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## **The modern farmer and busy bee. Vol. 16, No. 6 June, 1905**

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

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IT PAYS TO THINK AS WELL AS WORK.

# The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee

A FRIEND OF ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND HAPPY HOMES.

VOL. XVI. No. 6.

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

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# The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee

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N. J. SHEPHERD.....Poultry and Dairy  
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EMMA INGOLDSBY ABBOTT..... Home 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.

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## Achievement.

By Alvin B. Bishop, A. M.

Maker am I of opportunity,  
And lord of fate beside. Naught hems my view  
Or bars my way. I leap the bounds of blue;  
I level mountains; bridge the lashing sea;  
I sift the ores of twinkling worlds. To me  
The whirling systems, twilight eons through,  
Bring tribute vast—yet nothing ever new;  
For ere they were I am—shall after be.

Such are my realm and reign: My throne is Man.  
I make him god, to know both good and ill;  
To taste all fruits, but choose the higher still.  
I, aimless never, patient work my plan,  
Till of my stuff his final self is wrought—  
His will the tool, but I the master, Thought!

—Suggestion.



## EDITORIAL.

IF IT DOES not “pay to be honest” it is better to be anyway, for if one is not, somebody is sure to find it out.



THE DROVER'S Journal asks, “Why pay \$2500 for a seat in the New York Exchange when with that sum you can buy a fine ranch and raise lambs.”

LET THE work horses have a good feed of green grass occasionally. They will relish it very much, and it will be found much better for them than condition powders, and will make the skin loose and the hair sleek.



IT WILL PAY well to put more brains and less muscle in your work, whether you are in an office, in the store or on a farm. If there is any man living who needs to think accurately and clearly, it is the man who hopes to make a success of tilling the soil.



NOW IS a good time to raise some high grade colts, as horses are bringing a fair price in spite of the prediction that the automobile would put them out of business. Do not use a scrub for a sire, for the chances are you will only get a scrub colt. It costs as much to raise a scrub as it does a good horse, and scrubs do not pay, even if good horses are bringing a fair price.



THE FARMER should keep constantly in his mind the fact that every load of hay or grain that he sells off of the farm means a loss of fertility, and he should also remember that he has not the moral right, if he has the legal right, to rob the rising generation of the fertility that should be in the land in order to produce the necessary food to sustain them. It pays to keep enough live stock on the farm to consume all it produces, and then you can drive your surplus stock to market rather than draw it, and also keep the land rich.



THE IMPORTANCE of good roads cannot be overestimated, and it is being demonstrated that what is known as the King method of dragging them will secure good roads for a very small outlay of time and money. A drag should be considered one of the necessary tools of the farm if this is true, and it should be used on the road after every rain. It will not cost much for you to make one and try the experiment. If you find it improves the roads in front of your farm, you can continue to use it, and then perhaps your neighbor who sees that you have improved your part of the road will make himself a drag and improve his also. In a short time the roads will be passable all over the country, and every farm that is located near such roads will increase in value.

**R**EMEMBER that a low price does not always necessarily mean cheapness. Many low priced things prove to be very dear in the end, and at the same time are very unsatisfactory. This is especially true of farm machinery and wearing apparel. The former is always out of order and the latter never fits or gives satisfaction in any way. Good goods well made always look well, and give the wearer an air of neatness. There is a certain amount of labor and stock which enters into the make-up of every thing, and the price of it is, or should be, based on this, plus the cost of transportation to the place where it is consumed. Whenever the price goes below a fair value of these someone is doing business at a loss, working for nothing, or else the material and workmanship are poor. The farmer, above all others, should avoid buying such articles. As for food products, the best is always the cheapest, and is none too good for anyone. A poorly fed and poorly dressed man or woman has an air of poverty and cheapness which it is best to avoid, to say the least. If one starts out in life determined to have the very best his money will buy, he will soon find himself the possessor of first class tools, etc., and will carry with him an air of prosperity that is always valuable as stock in trade in the markets of the world. The prosperous appearing well dressed buyer or seller has about him an atmosphere of thrift that forbids any attempt to take advantage of him. He impresses you as one who knows his business, and is able to care for himself. A thrifty, prosperous farmer is always a benefit to the entire community,



**T**HE HOME should be a place of good fellowship, pleasure, happiness and contentment, and not merely a place to eat and sleep. The human heart longs for companionship, for encouragement, for sympathy and for love, and must find them, or something to answer for them, somewhere or somehow. It should not be forced to seek for such things in homes other than that which it calls its own, or at the club, on the street, or, most deplorable of all, in the saloon. The home has been looked upon for ages past as a citadel of protection, a sort of city of refuge, where one can flee, and for the time being, at least, be free from the cares, turmoils, worries and perplexities of community life. It was early said, "The home of everyone is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defense against injury and violence as for his repose". This writer no doubt had in mind physical injury or violence, but this is not all the protection the home should furnish to its inmates. Violence or injury to the body is a small affair compared to violence that is against one's moral

nature. Wounded feelings, outraged moral natures, lacerated and crippled spirits are very much harder to heal than physical wounds, and mean a deal more to some people than most of us are inclined to think. If there is a sacred place, holy ground, anywhere on this earth, it is, or ought to be, within the confines of the home.



**E**DITOR Hutchinson of the Review seems to be troubled because the Editor of the MODERN FARMER does not produce any "arguments" against the idea that bees can make honey out of sugar syrup. Why, my dear sir, it does not require any "arguments". The thing itself is the very best possible "argument" against it. You would not ask a man who stood before you to prove that he is alive. The man himself is the best evidence that could possibly be produced. The product itself is all the argument one needs to prove that sugar syrup is not honey. No one ever said that the bees did not make any changes in it; changing it does not make it honey. Burning wood in the proper way changes it into charcoal, but that does not make the wood diamonds, which are chemically the same as charcoal. It should not require any "arguments" to prove a thing which is self-evident on the very face of it. Here is our proposition, based on our knowledge of botany, chemistry and other sciences: Honey made by the bees from nectar, or a secretion of plants is honey, and bees cannot take sugar syrup and make any thing out of it that is identical in every way with honey. Now, let the fellow who says they can, produce the "arguments", or come out like a man and say it cannot be done. Or to put it in Western slang, "Put up or shut up". Brother Hutchinson also says that everything the National has done for the last three years has been regarded by Mr. Abbott as "funny". Just so, but what has the National done but talk? Why is Brother Hutchinson a prominent factor in a new organization if the National has fulfilled the aims and ends for which it exists? If the National was alive to its work and opportunities, there would be no call for the new Honey Producers' League. We are led to wonder if "sugar honey", so called, will be one of the things that it will boost.



**Y**OU CAN get the MODERN FARMER five years for an even \$1.00, old or new. As a further inducement to *new subscribers only*, we will give a year's subscription to "Gleanings in Bee Culture" (\$1.00) free to everyone who accepts this offer before September 1st. If you are a new subscriber to that journal you can have the "American Bee Journal", weekly, one year in place of "Gleanings" if you prefer.

