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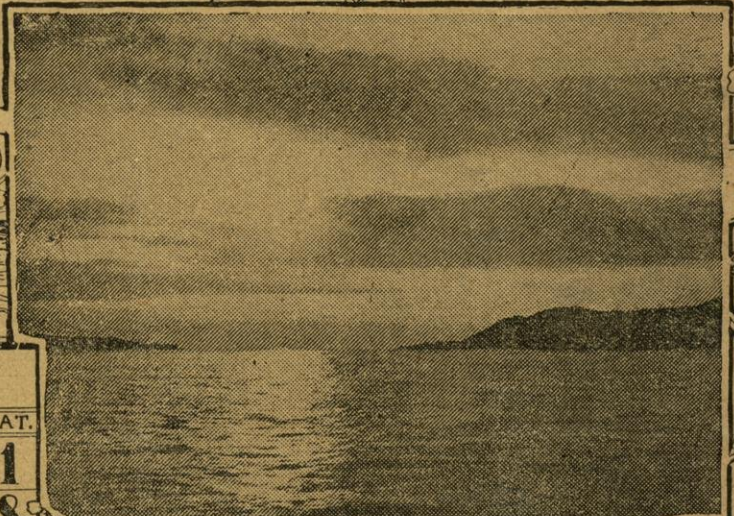
The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee

A FRIEND OF ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND HAPPY HOMES.

VOL. XVI. No. 7.

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

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1905

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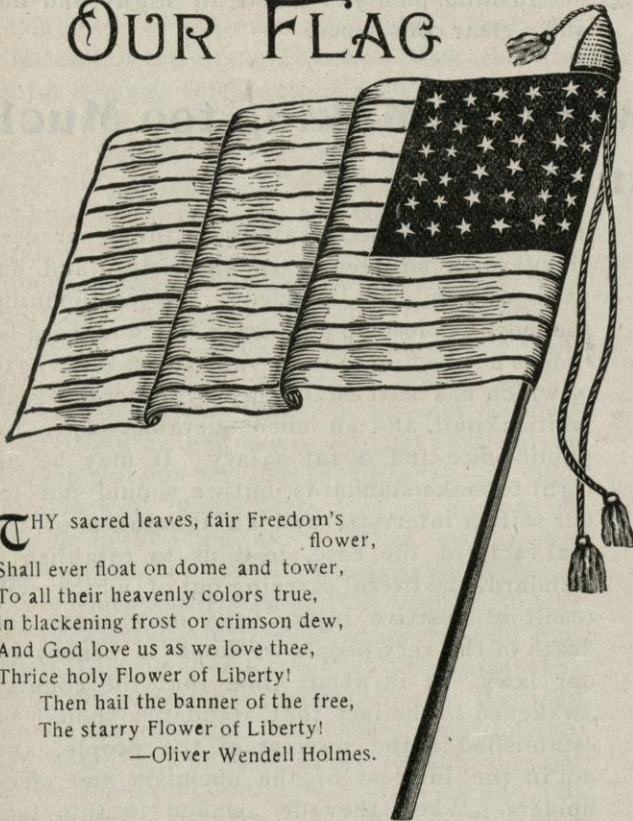
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OUR FLAG



THEY sacred leaves, fair Freedom's
flower,
Shall ever float on dome and tower,
To all their heavenly colors true,
In blackening frost or crimson dew,
And God love us as we love thee,
Thrice holy Flower of Liberty!

Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

EDITORIAL.

THIS IS the month to cut the weeds, sow turnips and plant some sweet corn and wax beans for fall crop.

CROP prospects in this locality taken as a whole are exceedingly good, and the honey flow will no doubt be above the average.

THE GENEVA station, New York, has demonstrated that young ducks must have animal food. In an experiment they did the best when 60 per cent of the food was of this character.

ANY MAN or woman, boy or girl, who puts the best effort possible into every job is sure not to be in want of employment very long, for those who pay close attention to every detail, or what are called the "small things", are very apt to be found well equipped for the larger undertakings of life.

SOW SOME buckwheat this month. It makes excellent fall pasture for the bees, is good feed for poultry, and when you want buckwheat cakes and honey you can get some ground and have the satisfaction of knowing that you are not eating "shorts". Japanese is the thing these times, so sow Japanese buckwheat for your bees in the fall, and flap-jacks for the rest of the family later on.

DO NOT leave stock in a pasture where there is not plenty of running water and shade. It is not only cruel to do a thing of this kind, but it will stunt the growth of young animals to treat them in this way. Also remember that water in a pond in which the stock stand most all day and fight flies is not fit for any horse or cow to drink. This is especially true of dairy cows. Cows that drink large quantities of such water can never give clean, sweet, wholesome milk. One had just as well milk in the swill pail as to let his cows drink such filth. Cows cannot drink filthy water and give clean, sweet milk. It is an impossibility.

WE ARE in receipt of a copy of the premium list of the Missouri State Fair for 1905, to be held at Sedalia, August 21-26. Two new cattle barns, a dairy building an agricultural-implement building and an addition of 160 feet to the steel grandstand are to be erected before the fair. An open one-fare rate to Sedalia and return has been made by all railroads in the state.

Premiums have been increased in most every department. A premium of \$50.00 and \$25.00 is offered for the best five mules, any age, and a premium of \$50.00 and \$25.00 for the best single

mule, any age. There is also a sweepstake of \$50.00 and \$25.00 for the best jack, any age.

Classes have been opened for fat cattle and premiums amounting to \$125.00 offered for the best fat cattle exhibit of each of the beef breeds.

A futurity stake for foals of 1905, to be contested 1908 has been opened to Missouri foals. One thousand dollars is guaranteed, but should stake money amount to more than this it will all be paid to winners.

An equestrian ring has been opened for boys under fifteen years, girls under fifteen years and for ladies.

Two hundred dollars is offered for the best agricultural display made by a county, or by parties representing a county, from either of the five sections of the state. Ten and five dollars are offered for the best twenty ears of each of several varieties of corn. One hundred and fifty dollars is offered for the best fruit display made by a county and forty dollars for the largest and best display of apples made by one person. Parties desiring premium lists may procure them from the county clerk of this county, or by addressing Secretary J. R. Rippey, at Sedalia.

A TRADE sheet has this bit of information. "The ——— Remedy Company of New York requests rates of religious papers." What business has a religious paper quoting rates for a Remedy Company of any kind? If people must be afflicted with the ads of patent medicine fakers, for heaven's sake let us keep them out of our religious papers. If any paper on earth should bring to its readers the gospel of good cheer and help, it is one that pretends to speak in the name of religion. We hear enough about our ailments in other papers without having the horrid descriptions such as are found in patent medicine ads of all sorts of diseases inflicted on us every week in a religious paper. We hope the time may come when all papers that contain such ads will have to go a-begging for subscribers. Do not read about your own ills or other people's, do not think about them, do not talk about them, but think bright, clean, healthy thoughts and you will not need to interest yourself in the advertisements of Remedy Companies. The best remedy on earth is plenty to do, plenty of sunshine, plenty of fresh air night and day and a clear conscience.

Let Us Not Cripple Our Work by Making too Much of Standards.

IS IT NOT possible that in our zeal for pure foods we may go just a little too far and counteract much of the good we hope to do? We seem to be getting hopelessly tangled in our attempt to define honey, and the dairy interests of the land in their zeal for high grade milk, as they are wont to call it, have established a standard of 3 per cent butter fat which would exclude from the markets of the country, if enforced to the letter, a large amount of milk given by some of the breeds which are much less rich in butter fat than some others. This is not all, it has been demonstrated by the Connecticut station that this outlawed milk is more wholesome for humans and young animals than the high testing milk, of the Jersey, for illustration, Three per cent milk is the best milk for babies and all young animals and is to be preferred to the richer milk. In fact, it has been proven that the heavy consumption of the richer milk is positively injurious, causing the death of the animals to which it is fed in some cases. The high testing milk is better in the production of butter, but when it is to be consumed as milk, as most milk is in cities, it is not only unwholesome, but in many cases, as we said before, positively injurious. So it comes to pass that over-

zealous milk inspectors, with a three per cent standard, a smattering of chemistry, and but little practical cow knowledge, are condemning the most wholesome product in the land, because it does not test up to their yard-stick, the length of which has been established by ignorant zeal, political pull, and an unconquerable desire for public office and a fat salary. It may be all right to make standards, but we should not let our selfish interests, and an ignorance of the real facts of the case, lead us to establish a standard, the literal carrying out of which will result in positive injury, and may cause the death of the very people we hope to benefit by our laws. It is about time that the country awakened to the fact that standards should be established in the interest of the people, and not in the interest of the chemists and office holders. When they do awaken to this fact much of this fool nonsense about three per cent milk, honey dew honey, etc., will stop. Food products which are in the state in which nature made them, and are free from every form of adulteration, when sold for what they are, free from any kind of deception, should and do have the legal right of way, let the long haired or short haired chemist, whichever it may be, say

what he may. The supreme court of this land will not permit any man to be wrongfully robbed of his liberty, or permit him to be robbed of his property because it does not test up to an arbitrary standard set up by a lot of interested food commissioners and chemists. If it does, it is about time we get back to our original state of savagery and come up again along different lines. Every kind of milk and honey and other food is good in its place, but every man who

pays his money for a product has a right to know what he is getting for his money, and this should be the sum total of all food legislation. If a man wants to buy two per cent milk he has a right to buy it. If he wants to buy a mixture of honey and glucose he has a right to buy that, but the man who sells him these things when he asks for some other thing is a *fraud* and should be sent to the penitentiary where he rightly belongs.

