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## **The modern farmer and busy bee. Vol. 16, No. 10 October, 1905**

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# The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee

A FRIEND OF ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND HAPPY HOMES.

VOL. XVI. No. 10.

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

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# The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee

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

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

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

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

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If this paragraph is marked with a cross your time expires with the number marked, or has expired. Please let us have your renewal at early a day as possible.

## The Greater Need.

With aching heart she searched the city's ends  
For those who wanted help to bear their cross;  
She did not know that home and dearest friends,  
Had greater need of her, and felt the loss.

## EDITORIAL.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to our new clubbing list. We are making some of the most liberal offers we have ever been able to make, and they include some of the best papers in the land. Many of the offers are for only a limited time and it will be necessary to act at once if you want to take advantage of them. None of them will be good after they cease to appear in the current issue of the paper.

In view of the fact that we have decided to discontinue sending the paper to all who are in arrears after January first, we make this special offer to all who will pay up; send us 25 cents in silver and we will send you the paper one year from the time we receive your subscription and cancel all claims we have against you. All old subscribers who are in arrears and do not take advantage of this offer before January will be expected to pay up at the regular rates for the time the paper has been sent them. Their paper will be stopped January first, and a bill sent them for the amount they are in arrears. Clubbing offers not found in this issue of the paper are no longer good. If you are more than one year in arrears and you want to take advantage

of any of our clubs, you must first pay the 25 cents which will put you one year in advance then you can order any club, which will make you paid up for the Modern Farmer another year in advance. To illustrate, if you are a year or more in arrears, and want a club which amounts to \$1.00 you must send \$1.25 and this will give you the The Modern Farmer two years and the other papers one year. In other words we handle these clubbing offers at cost for the benefit of our paid in advance subscribers, and you must square up in some way before you can get the benefit of them. We do not see how we could make any more liberal offer than the above, and we trust we may receive a prompt and hearty response from all our readers.

»»

EDITOR Bok of a certain swell ladies journal, the name of which we never mention in these columns because they are so exclusively selfish in their dealings with other journals has just discovered what the editor of The Modern Farmer has been saying for years, namely; that patent medicine ads should not find any place in a family paper. This has stirred up the press bureau of the proprietary medical association, and they are up in arms about editor Bok's talk. We cannot see why, for he cuts but small figure among the people who buy most of these medicines. They have gone after him with a long circular, which they hope the papers of the country will publish free. In this circular they get quite hot under the collar because Bok suggested that some of their nostrums contained wood alcohol, which is a poison. The circular says, "No sane man with the slightest knowledge of facts as they exist to-day could make such statements unless dominated with a morbid desire to make a sensation regardless of truth or decency. He might as well assert that it is the custom of all manufacturers to give carbolic acid an 'alluring name' and sell it as a beverage".

Perhaps this is so, but it remains true, nevertheless, that a remedy which was sold all over the country for a cure-all a few years ago was nothing but a solution of sulphurous acid, which became sulphuric on being exposed to the air, and this is a poison. More, we are told by those who claim to know that a remedy which is being extensively advertised now by a member of this association, is the same thing under another name, as the remedy mentioned above. Bok is probably not as far from the truth as he might be, and our advice to those vendors of cure-alls is to keep a little quiet on this point. The editor of The Modern Farmer could give editor Bok some pointers along this line.



There are beyond a doubt some reliable proprietary medicines which are sold by means of advertising, but there has come to be so much that is filthy and disgusting, and, as we believe, harmful in many of their ads that we long ago decided to turn down the whole batch of them, and be on the safe side. We do this, of course, at a loss, as they would bring us a good deal of revenue. We are firmly convinced, however, that people hear too much about their ills, even if they do not read proprietary medicine advertisements. These advertisements are like some of the so called "purity books" which tell a lot of things to boys and girls they should never know, and a lot of other things they should learn from their father or mother, and the less you have to do with them the better off

you will be. People who have healthy clean thoughts, save their money, and try to live long and be happy have but little use for these medicines. If one is not happy it is better to console himself with the thought that other people are having the same kind of troubles. But every one should make it a point not to tell others about their troubles, if he can get out of it. Tell people about the bright and beautiful things you know, and you will feel better for the telling and your good feeling may become contagious. Life is an up hill business at best, but there will be lots of fun if you ever get to the top. For fear you do not, better have all the fun you can while on the journey. You may not go this way again, and even if you do, things will be different when you come to look at them the second time.

## Farmers Should Beware of Unions and Avoid Strikes.



**T**HERE IS a good deal said about organizing farm labor into a union, but the farmer and his help may congratulate themselves that up to the present time such a movement has never been able to make a great deal of headway in the country. Conditions have not been favorable for anything of this kind, either with the farmer or his help. Farmers should do all in their power to discourage every thing of the kind, for of all the unjust and unreasonable organizations that a business man has to contend with, a labor union stands at the very top for disagreeableness. As they see things there is only one side to any question, and that is the side they represent. More, they do not think for themselves, they do not act for themselves. Their thinking is done for them by some walking delegate, or by some salaried officer who does business at some central point in the name of the union. It is true, many things are submitted to a vote, but the people at head quarters are careful to instruct the members how to vote when the proper time comes. They formulate demands, regulate wages, hours to work, and who shall work, and this dictum is delivered to the employer, not to be considered and weighed by him, but to be accepted without comment, for if he refuses he does so at his peril. His help has been trained not to be loyal to him, not to render him the best possible service, but to sell him TIME at the highest price he can be compelled to pay. There was a time when man or wo-

man sold to an employer service, and along with that service went unswerving loyalty to every interest of the employer, but all of that has changed, and now TIME is the only question, results have been almost entirely lost sight of; and, so far as loyalty to an employer is concerned, the unions care but little for it. They say it does not concern them that the people who are employing them are paying more for labor than they can afford, as they are only paying the "scale", and every man must have that, good or or bad, or else he cannot work with them. The man who is not willing to swear allegiance to their leader, and train under their flag, is called insulting names and threatened with all sorts of calamity. If the employer does the bidding of the union he is all right, but the moment he begins to assert his rights, to declare his independence, he is all wrong, and soon has a strike on his hands. This of itself would not be so bad if the men would only quit work and go about their own business, but they will not do this; they assume that they own the jobs they have left, and immediately set about trying to prevent any one else from taking up the work they have laid down.

Some unions resort to violence to prevent any one from working in their place, while others make a great parade of the fact that they have not slugged any body, but it is true, nevertheless, that all or most of them who engage in a strike do unlawful things. Every man has a



right to sell his services in any way he deems best, and every employer has a right to conduct his business according to his own ideas so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. Every one who tries to prevent him from doing this, let his methods be what they may, is a law breaker and an enemy to society. A strike which carries along with it an attempt to prevent other people from taking the places of the strikers, let the means used be what they may, is tyranny, anarchy, and treason against the rights of a free people. The American people will soon awaken to the facts stated in a speech by President Roosevelt in Chicago; namely, that every man has a right to quit work, when he chooses, that every man has an equal right to work, that every man must be pro-

duty bound to do so, he owes it to himself, and to those dependent upon him. However, when he joins any kind of a society with a view of FORCING his employer, contrary to his own judgment, to pay him a higher salary, or give him less working hours, he is treading on the individual rights of another, and has reached the point where he no longer has a right to claim the protection of law or society in order that he may carry out his desires. Labor is always entitled to a fair remuneration for the services it renders and every laborer should labor with the idea that he too may be an employer, and he should not ask anything of an employer that he himself would not be willing to grant to a laborer when he has once reached the position of an employer. It has been our observation, however, that union labor has about as little consideration for the rights of labor, when



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tected in his rights whether he toils with his hands, sells the work of his brain, or adds to his income by the investment of his accumulated capital in some productive industry. The writer has no objections to the union of artisans, mechanics or day laborers in order to promote the interests of those engaged in the same industry, but he does object to any organized effort to prevent any one who may not wish to join that organization from securing work any place he pleases, or to prevent any who may so choose from employing with his own capital such labor.