## The Farmer Should Be a Student and a Thinker.

LIVING ON A farm is no excuse for being ignorant, the farmer and his family have just as good opportunity to post themselves with regard to the affairs of today as do the people who live in small villages or cities, provided they have learned how to economize time. A very short time given every day to systematic reading will soon put one in possession of a large fund of information, but it does not pay to spend one's time reading light and trashy literature whether it is of the type of the family paper, so called, published at Augusta, Maine, or those that belong to the class called "Dime Novels". If there is really less time on the farm that can be given to reading that is one reason, and one of the very best possible, why none of that time should be wasted. No farmer should give any encouragement to the idea that *anything* is good enough for country people. The stability of our government rests with those who till the soil, and they are surely entitled to the very best there is in the land. If they do not have it, they have no one to blame but themselves. It is true this is an age of big newspapers, and of trashy, sensational literature, but it is also an age of good books, high class monthlies and clean and helpful agricultural papers and bulletins. If anyone really desires to post up on the drift of current thought an opportunity presents itself on every hand. Good books, papers, etc. can be had for so small an outlay that no one can rightly plead a lack of funds as an excuse for ignorance. A little attention given to a few colonies of bees, a flock of hens, a brood of turkeys, a drove of geese or ducks will provide an abundance of money to purchase a good library in a few years. Then by buying and reading only the choicest books and papers one will soon find himself growing in intellectual power, and ability to grasp ideas and think out problems independent of the printed page. For, after all, it is not always the man or woman who reads the most books and papers who is the best educated. The ability to think, to see, to hear things, and to put ideas together and draw proper conclusions from them are the very foundation stones of the highest type of an education. To be able to read the pages of nature as she spreads herself out before us every day will bring to us more valuable, as well as interesting lessons than most anything else. To know thoroughly the why and how of the daily routine of farm life means a liberal education in many sciences. If you think it does not, begin tomorrow to look into the why and how nature does things on the farm, and you will be surprised at the problems involved in the growing of crops, or in the rearing of live stock. Why does the plant grow? How does it grow? What relation does it bear to the soil, to the sun, to the air, to the atmosphere about it? Where does it get its material out of which it is building itself, and what mysterious force is it that makes wheat produce wheat, corn produce corn, etc., when the seed is dropped into the soil? The same questions with slight variations may be asked about animals, the answers to which will no doubt bring us into closer touch with them and make us realize more than ever before that here is a vital spark which is closely related, if not identical, with that which throbs and beats in our own inward selves, which we are wont to call "reason" in man but "instinct" in our animal friends. No: there is no reason why the farmer should be an ignoramus, there is no reason why he should be a poorly equipped, unwashed plodder, for as he cultivates his crops, tends his herds and furnishes them with their daily food he can learn lessons the city dweller has never dreamed of, and solve problems more mysterious and far reaching than any of those which come to the merchant at his counter, or lawyer at his desk: problems which should lift him out of his lower self, and put him in close touch with the eternal verities where he will feel as the prophet of old, that he should take off his shoes, "for this is a holy place".

## Recognize the Property Rights of your Children Early in Life.

IF YOU do not want to see your children leave you as they grow up, and in your old age be compelled to turn your farm over to strangers, begin early in life to develop in them an interest in the farm and its surroundings. There is no surer way of wedding a child to the farm and the life about it than to give it a real property interest in it. For, let the socialist talk and write all he will about "having all things in common" it always will remain true that the ideas suggested by the little words "my" and "mine" will have more power to awaken an interest in anything than all other forces combined. If the hogs, horses, cattle, sheep, hens, etc. on the farm all belong to the head of the family, and the younger members of the family have no property rights in them, one need not be surprised very much if they do not have any more interest in them than would a hired man. Neither should you think it strange if they seem to be in a hurry to get away, where they can say "my farm", "my cows", etc. The craving for individual ownership, for personal property rights, founded either on purchase, production or inheritance, is as old as man himself, and is becoming more deeply seated, and rightly so, as time goes on. The value of the race rests in the value of the

individual, and not in the figment called by modern theorists "society". Society is a thing of today, the individual is a thing of eternity, of all time to come, and society as such has no rights which it did not derive from the individual. It began with the individual, and has no right to exist only as it conserves the interest of the individual. Next to the individual in importance is the family, and the closer we keep to the individual and family idea in this land the longer our perpetuity as a free and independent government will be guaranteed. Then make your children partners, at least, in the firm, let them say "our farm", "our cows", "our horse", "our chickens",

and especisly make them feel that it is "our home" so that if the time ever comes when it seems best for them to leave it they will go with tears of regret, and not with a feeling of gladness, as though they were to be released from a bondage, which, to say the least, had not left any pleasant spots in their memories. Most farms are too large anyway, and might well be divided up among the various members of the family, and cultivated on the intensive plan, which carries with it less slavish care, drudgery and worry, and affords better opportunities for personal development, which is the only business of life on this earth, after all.

## If You Want Equity You Must Give Equity.

**I**T IS A principle recognized by courts of equity that he who comes into court should come with clean hands. The courts will not compel a man to do an illegal thing, even though he has willingly or unwillingly signed a solemn compact to do it; neither will they protect the man in doing an illegal thing, even though he has done it in defense of what are clearly his just and legal rights. This principle is applicable to all the affairs of life. We cannot claim that the end justifies the means, neither have we the right to resort to illegal or unfair methods because our neighbors have done something that was wrong. If a neighbor's animal breaks through your fence and destroys a lot of your crop, this does not give you the right to tear down your neighbor's fence and destroy his crop, or to take an equal amount of his corn, or whatever the crop may be, in order to make yourself whole: neither does it give you the right to destroy his animals. You can, however, in protection of your own rights detain the animal and keep it in restraint until all damages are made good, but even this can only be done in a legal way. The man who expects the help and protection of the law in securing or maintaining his own rights should not violate the law or ignore the rights of others in trying to secure better conditions for himself. The same law that per-

mits the laborers of the land to form themselves into a union or compact in order to better their condition, permits other laborers to stay out of the compact if they choose to do so, and the same law which permits the members of a union either collectively, or as individuals, to quit work peaceably when they choose, permits any other laborer who does not belong to the union to go to work in the place made vacant, if he chooses to do so peaceably. Neither of them have any right to expect the protection of the law in maintaining their rights if they violate any fundamental law of the land in trying to maintain themselves in the position they have chosen. The man who refuses to work must do it in a legal, orderly way; and the man who chooses to work in the place he has vacated, and on which he has no further legal or moral claims, if he leaves it of his own volition, must do the same thing. These are fundamental principles which it is well not to lose sight of in these troublesome times of trusts and strikes, for to ignore them is anarchy, it does not matter by whom it is done. "Law must be respected", says Governor Folk. "Law must be respected by rich and poor" says President Roosevelt, and every free born American citizen ought to be able to rise up and say heartily, "Amen".

## It Will Pay to Observe a Day of Rest.

**S**UNDAY as a day of rest has a value aside from any religious consideration, for man is by nature a religious being, and will find opportunity for worship, if no such day as Sunday was known. Sunday is not only a blessing to humanity but it is a great boon to many a tired and weary horse as well. If one has seemed to make a failure of life this day of rest affords him excellent opportunity to get his bearing, gather up the shattered

fragments, to form new resolutions and start out on a fresh conquest for victory. The wheels of commerce stop, or partially so, the noise and clatter of the world ceases, in a degree at least, and such a condition of things gives one a feeling of rest and contentment. It is a great satisfaction to many a tired and weary soul to feel that there is one day when cares cease, or at least, partially so. One day when one has no business obligation

pressing upon him, when he can take life easy, would take these few hours of quietness and repose and put in his time as seems best. It is not only a from this great, hurrying world of ours. So we satisfaction to rest ones self but it brings a thrill say to the reader, do not work on Sunday, at least of pleasure to most people to see others rest. We do not do the things you do on other days in the often go along the streets on Sunday and watch week. This is not a religious paper and we will the people as they sit on their front porch, or in not discuss that side of the question. You need the back yard, and think what a good thing it is rest, you need quiet, you need an opportunity to for them to get away for a single day from the think, your horse needs rest, so for these reasons cares and worry of business life. We also think if no other, let us hold onto this day of rest, and what a great misfortune it would be if the time make the most of it, aside from any opportunity it should ever come when the customs of society affords for moral growth or religious worship.

## About Books and Periodicals

By the Editor.

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

We acknowledge the receipt of another Coburn, Kansas, report containing information calculated to aid and encourage farmers and stockmen in their daily activities and to advance Kansas agricultural conditions; also giving the statistics of sugar beet production in Kansas in 1904, together with addresses, papers and discussions at the board's thirty-fourth annual meeting, January 11-13, 1905. Every Kansas reader should secure a copy of this valuable report, if possible.

"Commercial Queen Rearing" is the title of a very valuable pamphlet issued by the Swarthmore Apiaries, Swarthmore, Pa. This is No. 3 in a series of papers on apiculture which they are publishing. The man or woman who is looking for the very latest theories on the subject of queen rearing will find it all told here in a brief and concise way. It is a pamphlet of less than fifty pages, but contains a world of information, and sells for 25 cents.