Let this Awful Tragedy Teach Fathers and Mothers a Wholesome Lesson.

JUSTICE is sometimes swift and awful in the way it is administered, and there are times when men can make of themselves judge, jury, prosecutor and executor, in one, and still have the respect and approbation of the law-abiding citizens of the land. Such a case occurred in St. Joseph last month, when a married man committed a vile crime against the thirteen year old daughter of a farmer who lived about two miles east of the city. The man took the girl out for a buggy ride, came back with her after dark and then took her to the laundry building where he and she worked, and spent the night there. When the father learned from his daughter what had happened, he came to the city, purchased a first-class revolver, went to the laundry, made sure he had the right man, and emptied the contents of his gun into the body of the offender, who died at once. He then went out and gave himself up to the officers of the law, calm and cool, making no attempt to cover up anything he had done. He is now out on bail, some of our best citizens being on his bond, and plenty of others were just as anxious as these to do the same thing. What will be the final outcome of the affair we are not able to say at this time, neither are we fully prepared to say that he was fully justified in doing what he did. Suffice it to say at this point that the sympathy of almost the entire community is with the man who did the shooting, and there are probably very few fathers who under similar circumstances would not do the same thing he did, but there is *another* side to this affair about which but very little has been said. This is our excuse and reason for mentioning the subject here. There is a side which should lie very close to the heart of every father and mother in this and all other communities; a side on which this father, and every other father, should ponder with prayerful seriousness, and see if he is entirely blameless. This father is strong and healthy, has a wife and three children, two of them being younger than the one mentioned

above, has a small farm of rich, productive land near a thrifty city, is possessed of other property, and is no doubt able to make a fairly good living for himself and family. We have no disposition to find fault or be a discordant note in this song of universal sympathy, but we want to introduce the *other* side by asking a few simple, plain, but pointed questions. Why should a thirteen year old girl from such a home come to St. Joseph to work in a laundry? Why was she not at home with her parents, or attending school? What were her father and mother thinking about when they let her go out from under their watchful care to be exposed to the endless chain of temptations which run rampant in every large city of the land? What did they expect in return for taking these awful chances? Only a mere pittance, not enough to board the girl in a respectable boarding house, if she had been compelled to board instead of finding a home with her aunt. It is all right and proper for the children to be taught early in life to do their part toward keeping up the home, but they should learn this lesson at home, and not among strangers. We cannot refrain from saying to fathers and mothers who have pleasant homes in the country, keep your girls at home if possible, and it is possible in most homes, until they have reached mature life. Give them a chance to do for themselves at home, and teach them to feel a sense of security and contentment there which they cannot find in any other place, and then such a blight and sorrow as this will never overtake them or you. It seemed like putting it very strong, but a gentleman in Kansas City, who evidently felt deeply on the subject said to the writer, "What right have parents to bring children into the world, and then at the tender age of thirteen turn them loose to be exposed to such awful temptations?" "Why," said he, "do they not keep them at home? I would work my finger nails off before I would let a child of mine at that age go out to work in a laundry". I could not answer his question or meet his argument. *Can you?*

Put Your Best Effort in Your Work Without Regard to Pay.

DO NOT measure the interest you have in your work by the pay you are getting, or complain because you are asked to do some things for which others are supposed to get better pay. No one has ever yet got better pay by complaining about the character of the work they are asked to do. There is an abundance of people who can fill the minor positions in every branch of trade and commerce, but the world is all the time in search of leaders, of workers who can fill positions of trust and confidence, of those who are loyal to duty, let the duty be what it may. How often we hear it said of men or women who have been brought into sudden prominence by being placed in a position of trust and confidence or one requiring great executive ability: "I never heard of them before, I did not know there was such a person living". This may all be true, yet we venture to say that in nine cases out of ten, if the history of these people is carefully looked up, those will be found who have known about them, known of their unswerving integrity, of their loyalty to duty, of their faithfulness to their employers under all circumstances and conditions. It is true, there are cases where by the accidents of life some are placed in important positions who are very poorly equipped for any kind of work, but in most cases it is those who have been "faithful over a few things" who are made "rulers over many things". Then, again, every workman, let his position be ever so humble, should take a certain pride in his work which should impell him to put his very best effort in it without any thought of the remuneration he is to receive for it. No one ever became a great artist, no one ever painted a great picture, who was constantly thinking about the pay he was to get for his work, or who graded his enthusiasm and artistic skill by the dollars that were to come to him as the result of his effort. Great paintings exist because there had been born a great artist, who could not do otherwise than paint, an artist who had masterpieces painted on the canvas of his brain, and who must needs perforce of circumstances let them flow off of the points of his fingers onto the real canvas. The great works are done by those who feel that woe is me if I do not this thing and even more, and not by those who are constantly saying, "Well I earn all I get". It is a question whether anyone earns all he gets if his heart is not in his work. It is a question

whether it is possible for anyone to do any kind of work as it should be done who measures his efforts entirely by the pay he expects to get on Saturday night. The man who grows thorough bred stock, who plants and cultivates a crop of corn wheat or potatoes, who does any kind of work on the farm, must have something else in mind, as he pursues his calling, besides the dollars that will finally come to him, if he expects to meet with the highest possible success. We can none of us work very long without some returns for our effort, but if we are true workmen we will not find all of our pleasure in the money we get. There ought to be to every man and woman some compensation in success gained; in seeing the completion of the work; in the experience of victories won; in the triumph over difficulties; in the consciousness of having done the best possible under the circumstances, and this is all anyone can do. No one can read the history of a work done, like that of Burbank's, "the plant wizard", in his effort to create new varieties of vegetables and improve on old ones, without feeling proud that he belongs to the same race; yet it is clearly evident that the idea of personal gain has been a secondary thought in all his work, if it has had anything at all to do with the working out of any of his plans. It all resolves itself down to the simple proposition that the man who sells his effort in any position for purely personal gain, and has no interest in his work except the dollars he can get out of it is sure never to make very much progress in life, or to be very well remunerated for what he does; while the laborer who takes pride in his work, with no special reference to pay is sure ultimately to be well paid for what he does, and he will also find the path to progress clear, and many invitations to step up higher awaiting him along it.



SAN ANTONIO, Texas is where the next annual meeting of the National Bee-Keepers Association will be held. The date selected is Oct. 28th-Nov. 1st. This is a fine time to visit the South, and the Texas meeting should be one of the best meetings ever held. Let us go down there about a thousand strong, lay aside any differences we have ever had, and make the National what it should be, a power in the land. We will be there, no preventing providence.

About Books and Periodicals

By the Editor.

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

LIFE'S GOAL.

A pure, sweet spring gushed forth from
granite rocks,
The bow of promise spanned its glistening
drops,
A silvery rill, from bondage free,
To wander on to its goal, the sea.

Thus some innocent, guileless thing,
Growing in a world of death and sin,
Blossoms into beauty of soul through love,
Shed like the rainbow from the Light above;

And fulfilling the promises of the rill,
Tho' it may wander whither it will,
At last it reaches the open sea,
It reaches the sea of Eternity.

—Nannie Burns in June Recreation.

In the thirty-two pages which comprise the American Boy there is not a dull line, and both in variety and class of matter the paper is head and shoulders above any other publication for boys.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station is now mailing bulletin 109 which contains notes upon the Apple Maggot with preventive and remedial measures; and also a brief description of the insects sent to the Station for identification in 1904.

