# The modern farmer and busy bee. Vol. 17, No. 10 October, 1906 

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

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## She

# Modern Farmer 

 and Busu Bee
## A FFIEND OF ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND HAPPY HOMES.



VOL. XVII No. 10. Dovotod to the Intarests of the Farm nnd Ffome. FIF7Y CFNTS A YEAR.
? $H$ who will walk a mile with me, Along life's merry way? A comrade blithe and full of glee, Who dares to laugh out loul and free, And let his frolic fancy play, like a happy child, through the flowers gay That fill the field and fringe the way, Where he walks a mile with me.

## OCTOBELK

A MILE WITH ME<br>By HENNRY VAN DYKE.

ND who will walk a mile with
Along life's weary way?
The stars shine out o'er the darkenin
And the quiet rest at the end of the
A friend who knows and dares to
The brave sweet words that cheer the
Where he walks a mile with me. 'Through summer sunshine, winter rain,
And then? Farewell, we shall meet again!
(6) P ITTH such a comrade. such a friend, 20 I fain would walk till journeys end,

$\qquad$


## Clubbing Offers

See last two pages of cover.
The Modern Farmer
The Commoner [Bryan's Paper]
Inland Poultry Journal
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Woman's Farm Journal
Our price one year, $\$ 1.10$
Amy paper in class C may be substituted for the Commoner.
The Modern Farmer
Poultry
The Pilgrim
Our price one year $\$ 1.25$
Any paper in class $C$ may be substituted for either Poultry or Pilgrim.

## Make Your Own Clubs

The Modern Farmer and
1 of class A and 2 of B, .95: 1 of A and 2 of C, $\$ 1.45: 1$ of A and 2 of D, \$1.95: 2 of A and 1 of B, 80: 2 of A and 1 of C, $\$ 1.05$ : 2 of A and 1 of $\mathrm{D}, \$ 1.30: 1$ of B and 1 of $\mathrm{C}, \$ 1.10$ : 1 of $B$ and $1 \mathrm{D}, \$ 1.35: 2$ of B and 1 of $\mathrm{C}, \$ 1.35$ : 2 of B and 1 D, $\$ 1.60$ : 1 of $C$ and 1 of D, $\$ 1.55$ : 2 of C and 2 of $\mathrm{D}, \$ 2.85$.

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One day Willie's mother found her young hopeful holding his pet rabbit by the ears. From time to time he would give Bunny a violent shake and demand sharply, "Two plus two? Two plus two?" or "Three plus three? Three plus three?"
"Why, Willie," asked his mother with deep concern, "what makes you treat your poor little Bunny that way?"
"Well," replied Willie, greatly disappointed, "teacher told us in school today that rabbits multiplied very fast, but this dummy can't even add." "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," in Everybody's Magazine for October.

[^0]Onions are said to be a good disinfectant. Two or three cut in two and placed in a room will absorb noxious gasses, or even the smell of fresh paint, which is unpleasant to many people.

Some cooks prepare pumpkin for
pies by boiling it only until soft, then take out of the water and drain and mash as much of the water out as possible, when it is ready for use. This saves the long cooking that old time housewives have always thought necessary.

##  <br> The New State of Oklahoma

Bigger than Missouri; as big ae Ohio and Indiana combined, with a soil tet ning 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 sarroundings differ from those in other states. Their cities and tow's are growing and expanding with the impetus of a fertile soil, and a purhing wide awake citizenship. Her settlers, mainly from the older states, see the virtue of encouraging enterprises of every kiud and the needfulness of getting more and better facilities of getting more hands to develop the conntry.

In brief, conditions today are simply these: Oklahoma is in need of nothing save per ple. More men are needed in the cities and towns; mere farmers for the vast areas of unimproved land not now yielding crops of which it is capable. There are openigs of all sorts, for farmers 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 energetic 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 cittes and towns. If you're in any way interested in the Southwest, l'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. R'y. at very low rates from Chicago to San Antonio, the rate is $\$ 25.00$; from St. Paul $\$ 27.50$; from St. Louis and Kansas City, $\$ 20.00$ The tickets permit of stop-overs in both directions, via M. K. \& T. R'y. If your nearest railroar agent cannot givi you the ratas, write me for particulars.
W. S. ST. GEORGE, General Passewger Agemt, M. K. \& T. R'y. St. Louis, Mo.

# $\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{he}}$ Dlodern Farmer and Busц Bee 

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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 youl renewal. DO IT TO-DAY.

## জDITORIたL.

The export trade in American butter is growing very rapidly. In 1904 and 1905 the amount exported was $10,000,000$ pounds each year. In the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1906, it had increased to $27,360,537$ pounds, the value trebling in the two years.

## $\Rightarrow$

If you do not find the club you want in our list on another page, let us know what you want and we will tell you if we can furnish it. However, please note that none of the offers which are not found in this issue of the paper are good. The old offers have been withdrawn.

## $\boldsymbol{3}$

The Merchants' League of America has been organized by New York Merchants to oppose any parcels-post legislation, and they are at work to create public sentiment against such legislation. The establishment of a parcelspost system, similar to that in England, would be directly in the interest of the farmers, and the sentiment among them is largely in favor of such legislation.

Mr. Bryan's opponents say he is a dreamer. Well, perhaps he is, but like that other great defender of the rights of the common people, Theodore Roosevelt, he dreams some very wise and sane things. This is not saying that
we agree with all the theories of either of them, but they are beyond the shadow of a doubt the two most popular men alive to-day, and they are very much alike in many things.

## $\Rightarrow$ ©

Do not vote for any man for any office, who says that he will revolutionize things and turn them upside down if he is elected. In the first place, any sane man knows that he cannot do all that he promises; and in the second place, evolution and not revolution is what the world needs. A letter of acceptance as candidate for any office which glitters with capital I's, I will do this and I will not do that, I, I, is evidence of a weak character. Action, not promises stand for power.

If you have a hedge fence on your place, see that it is trimmed every year, for after it has been left for a number of years it ceases to be of much value as a fence, and it is no small job to cut a fence that has been left to itself for 5 or 6 . years. The laws of Missouri, and we presumeof the other states also, require it to be cut every. year when it is a line fence, or along the road. Four and one-half feethigh and 3 feet wide is a legal fence, and if the owner does notcut his part of the line fence, the man who owns the land on the other side can cut it or have it cut at the owner's expense. If it is along the road the road supervisor can do the same thing, so it will pay to trim a hedge every year as it should be, and save trouble.