Among the many good things in Success Magazine for June it seems almost invidious to select any particular article for special mention. Cleveland Moffett continues his articles on "The Shameful Misuse of Wealth" and the current installment which deals with the spirit of discontent created by the ostentatious display of the idle rich should be read and digested by all right-thinking Americans. William Jennings Bryan tells in his terse way "What Government Ownership Means." This is one of the burning questions of the day treated by a man who has made it a life-study.

The Potato, Its Cultivation, Growth and Development, Sprays and Spraying, Harvesting and Storing, Production, Transportation and Marketing. By Samuel Fraser, Assistant Agronomist, Cornell University. Illustrated. 5x7 inches. 200 pages. Cloth.

Price 75 cents. Orange Judd Co., New York.

This book is destined to rank as a standard work upon potato culture. While the practical side has been emphasized, the scientific part has not been neglected, and the information given is of value both to the grower and the student. Taken all in all it is the most complete, reliable and authoritative book on the potato ever published in America.

For sale at this office.

The hymn books do not contain a more exquisite lyric than Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," says Allan Sutherland in the June Delineator, nor one that is more acceptable to all denominations of the Christian faith. When the Parliament of Religions met in Chicago during the Columbian Exposition the representatives of almost every creed known to man found two things on which they were agreed: They could all join in the Lord's Prayer, and all could sing "Lead, Kindly Light." The hymn was written when Newman, returning home from Italy after a serious illness, was becalmed for a week in the sunny waters of the Mediterranean. In striking contrast, the music was composed by Dr. John B. Dykes as he walked through the Strand, one of the busiest thoroughfares of London. The hymn was a favorite of Gladstone, and also of President McKinley, and it was sung far and wide in the churches on the first anniversary of his death and burial.

"The Poultry Book, by Hamilton Weir, parts 16, 17 and 18. Price 60 cents per part. Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers, New York.

This completes one of the most exhaustive publications on the subject of poultry that has ever been published. As we have said in these columns before, this work is a boon to poultry fanciers and an honor to its publishers. Part 16 is given up to the discussion of a dozen or more of the less known



breeds of fowls, a large portion of which is devoted to a discussion of the bantams. Part 17 treats of geese and ducks, and will be found very valuable to those who grow either of these fowls. Part 18 treats of the swan, pigeons and pigeon houses, squab raising, pheasants, peacocks, Guinea fowls and the turkey. All of the articles are written by those who are authorities in their special line. The work may also be had bound in three cloth volumes. Price \$12.00. A serious blemish which we notice in the parts is the absence of an index. Whether this is remedied in the cloth bound volumes we are not able to say. If it is not it will detract greatly from the value of the books. In these times no work of this character which is not furnished with an index can make any pretensions to completeness.

Successful Fruit Culture—A practical guide to the cultivation and propagation of fruits by Samuel T. Maynard, formerly professor of horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Illustrated. 5x7 inches, 265 pages, cloth. Price, post-paid, \$1.00. Orange Judd Company, New York.

Here is a valuable and timely publication written from the standpoint of the practical fruit grower who is striving to make his business profitable by growing the best fruit possible at the least cost. It is up-to-date in every particular, and covers the entire practice of fruit culture. It gives in plain, practical language descriptions of such varieties as are most in demand in our markets, and the methods practiced by the most successful cultivators of many sections of the country. It deals with principles first and with the practice afterward, as the foundation, principles of plant growth and nourishment must always remain the same, while practice will vary according to the fruit grower's immediate conditions and environments. Separate



chapters are devoted to all of the leading fruits and to the propagation of fruit trees and plants, fruit growing under glass, insect pests and fungus diseases.

The book is sold at a price that puts it within the reach of every one. For sale at this office.

"John Brown the Hero," personal reminiscences by J. W. Winkley, M. D. Published by James H. West Co., Boston, Mass. Price 91 cents, post-paid.

It will depend entirely on the reader's viewpoint as to how he will receive this publication. To many, it is true, John Brown was a "hero," as he is to our author. To others he was a quarrelsome, irresponsible fanatic, and to others, like the governor of Virginia, he was a dangerous traitor to his country, whose life it was deemed necessary to take, in order to prevent him from stirring up a rebellion, and thus undermining and rendering void the laws of the land. John Brown may have been a hero; he may have been a patriot in disguise, but he surely was not a saint after the type of Jesus. He was, beyond a doubt, a product of his times, and troublesome times they were, indeed. They were times of excitement, times of sectional hatred, times of rash acts and many deeds of lawlessness, but it may be that the end justified the means. We who have grown from childhood to manhood and approaching old age since those troublesome, turbulent "border wars," so called, might find it hard work to sit in judgment on any one who was a product of that age. We are sure of one thing, however; we do not care to live them over again, even in the pages of a book. It is better to forgive if we can, and if we cannot, at least forget the wrongs that are too far in the past to ever be righted in this world. We can only hope that

they may be in the next. To the younger generation who can read history which is written by one who took an active part in its making, with a degree of allowance, this little book will be found both interesting and suggestive. It is too frequently personal and incomplete to be called history.

#### THE PRIMER OF FORESTRY.

As a source of positive information about what forestry really is, and to spread a knowledge of its methods, a book has been prepared by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, forester of the United States Department of Agriculture and chief of the Bureau of Forestry, entitled "A Primer of Forestry," which is published in two parts. Part I was issued in 1899. It deals with the life of a single tree, with trees as they exist in a forest, with the life of a forest, and with the enemies of the forest.

Part II of the Primer has just been published. It deals with "Practical Forestry," the purpose of which is defined as "to make the forest render its best service to man in such a way as to increase rather than to diminish its usefulness in the future." In other words, it means "both the use and the preservation of the forest." The Primer as a whole will be read with profit by every one who takes a practical interest in the forests, and who wishes to see them protected and properly developed as one of the greatest resources of the nation.

Pearson's Magazine for June presents as its leading article the first in an interesting series entitled "The Profession of Getting Hurt." The author, Mr. Theodore Waters, spent five months visiting the various big cities, where he unearthed among public corporations and among the various municipal heads a most amazing state of affairs, showing how annually millions of dollars are "grafted" by this brand-new class of fakery.

Tell your friends about the Modern Farmer.

How one farmer's daughter made her pin money is well told by Adah E. Colcord in The Rural New Yorker. Besides earning considerable picking berries and raising chickens she raised \$21 worth of cauliflower on a neglected quarter acre that was growing up to weeds, besides furnishing the family and giving some to friends. It was not all fun, but she felt well repaid for her labor.

The way to fit a waist, as given in The Drovers' Journal, is to begin at the waistline. Fasten the waistband; fit the underarm seams snugly, and if the fullness across the bust is not correct take from or add to at the front instead of at the underarm seams. The back of the neck should be just the width of the neck part of one of the front pieces. The shoulder seams should always remain straight at the neck band. The way a waist fits is more important than the material of which it is made.

One year in August the turtles in the pond bit the goslings' feet, and the sores soon filled with maggots. We tried everything we could think of, and still the maggots thrived. Finally we tried strong cider vinegar. One application was enough. We have since tried it on all other work, and find it is just the thing. Too many angle worms, or tadpoles, are not good for young goslings. Sometimes they will sicken and die from overeating. Salt in the drinking water is the remedy we use, and pen them up for a few days.

These remedies may have been printed before, but if so I never saw them. HAT HITHARD.

#### TWO SHORTCAKES.

Cherry Shortcake—Make a soft dough of four cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one teaspoonful of salt and four teaspoonfuls of butter. Mix with milk. Cook in two layers, buttered. When brown remove from the oven, butter again, spread the bottom layer with cherries that have been stoned and sweetened, put on the top crust, and cover with fruit. Serve with whipped cream.

Strawberry Shortcake—Two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a pinch of salt. Mix with milk, roll out in two layers, butter and bake. Spread with the berries, sprinkle with sugar, place the top layer on, butter, and cover with berries. Over this spread a layer of meringue made of the beaten whites of two eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Brown quickly, without cooking the fruit. Serve with whipped cream.—Womau's Home Companion for June.

Where soft coal is used in the cook stove it is well to know that a few potato peelings burned in the stove every day will prevent soot from accumulating.