Every man not only has a right to sell his services for all he can, but we hold that he is

it has once reached the point of being an employer, as any class of people in existence. In view of all these facts our country friends will understand why we caution them against encouraging anything of the kind. The Modern Farmer was delayed somewhat last month on account of a printers' strike, and will reach our readers a little late this month for the same reason, but we have fully made up our minds that we will run our own business, hereafter, independent of any unions, and we expect soon to have things in shape so that we will not be bothered with anything of the kind again. Until that time comes, we hope our readers will be patient with us, as they can rest assured that the paper will come in due time strike or no strike.



# Boys Should Stick to The Farm. Some Good Advice.

By Prof. GEORGE W. HOSS,



WICHITA, KANSAS.

IN the present rush of young men from the farm to the city there is just reason for considering why. In many cases this why is found in hasty or superficial gathering of facts, hence misapprehension, erroneous judgements and wrong choice of calling.

The choice of calling is a grave problem. It is too large for elaboration in full. A few points only: First, taste, or liking. Here you are in great danger of being deceived in deciding between city and country. You look at country, i. e. farming, from the inside, hence know its hard work, inclement weather, at times, short crops, failure to bring quick or great wealth, &c. On the hand you do not look at its independence, freedom bankruptcy, freedom from temptation and bankruptcy in character. You look at the city from the outside, hence are likely to be deceived. You see multitudes of people on the streets, well dressed, all seeming at leisure, but in many cases it is only seeming. That grocer is on his way to the bank to meet a note that has gone to protest; that merchant to the courthouse to stave off a mortgage that threatens half his goods; that physician to collect a \$50 which has been standing for years, scarred all over with broken promises. Yonder is a large group actually at leisure, doing nothing because they have nothing to do, no job in sight.

This the outside and seemingly very attractive, but go inside and see the man in the planing mill covered with dust and sweat, the man in the paint shop, smeared with paint and not a moment for rest for eight or ten hours during the day; In the store, the clerk well dressed, it is true, but watched every hour by the "floor walker" or the proprietor, and fearful all the time that he may be rebuked or lose his job.

But you say to be at the head of the establishment. Remember that takes brains and capital, on a large scale. But look a moment at this head of the establishment, toiling all the day long, watching his clerks, customers, prices and accounts, and at night balancing receipts and expenditures, and studying changes in styles and demands of the market, &c., with never a rainy day for rest and almost no holidays.

On the reverse of all this you say you will have books, libraries lectures, entertainments

and amusements in abundance, also beautiful homes, lawns, flowers, parks &c. Yes; but in these amusements and entertainments you find temptations to vice and sin in abundance, temptations hard to resist even by the young man of the city, and much harder for the young man from the country because untrained and undisciplined.

Now look a moment at the country touching these things. In the country you may have a beautiful home, if you have taste and industry, not necessarily palatial, but beautiful and commodious. You may have lawns and flowers and shrubbery and shade if you will, with clean walks and trimmed hedges, and in this age of cheap books and rural mail you may have newspapers and magazines the same as in the city.

You may also have books as cheap as in the city, and as abundant, if you have taste and means. With good roads, you can go to the city to church, lectures and literary entertainments, avoiding the allurements to vice and sin.

In short, you can enjoy almost all that is worthy in the city, escaping its temptations, if you will.

Space allows mention of only one other em, it namely, independence. Here the country, the farm, rises in mountain peaks above the city. If a lawyer, you are subject to the caprices of your client and liable to be called a thief or a shlyock; If physician, you are annoyed by whine of your patient, and may be called a charlatan or a quack; If a merchant, you are annoyed by dishonest and incompetent clerks, and worse, fluctuations in the markets, change in style of goods etc., and if a day laborer, alas for your lot! To-day employed, tomorrow out of a job; this week employed, next week hunting a new place, or new work. Never independent, but always dependent, and often humiliating so.

What independence on the farm? Your corn will grow, your fruit ripen, your cattle thrive and your hogs fatten despite your neighbor's criticism or your enemies' scowls or scorn.

You go at no man's bidding; You are never idle, or need not be. If the corn is not ready to be plowed or the alfalfa to cut, the fruit trees may be trimmed, the lawn mowed, the walk repaired, the house or barn painted, etc.



etc. always busy and always progressing unless you belong to that unfortunate class blessed or cursed—with three hands, the usual two side hands and a little behind hand.

To avoid unusual length let us summarize with figures—country on one side and city on the other, with a scale of 100 for perfect. Here are some of the elements on which to base your choice:

For country; Pure air, sunshine, health 40; Competence, seldom bankrupt, 90, freedom from temptations to vice, 95; Fruit, flowers, gardens, properly cultivated, 60; Independence 95.

Total, 380.

For city: Physical labor, weather, cleanliness, etc, 90; Chances for great wealth, 95; Society, social life, etc. 40; Church, schools libraries, 45. Total 270.

380 less 270 leaves 110 balance in favor of the country, that is, farming versus business in the city.

Your figures may differ from mine, but make them and ponder them well before you decide to leave the farm for the city.

Wichita, Kans.

## 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.

lives in the country should think of Every issue of the "Housekeeper" contains valuable and interesting articles for the home builder, and it costs so little that there is no reason why it should not be a welcome visitor in every home. We club it.

"Pearson's" for October is well up to the standard of dollar magazines, and contains its usual number of interesting, as well as helpful articles. Pearson's grows better with every issue and merits the careful attention of the reading public. Ask for our special clubbing offers with it.

"Better Roads for Missouri" is the title of a bulletin sent out by the State Board of Agriculture, and it can be had free by addressing Secretary George B. Ellis, Columbia, Missouri. We hope every farmer in the state will secure a copy and read it carefully. The doctrine of better roads is in the air now, let us keep it there until it takes form in practical road improvement all over the land.

"The Country Calendar" for October if a fine illustration of what the printing art, and the pen of ready writers are doing to make country homes a place of joy and comfort. Every family, especially where there are young men and women, will find such a magazine a source of perpetual pleasure and helpfulness. We are making such liberal offers to club these high class magazines that a year's subscription for one or more of them is now placed within the reach of any one who loves good reading and fine illustrations.

Two strong, and especially noteworthy features of the American Monthly Review of Reviews for October are: A number of original articles and editorials on the consumation of peace between Russia and Japan, and a strong original editorial presenta-

tion of the much-discussed life insurance. As we have remarked before, here is a magazine that should be read by every man and woman who wants to keep abreast of the times. Its articles are of the highest type of current literature. Read our special clubbing offers on another page with this, one of the greatest magazines of the age.

"Tomorrow" is the title of a new visitor to our review table. It hails from Chicago, and has a thrifty look like the city from whence it comes. It is edited by Parker H. Sercombe and claims to be "for people who think." Some of the articles are along lines which it seems worth while to "think," and others are not, according to our "think," but we do not ask or expect all of the people to think along lines which interest us. Many of our readers may be interested in reading "Tomorrow," a sample copy of which can be had for the asking.

It is rarely that we find a more interesting table of contents than that of the October "Everybody's." There are so many things of interest and value that one finds it hard to select any one as being of more importance than another. Lawson is still pounding away with tremendous force and aptness at "Standard Oil" and other affiliated trusts. If "Everybody's" contained nothing else but the articles of this wizard of finance, the literary wonder of the century, whose boldness and audacity fairly takes your breath away, it would be worth the money for this alone.

"The Garden Magazine" is one of our practical exchanges which appeals to every one who has even a small piece of land to cultivate. Such a magazine is about as essential on a farm as a hoe or plow, and no one who

getting along without it. The seasonable hints on vegetables and flowers are always worth the price of the magazine, to say nothing about the fine illustrations and general information which it contains. We club the Garden Magazine and the Modern Farmer both for one dollar, and we are sure our readers will find it a dollar well invested.