"Making Cider Vinegar at Home" is the title of a popular edition of Bulletin No. 258 of the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., a copy of which may be had for the asking by those who are interested. Address Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

The July Housekeeper contains the first of a series of intensely interesting articles written by Marian Bon-sall, a young woman of Minneapolis, and associate editor of the magazine, telling of her personal experiences in investigating the woman's side of the Mormon question at first hand.

The season of hot weather is a trying time for most every one, particularly the housewife, upon whom depends in large measure the well-being and good nature of her family. Hot weather health and comfort is discussed, with many practical recommendations by Isabel Curtis in the July Delineator, the paper being a chapter in "The Making of a Housewife."

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kansas, has just issued bulletin No. 125, "Experiments with Dairy Cows." This contains the results of experiments of the last four or five years, touching upon the dairy industry, including considerations of the dairy cow, her feed and treatment, and testing of milk. Any farmer desiring a copy can obtain it free by writing to the above address.

We have received from the secretary of agriculture a copy of the twentieth annual report of the bureau of animal industry, which contains a great many

valuable and useful articles. It is a cloth-bound book of over 600 pages. A copy of it can be had, by applying to either of your senators or your congressman, as they will have a number of copies for free distribution.

The July Woman's Home Companion, from its striking and "summery" cover to its last page of cheerful humor, is up to the standard which this publication has made for itself. A half-dozen special articles, including one on "The Epworth League," by the editor of The Epworth Herald, are richly illustrated, and there are also three full pages of unusual photographs.

"Soil Inoculation for Legumes" is a very valuable publication of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Any farmer who is in the habit of reading such publications will find in this one information which cannot fail to be of practical utility to him. Ask your senator or congressman to send you a copy. He will, no doubt, be glad to secure one for you.

The twenty-first annual report of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin at Madison shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition, and fully abreast of the times. It is a well-printed and well-illustrated publication of nearly 400 pages. A copy of it can, no doubt, be had free by any resident of the state who feels sufficiently interested

Copper and beef acquire a new and still more startling meaning in the July Everybody's. A good many unpleasant things have already been made known about these two sovereigns of commerce. But the greater part of their story has so far been untold, and a generous slice of it—a pithy, dramatic, historically significant slice—has been inserted, for the benefit of a continent of vitally concerned readers, in this single number of a single magazine.

Bulletin 95, on the subject of "Early Cantaloupes," by Mr. P. K. Blinn of the Sub-station at Rocky Ford, is soon to be issued by the Colorado Experiment Station. This bulletin treats of the method of producing cantaloupes for the market a few weeks in advance of the usual date. The bulletin will be sent to the general mailing list, and those whose names are not on the list may secure copies by addressing the Director of the Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Bulletin No. 254 of the State Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y., holds out a little prospect of relief to the orchardist who finds spring all too short to allow of thorough spraying of his

scale-infested trees. The results of extensive tests seem to show that fall spraying with sulphur washes is safe upon hardier varieties of fruit trees and effective as spring spraying, so far as scale destruction is concerned.

Some of the washes tested also appear to promise a shortening of time and decrease of trouble in preparation of an effective compound.

This bulletin will be sent free to those who ask for it.

It seems to be popular nowadays for prominent men to have a paper or magazine through which they can reach the public ear. The latest of such ventures is Tom Watson's Magazine, edited and published by Tom Watson, late candidate for president of the United States on the Populist ticket. The paper is published at 121 W. 42nd st., New York. It starts out with a vim and vigor that indicates that it will soon make a place for itself among the dollar magazines. Watson is a thinker, and whatever he says is sure to be read with interest, whether one agrees with him or not.

A press bulletin of the Station says: "The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and Agricultural Experiment Station are preparing to give dairying a more prominent place in the work of these institutions than it has had heretofore. A brick dairy building has just been completed. The butter-making, cheesmaking, and chees-curing rooms and office are on the first floor, the second floor containing a large class room and two laboratories besides a wash room and a store room. Instruction in dairying has been given for several years past, but the increasing number of students made it impossible to do the work in the two rooms which had been fitted for the purpose in the college barn. The new building will provide facilities which have been much needed by the students in the school of agriculture and domestic economy and by students taking the eight weeks' course during January and February. Last year it was necessary to divide these classes into five divisions, thus making five times as much work for the instructors as should have been required."

A small herd of native cows will be purchased by the experiment station and from these will be selected the foundation for a dairy herd. It is well known that while some cows yield a good profit, many are actually kept at a loss and the first thing that a progressive dairyman must do is to weed out the unprofitable cows and keep only those which are making money for him. By keeping a record of the weights of milk from each cow and the percentage of fat, which may be easily determined by means of the Babcock test, it is possible to know absolutely just what each cow is doing. Different combinations of foods common to Oklahoma farms will be tested for the production of milk.

In speaking of Luther Burbank, Success says: "Some idea of the scope of his operations may be gained from the fact that there are growing on his farm as many as three hundred thou-

sand distinct varieties of plums; sixty thousand varieties of peaches and nectarines; five thousand almonds, and a like number of walnuts and chestnuts, besides thousands of berries and flowers.

"One day he discovers, among the thousands of yellow poppies growing in one of his beds, a single flower in which there is a threadlike touch of scarlet color. He isolates the plant, saves its seeds and plants them. Some of the seedlings show the characteristic of their scarlet-tinged ancestor. These are chosen; the others are discarded. The new seeds are planted and the seedlings again subjected to careful selection. After years of patient labor he is rewarded by the possession of a scarlet poppy instead of the yellow one with which he started. Other poppies are similarly turned to orange and white and variegated hues.

"In studying a bed of verbenas of a scentless variety, he notices a faint odor as of the trailing arbutus. He searches for the plant with the odor, but fails to find it. Another year the same odor is discovered, and a persistent flower-by-flower search discloses the plant which in some way has come to possess this property. It is isolated and the work of selection and re-selection goes on until the result is a beautiful flower, naturally orlerless, which exhales a delightful fragrance."

Farm Grasses of the United States--
By W. J. Spillman, agrostologist
United States Department of Agriculture. Illustrated. 5x7 inches, 248 pages, cloth. Orange Judd Company. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

Professor Spillman has given us in this volume an intensely practical discussion of the farm grasses of the United States of America. The book is essentially a resume of the experience of farmers in the United States with grasses. While the grasses have heretofore played an important part in the agriculture of the northeastern part of the country only Professor Spillman has given very careful consideration to grass problems in other sections as well, particularly in the cotton growing states, where grass culture has been neglected. This book represents the judgment of a farmer of long experience and wide observations regarding the place in agriculture of every grass of any importance in American farming. In its preparation its use as a text book in schools, as well as a manual of reference for the actual farmer, has constantly been kept in mind. The book is most conveniently arranged and splendidly indexed, so that the reader may find any subject at a glance.

For sale at this office.

OUR ANNUAL NATIONAL SLAUGHTER.

(From Pearson's Magazine.)

When a theater or a hotel burns to the ground, burying in its ruins hundreds of human beings, there rises from every corner of the civilized world a cry of horror; if the accident befalls an American city, the em-

perors and kings of Europe send cablegrams of condolence to the president at Washington, while the public press flames with indignation and demands vengeance on those responsible for the slaughter.

But there is one national calamity, as regular as the roll of the seasons, that brings no royal expressions of sorrow from abroad and causes only fleeting outcries at home. Once a year the American republic celebrates its greatest holiday with a pagan butchery. Amid a glare of light and a roar of powder, the Stars and Stripes receive as their birthday offering a wail from the stricken homes of four thousand dead and wounded. And when the festival is past, with only a brief pause for regret over its incidental horrors, a forgetful nation begins looking forward to a ghastly repetition of the orgy at the end of another twelvemonth.

That the Fourth of July has developed into a day to be feared as much as honored is a fact realized by the saner men and women of the country. Unfortunately, despite the praiseworthy annual efforts of some public officials and newspapers and the continued endeavor of a very few, the people who do not think are still the rulers.

The statistics of the holiday's accidents are appalling. Though there was a noteworthy decrease in fatalities last year, and only an insignificant increase of mutilations, 183 persons, mostly children, are known to have died from injuries caused by powder and bullets and fireworks used on the Fourth of July, while 3,986 others were maimed. In the preceding year the deaths numbered 466 and the injuries 3,983. The total of dead and injured for the two years was 8,618.

