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It is dry, keep up shallow cultivation,

The
Modern Farmer
and Busy Bee

A FRIEND OF ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND HAPPY HOMES.

VOL. XVII No. 6.

Devoted to the Interests of the Farm and Home.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

➤ JUNE ➤

DON'T GIVE UP

By PHEBE CARY

If you've tried and have not won,
Never stop for crying;
All that's great and good is done
Just by patient trying.

Though young birds, in flying, fall,
Still their wings grow stronger;
And the next time they can keep
Up a little longer.

Though the sturdy oak has known
Many a blast that bowed her,
She has risen again, and grown
Loftier and prouder.

If by easy work you beat,
Who the more will prize you?
Gaining victory from defeat,
That's the test that tries you!



ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

1906

WOODLOT FORESTRY.

As a general rule, but little care is devoted to the woodlot. It is left to shift for itself, is often used too freely for the pasturage of live stock, and is rarely guarded from fire or forest enemies. When wood is needed but little discretion is exercised in the choice of trees, and no need is felt of providing for the renewal or improvement of the stand.

Yet it is decidedly a simple matter to care for the woodlot. The owner need not burden himself with any very elaborate system. Nor need he, in most cases, reduce the amount of timber which he cuts. Eventually, of course, he can cut more, for more will be grown. The first requirement of the ordinary woodlot is protection, and the second, selection in cutting.

Fire is the chief enemy of the woodlot. Fires damage the larger trees, starting hollows in the butts or weakening them until they begin to die in the tops, reducing their value when cut; but the greatest harm is done to reproduction and the growth of young trees. Running over the forest soil, they consume the litter and kill the seedlings. The forest soil becomes too dry to encourage the germination of tree seeds. Even if seedlings succeed in finding root and begin to flourish, the next fire destroys them.

Fires may easily be kept out of the woodlot with a little care. They are often started to improve the grazing and pasture. This is certainly poor policy. While the grazing may be improved for a few years, the woodlot is often permanently injured. It is generally a poor plan to expect land to produce grass and wood at the same time. Neither will do well, and the owner will be paying taxes on land which he only half uses. Grazing animals often do much injury to the woodlot. They browse upon young growth and trample it down. They also pack the soil with their hoofs, destroying its power to retain moisture and encouraging the entrance of grass. Grazing should be watched, and should be permitted in the woodlot only when such harm will not result.

In cutting, the first thing to look out for is the young growth. The whole point of forest management is to have new trees of the most useful kind take the place of the old, just as soon as possible after they are cut. One thoughtless stroke of the ax will get rid of a fine sapling half the size of a man's wrist, if it is a little in the way, and a dozen years of growth is lost. On the other hand, the cutting of a good tree may simply open room for worthless trees to take its place.

In some regions care must be taken not to permit the crown cover to become too open. In a good forest the soil will be soft and moist, and this soil condition is essential if the trees are to thrive and make good

growth. Opening the ground to the sun dries out the moisture, and often burns out the young growth as though by fire, while the trees tend to become branchy if they stand too far apart.

Past neglect has produced many woodlots in which the healthy trees of the best kinds are choked with unsound and dead trees and trees of inferior kinds. For such cases improvement cuttings are needed. It will pay to spend the time and labor necessary to remove the dead, crooked, and diseased trees, together with the weed trees, so that the remaining stand may be composed of good timber trees in sufficient number, under conditions favorable for their best development. This can be done grad-

ually, as the material can be utilized.

Where the forest is composed mainly of such trees as oak and chestnut, which sprout well from the stump, it may be advisable to cut most or the good-sized trees, over a part of the woodlot, for the purpose of raising a crop of sprouts. Such sprouts grow rapidly and produce good poles, posts, and ties at a comparatively early age. But the stumps should be cut low and slanting, so as to prevent rotting and secure strong and numerous shoots.

For further information ask for Bulletin No. 42 of the Forest Service, entitled "The Woodlot."

Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Break Ground in the Southwest

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Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

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

EDITORIAL.

The peach crop will be a large one in this locality and it can be greatly improved by proper thinning. We are thinning out some of our trees at least one third, and we figure we will get more bushels of peaches and very much more money out of them than we would if they were not thinned at all, besides it will also be a great benefit to the trees, and add to the value of future crops.



It pays to take a sharp hoe and go through the meadow and cut out all the dock and large weeds before they go to seed. A man with a sharp hoe and a good sharp file in his pocket to keep it sharp can go over a good many acres in a day if the land is not too foul. If it is very weedy, this is the more reason why it should be done, unless one intends to plow the land and grow a cultivated crop. There is no better mark of a careless, if not a poor farmer, than a meadow full of big weeds.



The hay crop is sure to be short this season on account of the dry weather, therefore it will pay to look after the crop carefully. About one-half of the hay that comes to our market is spoiled by improper handling. It is either left to stand too long before it is cut, or else it is spoiled by improper handling before it reaches

the mow or stack. It is better to cut the hay too green than it is to let it get too ripe, for then the stalks are woody and contain but little nourishment, and the leaves which are of more value fall off and are wasted. This is especially true of alfalfa and the clovers, but no hay is good if the crop is not harvested at the proper time and handled in the proper way. Hay should not be cut and left to burn in the hot sun for a day or two. Hay that is cured in the shock or in the windrow is always better.



There is a great deal said about farmers keeping so many dogs, but this talk is generally done by those who only have had experience with the poorer class of dogs, and these are of no value to any one. Neither are some men of any value on the farm or any where else. It is with dogs the same as it is with any animal, it always pays to keep the best, and every farmer should understand that he cannot get the best of anything for a song. High grade animals of any kind cost more in the start, but it does not cost anymore to care for them than it does poorer ones.



The Modern Farmer has but little interest in party politics, but there are indications cropping out here and there in the state of Missouri that there is just the shadow of a chance of a very grave blunder being made. Governor Folk has been an ideal governor for the masses, but the saloons and some of the professional politicians do not like his ideas of reform, and they are doing all in their power to create a new order of things. This element in Buchanan county gave its congressional delegation to a young man whose principal stock in trade in his campaign for the democratic nomination for congress was abuse of the governor. He no doubt has some qualifications but this if nothing else should fully disqualify him for the office he seeks. It would be a grave misfortune for the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District to be compelled to choose between a republican and such a candidate, at least it would be a great misfortune to the democrats who believe in Governor Folk and his methods. We cannot afford in this age of reform to repudiate the best governor Missouri ever had, to please the saloons. Therefore, let us not make any mistakes along this line. Every vote for an anti-Folk man, whether he be a democrat or republican, is a vote for the saloon, and every vote for the saloon is a disgrace to modern civilization.