Every woman who tries to keep abreast of the times likes to have a magazine that is published almost, if not exclusively, in the interest of the home, one that brings to her practical suggestions touching every branch of domestic life, and at the same time furnishes light and interesting reading that tends to soothe and rest her tired mental faculties, as well as her weary physical body. "The Woman's Home Companion" is as well suited to meet this want as any publication that comes to our desk, and we are now making such liberal clubbing offers in connection with it and other valuable papers that there is no excuse for any one who wants such a publication not to have it.

"Purple Peaks Remote," a Romance of Italy and America by Rev. John R. Driver published by Laird & Lee, Chicago, Illinois, cloth, illustrated, 418 pages.

This publication belongs to a class of fiction that is written for a purpose. In other words, it is a story with a moral, but we cannot help but feel that after all such books are a mistake. It deals with high life in Chicago and elsewhere, and might be well enough if it was only read by high life, but we doubt if it will do any great amount of good as a book of general circulation. It is clothed in good language, is intensely interesting and dramatic occasionally, but as a whole it presents to public gaze some "skeletons" which just as well be left out of sight. There are some things which cannot be improved by discussing them, and some vices which cannot be cured by holding them up to public gaze. There are writers and preachers who seem to take great delight in telling people about their secret vices, but we have



always felt that the less that was said in public about some of the shortcomings of society, or individuals, the better it would be for the people, and especially for young men and women who do a large amount of fiction reading. It sometimes occurs that the medicine is worse than the disease, not only in the taking, but in its lasting effects.

It often happens that a change of ownership invests new life and energy into a paper or magazine that seemed hitherto to be giving excellent satisfaction, and about as good as was possible to make a publication of its class. In such cases we may not be able to tell just what change has been made, or point to any special marked improvement, but there is about the new publication a certain power, a broader sweep, an unseen influence, which carry along with them the conviction that one is dealing with a new force, that new life and energy is pulsing through every page of the publication, and that new stories are being told with an increased energy and power. The *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, under its new management, is a

good illustration of what we are trying to express. Every issue of this publication since it came into the hands of its new owner, seems to make a stronger appeal for public favor and patronage. The October number contains some excellent reading, but along with it we find some very weak things. The Place of Honor, the first article in the publication, is given to a brief dissertation by Charles Ferguson. It is characteristic of Mr. Ferguson's usual verbosity. As a writer and speaker, he has a habit of getting up in the air where nobody lives, and tossing words and phrases about merely for the fun of seeing them fall. They say nothing, they express nothing, they instruct nobody, they hurt no one and effect nothing unless it be to flatter his own egoism, of which he seems to have a superfluity. This article is a striking illustration of what a friend of the writer once called "a diarrhea of words and a constipation of ideas." However, this article is not an index of what comes after it in the *Cosmopolitan*. Neither does it sound like some of Mr. Walker's able and suggestive editorials.

Marriage is not a failure. It is a law of nature, a divine institution. An unmarried man is only half the man he might be with the right kind of a helpmeet, and the average woman who comes to middle life without experiencing the joys and sorrows, the harassments and aggravations of wedlock is like a ship sailing without a chart, wandering aimlessly about the seas of life with no definite port in view. Married women sometimes speak disparagingly of the married state and declare if they were single they would never marry, but deep down in their hearts they know they do not mean it. When you hear such a declaration take it with a grain of salt. Ten to one, if the one who makes it were left a widow she would have a second husband in tow by the time the conventional period of mourning had expired.

Where the failure comes in is with the people who marry, not with the institution. There are, of course, all sorts of degrees of husbands and wives, and a few are miserable failures, just as there are failures in every other undertaking, but the majority of husbands and wives desire to do what is best, and do what the light they have shows them to be best.

The fact that we are made mentally and physically so that we can see others better than we can ourselves is accountable for a great deal of domestic trouble, as well as hard feelings among friends. A man with a smirch on his face ridicules another with a similar mark, and neither has the least idea that there is anything wrong with himself. If the smirch is on his character, instead of his face, and he can see his neighbor's fault but not his own, life will be smoother for both of them, if he is wise enough to keep to himself his own ideas about the way his neighbor appears.

So it is with husbands and wives. More than half the marital troubles are caused by a keen appreciation of the other's shortcomings and too free an expression of opinion about them. If each would look harder for the good traits in the other, the faults would grow less conspicuous and peace would reign in that household.

#### WHAT FARM WOMEN CAN DO.

A young girl who had visited in the city and knew what city people liked made up dainty cakes, picked fresh fruits, gathered fresh flowers and sent her brother at daybreak to a hotel on the lake's edge eight miles away. He carried his wares in a basket on horseback. When the boarders came out on the porch each morning they found him waiting and his basket always was emptied quickly.

In a small mountain village of Pennsylvania last summer tourists who went to the general store for notions and other trifles forgotten in the rush

## THE FARMER'S HOME

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



EMMA  
INGOLDSBY  
ABBOTT  
EDITOR

"Let the dead bury its dead," and "Tomorrow take care of tomorrow," but make today the brightest and best it is in your power to make it.

A cooking spoon with perforated bowl is fine for taking up poached eggs as well as for beating up raw eggs and cake batter.

A sour, greasy dish cloth and grimy, ill-smelling dish towels are not only disgusting to a neat person, but they are a menace to the health of the household.

Everyday duties need not be irksome nor humdrum, unless we make them so. Have the satisfaction of doing your best, whatever work comes to your hands, and do not fret about the multitude of times you have done the same thing. Rather, think how well you are doing it now.

To divide a cling-stone peach, take one that is fully matured, but not soft, cut around it so that the incision follows the edge of the pit. Then grasp a half firmly in each hand and twist until one half loosens. Cut the pit from the other half with a sharp pointed knife, and then peel.

If there is anything in it, the following from the Farmer's Call should be widely known, as it might be the means of saving life or valuable property: Milk will immediately and effectually extinguish the flames from

gasoline or any form of petroleum, since it forms an emulsion with the oil, whereas, water only spreads it."

The Department of Agriculture has discovered the cause and cure for the foul smell which cisterns sometimes have in summer. The cause is a minute vegetable growth, and a very small quantity of blue vitriol will destroy it without injury to the water, a piece the size of a pea being sufficient for a barrel of water.

Sewing a skirt braid on by hand is rather a tedious job, but it can be stitched on the machine, if it is basted at the skirt edge. As all skirts are hemmed now, the hem should first be basted in to ascertain where to baste the braid. Draw the bastings of the hem, baste on the braid and stitch through one thickness of the goods only, close to the edge of the braid on both sides, then turn up the goods, baste the hem in again and stitch in place.

#### Squash Pudding.

2 cups well cooked squash, mashed smooth or run through a colander; 2 beaten eggs; 2 cups sweet milk; ½ cup sugar; ½ teaspoonful ginger; ¼ teaspoonful salt. Mix all together, grate nutmeg over the top and bake half an hour in a brisk oven. The whites of the eggs may be reserved for a meringue, if preferred. This will make enough for dessert for five people.



of packing were amazed to find a display of handsomely embroidered turnovers, shirt waist sets, yokes and sleeves for underwear, etc. The city women bought up every piece on sale and inquired eagerly for the address of the worker. Her prices were so absurdly low that the bargain hunting fever seized upon the fair tourists. They found her to be a farmers daughter whose home was eight miles from the village. Being a clever girl, she soon found that her prices were too low, but raising them did not disconcert her customers. They not only gave her orders to fill and deliver by mail, but they acquainted her with the methods of reaching exchanges for women's work, and now she has an established trade.

A girl who has a gift for drying and

pressing flowers has paid her way through normal school each year by selling little booklets of pressed wild flowers to guests at a near-by summer resort, and her pressed autumn leaves go to the city florists for funeral wreaths.

The country woman who finds that the fruit is going to waste, ripening faster than it can be marketed, or that the market price is absurdly low, will do well to dry or preserve it. Preserves, jellies, home-canned fruits and relishes of all sorts, notably sweet pickles and tomato catchup, can be sold at a good profit through women's exchanges. If a woman makes them in quantities, she will do just as well and have less trouble if she deals with first-class grocery firms in the nearest city.—Drovers' Journal.