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## THE FARMER'S HOME

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



EMMA  
INGOLDSBY  
ABBOTT  
EDITOR

The Florida Agriculturist suggests that little girls' dresses may be lengthened by putting a strip of insertion above the hem. Sleeves may be done the same way, and a strip may be put around the waist directly under the arms.

A most excellent recipe for a simple rhubarb pudding is given in The Drovers' Journal. A layer of dry bread crumbs and a layer of rhubarb cut into inch lengths, sugar sufficient to sweeten. Repeat until the dish is full, having crumbs on top. Sprinkle the top with sugar and dot with bits of butter. Bake half an hour in a rather quick oven. This may be eaten with cream or any sauce preferred. A meringue improves it.

The Japanese are said to be a very

neat people, bathing frequently and keeping their houses immaculately clean, but one practice of theirs would hardly commend itself to American housewives. After all the family have bathed in the same water the water is used to scrub the woodwork of the interior of the house, which is never painted. The oily matter in the water gives the wood a fine polish.

Sir Frederick Treves, King Edward's physician, has declared that alcohol is a distinct poison, and never of any benefit to anyone. He says that even in small doses it hinders digestion, and is never anything but a harmful stimulant. A declaration from such an authority ought to carry considerable weight with the army of smaller fry doctors who are always recommending beer, whiskey or wine as a tonic.

To patch the heel of a stocking, cut a piece from an old stocking leg the shape of the heel, but, instead of cutting it off square at the top, let the back run to a point nearly as high as the shoe top. Make as narrow a seam as possible at the bottom of the heel, then insert the darning ball in the heel of the stocking and cat-stitch the patch onto the stocking, making a flat seam. Then turn the stocking and clip away the worn part under the patch, close to the cat-stitched seam. Do not turn in the edges and there will be no complaint of the seam hurting.

What more can one ask than a home like the one Mrs. H. L. Wheeler describes below? In a private letter she says of her home: "We live on a farm, own some, raise colts, calves, hogs, sheep and dogs, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens and frogs; all kinds of fruit that will grow in the state, and an abundance of it; all kinds of vegetables that will mature in the state are grown in the garden. We also keep a few bees for the honey for our own table. We are for prohibition, and among the fourteen different papers we take is one called The Home Defender. From the above you will know just how much we appreciate your clean paper."

In referring to the prize sent her for contributions in accordance with our offer she says:

"Please pardon the delay in acknowledging the receipt of a set of beautiful shirt waist studs. It is the first prize I ever got in my life. The paper well paid me for my little effort.

We will be glad to send some more

of our lady readers a prize for articles in the Home Department. Almost all of you have something to tell that would be appreciated by the rest of us.

A St. Joseph High School professor recently utilized his knowledge of chemicals to remove stains caused by rusty screens from the windows of his home. His wife and her helper had tried every means known to them for cleaning or scouring the unsightly marks, but with no effect. The professor began to study the situation, and finally applied hydrochloric acid (the muriatic acid of commerce), which loosened the stains so that they were easily washed off. This may be a help to some one else with windows in a similar predicament. In using the acid the utmost care should be taken to prevent any from coming in contact with the hands, and it should be kept out of the reach of children.

We practical, everyday people can appreciate scientific knowledge when it is made useful. Our hard-working, hard-headed ancestors scoffed at "book larnin'" because when a boy was sent to college he came back with his noddle full of Greek and Latin phrases that were of no practical utility, so far as anyone could see, except to swell that portion of his anatomy and make him a shining mark for the gaze of admiring friends and relatives. But in this age we are learning that true education is the training of boys and girls to perform all tasks well, whether great or small, and any system that does not look to the making of useful citizens is more and more regarded with disfavor.

Did you forget to get some fruit trees this spring? If you have it is too late now to think of it, but keep in mind for this fall.

What is better for the farmer to have than plenty of delicious strawberries in season? This is not impossible with any farmer. Set enough so you will have a plenty. It only takes a little space of ground and very little work.

How many of the readers of this paper know the value of a clover crop? It should be grown on every farm, and is a crop which should not be sold off the farm, because it carries away too much of the fertility with it. Never get too poor to sow clover.

The last time you cultivate your corn do not run the cultivator too deep or you are likely to do more damage than good. The roots by this time are all through the ground and many will be cut if you till deep at this time. For the last time I think nothing excels the disk for the work. It pulverizes the soil better than the cultivator.

In planting of corn one thing should be remembered, and that is to thoroughly prepare the ground before planting. Corn needs a well pulverized seed bed and it would pay well if a little more time were put on preparing the soil. Corn is the greatest crop of the country and all should try to improve the crop and increase the yield.

Give attention to the poultry for a good part of your time. On many farms poultry is badly neglected, and it is those who say that poultry does not pay. We know it does not pay for them, and we also know that no other branch of farming pays for them if they give it the same kind of attention. The poultry yard pays well for the feed, time and work.

When plowing corn, especially for the first time, the object should be to see how we plow rather than how much. When I hear a man say how many acres he cultivated in a day, I sometimes think that he means that he went over that much land. It is more important to see that it is done right. In all kinds of work aim to count more on how a piece of work is done than the time.

Some people claim that the hog has helped pay off many mortgages, and I do not doubt but it has, but I do not think it is in line with the brood mare, which has done a full season's work, and at the same time raised a colt which sold for a neat sum in the fall, and helped a good way to pay off the mortgage, or other debt which has long been upon the farmer's shoulders. The brood mare is far ahead of the hog, and is the best friend of the poor farmer who is trying to get out of debt.

## THE FARM IN GENERAL

E. J. WATERSTRIFE ✦ EDITOR



When you cultivated your corn the first time did you not see that it made a difference on the places where you had harrowed well? How much easier and better did the soil work? Remember next time.

This is the month to trim your hedges, and not wait until later when they will get hard, and it will be impossible to do a good job. If you want a neat hedge go over it in June and again in August.

Don't throw away old tools until you know they are of no more use. Your old cultivator may be used to make a good marker for potatoes, by just removing the two inside shovels and keeping it for the purpose.

I notice that some of the strawberry plants which I ordered and set out this spring have a few blossoms on. Now, the expert strawberry grower would tell me to pick them off, but I am not an expert and will take the berries when I get them.

The latter half of June is the busiest time of the year. The corn needs its last cultivating, and the oats and wheat are in season for cutting, and at least a start should be made in the hay harvest.

On good, well tilled soil, you do not have to wait so long after a hard rain before you can get on the land to work again. No one knows in how many ways it pays to have good soil and keep it good.

Labor is getting so hard to get that many farmers are trying to do their own work by the aid of improved machinery. Why not every farmer have his up-to-date machinery as far as he can, and make the work quicker and easier? Have them for the hired man.

Clover sod is the ideal place for corn; besides making the soil rich in fertility it has several other advantages. The ground can be plowed much earlier in the spring, and it breaks up in a fine condition, and then it is not tough to work up like other sod. Clover pays every way.

It will be the thinking farmer who will make success in the future. Begin thinking now.

How are you caring for your horses during this hard working season? How are you feeding them? and what? I see that each year more and more farmers are providing oats to feed while working. They are finding out that no other grain will take the place of it. If you want your horses to feel like work, feed oats. If they feel like work they can do more of it.

Yes, it's only June, but it's harvest time. Where many make the same mistake in harvest is by letting the hay get too ripe; in this way you may get more hay, but it lacks far from being the quality. After the hay is in the bloom it gets more woody and less palatable and less digestible. The early cut hay is the hay. I expect to be done harvest in time to celebrate, and I expect that when some read this they will feel like jumping on me. Come on I want to learn. That's part of my business.

Are you going to make any improvements in your method of farming this year? If not, why not? Make some advance on what you did last year. Try some new crop and see if you cannot introduce it into your part of the country. There may be a good new crop which will grow in your part, if you will only spend a dollar to try it. If it does not grow, you will know it. But when you make a trial, try it right.

