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The modern farmer and busy bee. Vol. 17, No. 2 February, 1906

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

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It Pays to Read and Think as Well as to Plow.

The
Modern Farmer
and Busy Bee

A FRIEND OF ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND HAPPY HOMES.

VOL. XVII No. 2.

Devoted to the Interests of the Farm and Home.

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❧ FEBRUARY ❧
CORN OUR GLORY

BY Edna Dean Proctor.

THE rose may bloom for England,
The lily for France unfold;
Ireland may honor the shamrock
Scotland her thistle bold
But the shield of the great republic,
The glory of the West,
Shall bear a stalk of tasseled corn,
Of all our wealth the best.
The arbutus and the goldenrod
The heart of the North may cheer,
And the mountain laurel for Maryland
Its royal clusters may rear,
And the jasmine and magnolia
The crest of the South adorn,
But the wide republic's emblem
Is the bounteous golden corn.

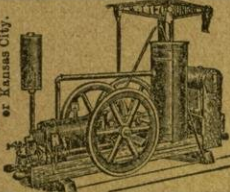
-Coburn's Corn.

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1906

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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. WATERSTRIFE..... General Farm Department

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

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

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

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.

SHE waits with sad eyes ever toward the past,
Yet nothing comes save Memory trailing a bridal veil
Weighted and gray with dust of orange-blooms;
She calls, yet nothing hears save echoes from her empty heart
And sound of sodden clods that one by one fall heavily
Into the newly wounded earth.
She wakes and joins the palpitating throng,
And finds life's best joy of toil.

Francesca Di Maria Palmer in Everybody's Magazine for February.

EDITORIAL.

WE would like to know the outlook for crops, fruit, etc, in your locality. Tell us on a postal card all you know about it.

THE Missouri State Fair will be held at Sedalia Missouri this Fall, commencing September 29, closing October 5. Full particulars can be obtained at any time before that date by addressing J. R. Rippey, Sedalia, Missouri.

THE annual stock show of the Midland Livestock Association of Oklahoma will be held at Oklahoma City, Okla., March 13 to 16, 1906. A premium list may be had by addressing the Secretary, A. W. McKeand, Oklahoma City.

A correspondent asks us the price of land in this locality, and in the neighborhood of Halls Station. Land ranges here from \$100 to \$150 per acre. There is very little land that can be bought for less than \$50 per acre. There may be some special bargains at a little lower price. Cannot some of our readers near Halls Station give us the price of land in that locality and also tell us something about the crops they raise?

WE call attention to another new department which will tell you a great many valuable things, and give you short cuts for doing a lot of things. If you know anything that would be valuable for this department, give it to us on a postal card, or a small sheet of paper. No long articles wanted.

NOW is the time for the farmer to get in his work with congress for a Parcels post. Just drop your congressman a card and tell him that the country needs and must have it, express companies and a few others to the contrary, notwithstanding.

OUR many friends have our thanks for the way they have paid up and renewed their subscriptions. Of course, there are always a few people who want something for nothing, but not many of them read The Modern Farmer. We are still giving you a chance to get in on the ground floor, as it were. You can help us and yourself by renewing at once and sending us the name of some friend to whom you would like to have the Modern Farmer sent. Read our offer in another paragraph and take advantage of this before it is too late. Will you not do it now?

THE Modern Farmer frequently receives ads for ginseng, which read something like the following: "Room in your garden to grow hundreds of dollars worth annually. We sell roots and seeds during spring and fall planting seasons. You can get started in this profitable business for a small outlay. Send stamps, etc." Now, we want to say, once for all, that we do not admit any ads of that kind in our paper. There may be some money in ginseng, but we very much doubt it, and our advice to our readers is to let ginseng entirely alone, and stick to corn, wheat and potatoes, and you will have more money, if not quite so much experience, in the end.

ONE of our subscribers says it would please him if we would say more about religion, as he believes we are religious. Now, as to his last statement, that all depends on what he means by religion. If he means a belief in a high moral standard, in a spiritual uplift, in clean living and right thinking, in a consciousness of the eternal verities about us, that life means more than eating, drinking and sleeping; then in theory at least we are religious, but as to practice, he will have to ask the people with whom we associate and do business about that. However, to meet the demand of this friend and

many others who have expressed the same desire, we introduce in this issue a department where we let other people tell what *they* think about *religion*. These selections are made from the sayings of people of all beliefs, and it does not follow that we are in accord with them because they appear in our columns. We leave it to our readers to judge of their value, and we hope they may find some things each month that may prove of value and help. The editor does not make the selections personally, and does not want to be held responsible for them in any way. A very brief opinion about any of the articles will be given a place in our columns as we find space for it, if any of our readers desire to express such an opinion.

How about the "Square Deal" department? We are waiting for our readers to have their say in this department. This department belongs to you, and there will be nothing in it unless you furnish it. Here is a chance for you to have your say. Charles C. Bell of Booneville, writes: "I see you are going to open a new department in your paper, 'A Square Deal,' and I think it is a good suggestion. The American people are all right, and there is nothing wrong with our great land, but we must see to it that the modern politician does not get away with us, and that which we work for. The *grafter* in politics is the enemy of our country and our people, and *he* is not confined to *one* side or party, but gets his work in with both sides." What do you think of it?

Secretary McDonald, in sending us a list of the prizes, which we do not have room to publish, awarded at the late poultry show at St. Joseph, says, "The big International Poultry Show, as you perhaps know, was conducted on business principles, those in charge handling its affairs as though they were their own. The result is, we were able to pay every obligation in full—something that has not been done heretofore. There were 210 Barred Rocks, 190 White Rocks and 160 White Wyandotts in the show. Other classes were well represented, especially the Leghorn family. This last named fowl has grown in popular favor noticeably in the last few years. This is perhaps due to the good price received for eggs. The dates selected for next year are January 21-26, and Judges Thompson and Rhodes will again place the awards." The attendance at the show was good and there were some remarkably fine birds. The only thing St. Joseph lacks to prevent her

from having one of the best shows in the West, is a room large enough for such an exhibit. It is hoped that the Auditorium will be near enough completed next year so that the show can be held in it. If so, something big in the shape of a poultry show may be expected.

"American Farming," published by Doubleday Page & Co., New York says: "The 'Farm Hands' Labor Union,' formed by labor agitators in Chicago, is dying in its infancy. The 'Middle West' farmers are too busy to talk 'eight hour day' or to take dictation from walking delegates. The 'union' idea is a product of the cities. It can't stand the fresh air and the sunshine." Just so, a labor union can only prosper where they sell *time*, and not *service*, for their theory is that all are to receive the same pay for the shortest number of hours possible, without regard to *results*. This theory of letting the good worker hold up the wages of a poor one sounds well, but it is about as unreasonable and impractical as it would be to try to make all women good looking, to say nothing of the men. They may look good to some people, but not to everybody.

A rather amusing thing came to our notice the other day in connection with the printers' strike. There is a whiskey firm in this city which has been introducing a certain brand of their goods on the Pacific Coast. A letter came to them which informed them that if they did not stop giving their printing to a certain firm in this city, who once on a time had a strike in their shops, but who are now running their own business and doing more and better work than they have ever done before, that their whiskey would be boycotted in California. Great country this! If men could only do what some of them think they can, we would soon have anarchy pure and simple. Here is a case where we feel like encouraging boycotting. We hope the labor element in California will carry out this threat. By all means boycott this brand of whiskey, let it severely alone! Do not stop at this, let the boycott spread until it includes every other brand of whiskey, for *it* is always "unfair to labor," and a general boycott on it by the laboring element will do more, a vast deal more, for the people who earn their living by daily work than will an "eight-hour day with nine-hour pay."