I sowed cow peas after oats this year, and they are looking very well at present, considering everything. This is the first year cow peas were sown on the ground, and I did not have the earliest kind of oats nor quite the earliest variety of peas. I aim to try this right and believe it can be done. It has been done at Columbia with wheat and peas for several years. Oats are worth far more here, and I believe it can be done with oats. I have an early variety of oats to sow next year. This is one problem that I am going to see what is in it. Has any one else tried it?

#### "Catch Crops."

E. T. FLANAGAN

If one has but a limited amount of land, a good market, and wants to make all possible out of it, nothing pays better in my experience than what I call "Catch Crops." To illustrate, I plant the earliest varieties of corn for roasting ears and generally manage to get them on the market a week or ten days ahead of anyone else. I get a good price per dozen and a very ready sale. As soon as the last ear is gathered I cut the stalks and dry them thoroughly, bind in bundles, put them in the barn loft to feed in winter. Then I spread all the manure I can get on the ground just cleared off, plow land, put in cucumbers for late pickles. In this way I make two full crops from the same land in one season. As the season advances I put in very early varieties of corn on land from which I have dug the early crop of potatoes. and I tell you they sell as well, or nearly so, late in the fall before frost as did the very early crop, and at good prices. At the last cultivation of the pumpkins, melons, tomatoes and late corn, I sow just before a shower, turnip seed, and the last season I got over 300 bushels of fine turnips from less than two acres of land that had already borne a full crop, as above mentioned. I sold over half of the turnips at a good price, and then fed the remainder to my Jersey cow, chopping them up and mixing them with a little salt and a measure of bran, with the result that during December, January and February our cow gave as much milk and butter as in July and August. I fed twice a day and no bad flavor was given to the milk. I also used what pumpkins I did not sell in the same way, and it resulted in the sav-

## THE FARM IN GENERAL

E. J. WATERSTRIPE EDITOR

Winter is coming on and we should make preparations for it.

Manage so that you can keep all your stock comfortable during the cold days; it will pay you, and will pay the animals.

Are any of your tools out in the field yet? Get them under shelter at once. Stop this wasteful practice. You do not make anything by seeing how rich you can make the manufacturers.

Can you not make up a few loads of some kind of manure? If so, do it at once and scatter on the land and you will be profited by it in the future. We are letting far too much of this go to waste now.

The writer is just completing a cattle and hay barn, and during the building, we spent no extra money for looks, neither did we spare any expense in making it good. I have found that it pays to put up buildings right. Build them solid, and warm.

I believe that on the whole men are taking better care of their horses and this is what was needed. I notice that men who used to be cruel in every way on horses are doing better. They are giving better feed, and of the right kind, and giving care otherwise.

There is a whole lot of the best agricultural literature which we can get for the asking, and it is worth the getting and reading. The State boards of agriculture of the different states issue valuable reports and it will pay to get those of your state, as well as from adjoining states.

Did you put that plow and cultivator under shelter as soon as you were through with it? Better do it now if it is a little late. Why so many farmers fail to learn this lesson I do not know. More tools rot

out than are worn out and this is just what keeps many farmers poor. Yes, they are kept poor buying tools that they let rot out.

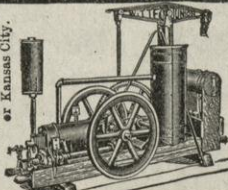
We see farmers every day who are so interested in money making only, that they forget all about home making. We should be more interested in making our home what it should be. Some are so little interested in good reading, that we feel backward in speaking of it. We should be a reading people, and should note what kind of reading it is.

What kind of a farmer have you been? Are you one of them that have been selling the farm by degrees for years? Or have you been increasing the value of the land each year? We need far more of the latter kind. The greatest trouble with the American farmer is that he wastes too much of the valuable fertility.

There is as much in saving as in making it. It will do us no good if we make a fortune each year and waste it all. Many farmers work hard for the money they get and when they get to town they spend it wastefully. I hate the thought of a man taking a load of grain to town, and then spending a good part of it for drinks before he leaves. It seems to me like a double waste.

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ing of a lot of "bought feed." The above is not theory, but actual practice that I have kept up for years past. One thing must be borne in mind: You cannot do this profitably unless you enrich your land continually and good barnyard manure is the best fertilizer I have yet used.

ter can be drained off without carrying the butter with it. A little brine, or a handful of salt stirred into the mass will usually remedy this.

## Dairying on the Farm

Good care and keep are as essential as proper selection and breeding.

If a cow is pinched for food, she will not yield a profitable quantity of milk.

Milk containing uniformly large, fat globules uniformly parts with its cream.

Milk cannot be made cheaply for a long period without some sort of protein foods.

The activity of milk secretion depends largely upon the vigor of blood circulation.

In all deep setting souring the cream becomes necessary to develop flavor, as the oxidation is only partial.

The more succulent foods make the more watery milk and oily cream which churns more easily.

Strain the milk as soon as drawn from the cow, so as to keep the amount of dissolved filth at the minimum.

Rubbing the udder and rapid and clean milking will promote the growth and development of milk ducts until the sixth year.

The influence of a sire in a dairy herd is greater than that of the dam in determining the character of the future herd.

When milk is sour under the cream, it is acid, or ripe, enough for perfection of churning without any further exposure to the air.

Next to a good cow is a good place to manufacture her product, and especially is this true in any of the appliances in associated dairying.

Grain in butter is simply skill on the part of the maker in so churning as to free the butter from the buttermilk and incorporating the salt without breaking the natural globules of fat.

When cows drink heartily and largely the milk is less charged with albumen, and this causes a better cream to rise that is a better and easier churner.

The greater the decomposition of milk the more will the cream be affected, and as a consequence the more difficult will it be to obtain a nice quality of butter from it.

In case of trouble about churning, look first to the temperature. A higher or lower one may remove the trouble. Next see that the cream is not too thick. If it is, thin with water of the churning temperature.

It is doing as little as possible for the milk, cream and butter, but doing what needs to be done at the right time, and with dispatch, that makes the firm, granular butter that brings the best price when placed on the market.

The blood of the specific dairy type adds richness to the milk, and the reverse breeding adds no desirable quality, but actually diffuses it and lowers the grade. The one is breeding toward perfection, and the other away from it.

The dairy cow must not have a long distance to travel for water. If she does, she will go without it until she gets very thirsty and then drink until she is painfully uncomfortable. Both conditions are unfavorable for milk secretion.

There is sometimes difficulty in getting the butter to float in a mass on top of the buttermilk so that the lat-

ter can be drained off without carrying the butter with it. A little brine, or a handful of salt stirred into the mass will usually remedy this.

With the change to winter dairying, the larger feeding of the nitrogenous grains and a careful saving of manure, liquid and solid, by the liberal use of absorbents, the dairy farmer has a wealth of fertility at his command that, if properly managed, will soon transform his farm back to its original fertility.

When the general farmer takes up dairy work as an additional branch, he must study the matter of economical production. His facilities and methods must be such that he can manufacture goods of the very highest class. There is no profit in poor butter, however cheaply it may be produced.

The cow, to do her best and continue it for the longest period, must have at least one-fifth of her food in the form of some kind of nitrogen. Bran and oil meal are good materials to use for this purpose when they can be secured at a price that will admit of their use. Cottonseed meal can be used in the same way, but care must be taken not to use too heavily.

## Townsend & Wyatt

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5th and Felix Sts.

St. Joseph, Mo.



# Gems In Verse

## The World Makers.

We are the music makers,  
And we are the dreamers of dreams,  
Wandering by lone sea breakers  
And sitting by desolate streams—  
World losers and world forsakers,  
On whom the pale moon gleams,  
Yet we are the movers and shakers  
Of the world forever, it seems.