Let us have a man for congress who is brave enough and clear sighted enough to rise above all such influences. Missouri is not ready to "lift the lid", neither should she send a man favored by the "lid lifters" to represent any part of her in the congress of the United States.



There is a desperate effort being made to array the farmers on the side of the packers in the investigation which is now going on with regard to the inspection of meats and the sanitary condition of the Chicago packing houses. The packers of the windy city assert that there is no reason for this investigation, and that the statements made by the president's commissioners have no foundation in fact. Doubtless there has been much said on both sides that has been exaggerated, but the people are painfully aware that a bad condition of things existed in Chicago. They are also fully determined that this wrong shall be righted, and that stringent laws shall be enacted that will prevent this condition of things in the future. The farmer has nothing to lose by having the truth told, neither has the packer anything to lose by having his business regulated. This is a case where we think the sympathy of the farmers should be with the president of the United States, and we are free to confess that we are glad that the packers have been made to realize that they are not a law unto themselves. The president says that the report shows that the conditions at Chicago stock yards were revolting. Now, does anybody suppose that the president of the United States, would have written such a statement, if he had not been absolutely sure that there was some truth in it? Agitation may cause people to eat less meat for a short time, but one thing is sure when they eat meat in the future it will be with a feeling of more confidence in its cleanliness than they have had in the past; for they will be assured that a better condition of things prevail.



Three tenement houses were built in a cluster of trees in an out of the way place. They were built to rent, they were cheaply built, and poorly equipped, as most such houses are, and the surroundings were anything but inviting. People moved in and then moved out. Others followed them, only to do the same thing. Each outgoing family left the outdoor surroundings less attractive. How it was inside we do not know. At last there came a different type of character, and the difference soon made itself apparent. There

was a wire fence stretched around the lot, an inexpensive fence it is true, but it served a purpose, and was a silent invitation to intruders to keep out. A garden was planted and carefully cultivated, a cheap henhouse was erected, and a small inclosure with wire was provided for the poultry. Young chickens came, and a hammock was stretched in the yard between the trees, for people need rest as well as work, and the entire place took on the air of a *home*, rather than a *pen* with a roof over it, suited only as a place to *herd* for the night. What made these various and varied conditions? Types of character, and these types of character are making for themselves homes, or merely places to stay, as the case may be, all over the land. The farm is apt to ultimately be like the farmer, and the house like the housewife, but where the responsibility comes in is that we, all of us, have very much to do in selecting the type to which we are to be long. The one type of character makes the farm look like a *home*, the other type of character makes it look like a *junk* shop.



A great many men have longed for and diligently sought after the position of United States Senator, but very few men have had the honor bestowed upon them without any effort on their part and then turn it down, as did Coburn, of Kansas. It seems like a national loss to have a man like Coburn refuse such an office, for, if there is any place on earth where men of the Coburn stamp are needed it is in the senate of the United States, but we ought to be glad to know there are a few men so interested in the work in which they are engaged that even a senatorship cannot tempt them to leave it. The editor of the Modern Farmer wanted to see Coburn in the senate, but perhaps his decision to remain where he is, is a wise one after all. He can, no doubt, do the work he is doing with less wear and tear to himself, and is not his work as important as that of any United States senator? To teach the world how to grow more corn greater varieties of forage crops, better live stock; to put new theories into the minds of the people, to be an important part in ennobling and dignifying agriculture, to carry words of cheer, and sow the seeds of aspiration and hope in the hearts of the children of men; is just as honorable, just as important, and just as helpful to the human family, as it is to be a part of the law making power of the land. We may mourn over what the senate has lost, but surely we can

rejoice over what Kansas, and indirectly agriculture the world over, has gained by the decision; for Coburn as Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has done a work which has placed him in the very front of the agriculturists of the world, and his name is familiar wherever the helpful hen scratches for worms, and the beef steer and his sister crop grass, or the wonderful alfalfa sends its roots down deep in the soil in search of moisture.

Believing that things which have been are a promise of what will be, we cheerfully accord to our worthy friend the right to select his own field of labor, and we can only say that we wish the country had more men like him. We were quick to say, long live Senator Coburn, we now as gladly say long live Secretary Coburn, the foremost agriculturist of the world, even if he does choose to confine his work to Kansas soil.



ST. JOSEPH VETERINARY COLLEGE and HOSPITAL

There is probably nothing else that shows more clearly the advancement of the human family toward higher ideals than the history of the treatment they accord domestic animals. Early history as set forth in the Bible, seems to show man as being very friendly to the animals about him, and among the Arabs the horse especially seems to have received great consideration. He was under the same roof and shared the comforts of it with the family, if he was not regarded as a part of the family. This, however, did not last long, and we soon find the nations of the earth measuring their treatment of animals by their value in dollars and cents, and according to them only such treatment as seemed to add to their value in this respect. In many cases even this was lost sight of, and farm animals were grossly neglected and abused. Their owners knew but little about their ailments, and when any of them sickened they were either left to die without any effort being made to relieve them, or else they were treated so cruelly and ignorantly that the pain and disease were aggravated and made more severe than they would have been if nature had been left to take its course. The ignorant "cow doctor" sprung up with his knife for "hollow tail", and his drenching bottle filled with all sorts of useless, if not injurious, mixtures. We are glad to say that we have now come to another age in

which animals are looked upon as having some rights aside from their money value, and proper treatment is being accorded them not alone on account of the dollars they stand for, but from a humane stand point as well. The ignorant "cow doctor" has had his day in most communities, and the age is demanding skill and intelligence in the handling of the ailments of animals as well as in handling those of the human family. This is creating a demand for trained and skilled veterinarians. At present this demand exceeds the supply, and the result is that schools have sprung up where everything that pertains to the ailments of all sorts of animals is taught by those who are fully equipped for such work, both by study and experience. There is such a school in St. Joseph, founded and presided over by thoroughly reliable and competent men, and those who are thinking of fitting themselves for the treatment of animals will do well to write the St. Joseph Veterinary College. These gentlemen have kindly consented to answer through our columns any question any of our readers may wish to ask relating to animals and their diseases. If you have any sick animals do not hesitate to ask for instructions either direct of them, or of the editor of the Modern Farmer.

