten acres each, and in the spring they are always short of feed, so they let their cows in the road, there is plenty of sweet clover, but when it gets a little old they do not want it, and it grows three or four feet in full bloom. I agree with Mr. Young from Manhattan that sweet clover is good for bees, and that is all.

N. Hansen.

### THE OTHER SIDE OF SWEET CLOVER.

Grand Island, Neb., Mar. 22, 1906.  
EDITOR MODERN FARMER:

Yours of 21st inst., with enclosed letter on "Sweet Clover" from Mr. N. Hansen, is at hand, and it gives me pleasure to give you my views, as to the value of sweet clover, considered as a "Forage" plant.

Mr. Hansen is most certainly honest in his expression, but, I hardly think, that he has investigated very closely, in arriving at his conclusion. In years of "long ago" I have written often in defense of this excellent plant, sweet clover, but of late have passed all writings without notice, when sweet clover was fought, for the simple reason: that I do not belong to that class of animals, which "chew their cud;" and also, because: I know that sweet clover will hold its own, under the most adverse circumstances, "In the long run."

Sweet clover will be growing and blooming to the delight of our pets, the bees, when all its enemies are dead and gone. Now, I have good reasons to believe that Mr. N. Hansen is not an enemy of sweet clover, and to some extent it is very true what he says in his letter about it. Mr. Hansen says that near him is a field where a ton of sweet clover is not raked, because, stock would not eat it. I myself have seen very many tons of sweet clover on the prairie land in the very same condition, and I will say right here that sweet clover on prairie land set aside for the making of hay, is about the meanest thing out, because, the grass is not

ready for cutting when sweet clover must be cut, if intended for hay. Hence, sweet clover should never be allowed to get a start on a field of prairie land, if the crop is wanted in the shape of cured hay. It is different when the prairie is to be pastured. In the later case, Mr. Hansen is not very likely to see sweet clover grow three or four feet high.

Since sweet clover is the earliest grower of all forage plants the cattle will feed on it, before, the prairie grass peeps out of the ground, and by the time the grass has grown sufficient for cattle to feed on it, the sweet clover is pretty well eaten down, if the proper number of stock are in the pasture, and thus the growth of the sweet clover is dwarfed.

Since cattle do not readily feed on fire wood, it is little wonder when they refuse to feed on sweet clover gone to seed.

For a number of years I have had six acres sown to sweet clover for my bees, and incidentally for pasturing milch cows, from six to eight, in early spring. Now my experience is that sweet clover is the very best forage in early spring for milch cows; they thrive on it, and the flow of milk is all that can be asked or expected. There is no danger that cattle will bloat when feeding on sweet clover, although they eat greedily, while alfalfa is dangerous, and the cattle require the closest attention always while feeding on green alfalfa.

So Mr. Hansen is very clearly in error, when he says, that sweet clover is good for bees, "and that is all." Sweet clover is "good" when pasturing cattle, and sweet clover makes good hay, but everything done about it must be in and not out of season.

Yours truly,

William Stolley.

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# Farm Poultry

By N. J. Shepherd.

It pays to keep the very best.

All young chickens need for health and growth and good condition is plain, nutritious food, fed often and a little at a time, to suit their digestive organs. Early and late is a good rule in feeding.

There are few things better, whether the yards or runs are movable or stationary, than turning the ground over thoroughly by spading, or light plowing where the yards are more extensive in dimensions.

The cause of hens eating feathers is usually idleness, but at times it may be due to lack of some element in the food. It is more prevalent with fowls that are confined, overfed, and receive but little exercise.

No better use can be made of the small potatoes than to cook them for the hens, and if fed alone they will require no other handling. It is only necessary to mash them when something else is to be fed with them.

It is not necessary to keep chickens fat, especially while they are growing, but it is very important to keep them in a good, thrifty condition; a better growth will be secured, while they will be in better condition to market at any time it may be desired.

The best roosts for a poultry house are strips four inches wide and two inches thick. The fowls can roost on these with comfort to the feet. They should have a clear space of one foot between them, be all on the same level, and not over two feet from the floor.

The possibility of profit in raising turkeys comes from their ability to pick up for themselves the best part of their living during the greater part of the season, and all reasonable care should be taken to encourage them to do this rather than to stand around the kitchen door waiting to be fed.

In breeding, especially when desirous of selling again as breeders, if a sickly or weak bird appears, put it out of existence and save generations of worthless offspring. It matters not how perfect such a bird may be in plumage, type and other outward qualities, its place should be filled with a healthy and robust bird.

One of the most serious objections to feeding wet food to poultry is that it is almost impossible to feed such food for any length of time without getting the surroundings in such a condition of filth as to invite disease. In a measure this may be avoided by using broad, smooth boards, keeping clean and moving to a new place every few days. But even then it is not best to use wet feed too extensively.