With wonderful deathless ditties  
We build up the world's great cities,  
And out of a fabulous story  
We fashion an empire's glory.  
One man with a dream, at pleasure,  
Shall go forth and conquer a crown,  
And three with a new song's measure  
Can trample a kingdom down.

We in the ages lying  
In the buried past of the earth,  
BUILT Nineveh with our sighing  
And Babel itself in our mirth,  
And o'erthrew them with prophesying  
To the old of the new world's worth,  
For each age is a dream that is dying  
Or one that is coming to birth.  
—Arthur O'Shaughnessy.

## "I Didn't Think."

If all the troubles in the world  
Were traced back to their start,  
We'd find not one in ten begun  
From want of willing heart.  
But there's a sly woe working elf  
Who lurks about youth's brink,  
And sure dismay he brings away—  
The elf "I didn't think."

He seems so sorry when he's caught.  
His men is all contrite.  
He so regrets the woe he's wrought  
And wants to make things right;  
But wishes do not heal a wound  
Or weld a broken link.  
The heart aches on, the link is gone—  
All through "I didn't think."

I half believe that ugly sprite,  
Bold, wicked "I don't care,"  
In life's long run less harm has done  
Because he is so rare,  
And one can be so stern with him,  
Can make the monster shrink,  
But, lackaday, what can we say  
To whining "Didn't think!"

This most unpleasant imp of strife  
Pursues us everywhere.  
There's scarcely one whole day of life  
He does not cause us care.  
Small woes and great he brings the  
world,  
Strong ships are forced to sink,  
And trains from iron tracks are hurled  
By stupid "Didn't think."

When brain is comrade to the heart,  
And heart from soul draws grace,  
"I didn't think" will quick depart  
For lack of resting place.  
If from that great unselfish stream,  
The Golden Rule, we drink,  
We'll keep God's laws and have no  
cause  
To say "I didn't think."  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## What is to Come?

What is to come we know not, but we  
know  
That what has been was good—was good  
to show,  
Better to hide, and best of all to bear.  
We are the masters of the days that were.  
We have lived, we have loved, we have  
suffered—even so.  
Shall we not take the ebb who had the  
flow?

Life was our friend. Now, if it be our  
foe,  
Dear, though it spoil and break us, need  
we care  
What is to come?

Let the great winds their worst and wild-  
est blow,  
Or the gold weather round us mellow  
slow.  
We have fulfilled ourselves, and we can  
dare,  
And we can conquer, though we may not  
share

In the rich quiet of the afterglow.  
What is to come?  
—William E. Henley.

## An Angel Unaware.

She walks unnoticed in the street;  
The casual eye  
Sees nothing in her fair and sweet,  
The world goes by  
Unconscious that an angel's feet  
Are passing nigh.

She little has of beauty's wealth;  
Truth will allow,  
Only her priceless youth and health,  
Her broad, white brow.  
Yet grows she on the heart by stealth,  
I scarce know how.

She does a thousand kindly things  
That no one knows;  
A loving woman's heart she brings  
To human woes;  
And to her face the sunlight clings  
Where'er she goes.

And so she walks her quiet ways  
With that content  
That only comes to sinless days  
And innocent;  
A life devoid of fame or praise,  
Yet nobly spent.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

## Human Seasons.

Four seasons fill the measure of the year;  
There are four seasons in the mind of  
man:  
He has his lusty spring, when fancy clear  
Takes in all beauty with an easy span.

He has his summer, when luxuriously  
Spring's honey'd eud of youthful thought  
he loves  
To ruminate, and by such dreaming high  
Is nearest unto heaven; quiet coves

His soul has in its autumn, when his  
wings  
He curleth close; contented so to look  
On mists in idleness—to let fair things  
Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook.

He has his winter, too, of pale misfeature,  
Or else he would forego his mortal nature.  
—Keats.

We have received a practical bul-  
letin on wheat growing from the  
Oklahoma Experiment Station. One  
on the poisoning of the potato beetle  
from the Geneva, New York Station.  
One on silo construction, No. 125,  
from the Wisconsin Station, Madison,  
Wisconsin. One on Canadian field  
peas from the department of agricul-  
ture, Washington, D. C. One on food  
inspection from the Orono, Maine  
Station. One on agriculture at Per-  
due University, from the Indiana Sta-  
tion, Purdue, Indiana. Any of these  
bulletins can be had free by address-  
ing the proper station.

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We have no editorial opinions for sale at any price.

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

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112 lines and over.....	6½ cents a line
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336 lines and over.....	5 cents a line
672 lines and over.....	4½ cents a line
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Green's Fruit Grower .....	.50
Agricultural Epitomist .....	.25
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All one year for \$1.50.

Modern Farmer .....	.25
Green's Fruit Grower .....	.50
Agricultural Epitomist .....	.25
	<hr/> \$1.00

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Cosmopolitan .....	1.00
Woman's Home Companion .....	1.00
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Modern Farmer .....	.25
Cosmopolitan .....	1.00
National Fruit Grower, or Western Fruit Grower .....	.50
Agricultural Epitomist .....	.25
	<hr/> \$2.00

All one year for \$1.00.

Now is the time to plan for a part of our crop rotations. We can plow up the oats ground and sow wheat or rye. I have some oats ground on which I have been hauling some manure that I intend to plow and sow to rye, and have a little winter pasture and put in corn next year. This extra plowing and cultivation and the little winter pasture, and the plowing under of stubble and weeds now, and the rye in the spring ought to do some good to the land at least a little.

Keep all of the dirt possible out of the milk and do not depend on the strainer to take out dirt. Only hairs and such dirt as is mechanically held can be strained out. What is dissolved in the milk will remain there to soil it and injure its flavor and keeping qualities.



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THE MODERN FARMER,

St. Joseph, Mo.



# Beekeeping on the Farm

BY THE EDITOR

V. B. Cameron writes: "Certainly your little journal is a model paper, no better comes to my desk. My bees have done well this season in making me plenty of honey, but did not swarm much."

A. F. Foster says that "a cheap and handy bee feeder is a square oyster or syrup can with an open top, hung to one side of the division board next to the brood nest. If filled with loose planer's shavings and the food put in thin enough, the bees will not drown or become dabbled."

Mrs. Susan C. Thornton, of North Yakima, Washington, writes: "We have the Washington State Bee-Keepers' Association here, and we have a foul brood law too. Our governor did not veto it, or he would soon be put out of business. Our bee-keepers here are very enthusiastic. We also have an inspector of apiaries in the person of Elder Jesse W. Thornton, who will do his utmost to prevent the disease from being shipped into the state." Good for Washington! Now, let some more states get a move on them, and we will soon be able to wipe out foul brood in the United States.

Here is the Modern Farmers' ticket for the officers of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, none of whom we believe have ever held the office for which they are named: President, O. L. Hershiser, New York. Vice president, George Hilton, Michigan. Secretary, J. A. Greene, Colorado. General Manager, W. H. Laws, Texas. Directors, F. Wilcox, Wisconsin; M. M. Baldrige, Illinois; W. S. Pouder, Indiana. Let us have a new deal all around. The editor of the Review says that all is peace in the apicultural world now. Just so, let a few more drop out and this is sure to continue. "The world goes round and round, ever the right comes uppermost, ever is justice done."

If you have more honey than you want yourself, and do not know where you can sell it, put a small ad in The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee, and sell it to our readers who have bees. You will be surprised at the result. While we are on this subject we want to ask why more farmers do not use our special column to sell anything raised on the farm. You can run an ad of twenty-five words for 25 cents and frequently make enough on one sale to pay for a dozen such ads. Why not try it, if you want to sell or buy anything? There are no better customers than farmers for many farm products. They are always on the lookout for new and improved things, and the way to sell or find new things is to advertise. Merchants

understand this and take advantage of it. Why should not the farmers do the same thing? Your ad will help us that much, and we feel sure it will pay you many times over.