Humble we must be, if to heaven we go;
High is the roof there, but the gate is low.

Blue Grass Pastures not Equal to Corn Silage

R. M. WASHBURN.

This is the experience of Mr. John Miles, Gray's Summit, Missouri. Mr. Miles fed corn silage to his cows all winter, and until long after pasture was good. He was advised to turn into grass and keep his silage to feed later in the summer when the pastures are dry. He turned to grass and at once began feeding some grain, yet his cows dropped off in flow of milk. He is wonderfully well pleased with his investment.

Mr. P. P. Lewis, Crescent, Missouri, is milking from 50 to 70 cows. He built a silo last year and now he says it has saved him one half in both the grain bill and the hay bill. He intends to build another this fall.

Mr. Thomas Shields, Eureka, Missouri, milks

from 60 to 70 cows. He built a silo last fall and is now planning to erect another.

Mr. Fred Parcher, Maryville, Missouri, feeds silage to cows and young stock and says, "Results in a saving of one half in feed store bills, and over half in amount of hay eaten."

Mr. H. S. Hand, Appleton City, Missouri, feeds silage to both cows and steers and is delighted with results.

Any stock raiser in doubt whether to build a silo should correspond with these men. A bulletin on how to build a silo and feed silage may be had for the asking from Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri.

At Allenton, Missouri, two silos are now being built for horse and mule feeding purposes.



Corn Improvement-General Cultivation of the Crop

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

Were one to ask many persons what they believe the most essential consideration in the cultivation of the corn crop, there would be many answers. It was not always thus.

Well do I remember my first experiences in the corn field, as regards cultivation. I knew but one reason for my being there and that was wholly in the line of weed-killing. I had never studied the various organs of the plant and considered the special functions which they were to perform. Perhaps I was not unlike many others. It was generally believed those days that the person who put forth the greatest physical exertion deserved the most success and got it.

It is really interesting, often surprising, and sometimes amusing to look back through the various epochs of the evolution of the present-day-methods. Gradually, but surely, a part of the attention was diverted from the subduing of weeds and the operation expanded to include the consideration of moisture conservation, next, perhaps, drainage, fertility, effects of root-pruning, seasonable cultivation, the dust mulch and so many other essentials that the corn field can

no longer be a lonesome place for the intelligent agriculturist.

Recently, something has been said regarding the "primary cultivation of the corn crop", so we will begin where the subject was dropped. On careful investigation we find that throughout the great majority of the corn-belt region, the consideration that gives greatest concern to the farmer, as measured by dollars, is that of sufficient moisture, at the right time, to properly mature the crop.

Although some soils are often too wet, that condition only makes the opposite one more keenly and seriously felt when the familiar "dry spell" does come; therefore we can never afford to lose sight of the necessity for keeping the surface of the corn field in such a condition, by cultivation, that sufficient of each rain be retained and the balance allowed to escape. This can largely be accomplished by adhering to a few set rules. Established rules that will fit the conditions most likely to be met with in your own operations. Remember that the amount of water that a soil contains will not injure the

corn crop during the continuance of any ordinary rain, so keep the soil well tilled that it be ready to absorb what it will hold, but also see to it that every part of the field also is so arranged as to discharge all surplus water. On a field that is comparatively level the rows should be run so that the greater amount of the cultivation will be in the direction across the field which most perfectly facilitates drainage. It is well to remember that a soil with a baked or crusted surface is losing its moisture very rapidly and that we should utilize that knowledge, in corn-field economy, by cultivation at the proper time, reducing the crusted surface to a dust mulch, thereby arresting that escape at a period of normal moisture condition for the crop.

Perhaps the most expensive mistake made in the cultivation of the corn crop is going into the field while it is yet muddy, and puddling the surface in such a manner as to destroy all possibilities of a dust-mulch for the rest of the season. If plenty of rain follows, with regularity, the evil effects are not so noticeable, but should a dry spell occur the mistake is very noticeable, as the necessary moisture escapes. There is no longer any doubt that the best physical condition of the soil is secured by cultivation as soon after each rain as the surface begins to dry and harden. Now with the methods usually employed, this would, in a rainy summer, lead to what I believe to be excessive root-pruning; hence another important consideration.

I have carried out some very careful experiments relative to root-pruning, first shaving off the weeds and grass with the hoe, thus not interfering with the root system of the plant, next this in connection with one cultivation, two cultivations, three, four, and still more. I have reached the conclusion that root-pruning checks and alters the growth; that the nitrogenous or stalk and leaf growth preceding the final development of the plant's fruitage, can be most satisfactorily governed by early and subsequent root-pruning by cultivation; that a certain development of the early stalk growth is desirable, to secure the best yield, above which point, such growth would become excessive and thus undesirable; that the final growth, at period of fruitage- should be practically undisturbed and in every possible way facilitated; that the proper or improper cultivation of the crop determines whether the farmer secures the best results that his opportunities afford.

To be as brief as possible, I believe in reason-

able root-pruning until the corn is above knee high, and very little of it after that stage of growth, in fact as nearly none as we can secure. I use a six-shovel riding cultivator, for second cultivation set the shovels next the hills moderately shallow, ridge in the row no more than I am compelled to, to manage the weeds, and make this second cultivation across the rows, or along the check as we farmers express it. The third cultivation I again cross this check, cultivating the direction in which the planter crossed the field. The fourth time is a duplicate of the third, only that as the season advances, as the growth proceeds and the various cultivations are accomplished I set the shovels farther away from the corn and shallower. I prefer to use the cultivator just four times, no more, no less, and whatever I deem it advisable to do in the way of pulverizing crusted surface and securing dust mulch, in the meantime, is done with an expansion single horse harrow. This cheap little tool contains fourteen teeth, is adjustable as to depth and slant of teeth, as well as to width, runs between the rows, has a pair of handles and a gauge wheel and is a useful article to the corn grower.

Let me here deviate from my subject long enough to suggest that you now pull the tillers or "suckers" from your seed plot, if you would be able to raise that prize-winning corn for the fall and winter shows.