I wish that all the readers of this paper would send a postal card to the editor, and on it answer the following questions: What have you found to be the best preventive and remedy for hog cholera? Which breed of hogs do you think most profitable for the practical farmer, and why? Is there more money in hogs than cattle? We would like to give something good in these columns next month, and if every reader will do as requested we would be prepared to give something worth reading. Now, please let every one do this at once. This will only cost you a penny, and if all will do this the next issue of this paper may mean dollars to you.

#### POINTERS ON ROAD DRAGGING.

By D. Ward King.

This is written in Indiana. I spent a month a year ago traveling over this state. A considerable portion of the more important highways are surfaced with broken stone or gravel. These roads have, many of them, been carelessly built, and the stone roads are proving expensive to maintain. Two mistakes are responsible for this. First, where macadam is used the stone is not screened thoroughly, and second, no roller is used. Water runs through like a sieve, and by the time the stone begins to cement or bind the surface is worn into three long troughs, and the edges of the road are highest. The drag will be tried on some of these rock roads. I believe a heavy drag will gradually get them into shape, but the improvement will be slow.

Broken stone should be screened.


The various sizes should be put down in layers, and each layer rolled with a heavy roller. The whole should be finished with a thin coat of stone dust. If this layer of dust can be sprinkled and rolled the surface will be almost impervious to water, will not rut or creep under heavy wagons, and the repair bill will be very light for many years.

The gravel roads are like the earth

roads in requiring a little attention frequently. The drag has worked wonders on the gravel wherever tried. They do not cup up in the spring. They remain smooth and hard at all times without ruts or small chuck holes. They do not become muddy when it rains nor dusty in dry weather, and are at all times more pleasant to drive over than macadam. The Hoosiers declare the Missouri split-log drag is all right, and it is coming into use rapidly.

"At this point," said the narrator, "she broke down and wept scalding tears." "My goodness," exclaimed the listener, "she must have been boiling over with rage."—Chicago News.

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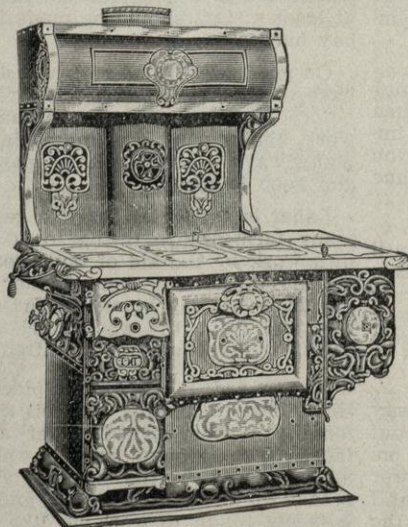
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# LIVE STOCK

Profitable feeding consists in giving an animal all that it will eat and digest readily, and if feeding under such conditions, that the feed may go mainly to producing gain.

Keeping an animal until aged may result in loss. The greatest gain is when the animal is young. After it reaches maturity it may lose in weight, or gain but little.

In a well formed horse, one that is built for speed and endurance, the hind leg, from ankle to hock, is exactly vertical. A divergence from this in any direction is faulty.

As a rule, the better bred a horse is, the more valuable, provided he is a good animal, while the nearer thoroughbred he is, the less he is worth, supposing he is a bad animal.

Salt in moderation is a great help to digestion in all animals, especially those that are put up to fatten. It causes them to eat more, stimulates digestion and preserves the general health.

As a rule the farmer who keeps a good grade of stock, keeps it in good, thrifty condition, and so manages the breeding and feeding that it comes to market in good shape and is pretty sure of a good price.

A better profit will be obtained from cattle feeding when the fact is more generally understood that the only economy lies in bringing all animals to maturity as rapidly as possible and disposing of them whenever fully ready.

A good set of feet is essential in a good horse. In purchasing or breeding any horse, see that his feet are sound, substantial and well formed. A stallion with poor feet will, nine times out of ten, perpetuate the blemish in his offspring.

With all stock good digestion is the result of feeding enough to sustain the animal, but not enough to keep the stomach in an overloaded condition all the time. It will do horses good to have an appetite to relish a meal when it is given them.

Food given before the animal matures is much more efficient for the production of flesh than that which it consumes after mature growth is completed. To make feeding profitable we must arrange to get growth and flesh at the same time.

From the union of a large bull of the best type and a small cow of low type there results an offspring stronger and of higher type than the mother; while if a small bull of a low type serve a large cow of high type the offspring will be inferior to her in milking qualities.

An important factor in producing cheap pork is to get the hog to market in the shortest time possible, and the way to do this is, first, to get the pigs to eating while still with the sow, so that they will lose no flesh when being weaned, and then to push them from the start and all of the time until they are ready for market; and, third, to give them food suited to growth, rather than fat, with some bulky, succulent food to distend the stomach and keep the digestion good.

Many young horses are ruined by being put to work too young and worked too hard before their bones are properly hardened and their joints sufficiently strong. In this immature condition the young animal is not able to bear constant and severe exertions and, if exacted, serious injury will result.

The breeding sow should be lengthy and the more so the better, provided it is not to such an extreme as to denote weakness. Thin or weak or badly shaped legs should be avoided, for when such a sow gets full grown she is apt to break down just at an age when she should be at her best for breeding.

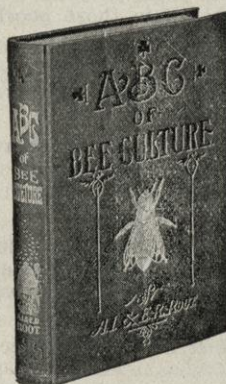
To keep a horse in good condition, constant care must be exercised to keep the skin clean and free from scurf and dust. If the pores of the skin are closed a large quantity of waste matter is retained, which, in effect, is as unhealthful as if the bowels were closed, and the waste of the system were retained and absorbed.

In a well bred hog that is growing right, there is no time that it will make more pork for the food consumed than from ten weeks to six months of age, but this will vary somewhat in different animals.

With all stock any radical changes of feed, if made suddenly, upset the digestive organs and prove detrimental to the health and thrift of the animals. For this reason, while it is best to supply a good variety, if radical changes are to be made, they should be made gradually.

As spring approaches, do not lessen the rations of the stock, especially the young, growing animals. Let them go on spring pastures thrifty and in good condition. A full ration from now until good grass will be money in the pocket of the farmer no matter what kind of stock he is feeding.

In nearly all cases cows bred for dairy purposes are better for dairy use than any other kind of dairy cows; they have been trained in this direction through many generations of ancestors, and they inherit traits that no system of feeding will bring out in any other cows except in rare cases.



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

We now have for sale three very fine Collie pups, one male and two females. Price \$15.00 each. You will need to act quickly if you get one of them. Address, St. Joseph Collie Kennels, in care of the MODERN FARMER, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

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

W. H. PUTNAM, River Falls, Wis.

# Dairying on the Farm

Cheap salt in butter is an expensive economy.

The less water there is in butter the fewer odors it will absorb.

The wastes in dairying come from apparently slight causes.

The cow that will not eat abundantly will not produce liberally.

Slow churning will get more fat out of the milk than rapid churning.

If butter is underworked it will be striped; if overworked it will look like lard.

The more thoroughly the milk is cooled the finer will be the butter, and the longer it will keep.

In a majority of cases the obstinacy of cream comes from unsuitable care and improper temperature.

Cows kept in a comfortable condition consume less feed, thrive better and give more milk.

There is a good profit in cows well kept, but none at all in those poorly kept.

A complete and quick separation of the buttermilk from butter is imperative to secure the best results.

Corn and corn meal if fed too heavily to cows have a tendency to fatten them and injure their capacity for giving milk.

Unless possessed of ample facilities for doing justice to the herd a small dairy is preferable to the large one every time.

Very great effect may be produced

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in the quantity of milk, but the gain or loss is in quantity, and not so much in quality.

One secret in making good butter lies in delicate handling of both cream and butter, and not subjecting them to extreme temperatures.

Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made and grown upon the farm that will bring as much per pound or takes so little from it.

To churn quickly and easily put in light batches. Overloading the churn retards the coming of the butter and adds to the labor.

In raising calves on skim milk it must be sweet. It must be of the temperature of the cow, and they must not be fed too much.

The first thing required of a good milker is cleanliness, and the udder should be carefully cleaned before milking is commenced.

