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The
Modern Farmer
and Busy Bee

A FRIEND OF ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND HAPPY HOMES.

VOL. XVII No. 8.

Devoted to the Interests of the Farm and Home.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

➤ AUGUST ➤

What the Times Demand.

“A time like this demands strong men,
Great hearts true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinion and a will,

Men who have honor, men who will not lie,
Men who can stand before a demagogue,

And damn his treacherous flatteries with-
out winking;

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the
fog,

In public duty and in private thinking.”

—Selected.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

1906

GEMS OF VERSE.

Thinking of Fall.

We're thinkin' of the fall time, with fires
blazin' bright,
The gray frost in the furrows, the dancin'
every night,
The fiddler patten' of his feet, the cider on
the shelf,
An' pass it all around, boys, till you hard-
ly know yourself!

We're thinkin' of the fall time, when o'er
fields of gold grain
Old bobwhite is a-callin' of his sweet-
heart home again.
Though summer sees us sighin', we hear
the reapers sing,
And the brown October thrills us with the
melodies of spring!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Midsummer.

In quiet pools the water sleeps
Beneath the sycamores,
And watchful heed the turtle keeps
Along the sandy shores

Or suns upon the snagged log
Midway the placid stream,
Part veiled by misty, rising fog,
Pierced by the sunlight's gleam.

The call of birds, anear and far,
Comes plaintively or gay,
While on the flat, low lying bar
The snipe waits for its prey.

In shallows flecked with light and shade
The redbird dips its wings,
And in some leafy, fern fringed glade
The sweet voiced linnet sings.

Where stands the fence the woodbine
grows
Along the tortuous ways,
And on the lichen clad fence rows
The frisking chipmunk plays.

In timid yet alert dispatch
Down to the river's brink,
From out a tangled brier patch,
A rabbit steals to drink.

And many a sycamore's green ball
Slow in the faint breeze sways
Above clear pools, whose depths recall
A joy of boyhood's days.

The smell of mint blows fresh and sweet
Adown the river's way,
And sweeter yet the sense to greet
The smell of new mown hay.

Still onward as life's checkered days,
In shadow and in sun,
'Twixt field and fallow's devious ways,
The road and river run.

Oh, fair and peaceful river road!
Oh, calm, slow moving stream!
Here burdened hearts may cast their load,
And wearied souls may dream.

For I could wish no greater boon
Than, like this restful scene,
To have my life, morn, eve and noon,
As tranquil and serene.
—Henry Cleveland Wood in Youth's Com-
panion.

ST. JOSEPH VETERINARY COLLEGE

A complete theoretical and practical course
in Veterinary Medicine. Term of three sessions
of six months each. Full information and catalog
upon application. Address Dr. C. E. Steere,
Dean, 7th and Sylvania Streets.

No man who owns a cow and espec-
ially a good dairy animal can afford to
have her afraid of him, for it is a loss
to the owner every time the cow is in
any way frightened, while to run a
cow to and from the pasture is like
throwing away money.

In the dairy liberality will be found
the greatest economy and to discover
the extreme point of digestive abil-
ity of each animal and to supply it
up to this point with the most nutri-
tious food will always be the best and
most profitable practice.

Break Ground in the Southwest

The prospects were never brighter than at present.

Each season a new record is made in production and output.

Farming land is advancing in price as steadily as it produces.

Very naturally, then, the time for action—the time to break ground, is now, while
lands can be secured for a small fraction of their coming value.

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

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

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

JOHN SEBASTIAN,

Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

The New State of Oklahoma

Bigger than Missouri; as big as Ohio and Indiana combined, with a soil teeming with all
the crops that any state raises, Oklahoma—the new State—is destined to occupy first rank in
a few short years. Here at the present time over a million people are duplicating the life
which is going on in Illinois and Indiana. Their houses; their towns and their schools are
newer but in nothing else do their surroundings differ from those in other States. Their
cities and towns are growing and expanding with the impetus of a fertile soil, and a pushing
wide awake citizenship. Her settlers, mainly from the older States, see the virtue of en-
couraging enterprises of every kind and the needfulness of getting more and better facilities
of getting more hands to develop the country.

In brief, conditions today are simply these: Oklahoma is in need of nothing save people.
More men are needed in the cities and towns; more farmers for the vast areas of unimproved
land not now yielding crops of which it is capable. There are openings of all sorts, for farm-
ers and artisans, for mills and manufacturing plants, for small stores of every kind.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS NOW

The opportune time is now while the land is cheap. The country is fast settling up. If
you purchase land now will soon see grow up around you a community of prosperous ener-
getic men who like yourself have seen the brighter possibilities of Oklahoma and have taken
advantage of them.

The M. K. & T. Ry. runs through the best section of the new state (see map) and along
it is located a majority of the larger cities and towns. If you're in any way interested in the
Southwest, I'd like to send you a copy of my free paper, "The Coming Country."

On the First and Third Tuesday of Each Month

You can make a trip to Oklahoma exceptionally cheap. Round trip tickets, good thirty
(30) days, will be sold by all lines in connection with the M. K. & T. Ry. at very low rates
from Chicago to San Antonio, the rate is \$25.00; from St. Paul \$27.50; from St. Louis and Kan-
sas City, \$20.00. The tickets permit of stop-overs in both directions, via M. K. & T. Ry.
If your nearest railroad agent cannot give you the rates, write me for particulars.

W. S. ST. GEORGE, General Passenger Agent,
M. K. & T. Ry. St. Louis, Mo.

The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee

PUBLISHED AT ST. JOSEPH, MO., THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH
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EMERSON TAYLOR ABBOTT.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR
N. J. SHEPHERD.....Poultry and Dairy
DEPARTMENT EDITORS
EMMA INGOLDSBY ABBOTT.....Home Department
E. J. WATERSTRIPE.....General Farm Department

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

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

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

EDITORIAL.

There are worse things for the laboring man than an "open shop". For illustration, an open saloon.

How about that corn crop? Are you saving the fodder to take the place of hay that is now worth from \$8 to \$12 in this market?

A man who steals his neighbor's peaches is a thief and is so recognized by everyone, but the man who gets his property by fraud and deception is simply a "shrewd business man," according to some modern ideas.

Loyalty to one's principle is a very commendable thing, but when one walks four or five blocks and pays more money to get a so-called union label on two hundred business cards, it seems like enthusiasm gone to seed, if not in the last stages of decay.

If you knew a man to be a good workman, and you wanted a job of work done, you would not ask him if he belonged to the Methodist church before you hired him, would you? If not, why ask him to show the credentials of any institution, good or bad? What the world needs most is people who can do things, and ability to do should be the highest recommendation that anyone can furnish.

We naturally expect anarchy, socialism and every other ism which looks to the overthrow of the existing order of things, in order for it to succeed, to flourish in Russia, but there is no place in a free and independent government like ours for such imported wild-eyed isms.

Any movement which tries to build itself up by tearing down other organizations is sure to come to grief in the end. It may by appealing to men's avarice and prejudices, flourish for a short time, but this is not the kind of organizations which are of lasting benefit to society. We commend this remark to the editors of the American Beekeeper especially.

Who wants a fine collie for a stud dog? We have a very fine one that we will sell. He is three years old. We also have one of his pups, about seven months old, who bids fair to make a very fine dog. If interested, write the editor of the Modern Farmer for full particulars. These are not cheap dogs, but they will be sold cheap when their breeding is taken into consideration.

No man was ever known to get rich, or even to better his condition, who spent most of his spare time dissertating about the unequal distribution of the good things of earth. After all is said and done it still remains true that most people get about what they deserve on this earth. Generally speaking, men and women are not poor simply because they did not get their portion of the fruits of their labor, but because they have failed to make their labor productive, or else were too indolent and shiftless to take proper care of what they had.