Say, Have You Read Our Clubbing Offers Yet On Another Page?

We have had but little to say of late on the subject of teaching the elements of Agriculture in the public schools of the land, but we want to assure our readers that we have not lost our interest in the subject. Neither do we want our readers to lose sight of the fact that The Modern Farmer, early in its history, began to advocate this, and ours was the first paper in the United States to open a department in its columns in the interest of this reform. When the Editor of the Modern Farmer began to talk this at Farmers' Institutes in the State of Missouri, but little was said or known on the subject.

Now it is being discussed in almost every paper in the land and rapid progress is being made along this line in every state in the union. It is only a question of a short time when it will be taught in every country school in the United States. "Back to the land" is the cry of the nation, but there is no use to go back to the land and let the rising generation remain ignorant of its possibilities. If we are to see the tide of life turned landward, we must also practice more intelligent and systematic cultivation, or else this change is bound to result in failure and defeat.



Will Somebody Explain Why We Do Not Have a Pure Food Law?

Will someone explain to us why it is that people, and only a few people, when compared with the whole, are permitted to go on adulterating foods and medicines for men and beasts, as well as a lot of other things, and then sell them for pure goods? If a man steals, directly, a very small sum of money, and it is found out, he is sent to jail; and, yet, these unscrupulous and fraudulent mixers go on robbing the people out of thousands of dollars every year, and they are not even made to feel the sting of public condemnation, much less sent to jail or the penitentiary. Why should eighty million of people be made to suffer that a few hundreds may fatten on the gains gotten by the adulteration of food products? Why should the cry of eighty millions of people be absolutely ignored on account of the silent pressure of a few highway robbers who are ostensibly engaged in the manufacture of foods and medicines, but who have grown rich, to speak the plain truth, by defrauding, and in many cases poisoning the people? Do our Congressmen and Senators represent the eighty millions of people, or do they represent the pocketbooks of a few hundred food and medicine adulterators; who if they had their just dues would spend a good portion of the remainder of their lives behind prison bars? If they represent the people, why is it that it is impossible to pass a National Pure Food Law? These men are sent there to represent you and me, and not the money bags of these thieving adulterators. Why is it that a copy of the National Pure Food Law was killed by the last legislature of the state of Missouri, and has been killed by the law makers of other states? Is it not about time that you and I wake

up, and find out where these men stand, before we give them the job of making laws for the people? Why should the mixers in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and other large cities, be permitted to mix 50 per cent of honey with 50 per cent of glucose and label it pure honey, and sell it to the innocent consumer for honey? Is not that label a lie, and is not the man who does it really a *thief* and a *liar*, for he purloins out of the pockets of the people money which he could not get if they knew the real contents of the package bearing the label "Pure Honey." What is true of honey is true of every other adulterated article in the land. What are you going to do about it, reader? Do not say that is none of your business, and that it does not hurt you any. It *is* your business, and it *does* hurt you and yours. Every fraud on the people hurts everybody, and every man or woman who eats food or takes medicine is injured and defrauded by these unscrupulous mixers, whether they know it or not. Let us awaken our sleeping consciences and wipe out this foul fraud and blight on modern civilization! Reader, will you help? If so, go to your would-be law maker and ask him if he will vote with the people to wipe out this beastly crime. If he says no, spot him as you would a viper, whether he be Democrat, Republican, or what not. If he proposes to mix up with thieves and scoundrels, and carry out their ideas, instead of doing the will of the people, he is not fit to make laws for decent citizens, let him belong to what party he may. This may seem like strong language, but the disease is one that requires prompt and heroic methods, and the time is at hand that demands strong language, and *action* as well.

Do It To-day.

It Is a Lie, If It Is On a Very Fancy Label.

It Will Pay To Know All Of The Details Of Your Business

It pays to know every detail of your business, for if you do not you will never know its weak and strong points. It also pays to gather as much general information as possible; for, to be a successful farmer in these times means something more than simply knowing how to plow and hoe. To be a good farmer one must be a good business man and a student, and not a mere digger in the soil, an unwashed combination of toil and drudgery. There was a time when farming was made up mostly of slavish toil and uncomfortable surroundings, but in this age of progress and advancement the farmer is as much entitled to a boiled shirt, white collar, and a comfortable home as is the man from whom he purchases his farm supplies, or the preacher who looks after his spiritual welfare, or the doctor, whom he employs to keep his body healthy. While he should not idle his time away, yet he should not lose sight of the fact that it pays to mingle with other people, to know the trend of human events, and the condition, not only of his own country, but of all countries. Of course, in this age of good books, periodicals and papers he can learn much of this at his own fireside, but there is a certain kind of information, a certain kind of mental stimulation which can be gotten better by personal contact with others than in any other way. A farmer not only needs to know how to pro-

duce a crop, to raise a good horse, cow, chicken, pig or dog, but he should know how to sell it to the best advantage. In order to do this he must know the market value of the article. The market value of every article is the price the general public is willing to pay for such an article. Of course, the cost of production has something to do with the price of the article, but the farmer who wants to sell is interested more in what other people are willing to pay, than he is in the cost of production. The man who does not post himself as to the general demand for things, and bases his prices purely on the cost of production will miss many a dollar that he might just as well have as not. If horses are high, there is no reason why the farmer who raises the horse should not have the high price. The only way he can learn whether things are high or low is to mingle with his fellowmen, read and think. If he can by his general knowledge of the trend of things anticipate a high market, and prepare to have the things for sale in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, he will be that much better off and no one else will be worse off, for, if he had not had his supply the market, perhaps, would have gone still higher, and the consumer would have been forced to give up more than he paid him in order to supply his needs and satisfy his desires.

Know Prices Well Before You Sell.



Corn Improvement and The Very Great Importance of It

By P. E. Crabtree, Vice Pres. of Mo. Corn Growers' Association.

How many farmers realize fully the importance of the corn crop to the success and welfare of the people of our great States? How many know that from 48 per cent to 55 per cent of all the crops, cereals and forage combined, is annually constituted of our corn crop, which I fear we too often proceed to follow raising more through force of habit than as a result of our best effort?

Situated as we are, our State carved out of the very heart of the rich Mississippi Valley, almost unexcelled in virgin fertility,

Read and Think. blessed with a climate almost beyond criticism, established in a latitude and altitude nowhere excelled, favored with an abundance of good water for man and beast, natural conditions favorable to diversified fruit raising (a thing so essential to the establishment of an ideal home), well supplied with the best of transportation facilities, and supporting an educational system second to none, it is little wonder that the farmer of Missouri is happy and contented. The owner of the fertile acres here referred to has a heritage, it seems to me, worth pro-

found consideration and worthy our fullest appreciation. Destiny it appears has so interwoven past events as to create and establish conditions practically ideal for the farm home in Missouri.

It is often true that we fail to appreciate all these conditions and have a desire to go abroad in the expectation of bettering our condition. Such was the mental condition of the writer at one time, and should one be prone to investigate my advice is to do so, holding on to any Missouri soil you may own in the meantime, and sooner or later experience will have been acquired that will bring you back, contented and prepared for a happy life and a successful agricultural career.

Naturally enough then one's attention is directed to ascertain what is our most important and profitable crop. How differently now do we look at the preparation of the soil, the planting of the corn, its cultivation, its development, from that in which we once viewed the various duties which we then required to perform physically in the corn field. for then what is now a mental treat and food for recreative thought was entirely lacking, and the various operations we performed were at once labor pure and simple. The intelligent farmer recognizes his corn crop as his dollar earner. Every effort is directed in the way of ascertaining how he can produce "better corn and more of it." Investigations at the Agricultural College and Experiment Stations have demonstrated what a corn crop removes from the soil. He gets the bulletins, attends the farmers' institutes and grows mentally. He finds that he must rotate his crops systematically, the other crops used in the rotation being raised largely with a view to the improvement of the corn crop that is to eventually follow in its turn, and not so much direct value is attached to the other crops as once obtained. About this time he has learned that his soil need not get poorer year after year, that an old farm is not necessarily a poor farm, but on the contrary that a farm properly handled becomes richer in plant food every year it is farmed, and is consequently improving and becoming capable of producing larger crops

of corn as the years roll by; in other words the farm improves with age.