We want to ask the reader once more if he believes in a clean paper for the home why his name is not on our list as a paid in advance subscriber? Surely he can afford the small sum it costs to get the Modern Farmer one year, only 25c, or if he is a new subscriber and will send us 10c and the names of 5 or more farmers, with their addresses, we will send him the paper one year, or if that does not strike him, here is a club that surely will

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The Agricultural Epitomist
Green's Fruit Grower
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For \$1.15 you can substitute The Commoner, Mr. Bryan's paper for Gleanings in Bee Culture, if you wish; or the Woman's Home Companion, Pearsons, or the Western Fruit Grower may be substituted for the same price \$1.15.

Books=Periodicals

BY THE EDITOR.

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

TO-MORROW MAGAZINE for June contains a most unique analysis of the characteristics and mentalities of Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan, and makes a comparison between the two that will be read with interest.

The Designer for June is already hinting of vacation days. Mary Kilsyth contributes an interesting article, "A Camp in the Woods," and Laura B. Starr one on "The World's Children at Play," while the Vacation Suggestion Department supplies two practical outlines for spending a few weeks pleasantly and inexpensively.

How did it feel to live through the San Francisco earthquake and fire?—to watch men die, and buildings shrivel in the flames? James Hopper, the brilliant short-story writer, tells the story in the June Everybody's. You should read it. It is the one sensitively realized, accurately truthful, powerfully phrased description of the great catastrophe that has been published. It is the human side of the disaster that Mr. Hopper tells, and he tells it at first hand.

Edward Everett Hale's optimistic article on "The Comforts of To-day," and the first article of a serious campaign against Child Slavery are the contrasting features that distinguish the June number of the Woman's Home Companion. The latter subject is handled in a masterly way in the first of a series of articles called "To Save the Children"—each article sustained by actual photographs and names and addresses of little children drudging all around you.

The younger the trees, the more often should they be tilled; they have especial need of a vigorous growth when young and are more affected by lack of water than older trees. Obviously, trees loaded with fruit should be tilled more often and later in the season than barren trees; the fruit is mostly water. The dryer the season, the greater the necessity for tillage. I have seen a thrifty and profitable unirrigated Lome orchard in a region which had but eight inches of rainfall—it was tilled until the surface soil was like road dust. No good gardener tills his fruit trees the same number of times each season. The infal-

libre guides are the dryness of the soil and the growth of the trees. The only general statement worth making is that most home orchards in the humid sections of the country should be tilled from five to ten times during the season. Wherever a crust is formed on the surface, especially after a beating rain, it is a sign that water is escaping and tillage is necessary to break it up and restore the mulch.—S. W. Fletcher in the June Garden Magazine.

Recreation Magazine comes to our desk greatly improved, the June number of this always refreshing magazine deserves special mention. The illustrations, every one of them, certainly have been selected and placed by an expert who puts considerable love into his work. The make up of the magazine as a whole is much superior to what it has been in the past, the articles and stories are a better selection and edited with more skill, and the cover design for the first time takes rank with those of the best magazines. In all, it is a clever piece of magazine-making.

One of the most profitable side lines in which the general farmer may engage is horse breeding, says Farming. It is a business for which a great majority of the farmers already possess a part of the equipment as they are few who do not have at least one general-purpose mare suitable for the purpose. Here is a great opportunity then to secure a good profit at a small additional outlay. Now there are horses and and horses; some bred for speed, some for style and gait, some for work. It is with the latter class that the farmer had best deal if he wants to keep his peace of mind and a plump wallet.

"Farm Science" is the title of a pamphlet of 130 pages published by the National Harvester Company of America, Chicago, Illinois. It is intended as an advertisement, but it contains so much of value to the farmer that we cheerfully accord it a notice in these columns. It can be had by sending six cents to pay postage to the above address. It contains an article on Alfalfa, one on Modern Farm Culture, one on Best Methods of Seeding, also Grain Growing, Profitable Haymaking, Dairying, Increasing Fertility Power of the Farm, etc. These articles are written by such men as

Wing, Holden, Brown, Professor Hayes Professor Crane and others, all of whom are authority in their special lines. We are sure no one who sends six cents in stamps will feel that he has wasted his money, if he get a copy of the book and reads it carefully. The more of this kind of literature that finds its way into the farmers home the better it will be.

"Everybody's Paint Book". A complete guide to outdoor and indoor painting, by F. D. Gardner, published by M. T. Richardson & Company, New York. Price \$1.00.

Every farmer does more or less painting and many of them would, no doubt, do more if they knew better how to paint, what kind of paint to use, how to mix it how to spread it on, etc. This is a book of nearly 200 pages which tells in plain language just what one wants to know about everything of this kind. Everything is made so clear and plain that there is no reason why any man or woman of average skill cannot learn to paint anything from a wheelbarrow to a house, if the directions in the book are mastered, and followed carefully. A copy of this book will be found a valuable investment, and it will pay for itself many times over on any farm by the information it furnishes.

"What Would One Have?" A Woman's Confession." Published by James H. West & Co., Boston, Mass. Price \$1.00 net. Beautifully bound in cloth, ornamented and printed on excellent paper.

We are not sure whether we like such books or not. There was a time in our life when we should have read its pages with avidity, and we think there are such times in all lives. It is not a story, it is not a series of essays, it is not an autobiography, but it is rather all of them combined. It is human from start to finish, and in some parts intensely so. Because we are interested in human life, we read the book, read it from start to finish in two sittings, and then went back and read some of it a second time. There is a moral uplift about it that makes one feel that he is better for having read it, and it contains some such rare bits of poetry and prose that one is inclined to feel that these alone would pay many times over for the

cost of the book, and the time spent in reading it. Here is what some other people have said about it. "The book is full of beautiful pathos and touches of humor," "If you value an Englishman's verdict, I reckon this woman knew a thing or two before she began to write," "I am greatly pleased with the book, it is evidently an honest expression of real feelings, these are all that make a book worth writing or worth reading."

"Beside a New Made Grave," by F. H. Turner, published by James H. West & Co., Boston, Mass. Price \$1.00 net. This is a book on a theme of which people never grow weary. Since man first stood erect in the beginning of time and looked into the lifeless face of one he had held dear, the question has been pressing for an answer: "If a man die shall he live again?" Not so much where or how, or when, but shall he live? Every age has had

its answer, and the answer is nearly always in the affirmative, for no man likes to think of annihilation or oblivion for himself, and this is a case where he must face what he meets out to others. We have outgrown the idea of an immortality secured through or by the arbitrary dictum of an Infinite being. If there is immortality for one man, it is the heritage of all men. This is a scientific age and men and women are asking, what does science have to say about these things? This book is written in the form of letters to one who has lately been bereaved, and tries as the author says, to harmonize the dictum of science with the religious sentiment that the soul is immortal. It is not well to brood over sorrow too much, or take gloomy views of life, for every sensible man and woman should be ready to face the facts as they are, therefore the more of such literature we read the clearer view we will have of what life really means.