THE FARMER'S HOME

A happy, prosperous home means a happy, prosperous country



EMMA
INGOLDSBY
ABBOTT
EDITOR

A Happy Life.

How happy is he born and taught
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill!

Whose passions not his masters are,
Whose soul is still prepared for death,
Untied unto the world by care
Of public fame or private breath;

Who envies none that chance doth raise
Nor vice; hath ever understood
How deepest wounds are given by praise;
Nor rules of state, but rules of good;

Who hath his life from rumors freed,
Whose conscience is his strong retreat;
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,
Nor ruin make oppressors great;

Who God doth late and early pray
More of his grace than gifts to lend,
And entertains the harmless day
With a religious book or friend;

This man is freed from servile bands
Or hope to rise, or fear to fall;
Lord of himself, though not of lands;
And having nothing, yet hath all.
—Sir Henry Wotton.

For earache, warm some honey in a teaspoon and pour into the ear; then plug with cotton.

If you must have a pillow on very hot nights, slip a newspaper inside the case to give a sense of coolness, but if you once learn to sleep without a pillow you will rest so much better that you will never have occasion to resort to any such device.

A good jelly bag is not a bag at all, but a yard square of cheesecloth. Place the center over a jar, pour in the cooked pulp, gather up the corners and tie with a string. Leave a loop in the string to hang over a nail or stick where it can be suspended over the jar to drain. In very particular cases use two thicknesses of the cloth.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says the way to make a cherry pie is to mix a cup of flour and a cup of granulated sugar together and stir the cherries in this—or this into the cherries—before putting in the pie, then bake with two crusts.

Warmed over coffee never has the aroma of that freshly made, but if what is left from a meal is poured off from the grounds immediately, and, when needed, is heated to just below the boiling point, but not allowed to boil, it can be added to the pot of freshly made coffee without impairing its flavor.

When planting our melons and squashes this season we tried the experiment of scattering a few onion seeds in each hill to keep away insect enemies. The vines are now thrifty and growing fast, with no sign of the lice and bugs that have troubled us so for several seasons. It looks as though the innocent looking, slender spears of the onions standing up among the broad leaves had something to do with this condition.

Many a farmer's wife, these busy summer days, suffers with tired and aching feet. For such a salt water bath for the feet before retiring will insure restful sleep. Even a change of shoes once or twice during the day will be a relief. And if one will take time, after the dinner work is out of the way, to just dip the feet in cool water and put on clean stockings and cool shoes or slippers, she will not consider the time wasted.

A few drops of oil of lavender in a saucer of water will freshen the air of a room. It is good for use in a sick room, where there is nearly always some unpleasant odor.

Many physicians assert that every disease has its own peculiar odor,

and they recognize the disease many times on entering the room of the patient before any other symptoms are investigated. A lady friend says she recognizes the odor of grippe and can always tell in that way when people are suffering with this disease.

Don't cry over spilled milk, and don't fret over what cannot be helped are good sayings to keep in mind. If one looks back at night upon the work of the day and sees what trivial things caused the sharp word that wounded some heart, or the fretful tone, or even tears, it will help her to endure the little trials of the coming day with wisdom and patience, instead of giving way to childish petulance. Do not get the notion that you are the only one who has trials and troubles. We all have them, and if one does not have them pressed on her, there are always plenty to borrow.

A SILVER CLEANER.

I want to tell the sisters who read *The Modern Farmer* how I clean my silver without the labor of polishing. I put into a pan one cupful of washing powder—any good powder will do—and one scant teaspoonful of kerosene. On this I pour a quart of soft water boiling hot. If the powder does not dissolve at once, I stir this with a spoon until it is all dissolved. Then at once I drop in my silver, let it remain two or three minutes and fish it out with a fork or spoon into a pan of clear hot water, when it is ready to wipe and put away. Any piece that is not as black as a stove pipe will be as bright and clean after this bath as though it had been rubbed half an hour with a good silver polish. There are only two things necessary to success: One is that the water be hot and the other that the articles be entirely immersed. Jewelry can be cleaned the same way. If you have large pieces of silver the quantity of the ingredients would have to be increased to make enough of the liquid to cover one piece at a time. The articles need to stay in the liquid so short a time that a great many pieces can be put in in turn before it cools. This liquid need not be

thrown away. After it has cleaned all the silver in the house it is still good to use in place of soap in the dish water, a tablespoonful or two at a time, and in boiling clothes, a cupful to a boilerful of clothes. It is also good to put in the water used for washing lamp chimneys, windows or paint, or any other cleaning. I think if any woman will try it once, she will think, as I do, that it is the finest preparation she ever saw for the purpose.

MARTHA.

The *Western Rural* has something to say about woman's work so true that they should be passed on:

"That women on the farm have often a hard, laborious life is undisputed, but the crying need is executive ability and economy of force, or perhaps knowing when to slight is the better term. Given the power to plan what must be done today and what left till tomorrow and half the battle is won. Haphazard methods contribute not a little to woman's burden on the farm.

As a rule farmers' wives are conservative and take up new ideas slowly. To iron the week's wash perched on a stool is easy and restful enough, but not one woman out of ten would be caught doing it. Somebody might say she was lazy, so she stands over the board all day long, with throbbing head and aching limbs. Again, when a pile of dirty dishes is to be washed, how simple to put them to drain and wipe them from the comfortable vantage point of a chair.

Then again, there is a lack of interest in the daily round of small duties; they are performed listlessly or under protest, with groanings over their multiplicity. 'Woman's work is never done' is trite but true.

The real reason our burdens are so heavy is, we cannot shake off the trammels of old habits; because mother did thus and so, we go on wearily plodding in the same way.

Lightening woman's work has got to begin with woman herself. She must pull herself together and face the complexities of a new life, realizing the importance, more, the sacredness of her work, and, with a broadening vision, that 'God, who seeth each separate soul, out of commonplace things makes the beautiful whole.'

When this reaches its readers the most of them will be in the midst of the hay harvest. Here is where many make a mistake in that they put up the hay too late. The late cut, woody ripe hay has not the nutriment that early cut hay has.

My harvest this year is mostly clover, and I hope to be done before you read this. I began June 12 and I am getting some fine feed for the cows this winter. This early cutting will give a better chance for the seed crop, and the clover is at its best now.

Threshing will be next in order and you should plan to get the job out of the way in the easiest way possible. If you have only a small crop it will pay you to have it stacked so you will not need so much help at the time. You will waste more time in paying time back than it would take you to stack the grain.

As soon as you are through with the cultivators put them under shelter. Farmers let more tools rot out than they wear out, and this is what is keeping the manufacturers rich at the expense of the farmer. It will pay to put up a building for this purpose if there is no other room, but see that they are under shelter in some way.

If you have hired a man to help you in the hay time and you should try to make him do two days' work in one. I would not blame him if he should leave you. Remember that a hired man is different from a piece of machinery. If you get where you have to have him until late occasionally he should stay, but do not try to make it that way in order to get him to do the extra work. Always use common sense.

I note the editor's words in the last issue against those cheap story papers. Every home into which this goes should be on the watch after them, and see that the family do not get to reading such trash. A person's time is too valuable to read such stuff, which is merely nothing. It is hard to stop them coming to you, for they get your name in some way. They come to me, and I tell you what I do with them, and it is anything but read them. They help fill up the waste basket, and starting fire is an easy job. No, Brother Farmer, your family cannot afford to read such literature, but see that they have good reading.

One of the surest indications of the success of the Iowa State Fair is the fact that the department has been able this year to largely increase its premiums, which will insure the finest displays in all classes ever seen in the state. The total premiums offered for the fair this year, August 28 to September 1, inclusive, will reach close to \$40,000. Last year the premium list amounted to \$25,000, and even that sum was considered generous. The increases are especially liberal for cattle, horses and hogs, and for all classes of agricultural and horticultural displays. One new feature for which a special prize is offered this year will be for the milk

THE FARM IN GENERAL

E. J. WATERSTRIPE EDITOR

Why not have a name for the farm? Is it not more important than the horse? and still you have a name for every horse. Select some name which somewhat suits the situation and the kind of farming you do.

Do not forget to stack some oats near the barn for feeding the horses this winter, for you will find no better winter feed for horses and all other stock. I think it just the ideal feed for horses when idle during the winter. The hens will also enjoy scratching out the kernels, and the cow knows it is good to eat.

See that the home is supplied with the best quality of water, see that it is pure, and in the course of time you may save many dollars besides sickness. It is highly important to have only the best water for drinking purposes.