Now, some one, a woman we think, has proposed in Everybody's Magazine another new cabinet officer, to be known as the Secretary of the Department of Health. Why not? It would be just as beneficial and consistent, and more in accordance with modern ideas, for the government to send out medicine to cure consumption, smallpox and cerebro spinal meningitis than it is to send out seeds, very common seeds, to grow radishes, parsnips, beets &c. The presumption is that the medicine would be made of pure drugs and be the best treatment known to man for the disease for which it was recommended. This is more than can be said of the seed humbug which is kept up by order of Congress, through the Department of Agriculture.

Frequently a few individuals of a class do a great injury to all of their fellow workers and bring disgrace to the whole fraternity, but there is some compensation even in a case of this kind. We have spent most of the last month among city people, selling our enormous crop of peaches, and we have heard a vast deal about the "honest farmer" and his short measure, little and rotten peaches, apples, potatoes etc., at the bottom of the basket, so that we are compelled to think that taken as a whole city people do not have a very favorable opinion of farmers. We know from experience that this opinion is based on the practices of a very few, and it is too bad that a few should so conduct themselves as to bring the entire class into ill repute. There is some compensation, however, for the honest man, even in this, for he can by individual effort establish a reputation that will hold his customers, because they fear they will be swindled if they deal with anyone else. So it comes to pass that sometimes an honest man reaps a substantial benefit from other people's dishonesty. However, it ever remains true that a just weight and a full measure is what everyone should feel duty bound to give. Petty cheatings do not amount to much even in a lifetime, but they always tend to make a man or woman small, who resorts to them in order to get a living.



Pearson's Magazine is now \$1.50 per year, and we are forced to withdraw all clubs in which it appears, but up to September 25th we make this special clubbing offer including that publication, which can never be duplicated after that date: We will furnish the Modern Farmer, Pearson's, Gleanings in Bee Culture and the Poultry Gazette all one year for \$1.50. You will need to act quickly, if you get the benefit of this. To make the offer more attractive, you may substitute either the Western Fruit Grower, Bryan's Commoner, or Poultry, for Gleanings, if you wish. Please notice that after this date all our present clubbing offers will be withdrawn, new ones will be made, and the price of the Modern Farmer will be 50 cents a year to both old and new subscribers.



The Modern Farmer was late last month, very late, and will be late again this month, though we hope not so late as last. The only excuse that we have to offer is that the paper depends very much on the personal effort of the

editor. About the time we should have had the paper out he was sick in bed. Then, just as he got around, the valuable brood mare we have referred to got cut on a wire and had to have a great deal of the editor's personal care in order to save her life. We have a peach orchard of about a thousand trees as full of peaches as they can well be, and these had to be put on the market. This, in addition to looking after the business of a job printing office, a bee supply business and the Modern Farmer gave him about all he cared to do with six head of stock to feed and look after, and a cow to milk. You that have had any experience know that it kept us "going some" to get this all done on time and as it should be. We will not say that we *could not do any more*, but will be frank and say that while we believe strongly in people who can do things, just now we are looking for *less* instead of *more* to do. We will be out of this rush soon, we hope, and then it is our purpose to put our best energies in the Modern Farmer and make it a much better paper than it has ever been before. Up to that time our readers will especially help us if they will favor us with as many short, helpful articles as possible.

State Fair Exhibits

The Board of Directors of the Missouri State Fair, to be held at Sedalia, Sep. 29 to Oct. 5, have divided the state into five districts, and offers \$200 for the best agricultural display made from each district, the money to be divided into \$100, \$60 and \$40, for first, second and third premiums. The Board also offers \$150, divided into \$75, \$50 and \$25, for the best and largest collection of fruit grown in any county, and a sweepstake premium of \$25, and \$15 for the best and largest display of apples made by one exhibitor.

These liberal premiums on agricultural and horticultural products from the several counties in the state, will bring out a big exhibit. A number of counties have spoken for space and a hot contest is anticipated.

No other locality of the same area on the face of the globe can produce a greater variety of products than Missouri, nor those of superior quality. At the State Fair this year will be shown samples of almost everything that may be grown from the tropics to the arctic regions and all the products of Missouri soil.

The Gas Engine for Farm Use

By J. A. CHARTER, M. E.

The modern farmer of to-day, who is abreast of the times, realizes that in order to carry on his daily routine work, such as exists in every up-to-date farm, it is necessary to have power; and as he has read and studied the different classes of power his mind is fully made up and he is convinced that there is only one class of power which is best suited for farm use, and that is the gasoline or kerosene engine, or, perhaps at no far distant date, an engine burning alcohol.

The amount of power necessary for the farm depends entirely upon the purpose for which it is to be used. There are thousands of farms to-day which are using from 2 to 6 h. p. Power of this size would be used for pumping water, the grinding of feed for the stock, sawing wood, running cream separators, and the like; in fact doing all the work that was previously done by hand and up to the capacity of 4 to 5 h. p. sweep. Then again there are farms which require a much larger amount of power, wishing to run a baling press, ensilage cutter, separator, large corn sheller and feed mill, the sizes sold ranging from 8 to 32 h. p.

Many modern farms of today have a portion of the barn or granary equipped with an engine, belted to a line shaft, and from this shaft numerous machines are operated. Creameries are also fitted up with a gasoline engine, belted to a line shaft, from which is driven cream separators, churns, washing machines, pumps, butter workers, etc., all of which can be operated at the same time at a very small cost, probably not to exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ of a gallon of gasoline per hour per horse power.

Engines are built in two types—horizontal and vertical. The vertical engines are desirable on account of being built with an oil tight tank case in which are enclosed all of the working parts so that these parts are run in an oil bath. This construction also has the advantage of shutting out any possibility of dirt getting into the engine, and an engine so built can be run in the open without any protection with no danger whatever to the fine parts or bearings of the engine. There are no small delicate parts on these engines to get out of order or need repairs. The material is of the best. All working parts are made of tool steel and hardened, and therefore will last with ordinary care a life time.

The life of a gasoline engine is about four times that of a steam engine, and the first cost is but a trifle more; and when one stops to consider that no attendant whatever is required after the engine is started, it will be realized at once that the cost of power is very much less than for steam power, even though wood could be obtained and used for fuel at no expense, as it would require a man to fire it at least, and a man's time would be worth more than the cost of fuel to run a 10 h. p. engine all day under a full load.

These engines are ignited by means of an electric ignitor, which receives its current from battery supplied with the engine, and therefore there is not a possible chance for fire, as there is no fire outside of the engine, nothing to blow sparks into a nearby stack and thereby burn down an expensive barn or house. The farmers are appreciating this more and more each day. Where there were formerly only a few portable engines used for threshing in the field, there are today perhaps more gasoline engines used than steam, on account of their safety. We frequently hear of a steam plant blowing up, and the engineer and a number of innocent bystanders being blown to pieces. With a gasoline engine an explosion is absolutely impossible.

On a smaller plant, where they are not used continuously they have the great advantage over steam or any other power, of being able to be started immediately and give out full power, and when they are ready to be shut down, all expense ceases immediately as soon as the valve is closed. There is no water or coal to be cared for, and a five gallon can of gasoline will run a moderate size engine for a period of from 10 to 20 hours. Therefore, the item of fuel for a gasoline engine is so small and can be transported so easily by hand or by buggy, that it is not worth mentioning, while on the other hand, for a steam engine it would require a team, wagon and man to haul fuel and water, and all of this would be charged up to the item of expense.

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Beware of the man who knows everything,—just the way you should plow your corn, just the time to sow, plant and reap, just the medicine to cure the baby, just how to heal up a cut, just what to give a sick cow or horse; in fact, *everything* about *other* people's business, but very little about his own.

Corn Improvement-Exterminating Weeds and Detasseling

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

And now we are up to "the man behind the hoe". Modern machinery and improved methods have long since displaced the hoe as a very considerable factor in the production of the corn crop now being considered in a commercial way, and yet this simple tool has its special function to perform even today.

By this I mean, that with the complete understanding of the necessity for thorough preparation of the soil, correct planting and timely use of modern machinery, it seldom, if ever, happens that one could make wages selling the increased yield of the present crop at market price, for corn.