With regard to the size of the poultry house, the important part is that it should be sufficiently large for the air to keep pure and sweet when the fowls are shut up at night. A house of medium size with a few fowls is preferable to a large one with a great many.

Chickenpox is characterized by the appearance of numerous small ulcers on the head and face, which become covered with scabs. The disease is contagious but not particularly dangerous. The affected parts should be kept clean with castile soap and warm water, and applications of vinegar or chloride of potassium should be made.

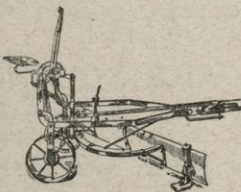
The advantage with the man who has but one breed and follows it patiently and carefully, year by year, can give his fowls better range, can cull his flocks more successfully, can get better and more uniform prices, both for eggs and market poultry, and can always satisfy his customers that he is furnishing pure bred stock.

It is usually a safe rule with all poultry to commence feeding whole corn at night, just before the fowls go on the roosts, as soon as the nights begin to get cold, and to continue through the winter. No grain equals corn for maintaining animal heat, and a liberal feed of this just at night will aid materially in keeping the fowls comfortable during the night. Give a variety of grains at noon, but in nearly all cases corn can be made the ration at night through the winter.

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Unless a man believes in himself and in the future he can do nothing.—Rev. W. M. Lawrence, Baptist, Chicago.

### As We Build.

We are builders of body, soul and character whether we will or not. Our house is being built by ourselves and our work will be tried and passed upon by the Master builder.—Rev. C. O. Jones, Episcopalian, Atlanta, Ga.

### Reform.

The voice of reform, which is the voice of God, speaks only to the one who has ears to hear, and often when the men of a nation are too engrossed in money making it speaks to a woman.—Rev. Robert Hopkins, Congregationalist, Cleveland, O.

### Reverence and Wisdom.

Reverence must still be the crowning element of wisdom. We ascend the mountain path of knowledge to have our heads bathed at last in mystic clouds. In the presence of the Infinite awe and humility alone become the wise hearted.—Rabbi Leon Harrison, St. Louis.

### The Greatest Gift.

God's greatest gift to the world of living men could only be the gift of a life—a warm, sympathetic human life, a life endowed with all the possibilities for transgression, yet absolutely without sin. The acceptance of this gift of God means the giving of the spirit of Christ through our lives to all the world.—Rev. Everett Dean Ellenwood, Universalist, Atlanta, Ga.

### Papal Influence.

The influence of the papacy is more far reaching than that of any earthly ruler. Kings and emperors and civil magistrates exact eternal compliance with the laws of the land. They cannot control the sanctuary of the heart. The sovereign pontiff, though he has no army to enforce his commands, makes and interprets laws which bind the consciences of men.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

### Error.

Every human being begins in a mistake. Error is the loamy soil out of which truth vegetates and blossoms. The history of philosophy, science and theology illustrates this principle with a distinct cogency that is unanswerable, so that we need not be too much afraid of being in error provided we cling to our error with a tenacity that is not simply tenacious, but that is also honest and intelligent.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York.

### Importance of Moments.

Our future is fixed largely in the first twenty years of life. Certain tendencies, habits, convictions and char-

acteristics, physical, mental and moral, shown then appear through the whole after career. Moments then are worth years afterward and opportunities fortunes. One moment, crucial and trembling with destiny, in this period may have wrapped up in it the outcome of all the years of time and the cycles of eternity.—Rev. Josephus Stephan, Methodist, St. Louis.

### Value of a Father's Love.

You fathers cannot afford to let your children grow up without weaving yourselves into the memories of their golden youth. Make the days of childhood happy and pour your love without stint into the young hearts, and these early impressions will, next to the love of God, whence they flow, save them when grown to man's and woman's estate from losing faith in the human heart, help to deliver them from the curse of selfishness, be an Eden in the evening when driven forth into life's wilderness, will be a safeguard to them in times of temptation and a conscious help amid the stern realities of life.—Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Baptist, New York.

### Real Inspiration.

Religion's aim and end is not to turn out wooden men, men who stand in a row—automata. For us no peptonized religion or predigested ethics, no religion made easy—character in six weeks—spiritually guaranteed. No great thing, no noble thing, is easy. It is our hard but needful task to turn out strong, positive, individual men. No steam drives wheels with lukewarm water. Enthusiasm must be the inner motor. The roots "en," "theos," mean "a god within." Enthusiasm is really inspiration. Let us not creak along or drag along or be dragged along, but stand on our own feet, self centered, self controlled, potent, our blood replete with red corpuscles, nerves a-tingle with will, our shoulders strained for burdens, our souls aflame!—Rabbi Leon Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.