On account of the yellow fever in the South it has been thought best not to hold the annual meeting of the National at San Antonio this year. It will be held in Chicago in December during the Fat Stock show when low rates prevail. A program of the meeting will be found in another column. There are a grand lot of bee-keepers in and around Chicago, and the Northwestern Beekeepers' Association which holds its annual meetings there every year is always a great success. The probabilities are that only one meeting will be held there this year, and combining the two societies should give us one of the largest and best bee conventions that was ever

held on this continent. Every bee-keeper, especially in the central west, should make it a point to be present at this meeting and take part in the discussions, if possible. He will also have an opportunity to see the greatest Fat Stock show that was ever held on earth. Can we not get up a company in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Arkansas and States further South and all meet at Kansas City, or St. Joseph, and go in a body to Chicago? Who will go? Let us hear from you, and we will see what can be done along that line. There is only a short time to work up the matter, so let us hear from you at once, if you can go.

## PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention at the Revere House, corner of Clark and Michigan Streets, in Chicago, during the Fat Stock show, when exceedingly low rates may be secured on the railroads. The dates for the meeting are December 5th, 6th and 7th. Rates at the hotel are 75 cents for a room alone, or 50 cents each, where two

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occupy the same room. Meals are extra, or they may be secured at nearby restaurants. The program is as follows:

#### FIRST DAY.

##### Evening Session, 7:30 P. M.

Wax-Rendering Methods and their Faults—O. L. Hershiser, Buffalo, N. Y.

Can the Tariff on Comb Honey be Tinkered to the Advantage of the U. S. Bee-Keeper?—Hildreth & Segelken, New York.

#### SECOND DAY.

##### Morning Session, 9:30 A. M.

How Many Bees Shall a Man Keep?—E. D. Townsend, Remus, Mich.

Short Cuts in Bee-Keeping—M. A. Gill, Longmont, Colo.

Producing Both Comb and Extracted Honey on the Same Colony—J. A. Green, Grand Junction, Col.

Question Box.

##### Afternoon Session, 2:00 P. M.

The Control of Increase—L. Stachelhausen, Converse, Texas.

Migratory Bee-Keeping—R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Canada.

Question Box.

##### Evening Session, 7:30 P. M.

Contagious Diseases Among Bees and How to Distinguish Them—Dr. Wm. R. Howard, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Experimental Apiculture—Dr. E. F. Philips, Washington, D. C.

#### THIRD DAY.

##### Morning Session, 9:30 A. M.

The Honey Producers' League—Can it Help Bee-Keepers?—R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.

The Business End of Bee-Keeping—N. E. France, Platteville, Wis.

Question Box.

##### Afternoon Session, 2:00 P. M.

In What Way Can Bee-Keepers Secure Their Supplies at Lower Prices—W. H. Putnam, River Falls, Wis.

How the Producer and Dealer May Advance Their Mutual Interests—Fred W. Muth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Question Box.

## Lessons for the Beginner in Beekeeping, No. 10.

### Some Tools.

There are only a few tools which are an absolute necessity in the handling of bees, if one feels disposed to consult his own comfort and secure the best results with the least trouble. It is not the part of wisdom to undertake to handle even a single colony without a part at least of these tools which are now generally found in every up-to-date apiary. We may mention first as the most important tool in handling bees, a good smoker. They range in price from 50 cents to \$1.50. The tendency of beginners is to purchase the cheaper smoker, but we think this is a serious mistake. The small smoker, it is true, answers fairly well for one or two colonies, but as one finds himself with more

**Evening Session, 7:30 P. M.**  
What Have We to Hope From the Non-Swarming Hive?—L. A. Spinnwall, Jackson, Mich.

Poultry Keeping for the Bee-Keeper—E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Missouri.  
W. Z. Hutchinson, Secretary.

#### LONG TONGUE BEES.

North Tonawanda, N. Y.,

Editor Modern Farmer:

I wish to ask some of the beekeepers why it is if they advertise and sell the long tongue red clover queens that we do not get red clover honey. We really should get more red honey than white clover, as there is ten acres of red to one of white. My little yard of twenty-two colonies is all red clover queens, sold to me for the long tongue queens. I have twenty-five colonies. Three of them are the Golden Italians, not represented to me to work on red clover.

I will give any queen breeder \$25.00 if he will present me with a short tongue queen, and one that has a tongue any longer. Now, this kind of advertising is all a big fake, and I think it is a shame for people to be faked in that way. I have taken eight hundred pounds of white honey and sixty-five pounds of buckwheat. Started with six spring count. I took from one colony of the Golden Italians one hundred and twelve pounds. Started it on the 18th of May with queen and one card of brood and bees to cover it. Also took two cards of brood and bees to cover from the old colony. I increased to twenty-two from the six old ones and increased to two from the Golden started on the 18th of May. I do not know if I have done well or not. This honey was all comb honey. I do not think I lighted my smoker a half dozen times during the season, and very seldom put on a veil. I got stung once in the face. I can not say whether it is my way working with them, or the bees are

what you call a "good bee." I have refused \$20.00 for my old colony of Golden. They beat anything working I ever saw.

I was selling my white honey at 14 and 16 cents until the farmers loaded the market with a lot of inferior honey at 10 cents, and some of them as low as 8 cents. That shows what they know. You ask some of the bee men through The Farmer to present me with a short tongue bee and a long tongue bee, alive. I can not find any of them working on red clover. I am not going to stop until I build up to three hundred colonies.

Yours truly,

A. F. Eilenberger.

There are always some people who will not take the time to look up the real value of a commodity, but this is a free country and we must make the best of it, if they want to give away the fruits of their labor. One good thing is, they seldom last long in any business.—Editor.

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M. A. Owens of Shawnee, Okla., writes that he thinks clear water a good preventive for hog cholera, and gives the following in addition: One pint of red pepper, one pint of gunpowder, one pint of turpentine, mix well and give one tablespoonful three times a day. He also says, "I like a farm and I raise cattle and hogs, and also raise all kinds of produce, and so if one fails the others will not." He also has a good word for the Modern Farmer, which we greatly appreciate.



smoker that costs less than at least \$1.25, and secure a smoker large enough to burn anything, and one which will burn for several hours without going out and always be ready to give plenty of smoke when one needs it. For fuel almost any kind of wood will do to burn in the large smokers. We have found partially rotten elm wood to be the most satisfactory fuel where one has a large apiary. If only a few colonies are kept, cotton rags tied in knots will be found to answer very well, and for the small smokers this is probably the very best fuel to use. As a general thing, rags can be secured with the least trouble, and for that reason, if no other, a large quantity of them are used for producing smoke.

In connection with a smoker, one needs some kind of a tool to loosen the parts of a hive, to loosen and lift the frames, and for various other things not necessary to mention. A good strong screw driver is an excellent tool for this kind of work, and, as every farmer finds plenty of use for such a tool on the farm, this should be considered one of the necessary tools, even with a single colony of bees. There are other tools for making sections, fastening on foundation, etc., which expedite work very much where one has a number of colonies, but with only a few colonies they can be dispensed with.

One of the serious problems which confronts even the small beekeeper is how to get the honey off of the hive without being stung after it is stored in the sections. If one understands how to handle a smoker properly, he may be fairly successful in doing this with no other tools except a screw driver and a smoker. The first thing to do is to loosen the super from the hive so it can be lifted off quickly. Then lift the lid and loosen the honey board and remove it and puff a volume of smoke quickly into the super. This drives the bees down onto the combs, or most of them, and the super should be lifted off quickly before they return. Of course, if one has more than one super on the hive, he should begin at the top and remove one at a time. The trouble about this method is that it nearly always leaves a lot of bees in the super, and, then, the bees are very apt to cut the cappings of the sections, which lets the honey leak out and it looks bad when it is placed on the market, if one is producing honey to sell. Even if he is not, one who has the proper ideas of life wants to see things look neat and attractive on his own table. There is a little modern invention known as a bee-escape which has simplified the process of taking off supers very much, and at the same time has done away with leaky honey on account of the cappings being cut. This little tool is so constructed that the bees can go down through it out of the super but they can not go back.