However, there are other features of the work worthy of our attention. There are certain varieties of weeds, which, on account of their tendency to long delay the process of germinating their seed, on account of their tendency to grow most profusely in particularly wet seasons, or owing to the offensive tenacity of their seed burrs, it becomes desirable to not only control them but to exterminate them altogether.

Among the first mentioned we name the morning-glory and cocklebur as some that will stand months of covering and uncovering, drying and soaking, freezing and heating, during the various weather conditions and processes of culture, and finally, when covered just the proper depth, moistened just right and furnished the proper degree of heat, they will "bob up serenely" with a perfect young lusty plant, much to the chagrin of the farmer.

In the second named class can be mentioned smart-weed and spanish-needle which, should the season be favorable for cultivation, throughout, would be very little in our way; but since we sometimes have to contend with unfavorable weather conditions, it is worth our while to look after them.

Of the third mentioned objection, the cockle burr easily takes first rank, tenaciously clinging to the horse's mane, or persistently grasping horses and cattle by their tails.

Of course there are other noxious weeds, but since various localities each have their particular list of weeds most troublesome, I will desist from mentioning a further list of them, and simply call the attention of the reader to the

fact that *now* is the time to go after them thoroughly.

Careful cultivation throughout the season has reduced them to the occasional one, standing directly in the hill or around the edges of the field, and while they are but slightly in the way the present season, each one may perhaps furnish a few hundred seeds for the pollution of our next crop, and again it will require the same persistent fight throughout another season if neglected now. A careful and thorough campaign through the general fields with the hoe, in August, each year, will soon eradicate much of their annoyance and make the future cultivation much more pleasurable and profitable.

DETASSELING

It appears to have become very popular for writers and speakers on the corn subject to say "Detassel all barren stalks in the seed plot". Why detassel? The process serves exactly the same purpose in corn plant breeding that castration serves in animal breeding. By robbing the plant of the male organ its functions are arrested, and thus it is unable to fertilize and transmit its undesirable characteristic to the seed, which, when grown, will become the progeny, of the surrounding stalks.

We are now dealing with the seed plot, and I take it that the production of this season's fodder has no consideration in the seed plot. When the barren stalk is detasseled, its only possible further office performed in the seed plot would be the production of fodder, individually.

Here is my plan: If a stalk is known to be barren when the tassel is being developed, I cut down the stalk at the bottom, thus thinning the stand to that extent, leaving the sunlight and fertility to the more desirable ones. If its shooting is somewhat doubtful, then I detassel it. I go much farther with the detasseling process, and breed my corn as carefully as I do my cattle and horses, seeing to it that no undesirable stalk is left entire in the seed plot. If a stalk is long-jointed, top heavy, shoot set too high, leaves too sparse or too slim, or a bad color, I detassel it leaving it to be crossed by the surrounding stalks; then when husking time comes I have the satisfaction of knowing to a certainty that the seed ears on desirable stalks were not cross-pol-

lenized by the cull individual. It is then a pleasure to gather one's corn, knowing that he has done a year's *breeding*; and the ears from those detasseled stalks go into a feed bin, leaving only carefully and well-bred ears for your next year's seed.

Right now is the time to accomplish this advanced work, and I trust every corn breeder in

the state will give it his immediate attention much to his personal benefit and to the improvement of the Annual Missouri Corn Show. The progressive corn breeders of all North America will have their eye on our Corn Show at Columbia during Farmers' week, January 7-12, 1907. Being in Missouri it is our duty to "show them". Preliminaries are now in order.



Books= Periodicals

BY THE EDITOR.

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

AUGUST DAYS

The brown bees find their velvet coats
Too warm for August days,
And loiter with their pilfered sweets
In leafy woodland ways.
In bosky fens the cat-tails swing,
And wild, red lilies blow;
And on the hills like signal fires
The scarlet sumacs glow.
At noon along their wooded banks
The streams deep shadows hold,
And grain fields bellow in the breeze
Like seas of molten gold.
In August days like tented fields
The sere, brown meadows lay,
And on their wings the warm winds bear
The scent of new-mown hay.
In serried ranks the plumed corn
Is standing tall and bold,
Guarding with keen, uplifted blades
The pumpkin's gleaming gold.
Oh purple hills, oh sunny vales
Where mild-eyed cattle graze,
Oh orchards ripening in the sun,
Oh golden August days!
Elizabeth Clarke Hardy, in the August House-keeper.

The August number of "Farming", published by Doubleday, Page & Company, is full of helpful suggestions in almost every department of farm activity. The illustrations are very superior and the whole make-up of the magazine puts it in a class by itself in the field of agricultural literature.

Extended tests of varieties of small fruits have been carried on for years by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. These are reported in Bulletin 276 for strawberries and in Bulletin No. 278 for raspberries and blackberries. Cultural directions are also given in each bulletin. These will be sent without charge by the Station on request.

Three boys in a sailboat in a spanking breeze look out from the cover page of the August American Boy. The names of Stratemeyer, Tomlinson, Alger and Harbour stand out in the text in four stirring serials now running. Every boy knows that where these names appear there is something of interest to him. The titles of the stories of these well-known writers are additional evidence of their stirring character.

Great numbers of vast fortunes in this country have been and are being built up on the very ignorance of the masses in regard to business methods. The schemers bank on it that it is easy to swindle people who do not know how to protect their property. They thrive on the ignorance of their fellows. They know that a shrewd advertisement, a cunningly worded circular, a hypnotic appeal will bring the hard earnings of these unsuspecting people out of hiding places into their own coffers.

—"Success Magazine."

"Recreation" says: We are shooting too many quail. We have cleaned them out of the older States of the North, and we of the North, now go South to shoot off the supply down there, and, failing to accomplish this in our allotted time, and with only one pair of legs each, we have a supply trapped and sent up home, to be turned out to breed and afford us shooting on our own grounds the next fall. A man living in New York can shoot quail from November 1 to New Year's Day, and then he can go down to Mississippi and keep banging away till the first of May—a six months' quail season! And there are men who do it; and furthermore, there are some who claim residence in more than one

State, and so get out of paying a non-resident license fee.

When we remember that there are over 300,000 (Government estimate) shooters in this country who hunt quail every year, and that a good percentage of these hunt both in the North and in the South, it is only reasonable to predict that, if conditions remain as they now are, the bob-white quail will soon, very soon, become one of our most rare, instead of our most common, game birds.

Modern Methods of Testing Milk and Milk Products—By Lucius L. Van Slyke, Chemist of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Fully Illustrated. 5x7 inches. Bound in Cloth. Orange Judd Co. Price 75 cents.

This Book should be in the hands of every dairyman, teacher, and student. It contains a comprehensive discussion of the chemistry of cow's milk, embodying the most recently developed facts. The numerical data given are fresh and largely at first hand, representing American conditions, instead of being stale, miscellaneous data taken from European sources, so much of which has little application or value for American dairymen. Some errors that have been long incorporated in dairy literature on the composition of milk are here corrected.

The various methods of testing milk and its products are brought up to date; they are presented in the most concise manner that is consistent with completeness, clearness and accuracy; irrelevant matter is omitted. The aim has been to include all necessary material and omit all that is unnecessary.

A new candidate for public favor has come to our review desk. It is called the Rural Magazine, and is published at Detroit Michigan. It is \$1.00 per year and is the equal of any of the \$1.00 magazines. If the copy we received is a fair sample of what the magazine is to be, it surely should succeed, for it is gotten up in an attractive form and contains a deal of practical information of the character every farmer should be interested in. We hope to be able to club it with the Modern Farmer on liberal terms.

PLANTING CURRANTS AND GOOSE-BERRIES

Except in the northernmost localities, fall planting is better than spring planting. The spring planting is apt to be delayed and the conditions for growth are most favorable in early spring. At any time between September first and frost, planting may be done. The plant should be one or

two years old, the latter preferred, if not undersized. Fall set plants should be heavily mulched. If planting is delayed until spring, let it be done very early. The distances for setting commonly recommended vary from 4x4 ft. to 6x4 ft. for red and white currants and gooseberries. Black currants, being larger, are set one-half farther apart.—August Garden Magazine.