As good butter can be made on the farm as in the creamery, but modern methods must be used to do it.

As between two cows that convert the same proportion of their food into butter the cow that eats the most will be the most profitable.

It is the always-hungry cow that is the most profitable one. The cow with a dainty appetite, that does not eat much or drink much, nor eat or drink with a relish, does not give much milk.

A cow that is a poor milker by nature cannot be made a good milker by any amount of feed or care. Of course she will do better with good than with poor care, but the best way is to get a cow of a good milk strain and increase her quantity and quality with proper food and care.

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# Beekeeping on the Farm

BY THE EDITOR

Keep your surplus hives in a cool place out of the sun until you are ready to put bees in them.

Always walk or stand behind the hives when in the bee yard, and you will save yourself many a sting.

It does not pay to keep a lot of drones in the hives only to eat honey. Put on a drone trap and catch them.

Do not try to work with bees when it is cool. About noon or soon after is as good a time as any to handle them.

Hive all swarms on the old stand and move the old hives to a new location if you want to prevent after swarming.

Too much smoke injures the bees, and is of no benefit in handling them. Therefore use your smoker sparingly, unless it is absolutely necessary.

Have you put on the super yet? If not, do it now. Look at those you have had on for some time and see if the colony does not need more room.

Look after the swarms, and do not let them go to the woods. They are made up of old bees, and old bees are the girls that store the surplus honey.

Do not pound a tin pan when the bees swarm. It may injure the pan, and does no good, unless it may be to let your neighbors know your bees are swarming.

This is the month when every day counts in the apiary. Remember what we have so often said about plenty of room at the right time. Now is the right time in this locality. Is it in yours?

Paint your hives before you put bees in them. They cost too much to let them rot out in a few years. Twenty-five cents in paint will save the price of a hive many times. White is the best color to put on a beehive.

The fourth annual report of the Illinois State beekeepers' Association is full to the brim of valuable information, and is worth the cost of membership in the State Association to everyone who receives a copy of it. It pays to belong to a live association.

If you are not sure you can hit a bee it is best never to hit at it. You may get a sting as a result of your effort. When the bees fly about your head do not get excited and keep trying to dodge them. If you do they are almost sure to sting you. Hold your head down to keep them out of your face and walk quickly away, and they will not follow you very far.

When you have a swarm carry the swarm to the hive and not the hive to the swarm. You can do this very easily if you have some kind of a swarm catcher. A light box which has been

bored full of holes fastened onto a pole makes a very good one. You can also buy them made of wire of any dealer in bee supplies.

Some people are just beginning to find out that it will pay to advertise honey. Where are those pamphlets that were talked about so much at the annual meeting of the National Association at St. Louis? Will the time ever come when the board of directors will pay any attention to requests from the membership? We hope so.

Do not get the notion that beekeeping is a good thing for the lazy man or woman, or for one who has made a failure of everything else. You cannot sit at your desk with a telephone near at hand and keep bees like some men run their business, by proxy. The successful beekeeper must be on the ground in person, and look after every detail himself. Beekeeping is not like the real estate business fitted to those who have developed a great sitting

capacity. To succeed you must be up and doing.

The beekeepers of the state of Missouri have a valuable ally in the person of Judge A. M. Woodson of St. Joseph. He favored Governor Folk with a fourteen page letter discussing the foul brood law and the governor's veto. The judge is a practical beekeeper, and ranks high among the able

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## PATENTS

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lawyers of the country, having been a candidate for the supreme bench at the last election, and is therefore eminently equipped to discuss every phase of the subject. It is safe to say Governor Folk would not veto another foul brood bill, having heard from such able jurists as Judge Woodson.

"Are you Hungary?" "Yes, Siam."  
"Well, come along. I'll Fiji."—National Geographical Magazine.

Visitor: "How does the land lie out this way?" Native: "It ain't the land that lies, sir; it's the land agents."—Exchange.

## Lessons for the Beginner in Beekeeping, No. 6.

One of the most perplexing questions which presents itself to the beginner in beekeeping is how to handle the increase, and more fail just at this point than anywhere else. Bees swarm for two reasons; one is for lack of room, and the other is to meet the demands of their own nature, which impels them to multiply not only as individuals, but as colonies. They seem to understand that the perpetuation of the race demands an increase of colonies as well as an increase of individuals. The formation of queen cells not only means new individuals, but it also means new colonies. Swarming, then, is just as natural to bees as laying eggs is to their queen. The beginner is generally anxious to get an increase, and so at first is not so much interested in preventing swarming as he will be later on, for there comes a time in the experience of almost every beekeeper when he feels that he has all the bees he wants, and he then prefers honey to increase. However, even the beginner who is anxious for more bees wants to know how to manage his swarms to secure the best results. He wants increase and honey both, and at the same time he wants only strong and healthy colonies ready to go into winter quarters when the season closes. While bees remain what they are we doubt if it would be desirable to have them stop swarming entirely, for it is generally the best swarms which gather the surplus honey. We will, therefore, give our instructions along the line of regulation rather than prevention.

We have already mentioned one of the important features in regulating swarming. This is plenty of room. Now, plenty of room means more room than most beginners are inclined to think. A great many of them think if they have one super which holds 24-pound sections on an eight frame hive that they are furnishing an abundance of room. This is a serious mistake. A strong colony of bees, if the season is at all favorable, should throw off one good swarm and fill three or four supers holding 24-pound sections, but it is not best to give them all of this room at once. Give them one super, and then just as soon as they get a good start in this lift it up and put another one under it, and a little later if the flow seems to demand it give them one or two more. Do this, however, at the proper time, and do not wait until the season is nearly over before you begin to look after your bees. In this locality bees will be at their best about the time you read this, and should have prompt and careful attention. In other parts of the

United States where The Modern Farmer is read the flow may be nearly over, while in the far North it will be just begun.

The principles are the same, however, in all localities, but of course the manipulations should be changed to suit the honey flow. It is not possible to lay down rules suited to every state in the United States, and Canada as well, where we have readers. If you provided plenty of room at the proper time about the only thing then to do is to watch and await developments. As between swarming in the natural way and dividing we prefer to let them swarm, especially if they are in the hands of a beginner, so we will proceed with this idea in view.

Now, do not get mixed up or bother yourself about how to divide. Just let that alone and follow our instructions, and we will tell you about dividing later on. We will say just here that beekeeping is not what it was fifty years ago, and there are a few modern tools which every beekeeper should have. One of them is a drone and queen trap. These traps are so arranged that they do not interfere with the worker bees, but a drone or queen that attempts to get out of the hive when the trap is on is sure to get caught in it. These traps cost 50 cents each, but it pays to have a number of them in the bee yard, and where there are only a few colonies it will pay to have one for each colony.

There was another thing which we intended to say when we were speaking about supers, and that is that all sections should have starters put in them before they are placed in the super. Starters are made from what we call comb foundation, and may be of any shape or size up to a sheet which fills the section full. We will tell how to put these in the sections in some future lesson, as we have not room in this lesson to do it. We desire to say just here that comb foundation is not made of anything but beeswax; neither is it made and filled with sugar, syrup or glucose, and comb honey manufactured in that way. The comb foundation is simply beeswax, with the imprint of the cells in it, and the only advantage in using it, aside from straight combs, is that the bees are not required to secrete the wax that is necessary to make the comb. As we said before, it requires the consumption of honey in order to make comb, and all the foundation that is put in just saves that much secretion of wax. It is hardly worth while to put sections on a hive unless one uses starters in the sections, as the bees are sure to build

the combs crooked, and there is no advantage in having sections, except that it puts the honey in better shape for the use of the housewife, and enables one to put it on the market in better shape also. Bees will make just as much honey in a large box; in fact, more than they will in small sections. The only objection that can be offered to the box is that the honey is not in shape so it can be handled without making a muss; neither can it be sold on the market for as much money as it can be if it is in neat sections. Sometimes the beginner, if he is a farmer, thinks that there is no use to have sections, because he wants to have the honey on his own table. Now, if he would stop and think for a moment he would see that his wife and daughters are just as anxious to have the honey look nice when it goes on the table as are the members of other peoples' families. We cannot afford to sacrifice everything for looks, but we can afford to sacrifice some things, as any kind of food is eaten with more relish when it is gotten up in a pleasing way.