The better part of it is that such a farmer "improves with age." He looks about him and sees one neighbor raise double the corn per year that does another, and on investigation he finds that such difference is directly due to differing conditions, whether purposely or accidental, said conditions and difference being well understood by him, even though the application of these conditions may have been accidental by the neighbor and he may be unable to duplicate the performance. In short the up-to-date farmer grows larger crops of corn per acre and tends fewer acres of corn than was once the custom. He studies the functions of the various component parts of the corn plant, and supplies the raw material (plant food) in available form to be utilized by the corn plant and he succeeds. He reasons every notable feature from a "cause and effect" point of view. Where an undesirable effect is produced he is able to ascertain the cause and alter it next time. When results or effects are satisfactory he is able to know the "why" of it, and to duplicate the performance and afterward in a yet greater degree.

The grand good work that has been done and is being done by Dr. Waters of the University, in the matter of soil building and rotation, the excellent work now being done by Prof. Miller of the same college in teaching the students the rudiments of corn, and the most splendid line of farmers' institute work carried out all over the State by Geo. B. Ellis, our efficient secretary of the Board of Agriculture, are powerful factors, and are responsible for the deep interest in corn improvement that is now being taken by the farmer in general.

The farmer's duty to himself demands that he raise better corn than ever before, and at the same time to rotate his crop as to improve his land. The corn fancier's duty to himself demands that he produce a better corn; better in producing capacity, marketable condition and uniformity of grain, than ever before, or he will not be able to win the coveted prizes next year. "Let the good work go on."

If You Want Good Corn, You Must Plant Good Seed from Good Corn.

The importance of the corn crop of the country is one of the things that seems to be uppermost in the minds of the farmers of the country at the present time. The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee has long been an advocate of good seed and good cultivation, and has always urged that the farmer should keep abreast of the time in every respect. Not to be behind our competitors, we have arranged for a series of articles, the first of which will be found on another page, on this subject. These articles will be written by men who are thoroughly posted on this subject, and we advise all of our readers to file them away; for, when completed, they will have the very latest there is on the subject, which is of vital interest to every farmer in the land. Every one of these articles will be worth many times more than what we charge for a yearly subscription, and we advise those of our readers who have not done so, to send in their subscriptions at once and not miss any of these articles. They will run for some time.

We have decided to withdraw, all offers of the Modern Farmer and Busy Bee for 25c. and charge the the regular price of 50c. per year for renewals. Before we do this, we want to give all of our old subscribers whose time has expired, or will expire with this number, a chance to get in on the special rate, and also a chance to let some friend get the benefit of our famous corn articles, if they wish. Here is our offer

Be Sure to Read This With Great Care.

good until April first only: Send us your own renewal with 25c. in silver, not stamps, and the name of someone who is not now a subscriber to the Modern Farmer, and we will renew your subscription one year and send the paper one year to the new subscriber. Remember this is only good until April first, and you must pay up on The Modern Farmer at the rate of 25c. per year, if you are in arrears more than three months, before you can take advantage of this. After February first the paper will be stopped whenever the time is out. We made no charge for December so all whose time expired January first will get the February number. If you are in arrears, the paper will continue to come to you until you pay up, and order it stopped, but no one will be permitted to get in arrears after this date. There is no use to "refuse" the paper at the Post Office. We pay no attention to such notices. You should pay up, and send the notice to us, and the paper will stop quick enough. Here is another offer that is one of the best we have ever made:

Modern Farmer.....	\$.50
Agricultural Epitomist.....	.25
The Farm Money Maker.....	.50
Kimball's Dairy Farmer.....	.50
	<u>\$1.75</u>

For a short time only we will furnish all of them one year for only 50c. Do it *quick*, if you want a bargain.



BOOK 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.

Bulletin No. 130 on "Steer-feeding Experiment VII" has just been issued and may be obtained by addressing the Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kan.

In the "Woman's Home Companion" for February Charlotte Perkins Gilman reviews the advance and the present status of woman in a strong essay, "Good Tidings of Women."

The American boy is essentially patriotic and the publishers of the greatest boy's magazine in the world, "The American Boy," have made this the leading feature in the February number.

We get closer to nature when we are creating, whether in art, in literature, in invention or in working at new and progressive ideas. We

can feel our mind reach out into infinity and grasp and bring back something fresh, new, something never seen on this earth before.—"Success Magazine."

Mr. Lawson's story of "Frenzied Finance" closes in the February issue of Everybody's Magazine, and we are promised the "Remedy" in future issues of this wide awake magazine.

The South's remarkable industrial development is mirrored in the February "Review of Reviews," in which a group of writers headed by Richard H. Edmonds, the well-known editor of the "Manufacturers' Record," of Baltimore, describes the contemporary special attention to the recent growth of the Gulf ports, the wonder-

ful story of Galveston's rescue from an encroaching sea, and the latest phases of the boom in Southwest Texas.

Bulletin 131 on the "Care of Dairy Utensils" is of great importance to every dairy farmer whether he makes butter himself or sells cream to a creamery. It is sent free to all who apply to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

Writing of exercises for children in the February "Delineator," Dr. Grace Peckham Murray says "When children are old enough there is no better exercise than brisk walking. To be of benefit it should be brisk enough to bring the blood to the surface, and to expand the lungs. Running increases the endurance. Sys-

tematic running should enter more largely into the exercises for children. Running strengthens the heart, increases the breathing capacity and develops the muscles of the whole body. Like all violent exercises in which children indulge, it should be taken under the supervision of a teacher to avoid overdoing."

The agricultural and horticultural resources of the Grand Valley, Colorado, are most entertainingly set forth in an attractive booklet, "The Little Empire of the Western Slope," now being distributed by the Passenger Department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

We never know what we can do until we are put to the test by some great emergency or tremendous responsibility. When we feel that we are cut off from outside resources and must depend absolutely upon ourselves we can fight with all the force of desperation.—"Success Magazine."

Already the country is awakening to the fact that amid the heartrending exposures of graft in high places the greatest disclosures are yet to come. "The Treason of the Senate" will be set forth in the future numbers of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," beginning with the case of Depew in

the March number of that magazine. The whole matter is in the hands of that able and honest advocate of straightforwardness, Mr. David Graham Phillips.

Profitable Stock Feeding, by H. R. Smith, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Nebraska.

Published by the Author. Cloth, 413 pages, illustrated. Price, post paid, \$1.50.

This is a new book on one of the most important branches of farming, and one on which no farmer can afford not to be thoroughly posted, for on the proper feeding of farm animals often depends the question of success or failure. Prof. Smith is eminently practical and writes from the standpoint of one who has done the things, rather than one who has simply read about them. He is an enthusiast along the line of stock feeding, and comes by it honestly, as his father was a well known and successful feeder before him. The work is full of practical information for the farmer as well as the student, and is sold at a price that places it within the reach of anyone who desires to be posted on this important subject. It is not quite so elaborate as Prof. Henry's great work on feeding, but it sells for a lower price, and is sufficiently full on every point to

meet the needs of the farmer and the student. The information it contains is accurate and up to date, and we bespeak for the work a wide circulation among the people engaged in rural pursuits. It would make an excellent text book, out of which to teach agriculture in the high schools of the country. It is a book that can be read with interest, and one also that should be studied with care.