My young clover meadow which was seeded last spring in the oats is now yielding a good ton to the acre, and the land is just good, but has never been covered nor had any manure, but was in corn for four years and in pasture a number of years before.

tests to be conducted during the fair for the dairy cattle on exhibition. These tests will be of great interest, and will be in charge of the best dairy experts of the state. Many other new features will be shown by the premium list of the fair, which will be issued in a few weeks, giving also a complete statement of the increased awards.

Are you one of the people who only give the animals salt when they think of it, or do you give it regularly? The best way is to give it all the time. Have it where they can get it all the time.

During the last year I have been ordering more of my goods than before. I am in for buying where I can do it best. I find that by dealing with reliable houses that you can buy with just as much safety as you can at home, for the reliable houses are just as honest as the merchant in your own town. Do not be afraid that you will get cheap goods pushed on you, for the prices of the order houses are more in accordance with the quality than at home where the price is set at anything in order to sell.


Buy where you can do so to the best advantage, and laugh at the man who tells you that you must patronize home trade, ask them if they practice what they preach and see if they buy all they get at home. To be sure it will be only the home merchant who will tell you this, and if you will notice he orders all the goods he expects to sell you from the distant city, and not at home, and it is just as much right for you to send to the city for your goods as it is for him. He buys where he can get the cheapest and you should do the same, and he should not blame you for it. Ask him if he does not buy where he can do the best, and why you have not the same privilege. If he says that he is in the business, tell him that you have just as much right to do business as he has. Study the market and buy where you can do it best.

The greatest question with the farmer should be: How to increase the fertility of the soil. This subject is worthy of some study and thinking. The farmer should study the conditions of the soil and the beneficial effect of proper cultivation, and then increase the value of his soil by extensive cultivation, for proper cultivation increases the plant food in the soil. The next thing is to add to the soil every bit of manure it is possible to get. The two main points of success in farming are the careful saving and applying of the manure and the cultivation. Farmers lose many dollars each year by the neglect of these factors. There is a way to stop this waste, and why not all do their part in preventing this great loss. The value of the manure produced on the farm depends upon how it is handled and cared for. With many farmers over half is wasted. A pile of manure out of doors exposed to the weather is a great source of waste, as a large per cent of the plant food is leached out and lost. It pays to care well for the manure, both solid and liquid. The value of the liquid manure is equal to the solid, and yet many

times it is allowed to waste. The future success of the farmer lies in the careful saving of all the manure. The

manure produced from one cow during a year, if all were saved, would be worth over \$30. Even if we save only half of that would it not be worth the saving?

**Warranted
to give satisfaction**



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A safe, speedy and
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Curb, Splint, Sweeny, 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.

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

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regardless of cost or value. Don't wait until assortments get picked over. Start in early in July and get the plums. Such bargains as we are now offering are made possible only because of our established policy of carrying no seasonable goods from one season to another. If you cannot visit the store write for goods and prices

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FREE RAILROAD FARES

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St. Joseph, Mo.

LIVE STOCK

Every animal has a constitutional limit beyond which no process of feeding can force it to a greater production or usefulness; hence a cow capable of giving a small amount of milk, or milk of poor quality, cannot be fed to pass her individual capacity.

It pays to give close attention to the care of the horse, cleanliness being an item which must be particularly looked after. A defective foot can ruin a horse about as quickly as any blemish. It is true that a good many feet are spoiled by defective shoeing, but vastly more by not being kept clean.

A good foot in a horse must be in proportion to the size of the animal—sound and sloping gently from the coronet to the ground. The shell and sole must be thick and solid; hard, but not brittle; deep and strong, especially at the quarters. The heel should be wide as well as deep, with a full, elastic frog.

In keeping sheep, in order to gain a requisite amount of profit, we must raise a sheep that will combine a growth of wool with a growth of mutton, and one that will make the most mutton and a good grade of wool. The greatest number of pounds of wool with the least feed is where we get our profit.

There are no animals kept on the farm that require such careful treatment in feeding, in order to keep thrifty, as lambs. If they are underfed they will not make a satisfactory growth, while if given too much rich food they are easily scoured or will get off their feed and in some way show the effect of the treatment.

In selecting a brood sow try to get a good, long bodied and rather coarse and rangy animal, so she will make the best breeder, giving the pigs a strong constitution and good digestive organs. If finer hams and shoulders are wanted, select the boar with an eye to these qualities and a good combination will be secured.

It is only the amount of food given in excess of that which is necessary to maintain the animal heat and replace the waste of the muscular tissue that can possibly be a source of profit, and therefore, the more we can induce a cow to eat above this, within safe limits, the larger the margin of profit will be.

If the horses are troubled with tender feet or contracted hoofs they should be allowed to stand upon an earth floor, or the stalls should be filled from four to six inches deep with loam, which should be leveled as the feet wear holes in it. If they can have their shoes taken off every few weeks when not busy, so much the better.

If a sow proves to be prolific, a careful mother, does not eat her pigs, has plenty of milk and stands up to her work until weaning time, she is worth double the market price of pork at the time. With good management such a sow can be made to produce two litters a year and will improve for six years at least.

The older the pig the more it costs to sustain it without growth, because there is more to sustain. Instead of the rate of growth increasing with the weight of the animal it diminishes, and every additional pound of growth costs more, until the point of profit is reached and loss begins to go on at an increasing ratio.

The true theory of training is the careful and progressive development of the colt's powers by exercising him until he has reached the perfection of physical vigor, and has at the same time acquired the mental balance necessary to putting forth his greatest power, as well as the courage and resolution to keep him up to his best in a continued effort.

The sow and litter will fare better if they are kept separated from the herd until the pigs are at least a month old, and are able to readily follow the sow about. Usually by this time they will

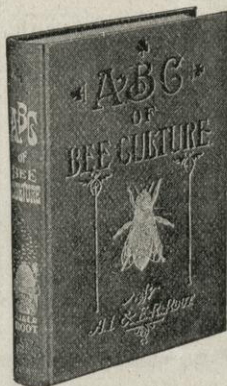
have learned to eat, and the daily ration of the sow should be gradually increased in order that the pigs may have all that is necessary to keep them thrifty.

The best protection against swine diseases is general cleanliness and plenty of wholesome food in variety and adapted to the hogs' requirements. An exclusive diet of corn converts a normal hog into a large lump of fat, which is functional degeneration. An abundance of muscle forming food is required to build up a hog's system and keep him healthy.

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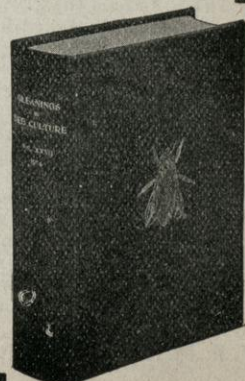
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Publisher's Department.

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

We have no editorial opinions for sale at any price.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

14 to 84 lines.....	7½ cents a line
112 lines and over.....	6½ cents a line
168 lines and over.....	6 cents a line
336 lines and over.....	5 cents a line
672 lines and over.....	4½ cents a line
1000 lines and over.....	4 cents a line

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

Until September 1st we will furnish the MODERN FARMER, Green's Fruit Grower and the Agricultural Epitomist to new subscribers to the MODERN FARMER only, all one year for even 25 cents. Better do this at once.

We now have for sale three very fine Collie pups, one male and two females. Price \$45.00 each. You will need to act quickly if you get one of them. Address, St. Joseph Collie Kennels, in care of the MODERN FARMER, St. Joseph, Mo.

To new subscribers who have never taken the paper we will send the MODERN FARMER the rest of the year to introduce it for 10 cents silver. We will also mail each such new subscriber free a fine gold filled collar button as long as they last, or else a solid silver one. Send us four trial subscribers at this rate and we will send you a collar button for your trouble. Remember these are not cheap brass buttons, but were taken from the stock of the best jeweler in the city of St. Joseph.

FOUR NEW DEPARTMENTS

I publish and recommend to you the RURAL BEE KEEPER, the best all round monthly bee journal in America. On trial 3 months for this ad. with 20 cents. Or send 50 cents for a 3 months' trial and your name and address on a 2 line rubber stamp (self inking pad 25 cents extra) or send \$1.50 and get the RURAL BEE KEEPER one year and an untested Italian queen bee. Sample copy free. Agents get liberal terms. We count that day lost which does not show some improvement in the RURAL BEE KEEPER. So soon as we find the right party to conduct the departments, we will establish a department for advanced bee keepers and a kindergarten for the new beginners. We also want to benefit our readers in the west and to establish a department of the middle west and a Pacific coast department. Our foreign and southern departments are very gratifying to us. We solicit your subscription and your moral support.