We want to say in conclusion that we are not getting as many answers to our questions as we should; neither are our readers asking as many questions as we hoped they would. If there is anything you do not understand about the bee business do not hesitate to ask, and we will try to answer every question asked as soon as we can get around to it.

SOME QUESTIONS, ANSWERS, ETC.  
Editor Modern Farmer:

As for a good bee they are all good, if the operator understands how to handle them. I say the operator is generally the fault of their being cross. I have the

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Italians and blacks and have no trouble. If they were cross I would expect my neighbors to find some fault as they are within 25 feet and the children are all around them. I never have known any one being stung. I shall try some this season that the owner of them says I will not need a veil, gloves nor smoker. It is very seldom I use either of them the past three years. Twenty years ago I was stung every day. I can see now that I was the fault of it. There is three kind of bees in the family. The queen, the drone and the worker. The queen is the mother bee. The drone is the male. The workers are neither male nor female. The workers are no more sisters than they are brothers.

The propolis I think is a gum that is for the protection of the buds and the bee collects it to coat their hives and stop up the cracks. Why I think this is, you will notice they collect it one-half more in the month of August. Its color will change by age. I think what causes the sting to hurt in the poison coming in contact with our blood. It never seems to hurt me any unless the sting is left in. I do not think that one kind of bee will cap the honey over any whiter than the other. If it is taken off as soon as capped it will be white and if left as the bees travel over it, it will get darker.

I have taken white and dark capped off of the same hive. If you would take off a case that they were finishing up it will be white, and let the same case sit there for one week longer and you will have it darker. That is all there is in it. Some queen breeders advertised their strain of bees bred for their white capping. It is a bluff to sell queens. I let it go in one ear and out the other. Some bee men make their money by that kind of bluffing. My impression is what causes them to issue a swarm is that their house gets so crowded and it is the nature of them to increase.

The queen comes out with all the bees that can fly, and lots that cannot fly.

The color has nothing to do as to making a good bee. I will admit some queens will lay better than others. They may be some stronger and more able to attend to their work, same as we are. I have had a great many say the blacks would store away more honey than any of the bee race. There is a great many things about the honey bee that never will be explained.

I know this much, I can winter them and can get the swarms and also get the honey, and that is what I want. My hives are full of bees today on their summer stands. I never have put a colony in the cellar yet, not never will, and I will have as large swarms ready for the flowers as any of them. Will you kindly tell me how many bees there are in one pound, and if 175 to 180 bees enter the hive per minute, how long will it take them to store a pound of honey? Also, what kind of bees hatch from the cell that has two eggs in it, and what causes the queen to deposit two in; and why is it, if the brood chamber is filled with foundation that they draw out more comb than if there is a small starter in?

A. F. EILENBERGER.

There is probably nothing produced on the farm today that is sold on the market and so widely misunderstood as honey. Honey is not gathered by the bee, but is produced by the bees.

Scientifically speaking, the bees gather nectar from the flower, which is no more honey than cream is butter. After the bees take it up into their pouch it is converted by them into thin honey. This, after being deposited in the wax cells, is evaporated by a process of the bee's wings to nearly 50 per cent, and then becomes honey in a strict sense of the word. It is one of the sweetest known articles naturally produced without the agency of man, and, therefore, pure honey pretty generally commands a good price.—Midland Farmer.

**A BEEKEEPER WHO THINKS THEY SHOULD INSPECT THEIR OWN BEES.**

Hollywood, California.  
Editor Modern Farmer:

Well, Mr. Folk's veto was rather odd, but after all I think he was not far out of the way. I think bee men ought to inspect their own bees. But I think we ought to have an inspector to inspect the honey that is sent to market and condemn it and order it destroyed like other commodities. Foul broody honey as well as sour. My bees have been inspected (in pretense) five times in ten years—three times through spite. Once because I

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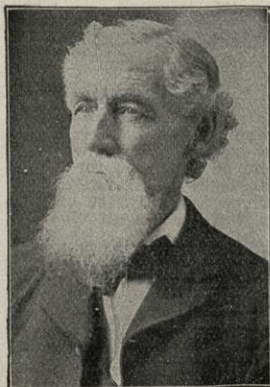
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ordered it to be fair with my neighbor beekeepers, and once in the midwinter, when there was no brood for foul brood to be present in. Yours truly,  
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G. W. Vangundy of Jensen, Utah, writes: "Bees never were in better shape than they are at the present time. May 21. They commenced swarming May 15. I have had seven swarms up to date. Prospects are fine for a good season for honey. I had 200 colonies, spring count. I have just been out and hived a swarm of bees from a colony that swarmed last Monday. We look for a large increase this season. I think we have the best foul brood law of any state in the Union. Also our county commissioners stand ready at an hour's notice to look after the interests of the bee industry. They claim there is too much of an income from it to let it go by. I have just read Mr. Clark's article on the veto in The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee, and I say, good for him; I am with him to the last."

## LETTERS

### HE APPRECIATES A CLEAN PAPER.

Queen City, Mo., April 12, 1905.

Editor Modern Farmer:

I enjoy reading The Modern Farmer very much, for there are always some choice things in it, but I prize it especially because you are making it an absolutely clean paper throughout, and keeping its pages free from swindling patent medicine advertisements and other things of a similar nature. I hope you will have the support of the good people everywhere in your effort to publish an honest paper.

Wishing you continued and greater success I remain yours truly,

B. W. ALEXANDER.

### JEFFERSON COUNTY, INDIANA.

Editor Modern Farmer:

This county has a diversified surface, part being level and part hilly and rough. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay, tobacco, apples, peaches, pears, plums and berries are grown here. Market gardening is a prominent industry. Large quantities of timber have been sold in recent years. The black locust thrives here, and is used for posts. Catalpas are also grown.

WALLACE JAMISON.

### HAMILTON, OHIO.

Editor Modern Farmer:

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W. A. SHAFOR,

Secretary.

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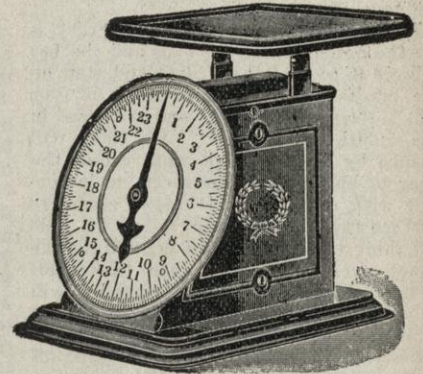
Flunkers: "But I don't think I deserve an absolute zero." Professor: "No, sir, neither do I. But it is the lowest mark I am allowed to give. Good-day."—Yale Record.

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# FARM POULTRY

IT PAYS TO KEEP THE BEST

Buckwheat is fattening and stimulating.

Clean out the coops and runs frequently.

Do not allow the drinking water to be exposed to the sun.

Keep young ducks from wading or swimming in cold water.

Ducks can stand hard rains, but dampness gives them cramps.

Thoroughly clean out the drinking vessels at least once a week.

The falling over of a rooster's comb shows that he is in bad health.

Never make a dust bath of wood ashes. It bleaches the fowl's legs.

Sell off all of the young roosters you do not wish to keep to maturity.

When the chicks have all their feathers take them away from the hens.

Turkeys are very thirsty fowls, and may be given milk instead of water.

Never feed laying hens on one certain diet, nor any coarse grain that will produce fat.

It costs no more to select the best and improve the flock than it does to breed without regard to system.

Geese and turkeys require plenty of run, and it will not pay to keep them unless they can be allowed a free range.

Little chicks should be fed four times a day, and five times is better. Keep them eating and growing all of the time, especially when intended for market.

The slow feathering fowls are usually the hardest, as the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them.

Oats do not contain the fattening elements found in some other foods, yet for egg production they are unsurpassed by any other grain.

While the points should be adhered to in order to retain purity of breed yet the foundation upon which all breeds should be built is utility.