Perhaps you may think there is not much about farming in this issue, or rather in the editorials. Well, that is true. but that is no reason why such editorials should not find a place in the Modern Farmer. We believe in the modern farmer, and he should be a thinker as weil as a worker, and a citizen in the broadest sense of the word, as well as a tiller of the soil. Whatever makes for higher living and better thinking is just as important to him and his family as to know how to plow, sow and reap. The farmer is the balance wheel of the nation, and as long as he thinks along proper lines and votes right the nation is safe, whatever the loud mouthed socalled reformer, and the over eager office seeker may say to the contrary.

## $\Rightarrow$ e

There are two things that every honest man should want to eliminate from the elections of this country, money and rum. They are both disgustingly and flagrantly bold in these piping
hot times. One of them is well enough in its place, but it should have no place in influencing votes; and the other, rum, should have no place among an intelligent, refined, and home-loving people. Its influence is always bad, entirely bad, and there is no crime too dark for it to commit, if needs be, to accomplish its ends. It sticks its vile and slimy fingers into our politics, debauches our voters, corrupts our elections, influences legislation, and if circumstances seem to demand, defies law and order. Like the hydra headed monster that it is, strike it a death blow in one place and it immediately springs intolife in another. About the only way to get rid of it, to change the figure, is to grub it up root and branch and tumble it into the fires of $p$ ublic wrath and indignation. You and I can help to kill it by voting right at the polls.

It pays to take pride in your workmanship. We were greatly impressed with this idea a short time ago when we went into a shos to have a tire welded. We noticed that the blacksmith handled our job as though he understood bis business. Ours was just an ordinary flat tire. We stood at some distance while the man fitted our tire on, and then turned it over to a helper to put in the bolts. Just as this tire vras finished, there was placed in the smith's hands a tire that was rounded on one side, and had flanges on the other side. It was the iron rim of a rubber tire, and had been broken square off the same as ours. We watched the smith and thought, "that is a much harder job." He welded the tire after whirling it round and round and getting it ready for the fire, and then, just as though he knew our thoughts, looked up and said, "that is a hard job." He said no more, but as soon as the tire was finished he came over to us and held it up, and explained how it was done, and how easy it was to burn and spoil the flanges on a tire like that. There was not a word of boasting, but you could see he was proud of his skill and craft. He was an entire stranger to us and we had never seen him before so far as we knew, but we said as we left the shop, "That man knows his business, and when we want any more of that kind of work done we will g.o to him." Now, he had done more to advertise his business, without any thought of it even, than he could if he had talked an hour. Moreover, his anvil fairly sung with contentment and good cheer as he handled the red hot iron. He was no whiner. Men of the highest grade of workmanship seldom are. It pays to be an expert in your craft.

Dnot vote on the "Yellow Dog" principle, simply because a man is put up by your party. Find out if he is willing and able to do what you want done and then vote accordingly. Remember the saints do not all train in one crowd. Especially do not allow the papers you read to dictate just how you shall vote. They often say what they are paid for saying. This is frequently true of the so-called independent papers that are sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. The chances are that you are just as good a judge as to how you should vote as the editor. In local elections you are apt to be a better one, as his judgment is often biased by what he hopes to get out of it.

## Prizes for Missouri Corn Growers.

The prizes that will be awarded at the annual State Corn Show to be held at Columbia in January have been fixed and their aggregate value, including the prizes awarded in the Boys' Contest at the State Fair is approximately $\$ 1,000.00$. They consist largely of cash prizes, but also include certain silver trophies and valuable farm implements. The State Board of Agriculture, the State Fair Board, the Jamestown Exposition Commission, the Columbia Commercial Club and the various implement manufacturers have united in giving Missouri farmers a list of premiums that is worthy of their best efforts.

Do not let anybody persuade you that you will go the hot place if you scratch a ticket. There are times when the only way a man can save his conscience, if not his soul, is to scratch vigorously. Do not be afraid to use your pencil. Hundreds of people have gone to the bad because they let somebody else do their thinking, if not their voting. A good general rule to adopt is not to vote for the man who is eternally running for some office. The fellow who thinks the people owe him a living, is apt to try to get it if opportunity offers. Do not vote to put men in important offices simply to help them along in the world. A public office is not a charitable institution, but a job of work that the people want done, and the sensible thing to do is to vote for the man the voter
thinks can do it best. We often jokingly say of a member of the firm where we do our banking, "There is the man we help hire to take care of our money." This is the way to view an office. An office is not a commodity, which belongs to the one who gets the most votes, but a job of work, let out by the franchise of the whole people, and they should have sense enough not to vote for a man who does not know anything about the
job, or who is too indolent or lazy to attend to it, if he did. Let us not hire people, if we know it, to take care of public business who will steal our money and run off to Canada, or some other country where they think we will not go to the trouble to come after them. What the world needs more than anything else, now, in and out of office, is a little more old fashioned honesty. Beware of the man who will sell his vote for a "mess of pottage."

# Child Labor Reform-A Mothers' Fight <br> By EDW ARD EVERETT HALE: 

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, distinguished patriot, chaplain of the United States Senate, America's Grand Old Man, has become active in the warfare now being waged against the evils of child labor. In a ringing appeal to mothers of the country, published in the Anti Child Slavery League's official organ, the Woman's Home Companion for Octo. ber, he says:

Looking with a wide range over this dear America of ours, I think the best and happiest life for any boy is the wide-range, open-air life of the country, where he and his father and his mother are all united in plan, and in fact, in the daily life of home.

In what I almost call this natural system-the system which the American people have worked out for themselves wherever they were not closely cemented together, four points of the first importance in education are insured. First of all, the boys and girls have the advantage of a great deal of life in the open air. This is essential to all good education.

Second, boys and girls under this system have a great dəal of intercourse with their fathers and mothers. This is very desirable in all education, and a failure round on God's world. It is $t e$ of inability which were really cultivated in youth. On the other hand, joy in society is natural to the human race, which for the purposes of such society has tongue and lips and ears. And, to add one more necessity in education, this system gives the great chance for health. Not to go farther, where we have so litthe space, a large life, life con stantly enlarging, a social life and a strong and happy life are well-nigh insured in such a system.
Let us compare this with what is now almost a system; which takes possession of that sixth part of the children which have been alluded to. Suppose a little girl eight years old is taken into a shirt factory, where she is to spend ten hours a day, or perhaps eleven or twelve. Sunday is the only day. you might say, when she can look up at the sky or look round on God's world. It is $t$ e
here is a very serious tailure. only day in which for any purThird, the children of the pose worth considering she can neighborhood are brought to run and play and exercise the gether in their schools and, in- hands and feet and arms and legs deed, in all their active life. with which she was born. The This is essential also; for togeth- chances are against her in the er is one of the central words of matter of using her tongue or her real life. Many a fine man or ears. The rule of the workshop woman is lost to the world be- probably forbids her talking or cause of shyness or other forms listening except to the instric-
tions for the daily work.
And it $!$ s hardly an even chance whether she knows her father and mother and her big brothers and sisters by sight. Anything which you and I would call home is gone.