W. H. PUTNAM,

River Falls, Wis.

Dairying on the Farm

Strain the milk as soon as drawn.

Do not try to work dry salt into dry butter.

The best place to salt butter is in the churn.

Keep cows away from weedy, low and wild pastures.

Never churn fresh, unripened cream with ripened cream.

Butter is better when fresh than it will ever be again.

Rag weed in the pastures is liable to make both milk and butter bitter.

The operation of milking should never be hurried, but the milk should be drawn steadily.

Whenever possible, cows should be milked by the same person daily, and with little variation in time.

In brine salting the brine forms a sort of enclosure around each separate globule of butter, without breaking it.

With dairy stock, more than with anything else with which the farmer has to do, merit must be settled by test.

To make a profit out of dairy cows there must be an even flow of milk, and one that is well maintained throughout the season.

The cow that sucks herself, or that leaks her milk, or is troublesome to milk, or is heady, should be fattened and marketed as soon as possible.

A change of food is appetizing, and the more a good cow eats of good food the more milk she is capable of secreting.

The total solids in milk are largely dependent on the quality of the food given, while the ratio of the ingredients depends on the breed.

In nearly all cases any sudden decrease in the quantity of milk is a symptom of disease or trouble of some kind that should put one on his guard.

Rising cream can rise only by a falling temperature of the milk, and if milk is stirred up after it has partially cooled the cream does not rise perfectly.

Where cows have not received an abundance of salt, and then a change to regular salting is made, a great change both in quantity and quality will be noticed.

BREEDERS, RAISERS, DEALERS

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

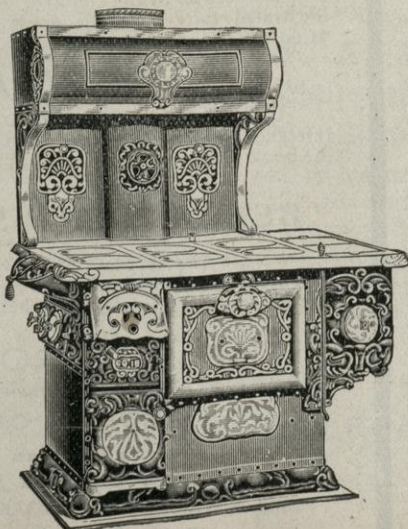
Western Poultry World

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Beekeeping on the Farm

BY THE EDITOR

We have just discovered that the way some drone traps are constructed they may close up the entrance of a hive and prevent the free passage of the bees. We came near losing a fine colony from this cause, and we have taken the matter up with the factory people with a view of having some changes made in the trap. The bottom board is too thick and is not cut out enough at the back to give a free entrance to the hive. Those who have traps of this kind will find it a great benefit if they will saw into the bottom board up close to the ends on the back about three-quarters of an inch, and then take a sharp knife and cut this strip out. Then shave off the edges so it will slope towards the hive. This will make the entrance very much larger and will enable the bees to keep it clean and free from dead bees. Better attend to this at once if you have any traps on your hives.

A subscriber at Cowgill, Mo., writes: "I like the Modern Farmer very well, as I am a farmer of some experience. Crops are looking well at this time in this location, sixty miles southeast of St. Joseph. Bees also seem to be doing well, but a good many died last winter. How will it do in second swarms to put two in the same hive, say in August? Will bees stay in the hive and work without a queen?" It will be all right to double up the second swarms. In fact, it is better to put two or three of them together than it is to have small swarms in separate hives, as they are very apt not to get enough to winter on. Bees will stay in a hive and work without a queen if they have eggs, or young brood, from which they can rear a queen, but they will not generally stay when they do not have any comb or brood. They seem to know they are helpless when they do not have a queen.

Some of our readers ask us how to get rid of the bee moth. The best way to get rid of them is not to have them. The way not to have them is to not furnish them nests for breeding. Strong, vigorous colonies will always take care of themselves in this respect, but if old combs are left in the hives where colonies die in them they will prove a breeding place for this pest and in a very short time you will find that the worms have made their way into your hives. Cleanliness and neatness around the apiary and Italian bees are the solution of the moth problem. If the moth are in your hives, the only way to remove them is to take out the combs and pick them out with the point of a knife blade, or else with some sharp instrument. Of course, if you do not have modern hives you cannot do this. The old box hive is a good moth producer, and it is also an excellent place for them

to propagate, as it is not possible to get at them to remove them from the combs.

George W. York, editor of the American Bee Journal, and manager of the Honey Producers' League, has an interesting article in the Chicago News on the importance of honey as a food and the folly of thinking that comb honey is manufactured. Such articles in a great city like Chicago must result in a world of good to the bee-keeping fraternity, and we hope the time may come when this subject will be discussed in all the large dailies of the land, as well as the country weeklies. The way to make a market for honey is to talk about honey, write about honey, and show people what honey really is, and what a healthy, delicious food it is for the human family. In other words, the way to boom your business is to blow your own horn, and get as many more people as possible to help

you. The oftener the thing is repeated in print the sooner it will attract the attention of the public, and the sooner they will be ready to test the merits of the claims made in the articles written.

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When you have harvested a good crop of fine white clover honey it will pay you to put it in good shape for the market. Each section should be carefully cleaned and all the propolis removed from it with the point of a sharp knife. The sections should then be carefully sorted, graded and crated in a neat shipping case. Do not mix inferior sections with good ones, or you may spoil the market of your entire crop. If you have any bad sections keep them to themselves. It is all right to put a good looking row of sections in front next to the glass, but the sections in front should give a pretty clear idea of what the entire case contains. If you put up your honey every year in this way, and do your work neatly and conscientiously, you will soon be able to create a market that will enable you to get from one to two cents per pound more than people who put it up in a careless way. It is always best to present honey in a neat package that has about it an air of thrift and cleanliness.

During cold weather, or late in the fall, is when the most honey is consumed, and when it brings the best price. Therefore, do not be in a hurry to market it unless you know where you can place it at a fair price. It is too early yet to tell just how large the honey crop will be. California is not sending out very encouraging reports, and the indications are that there will not be any more honey than will find ready sale somewhere, so do not be in a hurry to crowd it on the market. However, remember that the time to sell a thing at the best advantage is when you are offered a fair price for it. It does not pay to hold anything for fear you might sell it to someone who may make a few dollars on it. The people who create markets, and hunt up others have some rights as well as the people who produce things; in fact, we claim that this is a part of production. It is always best to sell at a fair price and put the money to other use. There will never come a time when there are no "middle men," as some are wont to call them, and they are a long ways from being a nuisance to society, as some papers try to make the people believe they are. If it were not for these men to create markets, honey would be a poorer sale than it is now.

A subscriber to the Modern Farmer asks: "How far apart each way should we place our colonies of bees? How soon after putting a swarm of bees in a hive would you put a super on? Do you think a swarm of bees that is put in a hive the middle or last of June will need a super? What is the

cause of bees swarming, flying around a while, and then going back to the old colony? Is there any way to tell when bees will swarm a few days before they swarm?" The question of distance is purely an arbitrary one. It depends largely on the space that one has to give to an apiary. We would prefer to have hives at least five or six feet apart each way and then one can work among them without any inconvenience. With regard to putting on a super, it is our custom to give a swarm on the old stand, have the frames filled with foundation and put a super on at once. If the bees are hived in a hive with empty frames, of course, it is better to leave it a few days before the super is put on. This depends largely on the locality and the strength of the swarm. The time to put the super on a colony of bees is when they are needing more room. This will also answer the next question, as it is not possible to say how many supers a swarm of bees will need that comes out the last of June. In some localities the bulk of the honey is gathered after that time. A good swarm in this locality this season, hived on foundation, would need a super at once, as there is likely to be a honey flow for the next two or three weeks. When swarms return to the hive it is generally an indication that the queen did not go out with them. Sometimes she has defective wings, and sometimes she stays back as a matter of choice. Why, we do not know. Bees frequently fly out two or three times before the queen goes with them, but when they do this more than once, one should investigate, and learn if they have a queen that is able to fly. There is no way to tell when a colony of bees will swarm. People who are handling bees all the time and spend a part of every day in the apiary can judge pretty well when there will be a swarm, but it is not possible to lay down any rule by which one could judge with absolute certainty, for the condition of the weather often has much to do with the question of whether the bees will swarm or not.