There is a city in New England with schools for every class of citizens; schools for mechanics, for busy mothers, for backward children, for adults who do not speak English. They call it "A City of Special Schools," and Marion Melius has written a wonderfully interesting article about it for the September number of Everybody's Magazine. Whether you are parent or teacher or student, you will want to read this inspiring story of experiments that have succeeded, this prophecy of the education of the future.

A somewhat novel institution has been established in connection with the editorial department of Success Magazine. It is called the Editor's Cabinet, and consists of a board of prominent men and women, experts in various phases of human endeavor whose duty is to answer the questions that shall be asked by the readers of the magazine. Every editor knows that this publication is looked upon as a clearing house for all manner of puzzling queries, which are hurled at it by an impatient public. Success Magazine announces that it has been requested to answer so many questions of a diversified nature that, in order to give its readers the best possible service, it organized the Editor's Cabinet.

It will make this branch of its publication a distinct office, which will constitute a sort of National Bureau of Information. It simply throws itself open to answer all manner of questions that may be put to it, which, indeed, is quite an undertaking.

The Farmer's Home

By Emma Ingoldsby Abbott.

A happy, prosperous home means a happy prosperous country

Do not forget to take an outing after the rush of summer work is over.

Closing the cellar during the day and opening at night will keep it cool. If damp, a keg of unslacked lime will dry it.

It is difficult to beat thin batter smooth, therefore it is better to beat it to the required condition before adding all the wetting.

In canning and preserving pears that have but little flavor, add a little ginger root. Slices of lemon are also an improvement.

Hot water should be poured on the fruit stains on the table linen before it is put into the wash tub. Kerosene oil rubbed onto fruit stains will sometimes remove them. Peach stains, altho very obstinate, will disappear with the first frost.

South Carolina women have formed an association for the Improvement of Rural Schools. Their efforts are to be directed toward the buildings and grounds as well as the schools themselves. When a band of women pull together for any good purpose, something has to come.

Peach Tapioca—Soak one-half cup tapioca in 1 pint of water over night then place in a double boiler and boil until clear, stirring frequently. When clear, add one pint peaches peeled and sliced, add one-half cup sugar and let cook twenty minutes. This can be served either hot or cold.

If cold serve with a hard sauce made with one-third cup butter and one cup of granulated sugar creamed together and flavored with nutmeg.

BEDS AND BEDDING.

Restful and refreshing sleep is essential to hard worked men and women, and comfortable beds go a long way toward inducing this.

A bumpy, hard bed, unaired and dirty is an invitation to the nightmare to ride rough shod over its occupants, while a clean, comfortable couch, is a first requisite to "nature's sweet restorer."

First of all the beds should be clean. The sheets and pillow cases should be changed as soon as they show soil. The blankets and quilts should be hung out in the sunshine frequently for two or three hours at a time, and mattresses or ticks beaten and turned. The old time feather bed is generally coming to be recognized as unhealthy and a germ holder, and if used at all, should be well aired and renovated often. Insect pests should receive such prompt discouragement that they never become numerous. A few applications of corrosive sublimate, or gasoline, or kerosene, and a thorough fumigation with burning sulphur will banish them for all time.

Good springs should be furnished each bed. On these a mattress that is not humpy nor hard, or a straw tick, which, when filled with good straw and kept well and evenly stirred, is

not to be despised. The tick or mattress should be protected with a quilted pad that will endure the hardship of a pounding barrel or washing machine.

Above the sheets, which are spread on the mattress protector, there should be only such coverings as can be washed, woolen blankets and quilts and spreads. The tied, cotton filled comfort is open to the same objection as the feather bed, and if the outside is removed and cleaned, the filling has caught and retained impurities that cannot be removed.

Especially in cases of sickness, one of these tacked comforts becomes really dangerous. Paper filled comforts that can be used one season and then the filling burned are more desirable from a hygienic point of view.

A plain white spread, immaculate and smooth gives a bed a neat air that is not improved by fanciful additions, and is most convenient for common use, but for a guest chamber, a lace bed set laid over a bright colored spread, or a fancy cretonne or silkolene cover, in a pretty pattern, suits some tastes.

It will be worth while to go to some expense and trouble to insure good beds, when the comfort and healthfulness of the family is considered, and with the bedrooms aired daily and well ventilated at night there will be enough saved in doctor's bills to warrant it.

The Farm in General

BY E. J. WATERSTRIP

The Soul and Nature

All my hurts

My garden spade can heal, a woodland walk,
A quest of river grapes, a mocking thrush.
A wild rose, a rock-loving columbine,
Salve my worst wounds.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Live stock is essential to good farming. All are learning this. Build up the farm for the future, and at the same time have a better daily profit. Look ahead for the boy.

Do not figure on keeping any more stock his winter than you will have proper shelter for and plenty of feed. There is no pay in half doing things.

At present figures there is good money in raising horses for the market, yet I would not advise anyone to go into the horse business wholesale. It will always pay the farmer to keep a couple of good brood mares and raise colts. The mares will do practically the same amount of

work and with a little extra care, you will have a snug little sum. Good horses are in demand, and the better the kind you raise the better the profit.

Another thing which I would especially mention and I consider it of much importance, if you have to haul wood, do it now while the roads are good. As for me, I want to keep out of the mud when hauling.

If you have neglected getting out the manure last spring now is the time to do it. I would haul it out on ground which I expected to plow this fall if any. My object is to haul on land which will be plowed soon, for the sooner I get it mixed with the soil, the better it suits me.

"Dar is folks," said Uucle Eben, "dat ain' happy unless dey's in some kind of a fuss an' den dey ain' happy neither."

—Washington Star.

Where will I find your cultivators and other tools if I should call around next winter? Now is the time to think how you will shelter them. If you intend to keep them under a tree, you will need not bother about building a shed, but if you want the most profitable plan of taking care of tools you will have a shed specially for them, if you have no room in the barn. Have them under shelter in some place and save your cost in buying one-half in the coming years.



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A really good milker will never at any time be fat; but neither should she be allowed to get down right poor. Her milk will be deficient in both quantity and quality all the season if this is the case. The flesh which indicates fair thrift also shows good feeding capacity without which no cow is worth much.

In feeding the dairy cows to the best advantage an important consideration in the rations is that of bulk, if too bulky the animal is forced to eat too much to receive sufficient nourishment and becomes uncomfortable, if not bulky enough the animal will take in more nutritive than it can digest in order to produce the proper sense of fullness. This deranges the stomach and causes waste.

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St. Joseph, Mo.

Farm Poultry

By N. J. Shepherd.

It pays to keep the very best.

Swelled heads and eyes in chickens and turkeys is often due to exposure to a draught coming through a crack in the poultry house.

This swelling, if not cured, will become roup and the whole flock may become infected. Bathe the head in warm water twice a day and anoint the whole head with glycerine.

One of the greatest troubles in feeding poor grain is not so much in the loss, as compared with good grain, but in the fact that overheated or musty grain causes many of the diseases which ordinarily affects fowls.

While it is some trouble, yet if the roosters are isolated from the hens for a week or more and are well fed, the flock can then be mated up again and the eggs will hatch as well as at any other time, and the chicks will be as full of vigor.

One advantage with a wire fence for fowls is that it need not be so high as if made of boards or lath. The wire presents no safe alighting place at the top, and fowls seldom fly clear over at once, but fly to the top and reconnoitre the other side before alighting.

Whitewash should be used freely, both winter and summer. It makes a clean coop or quarters, drives away lice and is healthy for the poultry. The nest boxes should be thoroughly whitewashed at least twice a year. Give the roosting poles a coat frequently also.

Some breeders claim that chickens from eggs laid earliest in the season are the most likely to live and thrive after hatching. It is claimed that continuous laying enfeebles the hen's system to such an extent that the later eggs in the spring litters are not so well endowed with vigor.