Or take the boy of eight or ten ortwelve years, who is set to work in the factory. There are a great many days in the year when he must be up and report at the mill before daylight. Suppose no law forbids child labor; that mill may run twelve or more hours out of the twenty-four. Now look in the almanac and see how many days there are when there are not ten hours between sunrise and sunset. All those days the little fellow must go in the dark and come back in the dark to the mill. He must be in the mill as soon as the power is turned on. If he is not there he loses a day's work, and he loses a day's wages, very likely. I can.
not say precisely what he will do in the mill. Perhaps his business is to "carry waste." That is, he has to sweep up the waste from the cotton which was refused to be spun, to fill great baskets on wheels with it, and wheel those baskets from room to room till he comes to the dump-ing-room. There he empties the basket, and then he goes back to the place he started from. He does this for ten hours of the day, or for eleven or twelve hours, as may be directed by the laws of the state in which he lives. If you want to see how such mill children look when they are at their work, or after $1 t$, find the Woman's Home Companion and examine the pictures which we have printed for you there.

Now, compare this girl in the shirt-room, or the boy and girl in the factory, with your own boy or girl of any age between seven and fifteen. In the filst place, neither in the shirt-room nor in the factory has boy or girl any chance for life in the open air. If their fathers or mothers mean to have them work in the mill or in the shop, they live as near the mill or the shop as they can. True the mill is not a prison, but for the work hours it is very nearly a prison. The children cannot talk to each other, they cannot look out of the windows, they cannot stop while the machinery is working. This means that they have not the fun and joy which children ought to have in the beautiful world which God has made for them.

Of this imprionment let me speak very seriously, for it means something which ought to come down the bars and climbs the very closely to the hearts of every cherry tree or breaks open the father and mother who reads chestnut burs, for once when these lines. It is not true that poor Micah in the midst of the Nahum is any nearer to God when he lets down the bars to let the cattle into the pasture, or


Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the United States Senate, who makes a stirring appeal in the Woman's Home Companion for a mothers' fight against Child Labor
when he puts them up again, it is this:
or when he climbs a tree to We can recollect whatwe were see if the wild cherries are ripe, when we were eight and nine and or when he throws a stone into ten and eleven and twelve years the chestnut tree to make the old.
burs fall. He is no nearer to God We can ask ourselves whether than Hosea is, who is for ten it would have been a good thing hours of that sameday wheeling for us to *e bhut up in the factory cotton waste in the mill.
No! But Nahum sees God a or a sewing-room three hundred and six daysevery year at that time of life.

Every one of us knows that it would ${ }^{5}$ have been a bad thing.

First-Those are the growing years of life. You and I, well, perhaps we were four inches taller every year than we were the year before. We did not earn
What you and I can do about any wages-no! But we were
growing up strong and well because we could try ourselves in all sorts of life. We had good exercise. We had as much to eat of what was good for us to eat, and we were happy.

Second-We recollect again that we were a great deal with our fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters. We knew what the word home was, and that home is the dearest place in this world.

Third-We do not talk about it a great deal, for it is too sacred a thing to be lightly talked about, but some of us, perhaps all of us, found out that God is our loving father; that he is very near to us and we are very near to him. We would not lose the memories and the help of what he has told us and what we have told him for anything which you can offer us.

Fourth-Most of us came out, when we were sixteen years old, strong and well, ready to take part with the best men and women in the world, in the very best work of the world.

I think myself that that would be a wise nation or a wise state which would make such laws that people shall not make money out of their children before they are
sixteeu years old. I think it sist on a very careful and rigid would be a good thing to devote inspection of factories and workthose sixteen years wholly to the shops by public officers who are education of the children, to in nowise pecuniarily interested making them better men and in the establishment which they women. Let boy and girl help examine. Such examinations in the home. The more work should be possible at any hour of they do there the better. But let any day, and the publicity given them be the companions of fath- to the results should be such as ers and mothers as much as pos- should make it certain that facsible until they are sixteen. But tory or workshop visited shall be here is one of the cases where I kept neat and sweet and clean-a cannot have my own way. The fit place for the best prince or custom is so general which per- princess in the land to work in.
mits fathers and mothers to "hire
I do not think that there is one out" their children as the phrase is, that you and I cannot make a law that children can not earn wages before they are sixteen.

What can we do? We can say that they shall not be confined in factories or workshops, excepting i for very limited hours, before they are fourteen. We can say, until a boy or girl is sixteen they shall have the privilege of going to school at least half the year. In some cases we can say that one set of children at work in the morning and another set shall take their places in the afternoon. This is a practicable method of legislation which has not yet been applied. But the sooner it解 is applied the better. We can in- the public opinion good and just.

# Corn Improvement-Field Selection of Seed Hars, \&c. 

P. Fi. CRABTREE, Hannon, Mo., Vioe-Pres. Mo. State Corn Growers' Association.

To the farmer who has not
been practicing the seed-plot been practicing the seed-plot method of corn breeding we must remark on the importance of field seleetion of seed ears.
The season is rapidly a pproaching for corn husking and when once the crop is harvested promiscuously it is impossible to ascertain the character of stalk that has produced an ear.

The initial movement in the line of selection will perhaps be to attach a box to the side of the
wagon into which will be placed addition to this, care should be the selected ears. This is a good exercised to secure ears from step in the right direction and short jointed stalks possessing once adopted is not likely to be broad heavy leaves that the plant abandoned, unless for the adop- may thus be able to extract from tion of more advanced methods of selection.

Since the ability of the corn plant to produce heaviiy depends on its capacity for extracting the elements of fertility from the soil, it is imperative that the ears be selected only from stalks possessing a good root system. In the air the necessary amount of carbon to combine with the mineral plant foods in the production of the fruit of the corn plantthe ear.
Next perhaps in importance in field selection is the height of the stalk. It is well known that the shorter types of stalk can be
planted more thickly. After a ear is desirable, if associated center of the room through which
stalk sufficiently large to carry with other desirable characterthe necessary root system and leafage has been secured the lower it stands the better.