We cannot refrain from closing this review with a few comments of our own. Men and women are alive, all are conscious of it. Who has been able to prove that one of them has ceased to be? The burden of proof is with those who deny and not those who affirm.

Thousands of girls are sent out into the world with what is called finished educations. who can not even give a proper receipt for money, to say nothing of drawing a promissory note, a draft or a bill, or understanding the significance and importance of business contracts. Such a woman presented a check for payment to the paying teller of her bank. He passed it back to her with the request that she be kind enough to indorse it. The lady wrote on the back of the check, "I have done business with this bank for many years, and I believe it to be all right. Mrs. James B. Brown."—Success.

The Farmer's Home

By Emma Ingoldsby Abbott.

A happy, prosperous home means a happy prosperous country

God's plan, I think, is best for all:
Each life some tears must know;
In sunlands, where no rain-showers fall,
No flower can ever grow.

—Eugene C. Dolson.

* * *

A fresh cut raw onion is good for a bee sting.

When boiling meat, do not salt until nearly done, as salt tends to harden the fiber, and when making soup, salt prevents the scum from rising.

Kerosene makes a good furniture polish, if well rubbed in. If the surface is merely wet over with the oil it soon becomes dulled again, but with a good mixture of elbow grease, this is not the case.

Try to be as good a neighbor as you would like your neighbors to be. This does not mean that you should spend half your time running around the neighborhood and hindering them in their work.

There are many ways on the farm by which boys and girls can earn their own spending money. If they are encouraged in such efforts, they will learn to appreciate the value of money, and perhaps learn something of business methods, too.

Do as much of your work out of doors as is possible these days. If you have a shady back porch or a convenient shade tree, prepare your vegetables, wash your dishes and do your

ironing out there. Breathe as much pure air as you can, and you will be the stronger for it.

A bulletin has been issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in which women are especially interested. It is a treatise on the preparation of vegetables for the table by the well known authority, Maria Parloa. It can be had free by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Currants, cherries and gooseberries are very nice spiced. To each 5 lbs. of fruit add 4 lbs. of sugar and 2 cups of vinegar. Tie some stick cinnamon and cloves in pieces of white cheese cloth. Dissolve the sugar in the vinegar, boil up and skim; add the fruit and spice, and boil slowly for one-half hour. Pour into jars and seal.—Farm and Home.

Some berries and peaches that were canned at our house last year without cooking were very satisfactory indeed. The cans were filled with the fresh fruit, boiling syrup poured over the fruit until the cans were full, when the tops were screwed down tightly and the cans set into a deep jar or boiler and boiling water poured around them to the tops of the cans. They were then covered tightly and left until cold. Extra pains were taken to have good tops and rubbers. The natural, fresh flavor of the fruit was retained much better than when cooked.

KEEPING FRESH MEAT FRESH.

One of the things worth knowing at this time of the year is how to keep meat fresh. The housewife buys an extra supply of meat a few days before the threshing machine is expected, and then they have a breakdown, or there comes a rain which delays threshing for a few days, and the meat either spoils or is stale. Now, if you will immerse the meat in buttermilk or real sour milk it will keep for a week or ten days, and be nice and fresh when wanted for use. Be sure it is kept under the milk all the time.—Tri-State Farmer.

THE CARE OF MILK VESSELS.

The making of a prime quality of butter depends more on scrupulous cleanliness in handling the milk than on any other one thing. To be clean is more than half the battle, and not to be clean means poor butter, no matter how many other conditions are observed. The milker's hands should be clean. Milking on the hands should not be allowed and the milk should be strained as soon as possible after milking. The strainer should have a double fold of cheese cloth in it for the milk to pass through. The ordinary wire strainer is not sufficient alone. This cloth should be rinsed in cold water until the water is clear, then boiling water poured on it, and as soon as the water is cool enough for the hands, it should be wrung out and hung up in as airy a place as possible. All vessels that have

contained milk should be washed in lukewarm water and washing powder or good white soap. Care should be taken to remove every particle of milk from creases or around handles, etc. If very strong suds is used it is a good plan to rinse in clear water before scalding. Then plenty of boiling water should be used to scald every inch of the surface thoroughly. There should be no compromise in this. Merely hot water poured over will not do. It must be at boiling point and liberally used. The use of a brush instead of a cloth for washing them is recommended by Experiment Station workers, as they assert that bacteria multiply much more rapidly in a cloth, and they also declare that milk vessels, after being scalded, should not be wiped with a cloth—not even a clean cloth, but should be turned over to dry as soon as scalded, the heat drying them in a few minutes. They certainly do not look as pretty treated in this way, but experiments showed that when wiped with a clean cloth four hundred times as many bacteria were found, and when an ordinary dish towel, that had been used for wiping other dishes was used, there were four thousand as many bacteria, as when dried out of the scalding water without wiping.

The churn and butter bowl should receive the same thorough scalding after being washed. Here a brush is far ahead of a cloth in scrubbing the wood, but it should be a brush that is used for nothing else. Unless this cleaning of the milk vessels is done thoroughly, the bacteria that are left will be detected by their disagreeable odor, and will affect the milk that is put into them later. The delicate, delicious aroma of first-class butter is never found where pans and pails, crocks and churns are carelessly washed.

SOME GOOD WORDS FROM READERS.

"The little paper is the best of its kind."—W. Shackleford.

"Yours for success of a clean agricultural paper, such as the MODERN FARMER is."—George E. Ashford.

"You are doing a great work for the uplifting of agriculture in this state."—George B. Ellis, Sec'y State Board of Agriculture.

Mrs. J. Sheehan in sending in her subscription writes, "We hope there are not many union men on your list, not enough to stop the publication of so good a paper, at least. We all prize it highly for its pure reading. Our boys are very fond of the many good pieces of good advice it contains in the farming department as well as all other departments."

S. E. Johns writes, "Your paper is very good, indeed, and worth more than it costs."

"I like the plain, simple, sincere

honesty of your journal and every department is interesting to me except books and periodicals. That is the only department I could spare.

Widow—If John had only made a will there wouldn't be all this difficulty about the property.