### What Is Required of a Church.

This is the idea of a church. The community wants light. It wants to be made perfectly sure where the great lines of life run. It wants to be assured that light, and not darkness, is the essential victorious power of this universe. It wants not to doubt that justice and goodness reign in the skies and traverse the earth. It wants to believe that life at its hardest and sternest is yet amply and gloriously worth living. It wants to see, not death, with its black jaws, awaiting at the end of the road, but the gates of life standing open and making the face of old age shine with hope. The church is set to meet this need of greater light. A hundred, five hundred, a thousand men and

women bring all the faith and hope and love that they know and say to the world: See, here is light. Here is goodness eternal, truth immutable, the shining ideals, the way to God! They say this very feebly, perhaps. There is some trouble with their light that makes it dim, but even these complaints are a tribute to the world's need of precisely the quality of light that a church is set to furnish.—Rev. Charles F. Dole, Unitarian, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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# The How Page.



## TO KEEP OFF HAWKS.

### How a Massachusetts Man Protects His Poultry.

A Massachusetts correspondent of the Rural New Yorker gives the following advice on how to keep hawks away from chicken yards:

"In the first place, my chicken yard is fenced with poultry netting, small mesh at bottom, larger mesh at top. Lengthwise of the field I run wires, telegraph wire or wire half as large, on high posts ten feet above the ground and about thirty feet apart. Across these wires I stretch common twine, such as is used for lining cornfields. Just how frequently these lines stretch across the wires I do not know, but last season mine were not more than four or five feet apart. I think these lines should cover the entire field to the outermost edge. This costs something—a small sum of money for material, some labor and considerable time—but it is a satisfaction to let one's chicks out and feel that they are safe.

"I never saw a hawk in my chicken yard last season after the lines were put up. Put up the posts and wire substantially, and they will remain several years. The twine will need renewing every season, although with care, taking down and rolling it up in the fall, it might be made to do duty two seasons. I also hang upon the wire some strips of colored cloth and some shiny pieces of tin. Shiny bottles suspended also are good."

### How to Buy and Care For Shoes.

Buyers should never go in the early morning to buy boots and shoes, says the Washington Star. If it is remembered that activity and standing enlarge the feet and at the latter part of the day they are at their maximum size there will not be so many complaints of shoes being tight, which at the time of fitting seemed perfectly comfortable. Never wear a shoe too small or that does not fit when you first put it on, for misery more complete than a shoe that pinches does not exist. A shoe should be washed every now and then with a wet rag and oiled overnight. In this case a fresh application of blacking restores the brilliancy of the leather. A wet shoe must never be placed too near the fire, for it will become hard and stiff. The way to save a shoe that is wet from an early grave is to wipe it off and then apply an oil or cream by means of a soft piece of flannel or cloth. Wear old shoes in bad weather. Patent leathers

should never be handled until warmed, and they can be made smooth and bright by cream rubbed in by a cloth or by the palm of the hand, which is better.

### How to Live a Hundred Years.

Burgess Charles H. Pennypacker of West Chester, Pa., gives these rules to be observed by men over fifty who wish to live to be a hundred years old, says the Pittsburg Gazette:

Eat two small meals a day. Eat all the apples you can.

Walk erectly and spend as much time as possible in the open air. Abstain from milk, tea, coffee and stimulants.

Avoid growling, grumbling, discontented people.

Have no discussions on religion, disease or the abilities or the disabilities of women.

Show by your words and your deeds that it is better to be old and sound than young and unsound and that you are sound.

Read all the newspapers and all the magazines you can. Equip your conversation with good English. Never remark, "When I was a boy," never mention "the good old times," lest your hearer should regret that you had not died young.

Keep your temper. Anger ruins your stomach, corrugates your soul. Never discuss persons when you can talk about other things. Observe the amenities, the small, sweet courtesies of life, the gentilities of social intercourse. Refuse to listen to detraction.

Live within the bounds of your circumstances.

### How to Make Simple Remedies.

A poultice of salt mixed with the white of an egg makes a powerful drawing poultice, says Pearson's Weekly. For toothache dip cotton wool in a solution of salt water and camphor and insert in the tooth. Onion sirup prepared by sprinkling sliced onions with sugar and taken in teaspoonful doses every fifteen minutes until relief is obtained is a favorite home remedy for croup. To remove proud flesh from wounds or sores take a piece of alum the size of a walnut and pulverize it, sprinkle a little of the powder over the affected surface, and it will destroy the proud flesh and leave the sore in good shape for rapid healing. A liniment for sore muscles or sprains is made of a quart of pure cider vinegar, about half as much turpentine and two eggs; add the eggs and turpentine to the vinegar and let stand for twelve hours, when it will be ready for use.