It is fitted in what is called an escape board, which is made to fit the special hive on which it is to be used. The escape alone costs 20 cents and the escape and board 35 cents. Every beekeeper with even a few colonies will find it a profitable investment to own one or more of these escapes. The super should be lifted up carefully and the board slipped under it until it fits snugly, and it should then be left until morning, if it is done in the evening, or if done in the morning, left until the afternoon. The bees will generally then all be out of the super and it can be taken off and the sections removed without any further trouble. As we said before, every one who has any quantity of honey to remove, should have a number of these escapes.

One great convenience, and, as we think, a necessity, in handling bees, is a good veil. The old fashioned cumbersome "bee hat," made of wire, has gone out of use, and a light, convenient bee veil made out of tulle or some light open material, has taken its place. It is made in the form of a sack with a rubber in one end, so it will fit snugly around the crown of a hat, while the other end is tucked under one's coat or vest; or in the case of a lady, under a scarf tied rather loosely around the neck. The material out of which the veil is made should be black, as one can see much better through this than he can through anything that is white. If one wants to see clearly the front of

the veil should be made of silk veiling. Such veils are sold by supply dealers for 40 and 50 cents, according to quality, and some are as high as a dollar. With these few tools any one will find himself well equipped for handling bees.

There are some other things that most beekeepers find the need of, but one can get along, of course, without them. A drone and queen trap will be found very convenient to rid the colonies of a lot of seemingly worthless drones, and to prevent the bees from going to the woods during swarming time, by catching the queen. Then there are various kinds of bee feeders which come in handy for feeding the bees in the fall when they do not store enough to winter on, or in the early spring to stimulate brood rearing. These are also kept in stock by most all dealers in bee supplies and cost from 5 to 50 cents each. The drone and queen trap is sold for 50 cents, or if sent by mail, as they frequently are, 65 cents.

We have now reached the end of the season, and if you have followed these lessons closely, you have your bees in a fairly good shape for winter. While they rest and you have more time to read and think, we will go back to where we left off in the early spring and discuss some things which it is interesting to know, but they do not have such a direct bearing on the practical work of keeping bees as do some of the things we have dis-

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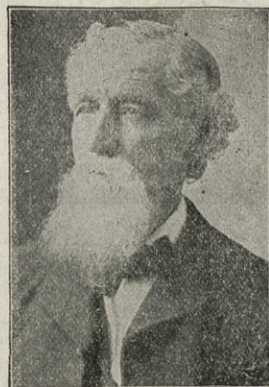
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cussed during the last four or five months.

By the way, have you sent in your report for the season yet? If not, do it now, and if there are any questions you wish to ask, do not hesitate to ask them. We can learn by asking questions and comparing notes, and we want you to feel that the columns of *The Modern Farmer* are always open to anything that is clean and helpful. If we are not making the paper of value to our readers, we want to know it, for it takes a lot of our time, and we just as well spend it in some other way if we are not helping any one, for we can assure you we are not publishing *The Modern Farmer* to make money, but to disseminate useful and helpful information. Our readers can help us materially in this work and we hope they will feel sufficiently interested to do what they can along that line.

**Sweet Clover—A Reply by Prof. Roberts.**

Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 1,  
Editor *Modern Farmer*:

Dear Sir—I received a marked copy of your paper—No. 8 of the current volume, in which, on page 14, you take exception to my judgment regarding sweet clover as a forage plant, expressed in an article written for the *Kansas Farmer*. In reply I beg to say that within my personal observation and experience, which is not at all theoretical, but practical, sweet clover is a plant which is almost entirely rejected by stock. I have seen pastures where the cattle refused to touch the most rank and luxuriant growth of sweet clover, while in the immediate vicinity and all around the sweet clover plants, the prairie grass was cropped to the ground. This has not been the result in the case of my own personal observation merely, but all practical farmers with whom I have talked and who are able to speak from experience, have substantiated the observation. I find the same to be true in the case of other Experiment Station men here, who have likewise had practical observation and experience. Now this is not asserting that all cattle in all places and at all times refuse to eat sweet clover, nor will I undertake to deny in the face of the well authenticated instances that have come to my notice—your own included—that many persons have succeeded in making practical use of sweet clover as a forage plant, and that they have succeeded in educating stock to relish and to eat it with avidity. But I think that this will not gainsay the truth of my general statement to the effect that for

the most part cattle refuse to eat it. As to my further statement that it spreads in pasture fields, I simply reiterate the statement, because I have seen it as an observed fact. I recognize that the roots of sweet clover bear the tubercles which are believed to cut such an important figure in increasing the amount of nitrogenous compounds available in the soil. This fact, however, does not make sweet clover a generally useful plant unless it can be used for forage, since we cannot give up the land to be occupied by a bushy legume growing from three to six feet high, simply because it is a legume, and has tubercles on its roots. We demand, further, that the plant itself be useful either for forage or for hay. Where sweet clover occurs in waste places, stony, worn-out hillsides, etc., it should be encouraged. It further is often of great value in keeping the soil from washing in gullies, ravines, etc., and along roadsides. And let me add, that wherever any farmer can succeed in getting his stock to eat sweet clover, whether in pasture, by soiling or as hay, so much the better for him, and he has my congratulations on his success. That the majority of us do not seem to have succeeded in persuading our stock to eat this attractive and luxuriantly growing legume—which certainly looks as though it ought to be eaten—need not deter anyone else from attempting to succeed with it, and should in no wise detract from the measure of

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Plenty of pure, fresh air is an important item in maturing fowls.

At all times use care in fattening dressing and packing for market.

Bone meal can be fed to the fowls during moulting to an advantage.

Never buy breeding stock or fancy eggs for their cheapness. It is not good economy.

When possible for mating, the pullet should be a year younger than the cock.

When one does not care to raise chickens, it is better to keep the hens without cocks.

In nearly all cases birds that have their full liberty and are well fed moult well.

Stick to one breed, but use care to select one that will suit your surroundings best.

Save up all of the sorghum and broom corn seed. They make a good feed in winter.

It is best to commence feeding the turkeys regularly at night now as an inducement for them to come home.

Nothing tends to better results in poultry culture than the choice of breeding stock for the production of healthy and thrifty progeny.

It is always best to have the turkeys in as good condition as possible while on the range and before commencing to feed for fattening.

All birds should be plentifully supplied with nutritious, strengthening and tonic food and drink during moulting.

The objection to wooden feed troughs is their liability to become sour in a short time and spread disease.

A supply of cabbage in the cellar will aid much in providing a bill-of-fare for the chickens until nature becomes more generous in her offering.

Fowls half fed are never in good condition for market or laying eggs, and they are so attenuated in flesh that a very considerable outlay is necessary to get them into good condition for the table; and when there they lack the tenderness, delicacy and flavor so much desired.

Carelessness in the little details necessary to good management will soon show in the condition, health and productiveness of the fowls.

A healthy fowl does not need condition powders, egg food or other preparations, but wholesome and varied food.

Clover hay chopped fine and steeped in warm water makes a good green food for fowls when they cannot get grass.

At this time especially fowls that have the run of the farm do not need much grain. They will pick up most of their living.

A supply of dust may be gathered up at this time and stowed away to use during the winter. It will be needed in the dust bath and under the roosts.

It is largely from neglect and carelessness that chickens become diseased, and too much food, stagnant water and filthy quarters are the common causes.

The proper age to begin to feed fowls for fattening is just as soon as they have reached maturity. They will not fatten well or rapidly until matured.

Unless starved to it, hens will, as a rule, reject nearly all kinds of food that are not suitable, and are usually the best judges of what they want and need.

It is nearly always best to purchase early hatched birds for breeding purposes, and if the male or female is a year older all the better, for late hatched birds are not fully developed the following spring for breeding purposes, though they may show precocious qualities.

A stunted or weakly chicken will consume more food until it arrives at a certain weight than a fast growing bird, because the fast growing bird will attain a certain size and weight in almost half the time of that of the stunted bird and it is in condition for sale or home use long before the other.