"The Corn Book" is one of the latest of Secretary Coburn's quarterly reports, and like all other reports of his seems to be better than any one that has gone before it. If there is anything new about corn that is not found in this report in a condensed form, we do not know what it is. These reports are to be had by the residents of Kansas only, and our advice to every farmer in Kansas is to secure a copy of this valuable publication if possible. It is too bad that it could not be put in print for general distribution throughout the United States, as we feel quite sure that it would be the means of adding a great many bushels to the corn crop of America. If the Kansas readers of the MODERN FARMER, who have not seen a copy of this report, will act quickly they may be able to secure one from Secretary Coburn.

The Farmer's Home

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

Common salt will remove the discoloration on silver caused by eggs.

He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his own home.—Goethe.

Do not forget that the cats and dogs and chickens get thirsty when every thing is frozen up out doors, and will suffer unless you provide water for them.

When the edging or the tape binding wears off the necks of knit underwear, crotch or buttonhole the edge with fine darning cotton, and it will last as long as the garment.

A strip of cheesecloth six inches wide basted on the end of a bed blanket or comforter, where it comes in contact with the face, will save washing. The strip can be removed and washed when soiled.

With the thermometer hovering around the zero mark outside, it is a temptation to close up the house tightly to keep in the heat. Of course no one wants any draughts at such a time, but it must be kept in mind that the air soon becomes impure in a close room, and impure air is slow poison. The windows should

be opened for a few moments occasionally during the day, and at night there should be a constant supply of fresh air for the sleepers. Pile on more bed clothes and open the windows.

Buttermilk and soda makes the best batter cakes, but if obliged to use sweet milk and baking powder, the cakes will be more tender if a little shortening is rubbed into the flour before putting in the milk.

For a good substitute for maple syrup, take brown sugar—carmel sugar, some call it—and granulated, half and half. Pour on this hot water, enough to dissolve it only, and take from the fire as soon as it boils up.

Do not let your girls get the notion that they are to marry to be taken care of. The first woman was made for a helpmeet, not a drag about Adam's neck, and no woman has a moral right to support from her husband who will not do what she can to hold up her end of the burden.

The following is clipped from a letter in the Texas Farmer. It breathes such a wholesome, true womanly sen-

timent that it is a pleasure to give it to the readers of this department:

"My business is to be just as good a housekeeper as possible, and to make my family just as comfortable as I possibly can on the means which my husband provides. Now, this is no small proposition, but it is one of my own choosing. It is my duty, and I love it, too, because I love my husband and children. I want them to look back upon the days spent at home as the happiest of their lives, and while we are poor, we can be very happy if we try. Of course, we all have to economize, but we are jolly and lively instead of snappy and irritable about it."

EDUCATE THE GIRLS.

Almost without exception the mothers of our great men have been women above the average in ability. So generally has this been the case that we are safe in concluding that upon the mothers depends the progress of the race in a great measure. For this reason, if for no other, our girls should be given all the school advantages it is possible to give them. An educated mother means intelligent children who should grow into superior men and women.

In another way is the education of the girls of advantage. If it has been of the right kind, a training of the mind and developing of the faculties, it should make better housekeepers and women wiser in all the exigencies of life. Not that geometry and chemistry will teach a girl how to scrub floors and make bread—these must be learned in another school, the school of experience—but the mastering of theorems prepare the mind for grasping practical problems, and her knowledge of chemistry may help her to make better bread when she comes to that task. The study of physics need not unfit a girl for washing dishes, but it might aid her in conducting a household along the lines of healthful living and the highest welfare of a family.

An educated woman ought to be more fit to train children than if she had not been taught to think and her ideas widened by contact with larger minds. But schools can only bring out latent powers and faculties, they cannot furnish brains and sense. If a girl, or a boy either, for that matter, has not enough of either of these two to form a foundation,

there is little use in wasting effort and money on the superstructure; but there ought to be some way to prevent such from marrying and bringing into the world offspring with a similar affliction.

STRANGE OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN.

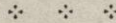
It has been frequently estimated that a third of the women in the United States—exclusive of farmers' wives—are earning their own living. (The farmers' wives earn it honestly enough; but whether they get it or not is another question.)

Where a century ago the main occupation allowed to women was house service, with a little sewing and nursing of the lower grades; now the nurses are trained nurses, the seamstress has become the prosperous dressmaker, even the house servant is on the verge of organization and advancement.

Quite beyond these ancient lines of service our modern women are steadily increasing in numbers in every kind of human work. Some statistics gathered from the last census showed women engaged even in such occupations as these:

Stock raisers and drovers	1947
Lumbermen	100
Woodchoppers	113
Civil engineers and surveyors	84
Longshoremen	18
Stevadores	21
Watchmen and policemen	879
Boatmen and sailors	154
Pilots	5
Carriage and hack drivers	43
Blacksmiths	196
Railway baggagemen	10
Brakemen	31
Conductors	7
Switchmen and yardmen	26
Ship carpenters	6
Masons	167
Plumbers and fitters	126
Fishermen and oystermen	1805
Miners and quarrymen	1370
Authors and scientists	2616
and 1320 women as "guides, trappers, hunters and scouts."	

These last are amazing trades for wives and mothers surely, and probably are pursued by those yet unmarried or whose children are grown; but they serve as a startling index to the latitude of professions now open to women.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman in "Woman's Home Companion" for February.



The Farm in General

BY E. J. WATERSTRIFE.

If you have been giving the poultry proper care you are having some eggs to sell now at good prices.

Have the corn stalks out of the way when it comes time to work the land. Break while the ground is frozen.

Milk the cow at regular times as near as you can. A regular time of feeding is also important. Study feeding closer.

If you want that colt to grow the coming summer, feed some oats now and give him a good start. Yes, it will pay, without question.

Now is the best time to look over the tools and machinery and see if repairs are needed. Don't wait until spring. Save the day now.

Look closer after the stock and you will not be complaining of the small profits. The merchant has to look close, and why not the farmer?

Everything the farmer has to sell is bringing a good price now, and there is no reason why the farmer should not be happy and prosperous.

Prof. Hill says that clover production is the most economical means of getting plant food. And I would say that you get a profitable crop of the finest feed to feed all stock.

Probably you have to get out and haul hay these days. I used to do that, but since I have tried to put the hay just where I would feed it

and haul it there at harvest time, I do not like to have to hitch up and haul feed every day of winter. If you have been doing this, next year do the hauling at harvest time and see how much more you will like winter farming.

The farmers cannot afford to waste the manure by practicing wasteful methods. We cannot afford to pile it under the eaves for a season, and let the rains take the best of it.

Haul out the manure as fast as you can, then you will not have to bother with it when busy spring arrives. If plenty of bedding is used with manure in sheds the stock will tramp it so little will be lost.


We hope that every reader of this paper has been giving all his stock a good supply of bedding this winter, and if you have done this for the first time we know you will continue it after seeing the benefits from it. It pays in more ways than one.

Going to sow any clover seed this spring? Now is the time to get the seed. Try to get good seed, if it does cost a little more, and the average farmer is apt to forget all about the clover. Never get too poor to sow clover, for it is the poor man's friend.

Work your wood on the good days of winter so you will not have to go out on the stormy days, and get wood out from under the snow, and then get enough ready this winter so you will not have to be bothered next summer every day, as many do. Think of the future.

If you have any farm produce to sell, be a little independent about it and do not take what the merchant wants to give, and pay what he asks, but if you have a good article you can sell at your own price.

Warranted to give satisfaction.



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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.

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

Dairying on the Farm

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

If butter is overworked, it will have an oily, greasy look.

Use only the best salt. Look to quality rather than price.