### How to Handle Diphtheria.

At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close, take a tin cup and pour into it an equal quantity of pine tar and turpentine, then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with the fumes, says the Boston Traveler. The patient in inhaling the fumes will cough and spit up the membranous matter, and the diphtheria may pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine lessen the trouble in the throat and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians to give, but, above all, send for a doctor at once.

### How to Make a Heliotrope sachet.

A heliotrope sachet is one of the best that are made and imparts a most delicious scent to clothing. Make it thus: Mix together and pass through a coarse sieve half a pound of orris root, quarter of a pound of ground rose leaves, two ounces of powdered tonquin beans, half a grain of musk and two drops of essence of almonds.



+60+

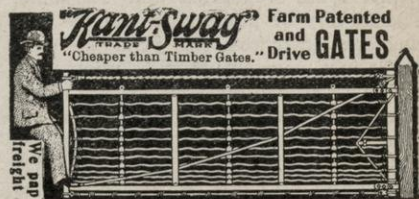
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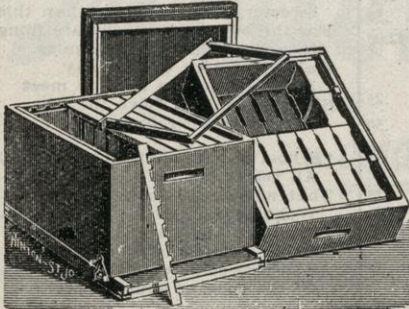
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# THE "ST. JOE" HIVE.

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



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

best devices known to the beekeeping fraternity, and every objectionable 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 hive is 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" hive 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, \$15.00; twenty-five, \$36.25. 10-frame hives 15c per hive more than 8-frame,

E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo

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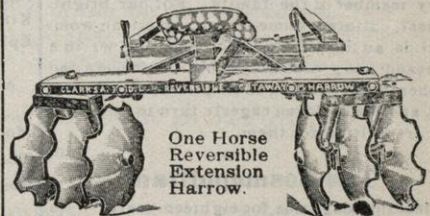
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A leading magazine for eighteen years. With the recent change of ownership it has been improved. It is far better in every respect, and aims to be the best in its field.

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The Mayflower .....	.25
Poultry Tribune .....	.50
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## GEMS OF POETRY

### School Is Out.

"School is out. Now go and play."  
There is an unfinished sum  
On the blackboard. Who could stay  
Once the happy news had come?  
In the copy book a blot  
Shows where a half written word  
Ended when the writer caught  
All the joy in what he heard.

"School is out!" No one has sung  
Sweeter, gladder chant than this  
For the boy whose books are flung  
-In a heap, lest he shall miss  
Half a moment of the play.  
And he runs—he runs to meet  
Summer dancing down the way,  
Summer on her flying feet.

"School is out!" With this there dies  
All remembrance of the task  
That was hard. Instead arise  
Woodlands in whose shadows bask  
Lazy boys and birds and bees  
In the summer noon's delight,  
And there come the ecstasies  
Of the song of summer night.

"School is out!" When we have turned  
Page by page the book we live,  
With our lessons still unlearned,  
What will deeper pleasure give  
Than to see the open door  
And to hear the teacher say:  
"Close the book and fret no more.  
School is out—now go and play?"  
—W. D. Nesbit in *New York Mail*.

### Before the Operation.

[The nervous patient's view.]  
Across my narrow bed, so white and prim,  
A little sunbeam falls athwart the gloom,  
And through its golden woof the dancing  
motes  
Make holiday within my darkened room.  
I never thought to break down at the last  
And feel the dread and terror hourly  
grow.  
I set my teeth to keep their chattering  
still  
And clinch the hands that shake and  
tremble so.  
The nurse has made me ready and has  
gone  
A moment ere the doctors come to me,  
And I am frightened—oh, so frightened—  
and  
Can only lie and suffer tremblingly.

I'll ask them if I cannot wait a day;  
If not a day, perhaps an hour's reprieve.  
Tomorrow—oh, tomorrow! I could bear  
To have it done tomorrow, I believe.

Tomorrow! I may be so cold, so cold—  
'Tis best to turn from that; I must keep  
sane.  
I'll think of all the dear ones safe at  
home,  
Waiting for mother to come back again.

Oh, baby, baby, baby!—Shall I see  
Ever again your sunny little head?  
I hear them coming—oh, my God, they're  
here!  
The fear of death encompasseth my bed.

The cone is on my face, and drop by drop  
The—pain—destroyer—falls. A silence  
deep  
Slides gently down. A watch ticks some-  
where near—  
A gasp, a struggle, then most blessed  
sleep!

—New York Medical Journal.

Good fences save lots of trouble,  
and when buying get the best. What  
worries a man more than poor fence-  
38?