Visitor—Do the lawyers bother you?

Widow—Bother me? They almost worry me to death. I declare, I sometimes almost wish that John hadn't died.—London Tid-Bits.

Chicago Tribune.

"Can't I sell you a painless corn cure madam?" said the peddler.

"No you can't!" snapped the woman of the house. "I have no painless corns."

Then the door was shut with a sudden slam.

Uncle Eben, in the Washington Star, says, "It takes a mighty conscientious man to allus be able to tell de difference 'tween when he's tired an' when he's lazy."

One of my St. Louis girls married a young gentleman named Cole. Recently the young couple were blessed with the coming of a daughter. The baby's uncle suggested that it should be named An-thracite!

"Me b'y talked w'in he wor two weeks old." "That's nothing. Job cursed the day he was born."



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Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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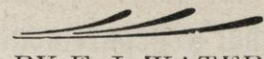
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St. Joseph, Mo.

The Farm in General



BY E. J. WATERSTRIFE

During the month of June comes the wheat and oats harvest. Have you twine and everything on hand. Be ready for it.

Do not wait until after the fourth of July to begin the hay harvest, that is too late, for you should be done by that time for the best quality of hay. Begin early.

Keep the soil stirred in the cornfield as long as you can, keep that dust mulch up as long as possible so the hot dry weather will have less effect on the crop. Intensive cultivation is what makes the land.

If you can get your wheat and oats off the land this month, why not sow cow peas? This was my plan for the first last year and I have the seed for the purpose this year. I have my oats on good land so they will ripen early, and the peas will grow faster afterwards.

What is the main supply of reading matter you have in your home? Is it some of the best grade or some of the cheap class, many of which are printed in one of our far eastern states? Can you afford to have your family reading such cheap and trashy stuff when the best reading is so cheap? Think on this.

At all seasons of the year the best plan to take care of the manure is to get it out and scattered on the land as fast as you can. If you can do this every day it would be best, although this may not be absolutely necessary. Let this be your aim, and see that you save it all and put where it will do some good.

How are you enjoying your berries these days? Haven't any? We are glad we have, and wish you had. We expect you wish about the same. Then why not start to have fruit in the future? It will pay to grow enough at least for the family, no matter where you live.

We believe in better farms, better farming and better farm homes. Make it your highest interest to make the farm better. Begin by improving the soil which always leads. This will give you better crops and will lead to other improvements. Stay with the farm and show the boys what can be made of a farm when run right.

If we need a pure food law in the land, we surely need a pure water supply at every home. Good water is cheapest at any price. Many cases of sickness are caused each year by the use of impure water, and it is surely the duty of every man to protect the health of his family, and in doing this the first, easiest and most important thing is pure food and water.

The most successful farmer is not always the one who makes the most money, but I would rather call him the most successful farmer who has gotten the most out of farm life. That is what we are living for—to get the most out of this life. Besides money making we need more farmers who are interested in home making. What kind of an example are you setting in your farm methods?

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM ARKANSAS.

Wilmar, Ark., March 15, 1906.

"Editor Modern Farmer:

"I like your paper well and want it to come every month. I, like others, have let my subscription run over too long, but it is the hardest matter for me to pay a small amount. I know it is to be paid, and keep putting it off, until the account is old enough to have whiskers, but let us not ask the MODERN FARMER to shave them for us.

"The fruit is in full bloom here, and I think it will be a good crop, though there are not so many blossoms as there were last year. My bees came through the winter with thirty to fifty pounds of honey in the brood nest. I winter on summer stands. I got eighty pounds of surplus honey from my best colonies, in September, but do not remember just what I got in the spring.

"I live in Southeast Arkansas, and trap during the trapping season, as it is one of the paying sports. There are plenty of minks, otters, raccoons, and other fur bearing animals that are valuable here. This part of the state is level and heavy timbered. Only about one-fifth of the land is in cultivation. There is no stock law, hogs get fat on the mast, and cattle do well. Sheep do not do so well. Poultry does fine here. The climate is not cold and they seem to thrive and grow without any trouble. We have all kinds of wild berries and grapes, and persimmons to fatten the 'possums and to start the hogs to fatten. We do not raise wheat here, and not much corn; it does not take much corn to do us, and we do not feed hogs or cattle any corn. Chickens and horses are all we feed in the winter, on corn. This is in the cotton belt, and a man can raise a few bales of cotton, and have plenty of money to buy his flour, sugar and coffee, and then have some money to pay taxes with.

"If this country was settled up with Northern people, I would be pleased. They would do well here, but they think that the South has it in for them. That is a mistake; they will find the South has no hard feeling toward them at all, and will welcome them, and will be glad to do
"J. T. Huskey."

The day for talking about the North and South has gone by. We are all one.—Editor.

"A man should be slow to anger." "Yes," answered the woman, with a look of patient forbearance; "only he shouldn't invariably postpone getting angry at the annoyance of the day until he sits down to the supper table."

EGGS IN SEASON

Birds score from 92 to 93%. Silver laced Wyandotts, Single C. Buff and R. C. Brown Leghorns.

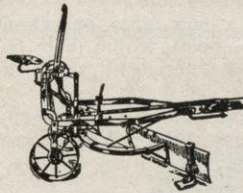
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Publisher's Department.

We are willing to do all we can to make the ads of our patrons attractive, but no free "readers" will be given to anyone.

We have no editorial opinions for sale at any price.

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

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Less than 14 lines, one inch, 10 cents per line each insertion. No ad taken for less than 25 cents.

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pups we have ever been able to offer. They are past three months old, from registered parents and are very finely marked. Three of them are white and two of them are sable and white. If you want a very fine collie, write at once. Address,

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R. J. FINLEY, Editor

Department C MACON, MO.

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

Dairy Notes

By N. J. SHEPHERD.

Cooling and airing the milk removes the cowy odor.

Scalding the cream before churning aids in removing any foreign odor.

Keep the butter and cream away from all odors as far as possible.

Oats make a good cow feed. Corn should not be fed alone.

The dairy cow should always be fed soft or ground feed, and never whole grain.

Never set milk or cream where there are bad odors or impure atmosphere.

The good dairy cow will turn the extra feed into milk, while the poor one will turn it into fat.

Butter should be exposed as little as possible from the time it is churned until it is packed ready for market.

A good cow properly fed and cared for will give milk to within four or five weeks of calving and bring a good calf.

In making butter for market it is an all important item to suit the tastes of your customers.