Next, let us take into consideration the set of ear on the stalk. This should range medium in height, and the more uniformly the ear sets in height the better. The ear is seldom set too low on the stalk. On the other hand, however, fertilization and certain forms of cultivation have a tendency to induce a higher set of ear than desirable unless guarded against by judicious selection.

Another important feature of field selection often overlooked is that of securing a husk sufficiently long to protect the tip of the ear from insects, birds and weather. Even with the approved type of shank there is a stage of developement of the ear of sparse husk which will permit rain to injure the ear.

While the selection of a large
istics, there is another important consideration associated therewith, viz. that of stand. A plant standing in hill with one or two others is more desirable than one producing an ear of the same size when standing alone, for the reason that it has demonstrated its ability to permit of a thicker planting, which is essential in securing maximum yield.

The corn breeder will soon be exercised regarding the proper care of his corn exhibit and the same will apply to the care of seed corn. As soon as the ears begin to dry the selection should be made that no chances be taken on getting them damaged. They must have an opportunity to thoroughly dry out and remain so, and at the same tlme must be protected from rats and mice. The plan which I follow is to erect a drying cage constructed
passes a natural draught of air.
Soon an installment is properly cured and may then be tightly boxed or placed in a granary which would be too tight to day the corn iu withoat damage to the germ.

It is to be hoped that every farmer in the state will follow the plan of field selection of his seed corn and that every corn breeder in the state will patronize all local corn shows and so arrange the judging of those shows so as not to disfigure the exhibits or require shelling, that we may be amply prepared to show to the world the grandest exhibit in quantity and quality ever placed before the public. Let it be constantly in mind that the great annual event will take place at Columbia, Mo., January 8-11, 1907, and that the handsome and valuable prizes amounting to nearly $\$ 1000.00$ will be paid fully and promptly.

# Books= Periodicals 

BY THE HDITOR.
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 MODFRN FARMER when writing to publishers about any book or periodical mentioned here.

YOU AND I
Before man parted for this earthly strand,
While yet upon the verge of Heaven he stood, God gave a head of letters in $h$ is hand

And bade him make with them what word he could.

Matthew Arnold.
Had I been there on that red-letter day, And God given me an alphabet to try,
Two dozen letters I'd have thrown away And spelled ',life's happiness" "U" and "I."
-From the November Delineator. It was recently announced that Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, has returned from abroad with the largest and finest collection of Arabian horses ever shipped to America. There are twenty-seven splendid steeds in the above collection and they represent a little side issue to Davenport's trip to Turkey and Arabia where he went
to write and illustrate a series of articles for the Woman's Home Companion. Davenport's great admiration for horses is not generally known, nor the fact that he owns a regular zoo of wild fowl and animals near Morris Plains. New Jersey. The cartoonist's first-hand impression of the Sul$\tan$ and his people should make interesting reading.

The World To-Day, of Chicago is just such a magazine as should find a place in every home. Its articles are of a high character and its illustrations are very fine. Do not neglect to consider its claims when vou are making up your clubs.

In The Designer for November is to be found, in addition to the many designs for winter apparel for ladies and young folks, a special article "For Those Who Wear Mourning"; another on "Riding Habits" and still a third on "Fashionable

Furs"; all beautifully illustrated. "The Outdoor Baby in Winter" will please not only the mothers but the children.

Pearson's for November is a strong number, and will repay the reader who gives it a careful perusal.

Do you read Success Magazine? If not, you are making a mistake. Read our club.. bing offer on another page.

Everybody's is rounding out the year with a constant and steady improvement in every department. The November issue offers many attractions to either the searcher after facts, or to those who read for the pleasure they find in an interesting story.
Suburban Life for November has a rich and attractive table of contents. Here are 2 few of the many attractive headings. "An Old Fashioned Thanksgiving;" "Buying the Supplies for the Suburban Home"
"Chickens at Fifty Dollars each;" "Garden Work Which Begins in the Fall;" "Where the Feathers Go." \&c., \&c., \&c, The illustrations are up to the standard set by this enterprising exponent of the suburban home. See our attractive offers on another page, which includes Suburban Life.
Sprightly in every sense of the word is the October number of The American Boy. Perhass its most distinguishing feature is the opening chapters of the illustrated serial "Plupy in Peace aud War, or Chapters from the Lives of Plupy, Beany, Pewt, and Others,' by Judge Henry A. Shute, the author of "A Real Diary of a Real Boy" and other Plupy stories.

The October number of the Garden Magazine is the fall planting manual, a double number, with a beautiful cover in thres colors portraying a charming garden scene in which asters and phlox lend the chief colors and eighty superb illustrations in the text. It is in every way a remarkable number, replete from cover to cover with suggestive material for taking advantage of the opportunities of the season.

October is a good month to transplant trees with the exception of the evergreens, says Farming. The important things to remember are these. Keep the roots from drying out, prune off those ronts that are bruised or bruken, see that the soil is well packed arcund the tree, and cut back the head of the tree to balance up the loss in the root system. At first, cutting back a shapely fruit tree often seems to te a mistake, but the chance of having the tree live will be doubled if it isdone.

Rural Life for October is an excellent number, and contains much that cannot fail to be of special interest to farmers. This is a new magazine, but it is sure to make a large place for itself in the world, if it continues along the lines it has started on, and there is no reason for thinking it will not do so. Ask the Rural Company, of Detroit. Mich., for a sample copy and see it you are not pleased with it. If you are, take advantage of some of our liberal clubbing offers which include this magazine.

The Pilgrim is a newcomer to our desk, but a very welcome one.
"Out with Dogs and Gun" is the title of the October cover. The original is a clever piece of painting by Archie G. Allan, the artist. The production appears to have been done in four printings, but in reality this handsome piece of work was done with two impressions, showing the remarkable advancement made in color printing of late.

The October Pilgrim has all the earnestness characteristic of the after-vacation season. It has three exceptionally strong special articles, the first touching upon The Gateway of China, entitled "The Patrol of the Yangste" by Wm. A. McKinney who has spent some years in the very heart of this great and awakening nation. South America just now is in the popular mind in the most prominent way. John T. Kerrin, who has for several years had extensive business relations with the South American Republic writes most graphically on "Commercial Relations with South America." This alone is worth the price of the magazine. "Three every Minute" by Howard B. Grose, gives an insight into the immgration question, which is broad minded and statesmen like.
Dwarf Fruit Trees-By. F. A. Waugh, Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, Massachusetts Agricultural College. Illustrated, 125 Pages, $5 \times 7$ inches, Cloth. Price Postpaid 50 Cents. Published by Orange Judd Company, New York.
One of the serious objections to living on a city lot has been the fact that the crowded condition of things rendered it impractical to grow any quantity of fruit. The solution of this problem is now abouf to be solved by the introduction of dwart trees, as one can grow an abundance of fruit for family use on these trees in a very small space. Four or five dwarf trees will flourish in the space occupted by one tree of the larger varieties. The p , dwarf trees begin to tear so much earlier that even a renter may hope to derive some benefit from the trees he plants, as most of them begin to bear the second year. The subject of dwarf trees is thoroughly discussed in a plain, practical way in the book referred to above, and we especially recommend it to those who do not have much room for growing fruit. The work costs only 50 cents, and for 10 cents extia we will include the Modern Farmer for one year with every copy ordered, for a short time.