If the cream froths, it may be because you are churning too fast.

More cows are worn out by under-feeding and poor care than by over-work.

To feed economically, and yet sufficiently, give the cows only what they will eat up clean.

A good milch cow eats no more than a bad one, and may produce two or three times as much.

The amount of butter that can be made is limited by the amount of butter fats the milk contains.

It is not so much the amount of butter a cow produces as what it costs to produce it, that determines the profit.

There are two things on a farm that are an exhaustless mine in a comparatively small way: The dairy and poultry.

Really, the most perfect butter is that which best suits the person or customers for which it is made, and will bring the highest prices.

One good way to lengthen the milking period of cows is to have them come fresh in the fall and feed them well through the winter.

Milk from cows fed on poor land, or on poor food, is deficient in fatty matter, and is, therefore, better adapted for cheese making than for butter.

No employment upon the farm requires more method than the dairy. Every part of the work must be performed every day, and at almost the same hour.

If butter or milk is the object, select a cow that will accomplish the purpose in the highest degree. Do not expect beef and butter from the same animal.

There is more time wasted trying to churn cream that is too cold than with any other work in the dairy. Using a good thermometer would save all this time.

The power of heredity in thoroughbred cows is stronger than in scrub stock, and there is more uniformity in the offspring of the cows and of the milking qualities as well.

Whatever may be the chemical change that milk undergoes in ripening, it has the effect of changing the flavor of the butter from what it would have been, if the cream had been churned while sweet. No matter how thoroughly the butter may be washed while in small grain, that peculiar flavor cannot be washed out.

A dairy farm which carries cows to its full capacity must necessarily become a rich farm, and a rich farm will make a profit for its owner at a time when a poor one would bring him into debt.

A variety and change of food is essential to produce the best results, both as contributing to the general health of the animal, and as a means of stimulating the digestive organs, and thus increasing the secretion of milk.

Foul odors in milk contracted from the foul air of stables, from unsuitable food, or from filth introduced into the milk during the process of milking, or otherwise, cannot be removed by aeration. Prevention is the best cure.

If the cream is well stirred, properly ripened, churned at the right temperature, and the butter washed with brine while in small grains, there will be no white specks in it; and if it is brine salted, there will be no streaks in it.

Good ensilage increases the milk of the cows, and increases the butter yield. There is no injury to milk,

cream or butter, and, if properly managed, is one of the cheapest foods that can be produced and used on the farm for the dairy.

A healthy cow well fed does not give ropy milk. When the milk becomes ropy or abnormal in any way, the chances are that the cause may be found in the feed or treatment, and the owner of the cow can find that out better than one who has

SEEDS.

The using of good seeds is becoming so thoroughly recognized as one of the important essentials in the securing of a good yield that the utmost care is needed in the selection and purchasing.

THE FORD SEED CO.

RAVENNA, OHIO.

have for years made the selecting and growing of choice seeds a speciality, so that a person ordering from them is safe in feeling that they will secure seeds that under reasonable conditions will not only germinate but send forth strong vigorous plants that with fair soil and cultivation will yield abundant crops. Send or catalog and give them a trial.

FORD SEED COMPANY

Townsend & Wyatt

Dry Goods Company

MADE-UP APPAREL

Our department of Ready-to-wear Apparel for Women, Misses and Children is in a class by itself in St. Joseph. It has absolutely no rivals in this city, and no superiors in the West. You will find it an education in style to look through our suit sections and study the vast exhibit of new spring models in Ladies' Coats, Suits, Waists, Separate Skirts, Petticoats, Muslin Underwear, etc. You can read about them in the books, but here you see the ideas applied according to the most approved modes. Our exhibits for this season outrival those of all former seasons. Don't deny yourself the pleasure of a visit to the suit section.

NEW WASH FABRICS

Our new 1906 showing of fine Wash Fabrics completely eclipses all our previous offerings in this line. Novelty silk effects, Embroidered Veilings, Renforsa Organdie, Printed Silk Mousselines, Embroidered Plumetis, Exquisite Mercerized effects, English Madras, Panama Madras, French Gingham, English Percales, etc., are among our leading fabrics. An early selection is advisable as many of the novelties we are now showing cannot be duplicated later.

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
672 lines and over.....	4½ cents a line
1000 lines and over.....	4 cents a line

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

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE FREE.

Splendid Reproduction, in Sixteen Tints, of a Celebrated Painting.

Every person who sends One Dollar to pay for a year's subscription to the TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC, of St. Louis, Mo., will receive, ABSOLUTELY FREE, a beautiful colored picture, 24 by 32 inches in dimensions, entitled "The Departure of the Bride from the Home of Washington." This picture is a direct reproduction from the celebrated painting by Ferris. Sixteen colors were employed in the process. It is made on a fine, heavy paper, and will make, when framed and hung, a magnificent ornament for the home. Aside from its genuine artistic merits, it possesses an uncommon interest to every American, as the central figure in it is George Washington, standing at the portal of his Virginia home, bidding adieu to the bride and bridegroom. The color work is highly ornate and correct in every detail, as are the character representations, costumes, etc.

The TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC is the oldest and best semi-weekly family paper in the country.

Present subscribers may take advantage of this offer, by sending a dollar and having their time marked up a year. The Republic hereby gives notice that this offer may be withdrawn at any time, and those who wish the picture should send in subscriptions AT ONCE.

Remit by Post-Office or express money order, registered letter or bank draft. Do not send personal checks. Write names and addresses plainly, and address,
SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT,
The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

Poultry pays just as well for the care bestowed upon it as anything else, and even better in proportion to the capital invested.

A POWER on Every Farm

THERE should be a power of some kind on every farm.

It saves labor, time and money, and increases the earning capacity of the farm.

It will work the raw material of the farm into a finished product.

All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power.

Our I. H. C. gasoline engine is the best gasoline engine.

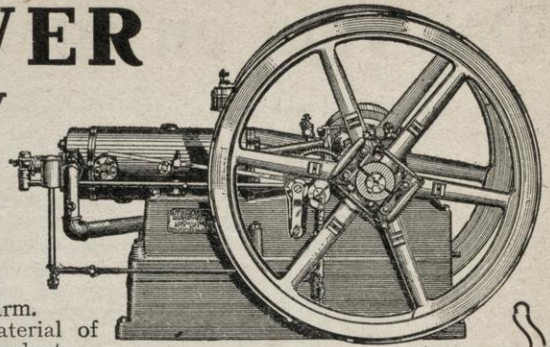
It is strong, durable, long lived and is of full rated, actual (not estimated) horse power.

It is easy to operate and is easily kept in working order.

It develops the maximum of power with the minimum of fuel.

Specially adapted to cutting dry fodder and ensilage, husking, shredding and shelling corn; threshing

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL.
(INCORPORATED.)



and grinding feed; sawing wood, separating cream, pumping water, etc.

Indeed there is no service required of a power that will not be performed most satisfactorily by this engine.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical—2, 3 & 5 Horse Power;

Horizontal—(Portable and Stationary), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 15 Horse Power.

If you are not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on our Local Agent, let him show you the engines and supply you with catalog, or write for further information. Do it now.



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, Paconia. For 25c., stamps or coin, we will send this magnificent collection of bulbs, and also as a premium a fine FREE 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	\$.25
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
	<u>\$4.00</u>

All for \$2.00

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

WRAGG'S SELECT TREES

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

We Sell Direct and Pay the Freight. Guaranteeing lowest prices and the finest of everything in Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc. Handsome catalogue Free. Write for it.

W. J. WRAGG NURSERY CO.
315 Good Block, Des Moines, Iowa.

VIRGINIA HOMES

Our section Emporia, Green-ville 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

Ve. 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.