All the flesh a cow puts on when dry become a deposit which will be drawn out in an increased yield of milk.

The best cream globules rise soonest to the surface because they are the largest, and the flavoring oils rise with them.

Cream must be fresh and in uniform good condition if good butter, complete in its qualities, is desired.

The pasture with plenty of water, running water if possible, should be saved for the cows, as plenty of water is essential to them.

It is injurious to the cows to turn them on pasture before the grasses become matured enough to make them good grazing.

The milk from heifers is neither so liberal in quantity nor so rich as that from the same cow when she becomes older.

Under present conditions of making and marketing butter the average farmer can hardly get along without a good cream separator.

There are few localities where if a good uniform quality of butter is made special customers for all that is made cannot be readily secured.

Generally, a good cow should always have her excellent qualities perpetuated in the dairy herd by raising her heifer calves.

The churn should never be filled much more than half full, and then, if the temperature is just right, it will churn most easily.

The Bees Work Free
 Learn how to make them earn money for you. Read *Gleanings in Bee Culture* (6 months' trial 25c.) It will show you how easily how quickly, you can learn to handle bees; how to get the honey fastest.

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Farm Beekeeping By the Editor.

How would you like to have us devote more of the paper to bees and beekeeping and make it practically a farm bee paper?

We can use letters or articles about bees. Tell us how your bees have done and how you manage them. If you have had any troubles, tell us about them also, we mean troubles with your bees, perhaps the editor or some of our readers can help you out.

This has been a season in many localities that tests the staying powers of the farmer, as well as the beekeeper. The farmer who is up-to-date in his methods will secure a crop in spite of the drouth, and the beekeeper who knows his business will secure a fair yield of honey in spite of the dry weather and the short season. It pays to know what is going on in any business.

In this locality the flow from clover has been very good, but the season has been short on account of the unusually dry weather, and as many colonies were not in extra good condition when the honey flow began, the crop of honey is sure to be short. If you have secured any first-class honey, do not be in a hurry to sell it unless you get a good price. There is sure to be a good demand for honey a little later in the season.

A subscriber, writing from Winfield, Kans., says: "This is not a good bee country, yet many people keep a few bees. I, myself, had ten swarms last fall, but in common with many others, lost all my bees. We did not get a pound of surplus last year, although the year before my bees gave an average of 75 lbs. per hive, spring count. I fed my bees over a hundred pounds of sugar and thought I would get them through nicely, but the early months of winter were warm, and bees flew too much, and, of course, many were lost. The colonies became too small to keep warm, and when the cold spell in March came they perished from cold, and every hive had plenty of sealed stores, but no brood, except in one hive." We apprehend that this is the condition of things in many other localities, judging from what we can learn.

Another subscriber asks how long a colony should be made queenless before introducing a new queen. About two minutes. We have been saying for years that the old queen in a colony should not be taken out until a new queen is ready to be released, yet all of the bee books continue to say that a colony should be made queenless for 48 hours, and the instructions sent out by a prominent

queen breeder read as follows: "As soon as queen arrives, remove the one you wish her to replace, and cage her in the center of the cluster, the tin still covering the candy hole. At the end of twenty-four hours remove the tin and let the bees have access to the pasteboard and candy. It will take them about twenty-four hours to gnaw out this and liberate the queen." Now this is a mistake. Let the queen alone in the hive until you are ready to release the new queen.

Then hunt her out and kill her, and fix the cage so the bees can eat out the candy and release the new queen

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at once, or at least in an hour or two. We think it best to have the new queen on the hive about two days before releasing her. By this method we very seldom lose a queen.

One of our readers asks:

1. Which feeder do you recommend for feeding the winter stores? Would you recommend the Miller feeder?

2. What per cent of untested queens prove mismated, or infertile in an Italian bee yard? Is there any thing like a red clover bee or queen?

3. Do you advise stimulating after the fruit bloom has commenced and the weather is favorable?

4. Can queens fight through a queen excluder to hurt each other?

5. Can you tell when a colony is preparing to swarm? If so, how? How far will some swarms go before clustering, if there are trees within fifty yards of the hive and a hedge five yards? How long will a swarm stay clustered?

1. The Miller feeder is very good, especially if you want to feed rapidly, but for most feeding the Doolittle feeder, which hangs on the inside of the hive, in place of a frame, is better. Two can be used in one hive, if thought best. After the combs are full remove the feeder, and place the fullest combs on the outside.

2. This all depends on circumstances. If your neighbors have a lot of black drones, the chances are that a large number of queens will not be purely mated. There is no such thing as a "red clover" queen, only in name. All Italians work on red clover some seasons, and at times the hybrids, and even the blacks, do the same thing. The name was invented to sell queens. Sometimes there is something in a name, and sometimes there is not.

3. On general principles we do not like to feed, but there are times when feeding pays well. We do not mean feeding syrup to be stored as honey, for this will never pay, but it does pay to feed to cause brood rearing, and thus have a large number of bees in the hive when the heavy honey flow begins.

4. We have never known them to be hurt in that way, yet we would not want to say that it is impossible. We are finding out new things about bees almost every day.

5. Only by examination. If you find queen cells started, you may know that they will swarm, if they are let alone and the honey flow does not cease suddenly, and even then they sometimes swarm anyway. No one can tell how far a swarm will go before clustering, neither can he tell how high the bees will light. No two swarms act alike in this respect. Some swarms "go to the woods" with trees all around them, and others light near the hive with not a tree in sight. They light on a fence, or even a cluster of weeds. No rule can be given which will answer for all

swarms. Some swarms will hang for a day or more, while others will leave in an hour. It is always best to have everything ready, so that all swarms can be cared for as soon as they cluster.

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A FEW NOTES ON QUEEN REARING.

By M. D. Whitcher.

There are three conditions under which bees rear queens, queenlessness, supercedure and swarming. The two latter conditions are by far the most natural, as queenlessness very rarely takes place in nature. The question often arises as to which of these conditions is best for queen rearing. I can say candidly that good queens can be reared under all of these conditions, if the bees are given the best of attention. If honey is scarce, one should feed enough thin honey or sugar syrup to stimulate them as much as possible.

By using the wooden cell cups one can give just the right number of cells to each colony to complete. By giving but a few cells to each colony we get large, fine queen cells built. Of course these produce the best queens.