## RIPENING GREIFN TOMA. TOES

Tomatoes will not stand frest, and late in the fall there are often a great many fruits still left on the vines. These can be ripened in many ways. Spade up a piece of ground in a warm and sheltered corner. Pull up the whole plants with the fruit on. Spread them on the ground, and cover with straw, leaves or burlap. Here the fruit will ripen beautifully. Another way is to turn a dry goods box into a ripening house. Put in sliding shelves that can easily be shoved in and out to enable you
to examine the tomatoes, and a close fitting door. Keep a warm, moist atmosphere in the box and the fruits will ripen well without the sun. - Be careful that no rotting fruits are allowed to remain in the box, as they will spoil the good ones.-E. M. Barron, in the Garden Magazine for October.

## "RECREATION" FOR OCTOBER

As usual, this most charming of outdoor magazines is fairly bursting its handsore cover with seasonable articles and stories, this month mostly of wildfowl shooting. Easily the best of all articles ever published on the subject is "Duck-Shooting with Gun and Camera," by C. S. Cummings, showing some most remarkable pictures of the author shooting ducks. The camera caught the dead ducks dropping through the air, and the man is clearly shown simultaneously firing the gun and operating the camera.

## PROOF POSI'TIVE

Effie-"But, papa, how do you know that it was a stork that brought us the new baby."

PAPA- "Because, my dear, I just saw the bill!"-Woman's Home Companion for October.

MULCHING ROSES
Your roses will come through the winter in much better condition if you will give them a heavy mulching of manure. Put on enough so that when it has settled there will be a 6 -inch mulch. Do not apply the mulch until the cold weather has comethe middle or last of October.-Garden Magazine.

## A RELAPSE

Within the city's din and dust, It's heat and toil and friction, I dwelt, as many mortals must, Till saddened with affliction. I called a doctor, one i knew To be a skilled reliever Of human ill; said he, "Sir, you Are stricken with hay feve! !"
Then to a cool resort I fled As soon as time would let me, And felt all right in heart and bead Until new grief beset me. She is a widow-oh, such grace! How can I ever leave her? A pretty grass one. Fatal case! Once more I have hay fever! -Nixon Waterman in Werras's Heme Companion for October.

Modern Farmer
Cosmopolitan

## World To-Day

Inland Pou1try Journal
Our price one year, $\$ 1.75$
Gleanings may be substituted.

## By Kmema Iņ̧oldsby fibbott.

A happy, prosperous home means a happy prosperous country

To avoid blackening the fingers when peeling apples, use a silver knife.
"It is a gude heart that says nae ill-but a better that thinks nane." Scotch Proverb.
If silver is washed frequently in clean, hot suds, and rinsed in clear hot water, and wiped at once, before it has time to dry, it will not need polishing so often as when it is carelessly handled.

October is the month to plant hardy, spring-flowering bulbs in most localities, but early November is not too late below the 42nd parallel. A bed of hyacinths and tulips makes a fine showing in the spring before other plants are fairly above the ground, and very little labor is required to secure one.

Eggs may be packed in salt for winter use. Pack in jars or boxes. Only strictly fresh eggs should be packed and if packed the same day they are laid, all the better. Have a layer of coarse salt on the bottom deep enough to stand the eggs in without touching the bottom. Stand the eggs in this on the small end, leaving space between them for the salt to fill in around each egg. When a layer is complete, cover with salt until the next layer will stand without touching the eggs in the lower layer. Cover the top layer thickly with salt and set in a cool, dry place-a dry cellar will do, but if the salt is damp when packed it may harden if kept in too dry a place. Eggs packed in this way will keep as good as fresh for three or four months.

## GINGERBREAD.

1 cup suğar, 1 cup molasses, $1 / 2$ cup lard, $1 / 2$ cup butter, 2 eggs, 4 cups flour, 2 teaspoons soda, 1 of cinnamon, 1 of ginger; stir in last one cup boiling water. Bake in very slow oven 30 minutes, in long pan.

The friend who gave this receipt says it makes the best gingerbread she ever tasted.

## HOUSEKEEPING AND HOMEKEEPING.

Everyone admires a well kept house and almost instinctively entertains respect for the one to whose skill it is due; And every civilized person experiences a feeling of disgust at sight of a dirty disorderly house, and the slack housekeeper must excel in personal charm or talent in some other direction if she offsets the opprobrium heaped upon her poor housekeeping qualities.

While to be a good housekeeper is
a praiseworthy ambition, there is head only to go away again, with no danger that the young housewife in her zeal to see her house always spic and span may forget that houses are made to live in before any other consideration, and that the object of building is not to make places for keeping flies and dust out. The prime idea in building a house is for a shelter and a home. The prime idea of the woman into whose hands it is given should be to make it comfortable and attractive to her family, and a shelter in every sense of the word. The woman who shrieks if a dusty foot is set on her well polished floor, or scolds if a rug is disarranged, or shakes the children for spilling water or dropping crumbs, or banishes the "menfolks" to the barn or the woodshed, because they "muss up things so," has made her house a sepulcher for the dead home feeling to rest in, to which others may come with bared
desire to stay.
There are houses so filthy that a decent person cannot stay in them with any comfort; and there are houses so neat that they are oppressive, and one escapes from them with a sense of relief. Between the two there is a fine medium and any woman of ordinary judgement can keep this in maintaining a pleasant and comfortable home for her dear ones and an attractive place for her friends. No woman should live to herself or her family alone, but should broaden her mind by contact with others by both giving and receiving hospitality. If a woman is a mere drudge in these days, it is because she allows herself to be one. The one who will not allow herself to fall into a rut, but keeps abreast of the times, is a delightful companion, both in the home and out of it.


# The Farm in General 

BY F. J. WATERRSTRIPF:

During the cool October mornings is when we think of real preparation for the coming winter.

This is a good time to haul some of the early cut and well cured fodder into the barn, where it will be sheltered from winter weather.