The New Cardinal Raspberry

Most productive berry grown, most hardy, greatest vigor, best quality and profit. The triumph of the age. 16 qts. berries from one plant. Never fails.

...FRUIT TREES...

of all kinds, Evergreens, Flowering, Shrubs, Roses etc. Guaranteed first class and true to name. Write us.

HOWELL & CHRISTIE
Waverly Kansas.

Farm Beekeeping By the Editor.

FEEDING BEES—SWEET CLOVER. By J. L. Young.

On examining my bees I find that one-half of them are out of winter stores, so I am placing a cake of candy on top of the frames, as directed in the MODERN FARMER, hoping thereby to keep them alive until spring. The winter has been so mild that they kept rearing brood, and thereby used up their winter stores. The beekeepers around here say their bees are in about the same condition that mine are. They say they are not going to feed them, if they cannot live through the winter they will have to die, and they will turn their efforts to something more profitable than beekeeping.

There was very little surplus honey produced near here the past year, the most anyone got being 12 pounds per colony, while a great many did not get any, and will lose half of their bees before the flowers come again.

Mr. Editor, in the September number, in your reply to Professor Robert's article on sweet clover, you said you wanted to hear from others on the subject. When I read the professor's article I felt as you would feel if someone should slander your best friend, for I believe I get more honey from sweet clover than from any other one plant, but, unfortunately for me, it does not grow where cattle can get to it, or in cultivated ground. I have examined a number of pastures around Manhattan and have failed to find any growing in them. The Professor teaches a class in botany at the college. My son is a student in his class, so I asked him what he thought of the article. He said he thought the professor was a good teacher in theory, but a poor observer. Furthermore, my land adjoins the county farm. The cows belonging to the county farm are driven past my place every day to pasture, and they keep the sweet clover cropped so close along the road, that it does not bloom very much, and they run in a forty acre pasture of good prairie grass, where the grass gets so rank that it is mown for hay, so this is a case where it is not the lack of feed, and the cows are well bred Short Horn cows, fat enough for beef most of the time. I will say no more. The professor is considered to be a great botanist, so what I say will not have much weight on the subject.

Manhattan, Kans.

The Prof. will grow wiser about sweet clover as he grows older.

EDITOR.
A GOOD WORD FROM MACON COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Walnut, Macon Co., Feb. 1906.

EDITOR MODERN FARMER: I have your January number before me. I like the paper well. First, it is Western, Eastern papers do not suit the Western farmers. Secondly,

it is to the point. Thirdly, it is fair and honest. Fourthly, I have learned some things from it I do not get elsewhere. My objections to it is the same as I have to my own business, a little behind hand. I think the paper can be greatly helped by a mutual exchange of views among its readers. I propose to help by asking questions.

I am interested in the bee department most of all for myself, but for my family I am interested in all departments. We are trying to make an honest living on 80 acres of land now covered mostly with run oak and white oak brush, located in the Northwest part of Macon County, Missouri. There are eleven child-

ren, myself and wife in family and we are in debt for the land. What we want mostly is help in information. How can I best stop the sprouting of the grubs after the tops are cut off. Second, How can I best conduct feeding of bees in spring to promote brood rearing.

Yours truly,

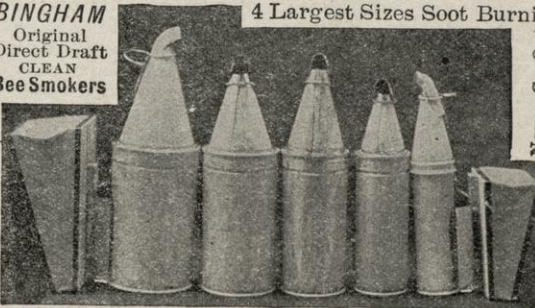
(Rev.) F. P. Banc.

To feed for stimulation, or to promote brood rearing, bees should be fed continuously in small quantities. A syrup made of granulated sugar by pouring boiling water over it, will answer very well for this. They should not be fed, however, until the weather is warm enough so they can fly out without any danger of

BINGHAM

BINGHAM
Original
Direct Draft
CLEAN
Bee Smokers

SOOT & CO. CO. 52 ST. P. ILL.



4 Largest Sizes Soot Burning

Never Go Out
And last from 5 to 21 years

Tin 4-in. Smoke Engine 3½-inch 3-inch 2½-inch 2-inch Wonder

T. F. BINGHAM,

Farwell, Mich.

Write for Circulars.

Original Bingham & Hetherington Unceasing Knife

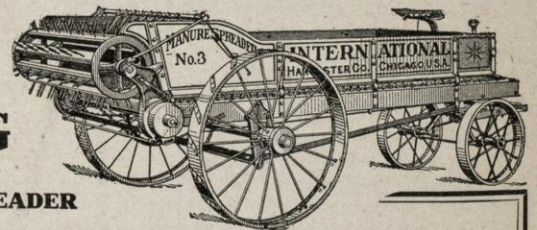


BEST ON EARTH.

Patented May 20, 1879.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

If you are going to buy
A MANURE SPREADER



NO machine within his reach is capable of doing so much for the farmer as the modern manure spreader.

But then it must be a machine with features—features of economy and efficiency.

The I. H. C. Manure Spreader has such features.

Any man of experience knows that a spreader only works perfectly when the load is level.

The I. H. C. Spreader is the only spreader with a vibrating rake in front of the beater or cylinder which levels every load and any load of manure.

Any man knows that the apron operates better when power is applied at both sides.

The I. H. C. spreader apron is driven at both sides from both hind wheels.

This saves all torsion, binding, friction and undue strain, and consequently saves breakages and results in lighter draft.

One lever is better than many levers in operating any machine.

The I. H. C. spreader is the only spreader which is controlled and operated entirely with one lever.

It has ten different feeds—can be adjusted

instantly while in motion to spread three to thirty loads per acre.

Large, solid, steel axles front and rear—front wheels cut under—turns very short.

Steel wheels—no rotting or drying out. Broad faced tires with turned in flange to keep out dirt, mud, etc. Lightest and strongest.

Provided with traction lugs on rear wheels—will work perfectly on hard, frozen or wet ground.

Made in various sizes to suit all requirements.

The I. H. C. spreader will distribute perfectly manure of all kinds—wet, dry, mixed, straw, full of stalks, frozen, caked, etc.

It may be equipped with special features known as lime and drill attachments for distributing broadcast, or in drills, fine manure, commercial fertilizers, lime, ashes, salt, cotton seed hulls, land plasters, etc.

Remember what we have told you—it is the manure spreader with special features which all make for success.

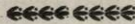
Go to the International Local Agent and look it over, get and read the catalogues or write for further information. It will pay.

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being chilled. At this time they may be given the syrup quite thin. A cheap feeder can be made by taking a shallow dish and spreading a cloth over it, letting the cloth hang down on the sides. Fill this dish with syrup and set it on the frames above the brood chamber, or if the frames are covered with a cloth, it will be better only to turn back a corner of the cloth. If a honey board is used, a small hole can be bored in the honey board to let the bees up to the syrup. A better dish for feeding would be something made of wood, as this is not so cold and the bees are not so apt to drown in it. If a few light sticks are placed in the dish to float on top of the syrup, this will aid the bees in getting out, should any of them fall in. Of course, supply deal-

ers sell feeders, but a very good and satisfactory feeder can be made as suggested above. We use oval wooden butter dishes mostly. These can be obtained at most grocery stores. Feed the bees from a teacupfull to two teacupfulls each evening. If you find they have not taken down the syrup in the morning, do not give them any more until next evening. As to the next question we will ask some of our readers to answer that. Who can give us an article for the MODERN FARMER on killing sprouts. The best sprout killer that we know anything about is a flock of Angora goats. If the reader could secure a small number of these and turn them loose in his field, he would not be bothered any more with sprouts.

intelligence, or the ability to reason, to animals of any kind. This is the outgrowth of man's egotism; he is afraid it will reflect on his own intelligence, as he delights in thinking



LESSONS in BEEKEEPING No. 12

All animal life begins its development in an egg. Some eggs are hatched before they are detached from the parent life, and others are thrown off from the parent body and require a process of incubation which varies in length in different classes of individuals. The progeny of some eggs which are incubated in the parent body are born more or less immature. The young possum is born very helpless, and its mother has a pouch in which her young are carried until they have time to mature more perfectly. Others like pups and kittens, are born blind and quite helpless, but more mature than the possum. Others like the calf and colt are quite active in a few hours and seem to have all the faculties of a grown animal, and are able to look after themselves. A young quail can run as soon as it is out of the shell, but a chicken or turkey can do nothing but tumble around for some time.