While it may be desirable for the poultry keeper to know the points in the standard for pure bred fowls, and to be able to detect a bad feather or a fault at a glance, for practical purposes he had better know the symptoms of disease and be able to detect a sick bird when he visits the yards.

Some cannot readily distinguish between Pekin and Aylesbury ducks, they being very much alike. The Pekin, however, is generally larger, and is sometimes creamy white with a deep yellow bill, while the Aylesbury is always pure white with a bill of a delicate pearl color. The legs of the Pekin are of a reddish orange color, while those of the Aylesbury are several shades lighter.

It is not always the largest fowl that is the most vigorous, but the one with full, bright eyes, compact body and quick movements. In plumage, see that the color of the hens harmonize with that 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 sized cock.

There is no difference in any respect between chicks hatched under hens and those hatched in an incubator. If there should be a difference, it will be due to the kind of food and management. All the incubator does is to get the chick out of the shell. A hen will do the same thing for a duckling or a gosling, but neither becomes a chick.

Young turkeys will lay more eggs than older ones, but not of as large size; neither are the young birds so strong and healthy as those hatched from eggs laid by two and three-year old hens. For the same reason eggs from late hatched birds of the preceding year will not produce as fine birds as eggs from the stock raised earlier in the year. If obliged to breed from young hens, let the gobbler be two or three years old, or even older, and not related to the hens.

Hens require and must have carbonate and phosphate of lime for their shells, and they must have all that they want. One of the most convenient ways of supplying is to get a quantity in a convenient place where the fowls can help themselves. Old plastering, broken oyster shells, or fresh bones ground or broken up will give all that is necessary.

As a rule small cockerels are active, and the hens, no matter how clumsy and indolent, will be induced to take more exercise by following him in searches and explorations for food.

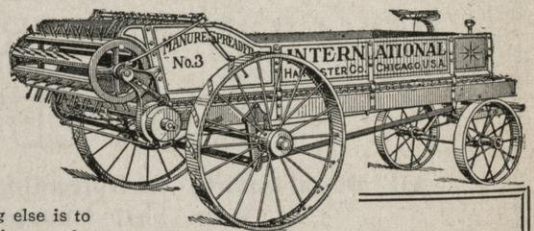
When a hen is fed on food that she does not require, it is simply wasted, and not only that, her system may be injured by withholding that which she really needs.

The best cows and the finest dairy fixtures money can buy are useless in careless or incompetent hands.

Milk and its products so often have to pass through so many different hands from the udder to the table that their quality is liable to great alteration, especially when we consider the fact that each separate individual through whose hands milk, cream or butter passes has for the time being full control of its quality.

The I. H. C. SPREADERS

Get a Machine
You Can
Depend Upon



MORE important than anything else is to get a spreader that will not be breaking down. Everything else counts for nothing if its parts are weak or not adapted to the service required of them.

That's the first great point in favor of the I. H. C. spreaders. They are designed to be working machines.

They are built so they do hard work and heavy work—do it where fields are rough and uneven and hilly, as well as on the smoothest meadows. They stand the wear and tear.

Don't you ever believe that you will regret having bought a strong machine.

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A vibrating rake levels the load. The I. H. C. are the only spreaders that have it. And you simply cannot spread evenly if manure does not come to cylinder level on top.

Wide range of feed—just as fast or slow as you want to spread.

Never any lack for power on cylinder. The heavy rear axle is turned by both hind wheels. No lost motion.

And you don't have manure that is too wet or too dry, caked or frozen too hard, for the I. H. C. spreaders to handle perfectly.

Turn as short as you please. The front wheels cut under.

Dairying on the Farm

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

To secure the best development with a young heifer she should not be bred for a second calf until her first calf is at least four months old.

To a more or less extent the cow inherits the habit of producing well at the pail as she inherits the habit of producing fat on her ribs.

Feeding a rich, blood making food and giving other foods to properly sustain the body of the animal will make it pay better to keep cows.

Even a small dairy often means increased fertility on the farm. With most cows the profit comes out of the first six months of the milking period.

In making the best quality of butter for market there are five essentials: Uniformity in color, in texture, in salting, in packing and in leaving no water in the butter.

It requires as much feed and care to keep scrubs as first-class animals, and as the improved animal will mature earlier and bring better prices, the scrub cannot necessarily compete when profit is the object.

A business must stand or fall on the merits of its chief product; the by-products may pay more or less, but the business is not conducted for the sake of the by-products. Dairying is no exception to this rule.

The deep can setting system was a very decided improvement over the shallow pan plan of setting milk, but the separator is as far ahead of the deep cans as they were of the shallow pan system.

It is only in the proper combining of good and abundant foods, fed to a well bred cow, and of dairy temperament and having the care that in kind is bestowed upon all other mothers which will bring the dairyman's reward.

While dairying has its disadvantages, it has this great advantage, that it enables the farmer to utilize to an unusual extent the cheaper labor on the farm, and to make the most possible out of a small tract of land.

The good milker must have a natural disposition to convert her food into milk, and then her ration must be a milk-producing one, not one for growth or to fatten, but one which will make her produce rich milk.

To preserve the fresh butter flavor as it is found in the best butter, free the butter as much as possible from all caseous matter, use in it the best salt, expose it as little as possible to the action of the surrounding atmosphere, which should be as pure as possible, and keep it in a good cool place.

Provided the food is relished by the cow and is of such a nature as not to produce a bad effect on the health of the cow it makes very little difference of what it is composed so long as the required amount of digestible material is obtained in not too great a bulk.

The character of the fats may be changed by poor or rich feed, but the relations of solids to each other will be closely uniform in all of the ups and downs of feeding. Butter fats are not fed directly into the milk, but are the product of the digestive organs.

Milk, as it comes from the cow, is rich in high flavors of an exceedingly perishable nature. To hold these flavors, everything with which it comes in contact must be as cool and clean and fresh as possible until it is placed in the consumers' hands.

It is not so much the amount of milk the butter maker wants as it is the quality; so be sure before you sell the cow that gives only a small quantity of milk that she does not make more and better butter than the cow that gives the largest quantity.

While wheat is excellent to make cows give a large mess of milk, care should be taken not to feed to excess, as the cream will rise slowly and will be hard to churn and the butter will be pale rather than golden yellow. Fed in connection with corn meal it can always be used in the butter dairy to an advantage.

The cow's udder, just before calving, often becomes fevered, swollen and caked. At such times it is best to draw all the milk from the udder and bathe it in water as warm as the hand can bear. After the udder has been well bathed with a good deal of friction, it should be rubbed with sweet oil containing a little turpentine to keep out the cold.

Butter churned at too high a temperature is bound to come soft and slushy. It is full of buttermilk and usually has some casein. The application of cold water will harden it somewhat, but its quality is gone. The only safe rule is to always use the thermometer before starting the churn.

Feed liberally, but not wastefully, bearing in mind that although the per cent of fat may not be increased by liberal feeding, the total amount of fat or butter may be largely increased by causing the cow to give a larger quantity of milk. Three things determine the value of a cow—the quality of her milk, the quantity she gives and the economical use she makes of her food.

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R. J. FINLEY, Editor

Department C

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Mention the Modern Farmer when you write to any of our advertisers.

The Trail of a Valentine

By HOWARD FIELDING

Copyright, 1905, by Charles W. Hooke

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH)

"They have sent for the salesgirl," said Bertrand. "Suppose you speak with her." And Bailey, who was already leaning across the desk, snatched the telephone eagerly.

"Hello!" he cried after a brief interval of impatience. "Hello! Are you the young lady who sold a valentine to a man who wanted to paste a photograph into it? * * * What did he look like? * * * Very handsome? Yes. Go on. * * * Light hair and blue eyes. * * * You say he didn't have any mustache or beard. What? Spell

you—thank you very much." And again to Bertrand, after hanging up the receiver: "Well, that settles it, and you have done a great piece of work for me. It's Temple beyond a doubt. He must have shaved off his mustache. Otherwise it's the man to the life. I can foresee another painful interview with that young scamp."

"It occurs to me," said Bertrand thoughtfully, "that perhaps— But I have no right to advise in such a matter."