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Editor Modern Farmer:

Marceline, Mo., April 19, 1905.

Your reply to Joseph Folk is grand. I wish I could put it in the hands of ever Missouri bee keeper. Also your stand on sugar fed to bees for honey. I take Gleanings and the American Bee Journal; also The Review, but shall stop The Review when the time is out. Send The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee.

IRENE LONG.

No, friend Long, do not stop the Review. It is a good paper and well worth the money it costs to any bee-keeper. There is no use to deprive one's self of the valuable information found in the Review because the editor is off on this sugar syrup business. He thinks the editor of the Modern Farmer is a crank, but he reads the Modern Farmer all the same. You cannot expect to agree with everything you find in any paper, so we say to you, do not stop the Review.

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Lessons for the Beginner in Beekeeping, No. 7.

One of the hardest things which the beginner in bee-keeping has to learn is that the surplus honey is all stored in a very short time, and another is that it is the old bees that do this work, and that the larger quantity of these old bees that can be kept together in one colony the better the results will be. Most beginners cannot understand that a peck of bees in one hive is of more value as honey producers than the same amount of bees in four hives would be. It is true, nevertheless. Therefore, the thing of prime importance in the manipulation of bees, if honey is the thing sought, is to so handle them so that as many old bees as possible will be massed together at the proper time. The proper time is when the best honey flow is on. As we said once before, in this locality this flow comes mostly from white clover, which is generally followed by about one week's flow from linden. This comes about the last week of June, so that it comes to pass that the bulk of our surplus honey is stored in June. It would be well for the reader who lives in this locality to make a note of this, and for those who live in other localities to try to find out just when they get the best flow and mark it down for future reference. It seems strange to many that so much can be done in so short a time, but we repeat again that success only comes to those who keep this fact clearly in mind. For the last ten of fifteen years we have been saying in the Modern Farmer and Busy Bee that the secret of success with bees is plenty of room at the right time, and yet there is not a week, if the season is good, that passes without some dozen or more people saying to the writer that they want some sections, because the bees have the super full and are building comb on the outside. This season is no exception to the rule. It seems to us sometimes like a waste of space to keep repeating these things, but there are new recruits coming into the ranks every year, and then, as long as there are old bee-keepers which have not yet learned the lesson it would seem necessary to go on saying that the way to succeed with bees is to give them plenty of room at the right time. At the risk of repeating some things we have said before, we want to say one super is not enough on a hive which contains a strong colony of bees. This is especially true if the hive is a small one, say an eight frame hive. At one time we were a strong advocate of an eight frame hive, and we think yet that in the hands of an expert bee-keeper who knows how to manipulate it, good results can be secured, but for the average farmer bee-keeper a ten frame hive is much better, and every strong colony should have at least two supers. There are times when three would not be too much, and sometimes four would increase the honey crop. However, these should

be put on one at a time and intelligence should be used in giving the bees room according to their strength.

Since strong colonies composed mostly of old bees are the secret of big honey crops, it is of vital importance that the bees be so handled that this much desired end can be secured. In this locality it is now too late to do very much in that direction this season, but now is the time to begin to get ready for strong colonies for next year. This can be greatly promoted by seeing that every colony has a vigorous laying queen. If your bees have been properly handled, and yet the colony is weak and has but few young bees, it would pay to buy a young queen and introduce her. Queens are about as cheap now as at any time, and this is as good a time as any to introduce new ones.

Perhaps it may be well just here to say a little more about hiving swarms, as here is another point where beginners are apt to fail. They are anxious, as we said before, to get bees and the more swarms they have the better they seem to be pleased. When the colony swarms they give the swarm on a new stand and in about ten days another swarm issues from the same hive and is treated in the same way. Frequently this is kept up until there are three or four swarms from each hive. Now, the beginner has plenty of bees seemingly, but will not have any surplus honey. His bee forces are too much

scattered to secure the best results. If he had hived the first swarm on the old stand, exactly where the old colony stood, with the entrance the same way, and moved the old colony to a new location the probabilities are that no colony would have thrown out more than one swarm, and things would now be in good shape for a big honey flow. This, also, should be noted down for next year's work. Tell us how you have handled your bees and what success you have had.

For the benefit of the new readers and beginners we will say a word about introducing a new queen to a colony. This is a very simple and easy process, if properly done, but there has been a great deal of bad instruction given on the subject in bee journals, in bee books, and on queen breeders cages. They all say, and have said for years, we confess we do not know why, that the colony that is to receive the new queen should be made queenless for forty-eight hours. This is a very good way to proceed if you want the new queen killed, but do not do anything of the kind if you want to successfully introduce your queen with very little bother. When your queen comes to you at the post-office, the first thing to do is to remove the paper over the wire covering to the cage and see if the queen is all right. If she is not, mail her back at once to the party from whom she came, and write and say she arrived in bad condition. If she is all right, take her home and proceed as follows: Go to the hive where she is to be introduced and remove the honey board, if there is no super on the hive, and lay the cage lengthwise of the frames so that the wire cloth

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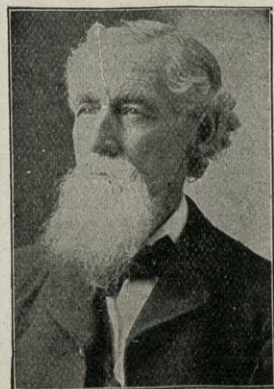
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will be over the opening between two frames. Cover the frames and the cage with a cloth and leave the honey board off until the new queen is safely introduced. If there is a super on the hive, she may be placed on the sections in the same way, but we prefer to put her on the combs when it can be done. Leave her here for two days, and do not disturb the hive during that time. Now, open the hive very carefully, toward night we think is the best time, and lift out the center frame, and find the old queen. Just as soon as you find her pinch her head off and throw her away from the hive, or cage and remove her. Put the frames back now, being careful to disturb the bees as little as possible. Now, take the cage in which the new queen is, and lift up the wire over the sugar candy so that the bees in the hive can get at the candy, but do not let the queen get out. Some cages have a round hole at the candy end over which is tacked a narrow strip of wire or perforated tin and removing this answers the same purpose. Having fixed the cage properly it should be returned to the hive and the hive closed up at once. In an hour or two the bees will eat the candy up and release the queen, and she can soon be found on the combs. The bees will never know they have been without a queen. Do not be in a hurry to hunt up the new queen or you may make trouble. But whatever you do, do not make the colony queenless for forty-eight hours and then try to introduce a queen. By following our instructions you will never fail, if you follow them to the letter, and the bees are gathering nectar freely when you try to introduce the queen. By following the other method you are very apt to lose the queen, as the bees will have started queen cells and are not so anxious to have a new queen as they were before. There has been a good deal of discussion as to why the bees will take a new queen when she has been on the colony for a day or two, but this need not bother the beginner. Some say it is scent, some say it is getting acquainted, and we think it is both. As much depends on the way the queen acts as on the way the bees act in our opinion.

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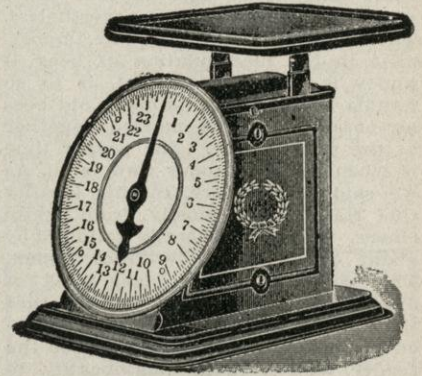
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As hot weather comes on it is very necessary to see that the fowls, especially the little chickens, have plenty of good shade.

Growing chickens cannot be overfed as long as they eat up clean what is given them and will thrive admirably on the grain they eat.

It is essential in saving the droppings that they be kept dry. If allowed to stand exposed to sun and rain it loses valuable elements.

Feed the little chicks late in the evening and early in the morning and do not compel them to wade through long wet grass for their food.

Plaster of Paris scattered over the floors of the poultry houses is a purifying absorbent, preventing the smell which arises from the droppings.

Much of the disease with which the fowls are afflicted may be traced from its origin to a neglect in properly ventilating the poultry houses.

When the weather is damp and the poultry yards are muddy, feeding sulphur often proves injurious. Give only when the weather is warm and bright.

Ordinarily a show bird is understood to be one that scores 80 or more points, and one that in good condition falls below 80 is absolutely unfit for a breeder.