Get ready to get the corn into the crib as soon as you can. Be ready to begin when corn is ready, and stay with it, Do not crib too soon.

Fall plowing is now in order, and it is all right in some cases. The only objection I have to it is the washing of the land, but where land will not wash, the freezing is sure to benefit it.

Weaning the colts is another order of the day. It will pay to see that they have the right start this winter. A few oats every day is what is wanted, it will put them in just the condition that they will grow fine next summer. It pays.

This is not a wheat country, but the acreage this year sown was largely increased, and the early sown wheat is looking fine. That is what is need-ed-a greater variety of crops, which means we can put in more acreage, and have more time to tend the crops.

We have been experimenting with alfalfa again. We sowed on well prepared ground just 40 days ago, and it is now a picture to look on for the short time, fully 4 inches high. This same land was sowed last year, but the grasshoppers killed it out.

What ever you purchase out of season can be bought to an advantage, so if you need seed of any kind for next spring buy before spring comes. Buy clover seed, cow peas, and all such seed early in winter. I bought cow peas at $\$ 1.00$ per bushel last winter and during planting time they were quoted at $\$ 2.60$.
I do not expect alfalfa to grow here like it does in some places, but I believe it can be grown profitably after we learn a few things. But I do know that we have a fine crop, rich in nutriment, which will grow here, and that is cow peas. My experience with them extends two seasons, and I will increase acreage next year.

Make a special effort to have the feed arranged so you can do the work as easy as possible this winter. If there is anything which I do not like, it is to hitch up and go through the mud after a load of feed. I am not very old, but I have learned that there is no pay in doing hauling in the mud, especially when we have plenty of time to get it done on solid ground.

Fruit has been plentiful this year, and the general health is better. I hear several of the old time men who do not believe in anything of this kind say that they feel better this season, and they have been almost living on fruit. The fruit is the cause, and now is the time to take action, and set more trees while you are interested.
I want to say once more that because it is corn gathering time, it is no reason why you will have to keep that boy out of school to help you. In know of several boys who had to do this, and now they can do little better than write their names. Better sell part of the farm and give the boys justice. Let the boys have the benefit of the common school course at least. It is true that some boys do not appreciate this, but the reverse is also true in many cases.

## INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EX-

 POSITION, DEC. 1 TO 8, 1906.Now that some of our state fairs have been held, a reasonable idea of what herds, flocks and studs are contesting for the year's honors can be formed, although it is natural that some of the breeders are desirous of making their first entrance into the year's show yards through their own state fair. However, there are enough outstanding animals at each of the fairs to anticipate a grand exhibit at the round-up show of the year of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and the information as to the surprises in store in the car load and individual fat classes leads the management to expect the banner show this year. The rivalry amongst the breeders and feeders of the various states to carry off the honors for their state in the Rosenbaum State College specials, portends some unusual displays. If you are not posted on the move of events created by these specials write to the show management for free information. Director James W. Wilson, of the South Dakota Agricultural College at Brookings, in speaking of the International, said:
"The International Exposition, held annually in Chicago, is looked upon by stockmen throughout the West as being THE event of the season. We have our state fairs that are good along their lines, and very instructive. These fairs usually have an exhibit of stock governed largely by the quality of stock in the state in which they are held. While the International Exposition includes usually the prize winners at the different state fairs in all sections of the country. The educational value of this big show cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Being in the center of the great live stock producing area and having better and larger buildings than ever before, the attendance at this show in December

1 to 8 , this year, should be greater than ever. It has a tendency to bring together the cream of the live stock kingdom, and I am glad to say in many respects it is a better show of stock than was put forth at the Royal Show in England this year."

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> IHB LAWRRHOR-WILLIAYS COXPANY, Cleveland, Ohia
"Genevieve," said the young man solemnly, "I am going away from here."
"Well," responded the damsel, "skidoo along."

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## (Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C. Oct. 15, '06. The Department of Agriculture has been making a most thorough study of tuburculosis in food producing animals, and much new and valuable information has been obtained. The Department expects to soon publish a comprehensive bulletin on the subject, prepared by Doctor Salmon, who has given many years of observation and study to the peculiarities of this disease. Tuberculosis is a menace to our great live stock industries, although it is not so common in this country as it is in Europe. Boards of health of states and cities have made war on the disease, and many obnoxious laws have been enacted, that have hampered the live stock industry without tending to stamp out the disease. The Department of Agriculture has turned its attention toward finding some way to prevent, if possible, and if not possible to prevent,
to control. To this end the studies of the Department have been toward finding the cause, the organs affected, and then how to eradicate.
Tuberculosis has been commonly looked upon as a disease of the lungs, but the examination of carcasses of Continued on Page 18


Honey will be a short crop in this locality, and from what we can learn in most localities of the United States.

The winter is a good time to ask questions, read up and get posted on the bee business. Get you a good book and read it thoroughly.

Bees "cannot make honey" gather nectar, when there are no flowers for them to work on. Honey is a product gathered from the flowers, and you need not expect bees in the north to gather anything from now until spring, so they must be fed, if they do not have plenty to eat, and you do not want them to die. Therefore they should be looked after at once.

If you have any poor honey or any poor sections, do not mix them up with the good honey when crating the honey for the market. Leave the poor honey at home, or put it in shipping cases by itself. If it is mixed with the good honey, it will spoil the sale of the whole crop, if the buyer knows it at the time. If he does not he is sure to find it out sooner or later, and this is apt to spoil the sale of all future crops for you.

Do not think that because a man has a lot of bees that he knows all about the bee business, and is a good man to go to for information. Some of the people who keep bees know but very little about them, and what they do know is of no value to those who want to keep bees. Find out if a beekeeper is up with the times, and if he is making a success with bees himself, before you set too much store by what he says.

We desire to say once more for the benefit of our new readers, and a host of writers for the weekly and daily papers, that there are three kinds of bees in a hive during the busy working months in the summer. They are drones, male bees, the only bee of which it is proper to say "he", and the working bees, all of which are undeveloped females, and the queen, the only fully developed female in the hive. Please note that there is no such thing as a "King Bee", also that the drones are generally all killed off in the fall, and the females only live through the winter, and they do all the work.

The less "traps" there are about the bee hive, the better it is. Do not buy any odd sized so-called patent hives, simply because someone says they are new and the best thing out. Get an ordinary modern hive on which there is no patent, like those your neighbors have if possible. Do not be content with an old box, or a "gum". There is no money in bees
kept in this way. There is no advantage in keeping a lot of bees simply for the fun of seeing them fiy in and out. Honey is what bees are expected to give their owner, and if you do not get plenty of honey one year with another your bees do not pay.