Even if you are making a specialty of the poultry business, that is no reason why there should not be some diversity to your operations. Keep fowls both for layers and for market and have turkeys, ducks and geese as well as hens. With a good variety the chances of loss are lessened and the opportunities for profit increased.

All kinds of grain, if sound, possess certain constituent properties, but differ in nutritive value with their chemical composition. Some tend to growth, some to fattening, and some to egg production. Oats and barley, which are rich in protein compounds,

are best adapted to develop muscular tissues and growth in young fowls; corn, which is especially rich in oils, is best adapted to heat and fattening; wheat and buckwheat, being rich in gluten and albumen, are best adapted for egg production.

After the number it is desired to keep is secured, it is nearly always best to fatten and market the young geese and keep the old ones. The old ones yield the most and the best feathers and lay the best eggs for hatching, while the young ones sell at the best price in the market. Always fatten well before marketing, as a better profit can be realized.

The ducks' quarters should be arranged separate from the other fowls. It need not be so high, but be dry, as ducks will not keep healthy if compelled to stay in damp quarters at night. It should be arranged so as to be cleaned out readily. Plenty of dry straw should be used for bedding, not only as a means of comfort, but as an aid to cleanliness.

While it is not essential nor best to build expensive poultry houses, it is very necessary, if the most is made out of the fowls that they have dry, comfortable quarters during the winter. Eggs in winter are much more profitable, and the only way to induce the hens to lay in winter is to feed them well and provide comfortable quarters. If conditions will allow, the house should face the southeast or south in order to provide plenty of sunlight during the winter by means of windows. The particular style is not of so much importance as to have comfort and convenience. It must be dry inside, and to insure this it is nearly always best to fill up the inside with dry dirt. The roosts and the nests should always be arranged so that they can be readily taken down and out to be cleaned. The roosts should be low, not over three feet high, and all on the same level so that there will be no unnecessary crowding, and should be in sufficient numbers to allow each fowl at least one square foot of room. Strips two inches thick and three wide with the edges slightly rounded will answer. The nests should be arranged away from the roosts and be so that fowls can walk in on them rather than to jump down in them. Both the roosts and the nests should be arranged so that the fowls will not be subjected to a direct draft at any time. Warmth is always an item, and if not lined with tar paper, several thicknesses of newspapers pasted inside will add materially to the warmth.

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Botanist Experiment Station.

We are still inclined to think that Prof. Roberts has not thoroughly looked up the other side of the question. What have our readers to say about the subject? Tell us what you know about sweet clover. Will stock eat it, or is this all a mistake? Let us hear from you on either side.

#### Many Uses for Sheepskin.

Many people use sheepskin without knowing it, according to a manufacturer in the Shoe Retailer. The warm, soft, furry rug in which baby is wrapped as winter approaches is of sheepskin, and so are the little pink shoes that are fastened on baby's feet. Very likely the little one's carriage is upholstered with the same stock, too. The boy holds up his first pair of trousers with sheepskin tipped suspenders, and the snakeskin or fancy leather belt that ensircles the waist of the girl is only humble sheep in disguise.

The woman who admires a purse from the skin of a "dear little African monk" is only paying tribute to the same old sheep, and the man who fancies that his cigar case is from the skin of an arctic seal has only a small section of a Chicago slaughtered sheep in his hand.

The society belle who slips her tired feet into a pair of boudoir slippers, or even Bangor moccasins, doesn't get away from the sheep, and the young dude who selects a moleskin vest for winter wear because King Edward wears one is only giving an order for more sheepskin.

The college man enters the world with his sheepskin diploma in his hand. The judge passes down weighty decisions as he sits on sheepskin upholstered chairs, and the lawyer reads opinions from sheepskin volumes. The traveling man hustles about with an alligator traveling bag, under the fond delusion that he is carrying a bit of the skin of the Florida monster, but he has still got that same old sheep.

A pugilist puts on a bit of "mut-ton" when he dons his boxing gloves, and the youth who kicks the football about is only giving a boost to the sheepskin trade. Nearly every pair of shoes has a piece of sheepskin about them, and some are made chiefly of sheepskin.

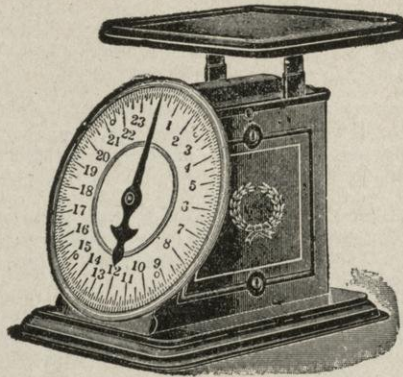
A number of the modern-fashioned leather garments are also of sheepskin or are sheepskin lined. The sleeping bag in which the traveler in the arctic or the huntsman in the woods crawls for a night's rest once protected the flesh of the same old sheep. The chamois skin with which the society girl brightens up her complexion in the morning is still the same old sheep. In fact, night or day, it is hard to get away from the sheepskin.—Drover's Journal.

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We have a pair of sable and white Collie pups about four months old, from registered parents, which we will sell very cheap, when their breeding is taken into consideration. Write for particulars. Also some pups that are pure bred, but we are not able to furnish full pedigree; for \$5.00 each. Only four of these and they will go quickly. Address,

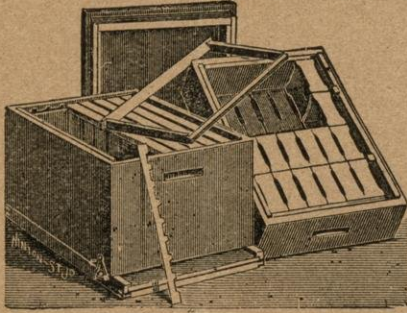
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# THE "ST. JOE" HIVE.

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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 best devices known to the beekeeping fraternity, and every objectional 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 heavy top-bar of any frame made, and is so arranged, with two grooves and a wedge, that full sheets of foundation, or starters, can be fastened in a frame in a moment's time.

The bottom of the hive is loose, and is made of heavy  $\frac{3}{4}$  lumber. It is so constructed that it can be reversed and the entrance made large or small. This is accomplished by nailing strips on both sides of the bottom, the narrow strips being nailed on one side to make the small entrance, and the large strips on the other side to make a large entrance at the other end of the bottom. The bottom can be fastened to the body either with what is known as the Van Deusen hive clamp, or with simple hooks.

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

The super we generally send out has pattern slats  $1\frac{1}{8}$  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 of sections open on four sides. Bees will store more honey where separators are not used than they will if the super is divided up into narrow compartments with no connection between them.

Those who prefer can have supers with section holders and separators, if they will ask for them when they order. Or, we can furnish the hive with supers fitted up for plain sections and fence separators. In fact, any combination used in the Dovetailed super can be had with the "St. Joe." We may not always have all of these different combinations in stock, but can get them in a short time from the factory. Any "St. Joe" super will fit on a Dovetailed hive, but Dovetailed supers will not fit "St. Joe" hives, on account of the rabbet on the sides which holds each part to its place.

Every bee space in the "St. Joe" is accurate. Bees do not build combs between the ends of the frames and the hive walls, nor between the frames and the supers. There is also a bee space between the supers when more than one is used.

We have aimed to combine the very latest and best of all hives on the market in the "St. Joe." It is the result of twenty years experience, devoted almost exclusively to the handling of supplies and the production of high-grade honey. As we said before, we have dropped out what we considered the bad features of other hives, retained the good ones, and introduced some new ones not found in any other hive.

The hive is first-class in every respect, and never fails to please those who use it. We advise those who want an up-to-date and modern hive to try the "St. Joe."

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

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

The prices of the "St. Joe" hive and the various parts are the same as those quoted for other makes of hives. Five, 8-frame,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story, \$8.50; ten, \$15.50; twenty-five, \$36.50. 10-frame hives 15c per hive more than 8-frame.

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