When a hen is incubating she comes off the nest as regularly to dust herself as she does to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best of methods for ridding herself of lice.

Brush heaps, bunches of tall weeds, fences overgrown with bushes and briars, and piles of old rubbish in the vicinity of the poultry yard furnish good hiding places for vermin.

Select your stock of pullets as soon as they are well developed; select more than you expect to use, so you can reject those that develop objectionable features during the next few months.

Chickens should never be allowed to roost till ten or twelve weeks old. If allowed to perch too young their breasts often get crooked and their growth and appearance at the table spoiled.

With laying hens it is a comparatively easy matter to overdo the feeding when given too much whole grain, especially of corn and fat producing food. If the hens become too fat they will cease laying.

While it may be possible that old hens are too fat to lay, it is rarely so with pullets. Feed them abundantly. Even with old hens in a majority of cases less laying goes on as a result of under than of over feeding; unless well fed, hens cannot lay well.

Never refuse a fair price for a bird you do not want to keep for breeding purposes. At the same time never sell a good bird that you need yourself. To be most successful you must keep the best and do not be tempted to sell even at a fancy price.

It is largely the system of feeding and care we adopt that turns the scale of profit or losses. It must be understood that chickens do not need coddling or pampering but enough of nutritious food to keep them growing steadily from the start.

To keep fowls in a natural and profitable condition self-imposed exercise is essential, and this is best and easiest obtained by giving them more or less range where there is grass, trees or shrubbery to engage their attention and form their instincts.

Lack of variety of food will sometimes cause the hens to lose appetite, hence whenever they appear to refuse food, change the diet. Heavy colds, lack of gravel and lice will often affect them. If the hens are to do their best in egg production they must be kept thrifty.

To keep, select those that come up to the standard in points, if you can, but do not discard a good specimen of robust constitution for a slight defect. It is not always the largest fowl that is the most vigorous, but the one with full, bright eyes, heavy bone, compact body and quick movement. Above all select for vigor and strength. In plumage see that the color of the hens harmonizes with the color of the cock. If the hens are too dark allow the cock to be somewhat lighter, and if the hens are very heavy in the body use a medium size cock. Too much weight is not desirable in fowls, especially if it cause them to be unwieldy.

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Trees, Garden and Flowers

THE CABBAGE SNAKE SCARE.

More than a hundred letters have been received by the Missouri Agricultural College asking for information concerning the so-called "poisonous cabbage snake," and the collection of snails, centipedes and other creeping things received from these inquirers would form the foundation for a splendid collection of Missouri's lower animal life. The most peculiar thing about this scare that has swept the state from one end to the other is that it has no foundation in fact. Professor J. M. Stedman, Entomologist of the College says, "Not a thing is found on cabbage that could not have been found any fall for the last twenty years. And more than this," he continues, "there is not an animal in the world that will poison cabbage so as to injure the person eating the cabbage alone or both cabbage and animal. The whole scare seems to have started from a fake report concocted by a correspondent of one of the St. Louis papers. Being hard pressed for news one day he wrote of a whole family that had come to a painful death from eating cabbage upon which a new reptile resembling a small snake was present in large numbers. Other papers copied the story. People read it and began to carefully scrutinize their cabbage patch and of course were rewarded by finding upon it bugs and worms that can be found any fall. The most common specimen I have received is a nematode worm, somewhat resembling a horse hair, that lives as a parasite in crickets and grasshoppers and is perfectly harmless. Not a single one of the seventy-five specimens I have received is at all injurious. This so-called cabbage snake is a myth pure and simple and people should cease bothering about it."

FRUIT RATES TOO HIGH.

Fruit growers all over the country should awaken to the fact that the railroads are not treating them fairly and that they have not the facilities for shipping their products with the same advantage that the stockman enjoys. We recently heard of a man shipping a carload of cattle 600 miles and another of apples 240 miles. The load of apples cost \$143, while the cattle shipment only cost \$64. Now, it is plain that there was a vast difference, more than the fruit growers can stand. Then, a car of apples was shipped from New York to Auburn, Neb., for less than it would cost to ship it across the state of Nebraska, so you can see that there is no use for a western fruit grower to try to handle fruit at such ruinous freight rates. But there is an awakening all along the line, and the various horticultural societies are appointing committees to wait upon the traffic managers and see what they propose to do. It is thought that when these men are once informed that there is a considerable amount of fruit

going to waste that they might handle and make a profit off and that now rots in the orchards of the western fruit grower then something will be done to better our condition. Something must be done, and that pretty soon, or the farmers of the West will not plant any more trees and will turn their orchards into pastures, for it does not pay to let the products of \$100 land rot and become an entire loss. We know of one man that allowed his hogs to devour 1,000 bushels of peaches that would have done to ship and were wanted not more than a hundred miles away, but freight and express was too high. Some who tried it got back their baskets, and others thought they were lucky, for they lost both peaches and baskets after the freight bill was settled. As long as there is any part of our land that is not supplied with fruit there should be encouragement for those who live where it can easily be raised to supply them with this appetizing and healthy product, and our railroads should at once lend a hand to make this possible.

J. O. SHROYER

TRY THE CATALPA.

Wherever the Catalpa tree can be grown, there is no use to have a yard without a shade tree. Recently a friend from California was visiting at our home and was so impressed with the splendid tropical appearance of the Catalpa that were growing about our home that he gathered some of the seed and expected to try them in his home grounds on the coast. A specimen of this tree that is given plenty of room will develop a fine symmetrical shape that makes it a beauty, even when there is no foliage upon its branches. They are very easy to grow from the seed and attain a large growth the first year, and in a short

time are thrifty specimens. As a post timber they have not proved as successful as we expected but their straight symmetrical shape makes them useful in many ways to the farmer. Near us there is a phone line that is strung only upon the poles grown in the groves of the farmers along which it passes and the straight catalpa poles are fine for this purpose. There are two species of catalpas one called speciosa, and one bignonioides, the former variety is the straightest grower, but the wood of both sorts is valuable. One should not forget that both varieties are splendid bloomers. One who is fond of flowers will find that a tree of the catalpa will, when in bloom, be a huge bouquet, truly a splendid setting for any lawn. Being one of the easiest transplanted and grown, it should be found on every farm, either as a specimen or shade tree or in a grove, if a supply of wood or timber is needed.

J. O. SHROYER.

Old Lady—"Meat is very dear, butcher. I can hardly afford to buy any." Butcher—"Why not turn vegetarian, mum?"

Old Lady—"No, indeed; I was born and brought up a Baptist, and I'm not going to change my religion at my time of life."—Credit Lost.

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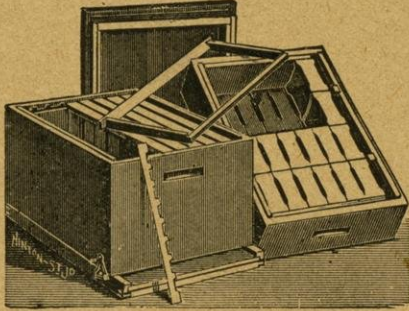
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best devices known to the beekeeping fraternity, and every objectionable feature has been eliminated. It is made of the very best white pine, and every part of it fits every other part accurately and snugly.

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.

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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, \$15.50; twenty-five, \$36.50. 10-frame hives 15c per hive more than 8-frame.

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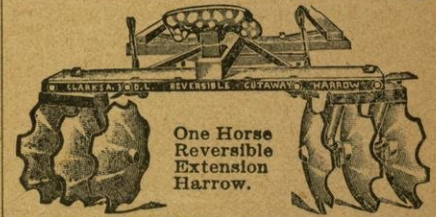
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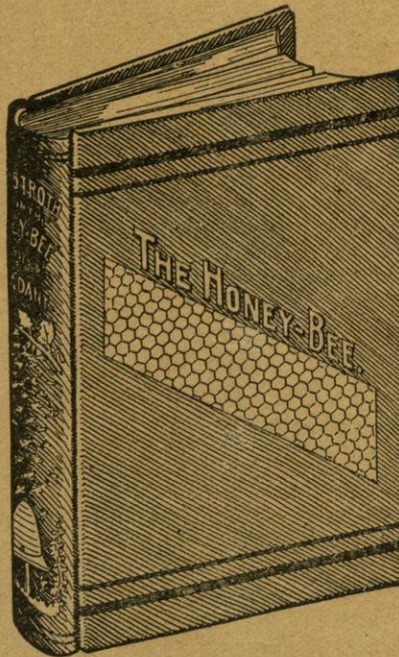
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