Rats are the worst enemies of young ducks, and it is necessary to guard well against them, as they can kill many ducklings in a night.

The odor of fresh tar is offensive to lice, but tarred paper soon loses its strong odor, and in time will be of no use as a protection against lice.

So far as can be done conveniently it is best to have a separate apartment for sitters, in order to prevent fighting on the nests and breaking the eggs.

To a more or less extent early layers depend upon the stock and upon the way they are raised. Pullets from stock long bred for early mating will,

provided they are kept growing from the start, lay earlier in life than those from stock which have been bred chiefly for show purposes.

As soon as the turkeys are reasonably well feathered they should be given a free range, as they will thrive better and grow faster than when confined.

There is no better grain for laying hens nor better food for growing chicks than wheat. If necessary it can be cracked for feeding to small chickens.

Crop bound fowls can usually trace their trouble to the lack of gravel or sharp, gritty grinding material, as well as to fibrous substances, such as potato and apple parings or grass blades.

Fowls are creatures of habit in the strictest sense, and when once they form a habit, such as egg eating, feather pulling or eating to excess they will continue the fault as long as they have

opportunities for so doing. The best remedy for a fowl that has a bad habit is to market it the first opportunity.

There are three ways of improving the poultry and the profit from them. By introducing new blood, by better care and by better feeding. But each of these is so dependent upon the other that it is poor economy to practice any one and neglect the others. It is a combination of all that gives the best success.

Chickens intended for breeding stock should not be pushed too fast or be overfed. A steady, even development is preferable, and remember that the chick is made of what it eats. No matter how fine blooded stock they may be from, improper care will make them, in a few generations, not better than mongrels.

While it is an item to breed as close to standard requirements as possible at the same time it is also an item to select those members of the flock which have shown themselves superior egg producers or possessing qualities for the market, compactness of body, early maturity, vigor and egg production are the cardinal points to be sought in each individual.

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# Trees, Garden and Flowers

The semi-annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at Versailles, Morgan county, Mo., on June 13, 14, and 15, 1905.

In this newly opened district of Missouri the executive committee have decided to hold its summer meeting.

The people there want us to come. The lands are specially adapted for fruit, and fruit growers want to learn something about their business. It will be a good place to meet, and you can give help and get ideas if you will attend. Make your arrangements to meet with us, if possible.

Usual arrangements will be made and rates granted to all who attend.

Plans for the meeting, suggestions for the programme, topics for discussion, names of persons whom you would like to hear, questions you would like answered, will all be gladly received before the programme is printed. Write me at once and give your wishes.

The date has been postponed because of commencement at the State University, in order to have our president with us.

L. A. GOODMAN, Secretary,  
Kansas City.

J. C. Whitten, President, Columbia.

## RIVERSIDE GARDEN NOTES.

By Will A. Ballinger.

A stream of water ready to turn on to garden stuff is a valuable possession if properly handled, but there are several things to be learned about its use. The amateur is liable to make too much use of it. Cabbage, beets, squash, etc., will thrive under any reasonable irrigation, while onions and carrots are more liable to be damaged by being watered too much.

Land containing a large amount of alkali, unless well drained, is a good place to squander money invested in sweet potato plants. They get the "black leg." Cabbage, cucumbers and squash will thrive on land coated with alkali until it looks like a young snow.

Covering small seeds with paper until they germinate has some good points to recommend it, but it requires watching. When we removed the paper covering from our hot-bed a few days ago we found it and the heat had induced thousands of small black flies to take up a residence there, and the application of soot, ashes and use of cedar boughs has failed to get rid of them. We shall try tobacco fumigation as soon as we can secure a supply, as we don't make a general use of the weed. We feared to try sulphur fumes for fear of injuring the tender plants.

Planting radish or turnip seed with slow germinating seed like onions, etc., is a new plan we are testing this season, the object being for them to break the crust and make the rows for early cultivation. Of course, they are to be weeded out as soon as their mission is accomplished.

A test, two years ago, of the white icicle radish produced the finest quality of radishes we ever tasted. Last year the icicle seed we purchased produced various colored mongrels scarcely edible. This season's planting came from a seedsman with some reputation.

While pushing our Planet Jr. through the sand this spring to scour the attachments, we realized what a donkey we were last fall for not spending a few minutes to oil them.

A record of the past season's work and crops in convenient form for quick reference is a valuable asset for a gardener. We often forget, and the hit-and-miss plan must soon become a relic of the past.

The bottom of our beet and carrot bin is in sight a whole month too soon for the best interest of "Bossie" and the pig. However, three times last year's supply of sugar beet, mangel and carrot seed is now stored in the seed box.

Not the least among the gardener's tools are books on farm and garden topics and receipt books, but the main season for their use is in winter and on stormy days.

We thought that the seedsman had "skinned" us last year when we could see no difference between our Barletta and Early White Queen onions, but see since that some catalogues record both as being the same Barletta is listed to grow from one to one and a half inches in diameter (as they did for us back east), but under irrigation ours grew four to five inches in diameter, but very flat. They proved poor keepers last winter, but as they catch the big early market prices a quarter of a pound of seed will go into the ground as soon as we can get it there.

Brown Australian proved the best cropper, keeper and most free from scullions of our six varieties last year, but is stronger than most sorts. A yellow sort of the same strain which appeared this spring might sell better on some markets, and we expect to give it an equal test with the brown.

A row of Mammoth Silver King went into the hot-bed to transplant a la "new onion culture" way. Don't know how we will like the plan, but indications seem to show less scullions among transplants and sets than among those grown from seed. Larger yields are claimed for the transplanted ones.

Soil, cultivation and proper irrigation are important factors in the scullion question.

Bloomfield, N. M., March 28, 1905.

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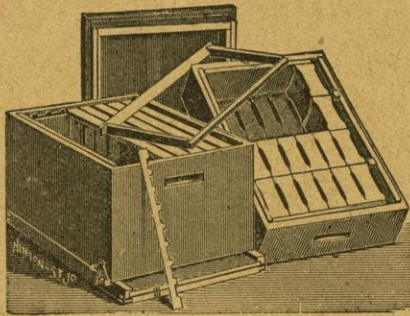
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best devices known to the beekeeping fraternity, and every objectionable feature has been eliminated. It is made of the very best white pine, and every part of it fits every other part accurately and snugly.

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

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

The bottom of the hive is loose, and is made of heavy,  $\frac{3}{8}$  lumber. It is so constructed that it can be reversed and the entrance made large or small. This is accomplished by nailing strips on both sides of the bottom, the narrow strips being nailed on one side to make the small entrance, and the large strips on the other side to make a large entrance at the other end of the bottom. The bottom can be fastened to the body either with what is known as the Van Deusen hive clamp or with simple hooks.

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

The super we generally send out has pattern slats  $1\frac{1}{8}$  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.

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

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

The prices of the "St. Joe" hive and the various parts are the same as those quoted for other makes of hives. Five, 8-frame,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story, \$8.50; ten, \$15.50; twenty-five, \$30.50. 10-frame hives 15c per hive more than 8-frame.

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

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

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

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

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

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Kimball's Dairy Farmer may be substituted for the last two, if desired. The Sunday Gazette (\$1.00) and The Modern Farmer, both one year for \$1.00

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

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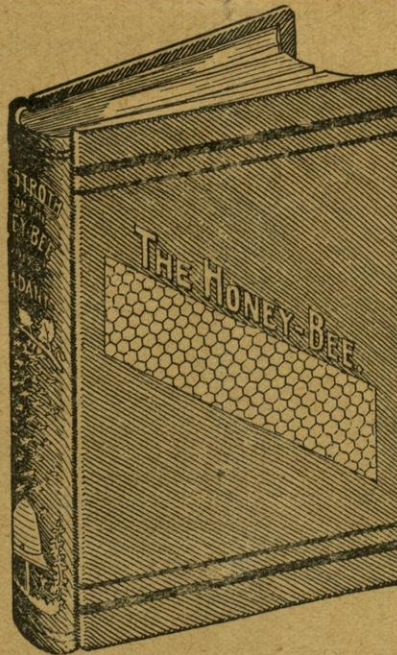
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