Insects are born as helpless larvae, some call them worms, but larva is the proper name. The period of incubation is very short in the case of a bee, for it is only three days until it is hatched out and the process of development begins. About all life is dependent upon the union of two germs, male and female, as we are wont to call them, before development will begin. In the case of fowls, the union takes place before the egg is fully formed, and it takes a certain amount of heat to stir the dormant germ into activity. Life in a bee hive is an exception to the general rule, and is not always dependent upon the union of two germs. A drone is born of the activity of one element only, and comes into life purely at the will and choice of its mother, for a drone has no father. The queen is a wonderfully complicated expression of animated life. When she is about three weeks old she mates with a drone, which results invariably in the death of the drone. The male element, or germs which the drone gives his life to impart is carried into a sack or pouch in the

queen's body and is held there for future use. The mouth of this sack is opened and closed by muscles over which the queen has perfect control. This sack opens into a passage through which the eggs must pass as they are discharged from the queen's body. There is a small opening in each egg, and as it passes it is fertilized, or not as the case may be. It rests entirely with the queen, we think, to decide this matter. There has been much speculation on this subject, as most people are very cautious about ascribing too much

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that he is very much above and separate and apart from the rest of the animal creation. Is he? Some have claimed that it was the mechanical construction of the combs and the position in which the queen is forced to place her body that regulates the matter of fertilization. This theory is not a wise one, neither is it in accordance with the facts. The only mechanism, in our opinion, which has anything to do with regulating the fertilization of eggs is the mechanism of the queen's brain that lays the eggs. This theory may not flatter our egotism, but it is in line with the modern scientific idea that the universe is filled everywhere with pulsating life, intelligence and spiritual power.

If the egg is fertilized, receives and has incorporated in its individual life the male element or germ, it will produce a female, a worker bee, or neuter as it is sometimes called. Under certain conditions it may produce a queen bee, which is a perfectly developed female. This depends largely on the will of the worker bees, as will be explained further on. The drone, as we have stated before, is hatched from an egg that has never been fertilized. We know this from the fact that queens kept in confinement with no opportunity to mate will lay eggs, but all the eggs produced by such a queen hatch drones. Some worker bees lay eggs when a colony has been left queenless for some time, and such eggs, also, hatch drones only. A queen, it should be remembered, mates in the air and not while she is confined in the hive. The incubation period of a bee's egg is very short, as we said before, being only three days. This is true with both kinds of eggs, but the life history of the bee from the time the egg hatches is varied according to the kind of bee. A worker bee reaches the stage of ordinary bee life in about 21 days from the time the bee hatches. A drone in about 24 days. A queen in about 16 to 18 days. They all look very much alike when they first hatch, but during their development their appearance changes materially and each class of bee takes on organs, or the organs are modified, to meet the necessities of that class.

A bee in the larval state grows very rapidly and in about five days, having shed its outward skin, its activity ceases, and it becomes quiet and takes on a new form. When it is about ready for this change the worker bees furnish it with a supply of food and then seal it up in the cell. When the larva is hatched it is very small and is curled up in the bottom of the cell, but during the few days from the time it hatches until it is sealed over it grows very rapidly, assumes an upright position, and nearly fills the cell. It remains in this condition about 12 days, out of sight and seemingly inactive, but many changes take place during this time, and there is a wide difference in the appearance of the insect which cuts

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its way out of the cell at the end of 21 days and that of the larva which was sealed up a short time before. It may truly be said of the larva after it is covered from sight, "It doth not yet appear what it shall be," and the ignorant savage who witnessed this change for the first time, and judged from appearance only, might, and no doubt would, conclude that all life had gone out of the silent clay before him. The plans, however, of the Maker of the universe are wonderfully complicated, and sometimes hard to understand. He is a wise student of nature, however, who holds on, in spite of his doubts and fears, to the idea that there is method, wisdom and beneficence in all of them.

That the queen bee possesses the ability to regulate the sex of her offspring may seem strange at first thought, but it is true, nevertheless. What fabulous sums some of the crowned heads of the world would have paid for such a power when the destiny of an empire hung on the birth of a son, and, yet, in the face of this problem they were as helpless as babes! Surely nature's ways are past finding out! This all may seem like speculative theory and of no benefit to the ordinary beekeeper, but we can assure the reader who is, or thinks of becoming a beekeeper, that he will find this information of great value to him in a practical way when he has learned to utilize it properly.

To know how the bees get their queens, under what condition they are able to rear a new queen, how long it will be before the new queen begins to lay, and how many eggs she will lay in a day, is just as important as it is to know a great many other things which at first seem of more practical utility. If the beekeeper knows how long it is after the egg is laid before the worker bee is able to get out and gather honey, he will know just how to prepare for the honey flow, by doing everything he can to encourage brood rearing at the proper time; for brood that makes its appearance at the end of the spring flow is of no more use that season, as it will be about all dead before the fall flow sets in. What we want, and what every beekeeper should work for, is a hive full of bees just at the time when the honey flow is at its best. How is the beekeeper who does not know anything about the life history of a bee to do this? Of course, he can trust to luck and chance, but luck and chance are not worth very much in the bee business, nor in any other business for that matter. The queen bee, as no doubt many of our readers know, is the only perfectly developed female in the hive. She is hatched from the same kind of an egg that produces the worker bees and the only thing that makes her development different from that of the worker bee's is the food she receives, and the cell in which she makes her home for the short time that she is sealed up. If a colony becomes queenless

the worker bees can take any egg in the hive that would produce a worker if left under normal conditions and produce a queen out of it. They do this by first building about the young larva a larger cell, a cell that hangs perpendicular as a general thing on the combs. They then give the young larva a different kind of food from that which is given to the workers. This food seems to act as a stimulant in certain directions and organs are developed that are not found in the worker, in a natural state, and the bee emerges from the cell in 18 days a perfect queen, with all the functions of a mother bee. While, if the food had been withheld, and the larva left to grow in the ordinary cell, the bee would not have reached its perfect state before 21 days. So it will be seen that the worker bees of a colony have the power to change the physical make-up of one of their own number, if taken in its early stage shortly after it hatches, shorten the time that is required to fully develop it, and give it organs and functions which it would not otherwise have possessed. The more one studies about this wonderful mystery of the bee hive and the more carefully he looks into it, the more he is convinced that there is something in the universe in the form of spiritual life and power which does not appear to the superficial observer. A beekeeper who wishes to get the most out of the

business must be a student as well as a faithful worker, and there is no more interesting study for the young man or woman than a colony of bees, and the things which they are able to produce and do.

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Short Sermons from all Sources

Earthly happiness is the seed; heavenly happiness will be the flower.—Rev. Moore Sanborn, Unitarian, Atlanta, Ga.

A Slanderer.

The highwayman is a gentleman and the assassin is kind compared with a slanderer.—Rev. Dr. W. D. Bradfield, Methodist, St. Louis.