The editor of the Modern Farmer expects to be at the meeting of the National Association in Texas, which occurs November 8 to 10th, at San Antonio. He hopes to meet some of the readers of the Modern Farmer at that meeting. If any are present he will be glad if they will make themselves known. A letter from W. S. St. George, General Passenger agent of the M. K \& T, says that there will be a rate of one first-class fare plus 50 cts. for the round trip from Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Tickets on sale November 6th, 7th, 8th. The final return limit, Novem-
ber 13th. The Rock Island will also sell these tickets. This will give our Oklahoma and Indian Territory friends a chance to attend the meeting. On November 6th, there will be on sale, homeseekers excursion tickets from St. Louis, Hannibal, and Kansas City. Rate of $\$ 20.00$ for the round trip. These tickets will be sold by the M. K. \& T, and also by the R. I. R. R. Let us go down and see the southern country, and enjoy an excellent meeting. The cost of such an outing will not be much, and we will never regret it. Brother York, of the American Bee Journal is getting up a carload from Chicago which will leave there on November 6th, at $10: 30$ in the morning arriving at St. Louis that evening. This car will go over the Frisco line, and those along that line can join the car and go to the convention in company with some of the most noted beekeepers in the United States.

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## Dairying on the farmes

If the butter is too soft, it has probably been churned at too high a temperature.

There is a gain both in quality and quantity of butter by churning as soon as the cream is ripe.

The best profit in dairying comes from the manufacture of strictly firstclass butter for private customers.

The more months in a year a cow can be induced to give milk, the greater will be the profit in her keeping.

Bad ventilation in the dairy house will sometimes cause the butter to be pale, as well as letting it get too sour.

To a considerable extent, at least, the flavor of the butter depends upon the flavor of the food given to the cow.

Feed the heifer calves well. It fixes the habit of consumption and digestion, and develops the digestive organs.

It does not pay to let milk get cool before separating. It means a definite loss of butter when it goes to the churn.

Frequent and thoro' churning will obviate the difficulty so often experienced in having the butter full of white specks.

To get the maximum of milk which the cows are capable of producing, there must be not only good feed but even management.

Any little improvement in dairying that will cheapen the cost of production will sum up the same as an increase in selling price.

Continuing to churn after the butter has come spoils the whole batch, at least to such an extent that firstclass butter cannot result.

Milk may be poisoned thru bad air drawn into the lungs of a cow, as the bad odor will affect it in the pail after being drawn from the cow.

Mixed rations are more economical than the feeding of any particular article of food exclusively, as some foods assist in the digestion of others.

Do not allow cream to get too warm while ripening. Keep it at about sixty degrees. If allowed to get too warm, the butter will be soft and white.

The cow is the machine. The food is the raw material. Milk, butter and cheese are the manufactured articles. The dairyman is the manufacturer.

Keep the cows warm and they will eat no more in winter than at any other time, and they will require less extra food for winter just in proportion as they are made warm and comfortable; and by just so much they will turn out milk at a reduced expense.

While cows may differ in the quality of milk they give, and different foods may tend to produce poorer or richer milk, there is no reason why it should not be pure.

Where labor is taken into account, the cow that consumes the most food may cost but a third as much more, relatively, to keep as the cow that eats the smaller amount.

Milk is more sensitive in receiving and tenacious in holding impurities than water, and it seems that the impurities of the animal's system are unloaded into the lacteal ducts and pass off into the milk pail.

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Profit in winter depends upon the kind of cows one has to work with. Dairying at any season is a failure without good cows, and it is more of a failure with bad cows in winter than in summer, because winter feed costs more, and a bad cow is relatively worse on winter feed than on summer feed.

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Churning at too high a temperature, or churning too long will produce greasy butter, in which the grain is injured, the melting point lowered and the keeping qualities lessened.

On many farms a large amount of needless work comes from setting milk in a multiplicity of small ves. sels, causing a waste of time and labor in filling, skimming, emptying, washing and handling so many vessels, at least three-fourths of which might be avoided, either by using the separator or setting the milk in deep cans.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COW-MAKING ASSOCIATION.
By R. M. WASHBURN,
State Dairy Commissioner.
"I am going into the dairy business, and I want to start with the grades of some of the dairy breeds; where can I pick up twenty or twenty-five Holstein or Jersey grades?"
This question is frequently coming to me, and I am always sorry, when it comes, that there are not a few places in Missouri where the dairy cow is bred numerously enough so that a carload of grades could be picked up in a neighborhood.

In this state we have several cooperative creameries. They are doing well as creameries, so well that I am firmly convinced that no centralized creamery can ever injure them. Upon inquiry at these places I find that the cows are greatly mixed, one farmer breeding Holsteins, another breeding Jerseys, and yet another Guernseys or Brown Swiss, and many working with the Shorthorn. Although there are very profitable animals in all of these breeds, there would be yet more profit if an entire community would engage in the breeding of a single kind of cow, for then when a man asked where he could pick up twenty or thirty Jersey grades I could point to this town. If he wanted Holstein cows I could point to that town. The individual cows in each of these communities would not be any better because of there being many, but the prices that they would be able to get for them would be materially increased by the fact that a sufficient number to start a herd could be picked up at one place.

In several communities I find local farmers' organizations, even where there is no co-operative creamery. Would it not be wise wherever there is an organization which will hold the farmers together in their buying and selling interests to start this breed-ing-of-one-breed business. If this were the case, one sire could be used throughout his natural life in one community, by exchanging him with the neighbors.
There are two communities in the State now taking hold of this matter; one is breeding Jerseys and the other Guernseys, and I will do all I can to encourage them and to find a profitable market for their produce.


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## Kisses Kept Aro Wasted.

Kisses kept are wasted; Love is to be tasted.
There are some you love, I know:
Be not loath to tell them so.
Lips grow dry and eyes grow w Walting to be warmly met;
Keep them not in waiting yet.
Kisses kept are wasted;
Love is to be tasted.
Kisses kept are musty.
Words are dry and crusty
If the sentences be not
Parted with the four lipped dot.
Kisses are a blossom breed,
Blooming daily for your need;
Pluck them or they go to seed,
Dry, perhaps, and dusty-
Kisses kept are musty.
Kisses-not the hidden,
Not the base forbidden,
Not the meaningless or mean,
Not the careless, but the clean; Blossoms from a double root,
Twin tones from a rhyming lute, Wholesome halves of one ripe fruitKeep them and you waste them; Give them and you taste them.
-Edmund Vance Cooke in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Providencs.
Just as a mother, with sweet, plous face, Yearns toward her children from her seat,
Gives one a kiss, another an embrace,
Takes this upon her knee, that on her feet,
And while from actions, looks, complaints, pretenses,
She learns their feelings and their various will,
To this a look, to that a word dispenses, And, whether stern or smiling, loves them still-
So Providence for us, high, infinite,
Makes our necessities its watchful task,
Hearkens to all our prayers, helps all our wants,
And even if it denies what seems our right Either denies because 'twould have us ask Or seems but to deny or in đenying grants.