"Yes, you have," responded Bailey. "Go right ahead. I've got some new ideas about the value of your advice. Let's have it, my dear boy."

"I am in a fair way of business here," said Bertrand, looking around the office. "My income seems well assured, and besides I have made fortunate investments. My little property which you managed so well when I was a boy has grown more rapidly than you would readily believe."

"I'm glad to hear it, my dear fellow. But what the deuce has this to do with?"

"It is in my mind that if I might see Charlotte and speak to her as my heart would prompt me?"

There was a long silence, the two men looking intently into each other's eyes. Then Bailey suddenly stretched out his hand.

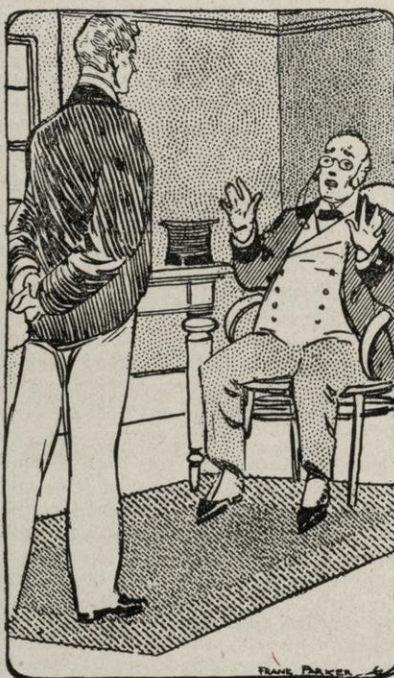
"I thought of this years ago, Harley," said he, "when you were a lad and she a child at my knee. I thought of it many times afterward, but somehow of late our ways have not lain together. But—but I feel differently today. Perhaps I've been a fool."

"You do yourself a great injustice, uncle," responded Bertrand, with a smile. "Your intellectual powers may not perfectly fit you for the detective's profession, but"—

"Don't crow over me, my boy," exclaimed Bailey. "Do you know I think I should have worked this problem out just as you did if I'd really set my mind to it? It looks very simple."

Bertrand shook his head.

"No, uncle, no," said he. "By one detail of this affair I see clearly that you weren't cut out for a detective. Your inferences are swayed by previous opinion, not by the reasonable probabilities." He checked a remonstrance with a wave of his hand. "Let us illustrate. The essence of this case, it seems to me, was that Charlotte had expressed a desire for a certain picture, which was subsequently sent to her anonymously. Now, there are two tall men with light hair and blue eyes, one wearing a mustache the last time he was seen, the other always smooth shaven. The man wanted in this case is described by an eyewitness as having no hair upon his face. Moreover, a dark green necktie is mentioned, and at this very moment



"HARLEY! GOOD HEAVENS!"

it. * * * Swell, eh? How big was he? * * * Very tall. Over six feet. Anything more that you remember?"

There was a pause, and then Bailey turned to the detective with an acid grin.

"What eyes these silly girls have! She says he wore a dark green necktie." Then to the telephone, "Thank

Concluded on Page 16

Farm Beekeeping By the Editor.

As we look the field over, we find that this has not been an extra good season for honey producers, but this is no reason for becoming discouraged. All crops have their poor years, and in the midst of general prosperity the short honey crop will not be felt so much. All choice honey should bring a good price, and the producer who rushes his crop into market, taking anything he can get, will make a mistake.

Now is the time to begin to get your bees ready for winter. If any of the colonies are weak, it is a very good indication that they have a poor queen and that they should be given a new one. Queens are about as cheap now as at any season of the year and this is a good time to introduce new blood. If the summer crop of white honey has not been removed from the hives, it should be done at once. Where there is a good flow of fall honey, the bees should be given one super at a time with the sections filled with extra thin foundation. Do not overdo the matter of room at this season of the year, as the honey flow may stop off short and leave you with a quantity of partially filled sections. Where there is not a fall flow, the bees that are short of stores should be fed a thin syrup made of granulated honey, so they will have plenty of time to store it in the brood combs, evaporate the water out of it and seal it over ready for winter. If syrup made from pure sugar is given them, they will winter on it just as well as honey, provided they have plenty of time to ripen it before cold weather.

GOOD THINGS OF LIFE WITHOUT SCIENCE

By C. W. DAYTON.

As you intimate on page 15 of the Modern Farmer, for June, I believe that the farmer should have no business relation with the scientific methods of queen rearing. Nor do I think the man who keeps several hundred colonies can afford to dabble with them. The bees can work cheaper than man; and can rear just as good queens in their own cells as they could in the artificially prepared cells. Of course, if the stock had become poor and there were only two or three colonies which were fit to breed from then the case might be different.

The farmer can do well enough with the queens which come out with the swarms and that is the time to see that all colonies get queened. It will be his best colonies which swarm first and are hived. There will not be more than one in five or six that will fail to get new queens, and these failures can be supplied with a small

piece of young brood for them to rear a queen from. All that is necessary is to not wait too long, and feed the bees a little during the time they are rearing their queen; and the queen may be of the best.

Indeed, I doubt if it is best for the farmer to use hives at all. Hives cost \$2.50 each when an empty oil or honey case such as is used for two 5 gallon cans costs only 10 cents. It takes con-

siderable skill and several examinations to make bees properly utilize a hive when an ordinary box requires almost no skill at all but to allow the bees their own way. The box should be about 20 inches long, 9 inches wide and 14 inches deep, and have a door or a removable board on each end. Some starters of foundation or pieces of comb should be fastened about the center of the box so that the swarm

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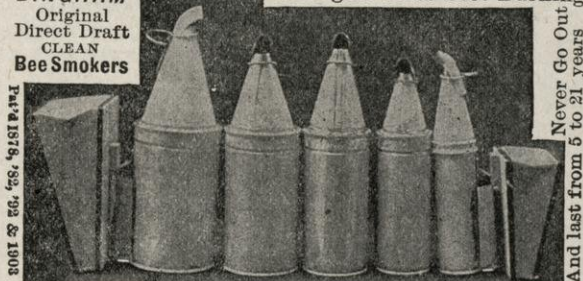
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will begin work near the center. These starters should run across the box, or parallel with the end doors. That is where the bees will locate their brood nest and they will build their honey combs both sides of the brood toward the doors where it can be handily cut out with a case knife. The combs of honey cut out should be placed in lard pails or other similar receptacles and set away until needed for use. If the lids fit loosely put thickness of paper under the lids until the lids crowd on tightly. The pails of honey can be stored in the attic on a high beam in the barn overhead in the granary, if it were in sections there would need to be special cases for it, or it would encumber the pantry shelves and ants and flies might get into it. Dust would deteriorate it, mice would befool and gnaw the cases or it might be stored in the cellar which is the worst place in the world. But no matter how much dust and trash there may have been outside these lard pails of honey they can be wiped off with a cloth and when opened the honey will be found in the finest condition.

One thing to be sure not to forget in keeping bees in boxes is to provide a double roof. When the combs are attached directly to the top of the box if the sun is allowed to beat directly upon it the combs will be melted and cause the ruin of the colony. Nail an inch cleat across the top of the box near each end and on these cleats nail a wide flat board. Leaving an air space under it. Nail it fast so that the calves, chickens or a gust of wind cannot move it, and you will be sure that it is in place and will not need to tax your mind to see to it some unusually and unexpected hot day.

Any branch of farming where the product is not specially for sale will not pay to devote time to learn scientific methods. Honey in these pails is exactly as good as in the nearest sections. A farmer can enjoy a bed of strawberries greatly and yet have no plants of the pedigree stamp. Yes, even the old wild strawberries that used to grow down in the tall timothy used to make shortcakes that were not to be sneezed at. And the cream that was put upon it did not feel the lack of quality though it came from an unregistered cow. In short, do not go without some good thing forever simply because you cannot have the highest grade as measured by science. Chatsworth, Cal.

BEES AND POULTRY

By D. E. TYLER.