What Conversion Means.

Conversion does not mean the development of one's mind nor an increase in culture. It does not mean reformation, but re-creation.—Rev. J. L. Campbell, Baptist, New York.

The Glory to Come.

Let us not be disheartened by labors, remembering that the sufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory to come, which shall be revealed to us.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

A Plea For the Simple Gospel.

Speculative theology may serve to interest a man in his idle moments. He pleads for the simple gospel of Jesus Christ for the days of the weary heart and the troubled spirit.—Rev. Everett Dean Ellenwood, Universalist, Atlanta, Ga.

Ambition and Aspiration.

No matter what honors we may attain or what position, we are never satisfied. We are pleased for a night, but in the morning ambition and aspiration come and urge us on to better and higher things.—Rev. N. D. Hillis, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

The Infinite.

We cannot afford to think falsely about God. He must be to us the infinite, all powerful, all knowing, ever present Father, from whom cometh every good gift, in whom we live and move and have our being.—Rev. W. D. McCracken, Christian Scientist, Boston.

Love's Power.

Love is the center, the circumference, the nadir and the zenith of all true peace and happiness. Love is the miraculous magician which can change the deserts of trouble into oases of joy and make even "the dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are."—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, D. D., Presbyterian, Los Angeles, Cal.

Power of the Divine.

Life is the tragedy of the divine trying to accomplish itself by mortal means, the infinite seeking to express itself in finite nature and conditions. We cannot escape the conclusion that the divine will not always fail. Truth and right somehow in the end must prevail. The divine in our natures will not always be defeated. In this thought we get courage to struggle again.—Dr. Felix Adler, Hebrew, Washington.

Ultimate Happiness.

Religious moralists in particular ought to consider that when they frame a

theory of universal morality which ends in perdition for some people they are laying the heaviest indictment that anybody could lay and expressing the most blasphemous opinion that anybody could express of God and the supreme will. I think that if theologians could face the ultimate issue of their creed they would often pause. If they could see that the universe which at the end tolerates and holds one atom of misery in it is a failure they would try to conceive a theology that is not based on the bottomless pit and does not make the joy of the righteous greater because they behold the sufferings of the wicked. A universe that does not hold happiness at the end is a failure.—Rev. John W. Day, Unitarian, St. Louis.

Center For Universal Humanity.

Just as our sun is the center of attraction for his attendant planets, so Jesus is the center for universal humanity. He is the supreme religious teacher. Jew and Greek, Buddhist and Confucian, Brahman and Parsee, are coming to sit at his feet. His teaching is adapted to all minds as the light is to all eyes and air to all beings. Born a Jew, yet he is the representative man of all the ages. He exercised his teaching ministry in Judaea, yet he is the fountain of truth for all peoples. He cannot be called a socialist, yet he gave such principles and so emphasized the Golden Rule, recognized human brotherhood and the divine fatherhood that if his teachings were lived up to labor troubles and national strifes would be at an end and the golden year would dawn upon us.—Rev. John Thompson, Methodist, Chicago.

A Just Man.

From much that is said and written in our magazines it would appear that but few men are just and of a religious turn of mind. We hear so much about men not being in the church that it is almost a temptation for even the faithful to keep away, for they almost infer that the church is no longer the place for men, but only women and children. There is danger of driving men from the church by constantly nagging them. We read in bold type in our daily papers of those men who are unjust and dishonest, and we conclude that the world is going to the dogs, forgetting the fact that where there is one such character there are a dozen who are not dishonest and corrupt. We have today homes that are as pure and happy as any home ever was and lives that are just as clean as lives can well be in a world of struggle and conflict. God still reigns, the church still lives, and men are the strong pillars as before in the places they formerly occupied. Of course, we must be careful lest we sidetrack men in our churches and other religious

bodies by giving all the work to their wives and daughters, whether it be in official relations in the church or on boards doing church work. Give men work to do, appeal to their honor, encourage, and men will respond.—Rev. Tr. L. M. Zimmerman, Lutheran, Baltimore.

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Have a system in feeding, and give the fowls three times a day at least a regular allowance of varied food.

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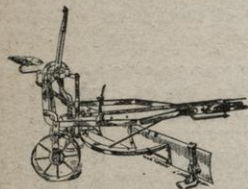
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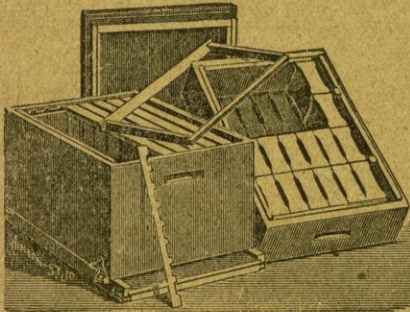
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THE "ST. JOE" HIVE.

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



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 Densen 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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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, \$15.50; twenty-five, \$36.50. 10-frame hives 15c per hive more than 8-frame.

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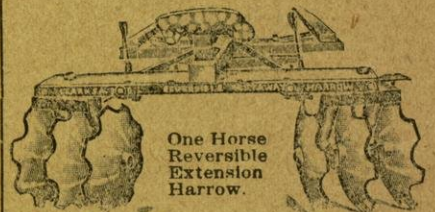
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GEMS OF POETRY

Mustard Greens.

There's jes' dead loads of garden sass that's pleasin' to the taste, That seems to fill a achin' void inside a feller's waist. There's carrots an' there's cabbages an' lettuce by the ton An' pa'snips, collyflower an' sich that some think takes the bun. There's young an' tender onions, too, that everybody knows Has of'n interposed to keep the gals from ketchin' beaus. But none o' these spring thingumbobs k'n fill the magazines That natur' placed inside our midst like good ol' mustard greens.

In corners o' the ol' rail fence back home they ust to grow An' 'long the little medder brook, so peaceful in its flow, An' mother an' the gals 'd wade through dewy grass to find That luxury we loved the best of all the greenish kind. When proper cooked with homemade pork they had a twang jes' right To tech the tender places in a feller's appyite. It starts a yearnin' to go back toward them boyhood scenes Jes' thinkin' how we ust to feed on snappy mustard greens.

Some other bold, aspirin' weeds that sometimes tuk the place O' this surpassin' feed a feller passed in through his face Wa'n't bad material on which to chaw, we will admit, But none of 'em could tech the spot like that ol' favorit'. Lamb's quarter tasted ruther fine an' beet tops wasn't bad, An' turnip tops, when gethered in their infancy, 'd pad The stomach in a pleasin' way, but tell to the marines Yer yarns about 'em bein' up to good ol' mustard greens.

The Englishman kin have his beef, the Frenchman have his frog, The Irishman his mealy spuds, the Indian his dog. The fop his bottle an' his bird, ef he kin stand the price, The Scotchman have his porridge mush, the Chink his snowy rice, The raw Missourian his pone, the Jersey-ite his clams. The Dixie coon his possum bird stuffed full o' yeller yams. The preacher have his chicken pie, the Bostonee his beans. But, gracious Master, let us have our good ol' mustard greens!

—Denver Post.

The Open Life.

Are you livin' a life with th' blinds cleary up An' th' doors flung open wide? Have you nothin' hid out in your closets, eh, Where nobody sees inside? If not, then you'd better spruce up a bit An' h'ist up yer winders some An' open th' doors so th' sweetenin' sun Can shine right into yer home.

Th' life that is hid is a dang'rous life: Th' tempter can sneak in sly An' show y' his samples an' sow his seed— A harvest 'll come bime by.

Now, maybe this reason's new to you— Hain't knowed it myself fer long— If ev'ry one knows what y're goin' t' do You shorly won't do much wrong. —Baltimore American.