## Giving.

He gives only the worthless gold
Who glves from a sense of duty,
But he who gives but a slender mite And gives to that which is out of sight, That thread of the all sustaining beauty Which runs through all and doth all unlte, The hand cannot clasp the whole of the alms;
The heart outstretches its eager palms,
For a god goes with it and makes it store To the soul that was starving in darkness before.
-Lowell.
r'm glad you city people
Love the city as you do,
For if you should desert it
You would spoll the country too.
-Whim.

It is not necessary to keep the cocks unless the eggs are intended for hatching. The hens will lay just as well, perhaps better, and the eggs will keep a longer time.

Should the hens appear lazy and show no inclination to eat, do not give stimulants with a view to increasing the appetite, but rather materially decrease the ration.

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# Farm Poalltry 

By N. J. Shepherd.

It pays to keep the very best.

Poultry, however well fattened, may be spoiled in dressing. If scalded too much they will not have clear, yellow skin, but will look badly.

In confined premises where there is no opportunity for the rapidly accumulating foul air to escape, chickens or adult birds cannot thrive.

Much of the season's labor may be lost now by a little neglect. Serious loss from lice, vermin and disease. will follow heedless management.

It is the mother which influences the internal qualities, and a good layer, if mated in the right way, will impress this desirable quality on her progeny.

If the rooster is faulty, do not breed from him, even if the pullets are up to the standard. Everything in point of plumage, symmetry, etc., depends upon the sire.

Charcoal given to animals, especially to poultry and swine, acts upon the blood as a purifier, and is often found beneficial even where there is no definable disease.

The reports of extraordinary profits from one hen should be no guide in making estimates on any particular breed. The average of the flock is the only true guide.

With poultry it is a safe rule to keep some of the old fowls for breeding. As with all other kinds of stock, it is not prudent to rely on young animals alone for breeding.

Feed poultry early and late, and let them get hungry-that is, have regular intervals between meals. This practice of keeping food before them all the time promotes an excess of fat.

Improvement is seldom found in a cross, and if found, it is only with and after great care in guarding and perpetuating such a cross until it finally becomes a distinct breed of itself.

There is no greater mistake made in the poultry yard than continuous inbreeding. The fowls become delicate, hard to raise, and are not as good layers, and are in every way less profitable.

It takes just a certain amount of feed to keep the animal machine running, and the profits come in according to the supply of food furnished, over and above the amount necessary to keep them in fair condition. Upon the other hand, there is a point where the right kind of food may be fed unprofitably and an overplus of fat be produced, fowls will become inactive
and the eggs will not hatch well, numbers. This branch of the busineither will the chicks come out with ness requires more or less experience sufficient vigor to make them easily brought up.
Do not discard good mothers on account of their age. When you find a hen that raises one or two fine broods in a season, no matter of what breed she is, try her another season. If she still proves valuable, keep her as long as she does well. Good mothers are as important as good layers.
To raise broilers for early market, incubators and brooders must be used to raise them in any considerable
in order to make a success. Commence on a small scale and start reasonably early, as it is the earliest birds that bring the best prices.

## Closing Out Sale

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## Modern Farmer

Gleanings in Bee Culture
The American Boy

## All one year $\$ 1.25$

THE MODERN FARMER,
St. Joseph, Mo.


Page eighteen.

## Washington correspondence

 Continued from page 12 animals slaughtered has demonstrated that it is by no means confined to the lungs. In fact the various glands found in the thorax, or chest, appear to be affected even more frequently than the lungs. The intestines, and even the bones and brain are sometimes affected. The disease invades the udders of dairy cows, and the Department is convinced that tuberculosis is sometimes communicated to human beings, especially children, through milk carrying the bacilli of the disease.The bulletin of the Department will lay great stress on what is called the "tubercular test," in discovering the presence of the disease in cattle. It is claimed that by this means without
injury to the animals, and with but little cost, and trouble, cattle may be tested and the presence or absence of the disease determined, with a high degree of certainty. The test is most commonly applied to dairy cattle. In a large number of cases, where the test has been applied the presence of tuberculosis has been discovered in herds where its existence had not been suspected. The necessity for some such thorough test has been made more emphatic by recent federal inspection disclosing that the disease is widespread among hogs. It had been hitherto held that tuberculosis existed only in cattle.

The Department says that tuberculosis is now recognized as an infectuous disease caused and spread by a microbe or bacillus, and Dr. Salmon will present the various methods of eradicating it from dairy herds. The important feature in all the methods is a complete separation of all affected animals from the healthy ones, the thorough disinfection of barns which have been occupied by tuberculous animals, and the establishment of better sanitary conditions. The Department will advise that when affected animals are of not too great value they be immediately slaughtered when found to be affected. Dr. Salmon says that in cases of costly pure-bred stock the affected animals may be isolated and kept for breeding purposes for a time at least, without danger. Dr. Salmon urges a complete co-operation between the federal and the state governments, in efforts to eradicate the disease.

The Weather Bureau announces that it will on November 1, put in operation a plan whereby daily reports

THE MODERN FARMER AND BUSY BEE.
of weather conditions in nearly every part of the Northern Hemisphere will be received in Washington. By this plan the Bureau will be able to reckon intelligently with world conditions, and to make accurate forecasts for a longer period than ever before. By this new and far reaching plan the Department will be able to notify farmers in various sections what period would be the most advantageous, in weather conditions, for harvesting. This will be extended to managers of fairs and other outdoor exhibitions, giving them the dates when they may expect fair weather, and how long it will likely continue.

If the chicks seem weak and inactive at this season of the year, you may be pretty sure that it is from one of two causes: Either they have lice, or they need food that will more perfectly assist them in the growth of feathers. Nothing is better to mix with their morning meal than a little crushed bone and crushed oyster shell. These will give the very materials needed in the manufacture of bones and feathers.

Milk is one of the easiest things in the world to spoil from coming into proximity with impurities, and first class butter cannot be made from such milk. It does not pay to make butter other than first-class, at present prices at least.

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See next page, and page two of cover for other clubbing offers.

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The Modern Farmer

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