To the average beekeeper it always seems strange that so many people who are situated advantageously for keeping bees do not do so, as honey is a most palatable and healthful article of diet, and in most places finds a ready sale; in fact, very few states produce enough to supply the home market. This would seem to apply more especially to the small farmer and fruit raiser and those who raise

poultry and squabs, to whom the addition to their income to be derived from a few swarms of bees would be very acceptable.

Of course, a person without any knowledge of bees should not attempt to start on a large scale, but should get one or two hives as a starter, and as they increase from year to year the owner will gain sufficient knowledge and experience to care for them properly and get the most out of them.

There are people for whom the bees seem to have a deep rooted antipathy and who cannot go anywhere near a hive without being attacked. Others seem to enjoy the confidence of the bees and can handle them with impunity and perfect safety. By being careful and taking proper precautions the average person should find no difficulty in managing bees and in this way add another delicacy to the home menu besides adding something to the yearly income.

An apiary as large as can be successfully handled as a side issue can be built up in a short time from a few hives, most of the work being done at odd times, and what expense there is for material, etc., is incurred gradually and is hardly felt.

Losses occasioned by escaping swarms are almost entirely done away with by modern methods of beekeeping and great strides are being made by organized and intelligent effort toward controlling the diseases to which bees are liable.

Fruit trees are considered almost a necessity on the up-to-date poultry farm, on account of the shade they furnish the fowls as well as the fruit they produce, and they receive no inconsiderable benefit from the bees which assist in fertilizing the blossoms while gathering the honey.

Clover is extensively fed to poultry and the white and alsike varieties furnish excellent pasturage for bees. The alsike is claimed to be very hardy and can be grown on land too low and heavy for poultry.

Buckwheat is good food for hens, supplies a large amount of honey for the bees, although it is not as white as fruit and clover honey, and can be grown on land considered too poor for most other crops.

Both hens and bees can get pasturage off the same piece of land if it is rightly planned. Sow winter rye in the fall and let the hens feed on it after it starts in the spring; then plow in what is left before it gets too high and sow buckwheat. When the grain has ripened somewhat let the fowls into it for a time each day and they will harvest it for you and put it to good account. The next spring plow under the rubbish remaining on the land and sow an early crop of buckwheat, treating in the same manner and following with the winter rye.

Whenever you have a place to plant a shade tree put in a basswood and

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the blossoms will furnish the bees with a large amount of the finest honey. Hedges and clumps of shrubbery are very useful as windbreaks on the poultry farm and for this purpose the locust is most excellent, being a rapid grower, very hardy, and supplying the bees with nectar.

A poultryman's business necessitates his almost continual presence at home so he would always be on hand when the bees swarmed and have them under constant observation.

The hives should be located where the fowls can't get at them, and away from streets, walks or any place which is noisy or where there is much passing to and fro. Put them in partial shade if you can and where they will have some protection from the wind, but not where the odor from the poultry houses will be blown toward them, as bees are very susceptible and have been known to leave a hive for no other apparent reason than the presence of an offensive odor.

The fowls would probably not eat many of the bees, except now and then an old one which unable to carry its load farther with its worn-out wings and falls by the wayside, but they would annoy them more or less by hanging around the hives, especially in the spring when few bees are flying and other insects are scarce.

Women who are unable to overcome their instinctive dread of crawling things make successful beekeepers though somewhat hampered by their clothing. School boys, and girls, too, need little encouragement to become interested in bees, and will find in them a source of pleasure and profit. The majority of boys are more or less mechanically inclined and to such the putting together and painting of hives, making the fittings, etc., will be fascinating as well as lucrative employment and keep them from the temptations of idleness.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experimental Stations of different states are working constantly to find or produce a superior race of bees and the best method of managing them, and issue at various times free bulletins of the information obtained. Most of the farm and poultry papers now have a department or column devoted to bees and their care, and for a small amount one can obtain an exhaustive and practical treatise on this subject.

Even if you don't feel interested in bees yourself, it will only cost you the price of a postal card to get a catalogue which is full of information on the subject, and perhaps some other member of the family will get interested enough to join the ranks of beekeepers.

—Inland Poultry Journal.

The lightning bug is brilliant,
But he hasn't any mind:
He stumbles through existence
With his headlight on behind.

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A quiet, secluded corner just suits the turkey hen for a nest. A box or barrel with hay or leaves in it and a quantity of brush scattered around is a good deal more apt to be found and appropriated by her than the nicest of nests in the poultry house. Arrange a few such nests in the orchard or out-of-the-way places.

Nice clear water should at all times be accessible to the dairy cow, and is an essential for health and profit as food, and without water of good quality and liberal quantities the best results will not be obtained.

The Trail of a Valentine

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12.

one of our tall, light men is wearing such a tie. Again, we know positively that Charlotte mentioned her desire for this picture to one of these men, and we only guess that she may have spoken of it to the other.

"Yet despite all these indications you persist in believing that the man who is not known to have shaved off his mustache or to have worn a dark green tie or ever to have heard that Charlotte admired a certain picture is the one who sent that valentine. Can you wonder, then, that I hold you for a very bad detective?"

"Harley! Good heavens! Do you mean?"

"Certainly, uncle. I sent that valentine to Charlotte myself. We had a talk about it by telephone while you were on your way to this office. She called me up on suspicion, to use the language of my craft. And some words she said to me in thanking me for my little remembrance raised my hope that you need think no more of Stephen Temple."

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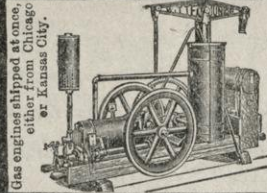
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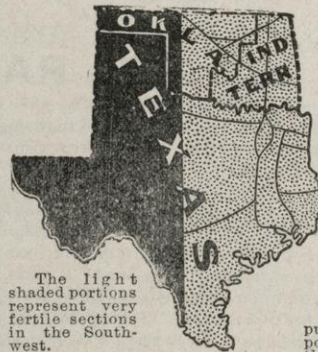
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TO RELIEVE CHOKING.

How to Save Life by Prompt and Intelligent Action.

Dr. J. S. Fulton, secretary of the state board of health of Maryland, thus tells in the Baltimore Sun how to relieve choking:

"When a person chokes at the table or elsewhere he should promptly stand up, as attempts to cough up the obstruction while sitting are liable to cause it to sink farther down the windpipe. The seriousness of the choking depends upon the position of the lungs when the lodgment occurs. If they are inflated the pressure which the person naturally exerts is likely to move the obstruction, but the serious cases are where the lungs happen to be deflated, and the first efforts at coughing carry the object farther down the windpipe.

"With a child in a serious condition of this kind the best thing to do is to lift it up bodily by the feet, with the head hanging downward, and give a few violent jerks. This is almost certain to accomplish the desired result. In dealing with a grown person the remedy is not so easy. One of the best methods is to grasp him around the waist and have him lean forward so that his head will be as low as his feet and then give violent shakes.

"The sight of a choking person is likely to excite those who see it. After the first convulsive coughs have failed and the sufferer begins to lose strength so rapidly that he cannot make further efforts the case seems to be hopeless. But even after breath has been entirely cut off and the person is helpless there is no need to despair of saving the life. Prompt and vigorous action as long as the head is kept down and gravity is helping may jolt out the obstruction.

"When the simple methods seem to fail no time should be lost in sending for a physician or preferably a surgeon. Often lives have been saved at the last moment by the bold use of the knife. There is no time then for anaesthetics or other preliminaries. The moment the larynx has been cut and an air passage opened the patient begins to breathe and regain strength.

"The story is told of Dr. L. McLane Tiffany, who was once about to operate on a young person to remove an unnatural growth from the nostrils when the bit of flesh fell into the patient's windpipe. Without a moment's delay he cut through and removed the obstruction and made what was a remarkable operation.

"Once there was an old country doctor who was called in to a patient who was choking with a button. 'Do something, quick,' all cried as he came in at the door. The patient was on the floor, on her hands and knees, strain-

ing to cough up the button. The doctor had on a big pair of boots. He swung back and gave her one kick, which sent the button flying in one direction and her in another."

How to Make Indelible Ink.

Indelible ink for marking linen may be easily prepared at home by putting two inches of lunar caustic in an ounce bottle and filling the bottle up with good vinegar, says Chicago News. Be careful that the bottle is perfectly clean, or the result will not be satisfactory. Cork tightly and leave in a sunny place for two days before using. In using indelible ink it will be found more satisfactory to write on the goods if the following preparation is first used: Put in a clean bottle a scant dessertspoonful of salts of tartar and a lump of gum arabic the size of a hickory nut. Fill the bottle with rain water and stand in a sunny place for a couple of days before using. To use dip a camel's hair brush in the gum liquid and paint over a space on the linen large enough to contain the initials or name desired, then allow it to dry for at least twenty-four hours and iron before using the indelible ink. Always use a new pen and dry in the sun if possible.

How to Cure a Felon With Eggs.

A Chicago doctor says that for the last fifteen years he has used eggs to cure felon and has yet to see a case it will not cure. The way to apply the egg is as follows: Take a fresh egg and crack the shell at the larger end. Make a hole just large enough to admit the thumb or finger, whichever it may be, and force it into the egg as far as possible without rupturing the shell. Wipe off the egg which runs out and bind a handkerchief or soft cloth around the finger or thumb, leaving the egg on overnight. This will generally cure in one application, but, if not, make another application.

How to Remove Grease Spots.

For removing grease from a woolen or silk dress try sprinkling the spot with warmed flour, says the Pittsburg Press. Rub the surface quite hard, then brush the flour off and repeat the process. The spot will gradually disappear. French chalk may also be used for removing grease. Rub the spot well with the chalk and then hang the garment in a dark closet for a few days. If the spot has not entirely disappeared you may then repeat the process.

How to Tell Watered Milk.

A simple method of testing whether milk has been watered is to take a well polished knitting needle and dip it into a deep vessel of milk and withdraw it

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immediately, says the Medina Register. If the milk is unwatered some of the fluid will adhere to the needle, but if it has been watered in the least degree the needle will come out quite free of the milky fluid.

How to Preserve Clotheslines.

Clotheslines and pegs will keep in good condition much longer, says the Chicago News, if they are boiled for ten minutes before using.

In the Queen's Robes.

Many of the newspapers in their references to Queen Victoria's death, says a writer in the New York Evening Post, have mentioned as one of her best known portraits that painted near the beginning of her reign by Thomas Sully for the St. George's society of Philadelphia. A letter written by a daughter of Sully in 1838 tells the story of the last sitting for this picture, including perhaps the only case in history where an American girl personated a queen in the queen's own presence and by her consent. It seems that Sully wished to have the royal jewels to paint from, and the queen kindly proposed to put them on. But he protested that the sitting would be too long and tedious and suggested that he be allowed to bring his daughter as his model. The queen assented, and the next day he brought Miss Blanche Sully to the palace. They were ushered into a room where, near a window, was a dais covered with crimson and the queen's throne chair of crimson and gold mounted on it. One of the ladies in waiting helped deck the young American girl in the diamond earrings, the collar of St. George and the other jewels and pose her on the throne. A moment later Queen Victoria appeared.

"As the queen approached," said the girl in describing the scene to her friends, "I descended from the throne in my borrowed plumes and made a low obeisance. Her majesty returned it and immediately entered into conversation with me, asking various questions, such as whether this was my first visit to England, how I liked it, etc.; then asked father my age and, after chatting and looking at the picture, withdrew—not, however, before my father had requested her autograph."

Afterward the queen sent by a lady in waiting an autograph addressed to Mr. Sully and one to Miss Blanche, with a little head of herself modeled in silver, showing her as she looked while Princess Victoria, which she requested the girl to accept as a souvenir of the visit. A few days later Sully took his daughter to pose for him in the coronation robe. They were furnished with proper credentials addressed to the queen's robemaker, and Miss Blanche

had to play the queen again. The great robe she described as six yards long, of velvet, lined with ermine, and so heavy that she was heartily glad when her father had finished his sketches.

Norfolk Island Pines.

Among pretty plants which, especially when tied up with red ribbons, made a brave show at the holiday season were the Norfolk island pine (*Araucaria excelsa*) and its varieties. These are popular decorative house plants and appear to be well adapted to the



DWARF NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.

conditions to which they are subjected in such use. Kept in the cooler part of the room, with more or less light and due attention to soil moisture, the plants preserve their foliage and color well for months and even years.

Care should be taken as much as possible to keep them free from dust, and frequent spraying or syringing is desirable. The engraving, from Vick's Magazine, shows a variety, Nana compacta, which grows more compactly than others of the species.

Improvement In Texas.

The persistent efforts of the Texas stockmen to improve their herds is beginning to show its effects. Breeders in other states are coming to Texas for cattle, recognizing the fact that Texas now breeds cattle that are not surpassed. An instance showing the esteem in which Texas breeding cattle are held is given by C. F. Thomas of Alexander, Ark., who in a letter to Farm and Ranch says: "Hereafter I shall not only buy south of the fever line, but shall advise my friends to do so, even if they have to pay a third more for the stock. One of my friends has just ordered a registered Red Polled cow and heifer from Texas, as I advised him by all means not to buy north of the fever line and that as good stock was bred in Texas as the country afforded."

The extra weight in a dairy cow over and above what is necessary for her to do the best work, must be fed at a great loss, because she is fed many years before she is sold.

THE KANSAS CITY WEEKLY STAR

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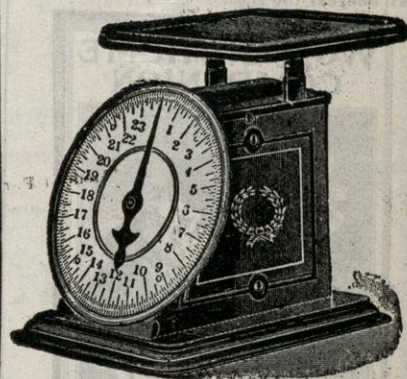
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GEMS OF POETRY

Year After Year.

Year after year the cowslips fill the meadow;

Year after year the skylarks fill the air;
Year after year, in sunshine or in shadow,
Rolls the world round, love, and finds us as we were.

Year after year, as sure as birds returning

Or field flowers blossoming above the wintry mold,

Year after year, in work or mirth or mourning,

Love we with love's own youth, that never can grow old.

Sweetheart and ladylove, queen of boyish passion,

Strong hope of manhood, content of age begun,

Loved in a hundred ways, each a different fashion,

Yet loved supremely, solely, as we never love but one.

So let the world go round with all its sighs and sinning,

Its mad shout o'er fancied bliss, its howl o'er pleasures past;

That which it calls love's end to us was love's beginning—

I clasp my arms about thy neck and love thee to the last.

—Mrs. Mulock-Craik.

Wake Me a Song.

Out of the silences wake me a song,
Beautiful, sad and soft and low;

Let the loveliest music sound along
And wing each note with a wall of woe.

Dim and drear
As hope's last tear,

Out of the silences wake me a hymn
Whose sounds are like shadows soft and dim.

Out of the stillness in your heart—
A thousand songs are sleeping there—

Wake me a song, thou child of art!
The song of a hope in a last despair,

Dark and low,
A chant of woe,

Out of the stillness, tone by tone,
Cold as a snowflake, low as a moan.

Out of the darkness flash me a song,
Brightly dark and darkly bright;

Let it sweep as a lone star sweeps along
The mystical shadows of the night.

Sing it sweet,
Where nothing is drear or dark or dim,
And earth song soars into heavenly hymn.

—Father Ryan.

Home at Last.

To lay the head upon one breast,
To press one answering hand,

To feel through all the soul's unrest,
One soul to understand;

To go into the teeming world,
The striving and the heat,

With knowledge of one tent unfurled
To welcome weary feet.

A shadow in a weary land,
Where men as wanderers roam;

A shadow where a rock doth stand—
The shadow of a home.

—L. J. Romanes.

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