When managed rightly one can get fine, large queens by the Alley system of queen rearing. I notice some writers have condemned this system, notwithstanding the originator, Mr. Henry Alley, has used this method of rearing queens for many years. I have tried nearly every system and can say positively that if the Alley system is managed rightly, one can get as large, fine queens as by any system. However, I think as a rule, where one rears from one to three thousand queens every year, the wooden cell bases are much the handiest, as there is no danger of crushing them when handling them quickly.

I have found that it is much better to use honey instead of sugar in the nurseries, as honey is just what the queens need as soon as hatched.

For mating queens, breeders have used nearly every kind and size of hive, some using little hives holding less than two hundred bees. These small hives have been condemned by many. After trying a large number of these small nuclei I can say that when handled just right one can get good results. However, as they really take more attention than larger nuclei to get good results, I have discarded these little hives and now use good sized twin mating hives only.

Mr. W. overlooked the fact that many of our readers never saw a queen, much less know anything about the various systems of rearing them. What most of them want to know is how a farmer who seldom sees the inside of one of his hives can secure good queens, as good queens mean good returns.—Editor.

PRESIDENT ROUSE TO THE MISSOURI BEEKEEPERS.

Quite a goodly number of the progressive beekeepers of our state are now members of the Missouri State Beekeepers' Association, but there are yet a very great many who should become members.

We are very much in need of leg-

islation on several points, such as a foul brood law, a law preventing bogus or adulterated honey, a law to prevent spraying fruit trees during blooming time, etc. I am sure we will never have a more opportune time than now, nor can the work be done with any less work in the near future, to get some needed legislation, provided we can make a good showing in our association, in membership and enthusiasm, and in interest taken by the beekeepers of the state. To wait until something comes up might give

us opposition, and it might also give trouble to accomplish what might be done with comparative ease at this time. Our association is not asking

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for anything but what is just and right and perfectly proper. In the official statement of Missouri, in 1900, it was shown that Missouri ranks third as a honey producing state, there being over 41,000 beekeepers in the state, having over 205,000 colonies of bees. At an estimate of only 30 pounds of honey per colony on an average, this gives over 6,015,000 pounds of honey, worth over \$679,000 which added to the value of the bees, \$391,000, makes a total valuation of \$1,160,000. No estimate is given on the wax, which would swell the figures considerably. We have taken figures from estimates given, and we believe the product in honey and wax represents the smallest part of the profit in keeping bees. The aid in pollination of fruit bloom is much larger. This must show that the keeping of bees is of no mean importance, and we are sure that if the beekeepers of the state will show the interest that they should, we can secure any reasonable help or law we may need for our mutual benefit and protection.

In the matter of spraying during fruit bloom, we now have the unanimous agreement of the members of the State Horticultural Society, so far as the writer knows, and it is only done by persons at this time who have not given the subject much thought, but take some one else's say so who does not know any more about it, as to time to do it, than the one so advised.

In forming clubs in the different parts of the state, there need be but little or no expense in doing so, as the members can meet at the homes of members and there discuss questions on beekeeping; but we would urge all such, with all progressive beekeepers, to become members of our State Beekeepers' Association. It costs only \$1.00 to become a member, which carries the membership for one year, then the annual fees of \$1.00 per member carries the membership yearly; one-half of each \$1.00 received per member, either as yearly dues or to join our association, is paid to the Secretary of the National Beekeepers' Association, which also makes each of the members of our association a member of the National. The National is an organization for the protection of its members on certain conditions. No beekeeper knows when he may need help to defend himself. The National often prevents trouble by the help and advice it is able to give. It has been in quite a few law suits, and has come out victorious in every case, so far as the writer knows, as it refuses to defend a member, if the member is found to be in the wrong. This is wholesome and right and makes the National a valuable association.

We certainly think that the beekeepers of our state owe it to themselves, as well as to the other beekeepers, to become members of our

state association, and when possible to attend its meetings and thus exchange ideas and enjoy each other's acquaintance and association.

We have never attended a beekeepers' meeting but what we felt well repaid for any expense we were at to do so, the mere matter of dollars should not interfere if possible to bear it, as no one lives to himself or herself in this life, but all should be of mutual benefit to each other as far as possible. Many went to the Klondike some years ago in search of gold. We consider that the privilege of being with our family and friends is worth more to our happiness than much gold, and the mere securing of money does not bring happiness.

So, beekeepers of the state, ladies and gentlemen, we urge you to join our state association and help us to secure needed legislation and enjoy the fellowship and association of each other, and thus help to make life more pleasant and profitable.

Anyone desiring to become a member of our association can remit membership fee to our secretary, R. A. Holekamp, 4263 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, or to the writer, either of which will make the proper acknowledgment and forward one-half the fee to the secretary of the National, so as to secure membership in that also.
J. W. ROUSE,
President of Missouri State Beekeepers' Association.

Just as we were about to close our forms we were greatly pained and shocked by receiving notice of the death of J. C. Acklin of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. A. died suddenly from apoplexy. He was stricken while delivering some bees and only lived a short time. Mr. Acklin was an enthusiastic beekeeper, an excellent business man, and a loyal friend. The editor of the Modern Farmer esteemed him very highly and will greatly miss his genial presence at our meetings, as will host of others. His most excellent wife who has been his active helper in the supply business will continue it as usual. While she will no doubt greatly miss him, we can assure her that she is not alone in her sorrow, as Mr. Acklin had a host of friends all over the country.

The great difference in the quality of milk is not so noticeable until put in the churn. Here the quantity and quality of the butter turned out will decide the matter very promptly. The churn is the final and conclusive test which alone will decide the relative merit. The milk may be rich in fats and an analysis will determine this, but the butter globules may not be separated from the milk by the churning process, and no test can determine this but the churn.

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A liberal supply of coarse sand or gravel and a liberal feed of burnt bones pounded fine, with lime and ashes, all aid materially in keeping the hens from eating eggs.

As a rule a chicken can be fed well and pushed while young so as to take on flesh rapidly and become plump, and with these there is more money in selling when two months old than to stint along and sell in the fall or early winter.

Fowls, as well as other stock, should be fed systematically and regularly. Feed three times a day, but no more at any one time than is really eaten up clean. Remember that an occasional change of feed is relished by the fowls and aids the egg supply wonderfully.

When selecting male birds with a view to propagating flesh and prolific laying, they should be moderately short legged, unless the hens are very low in stature, and even then short legs should be preferred for compactness and growth of flesh, for the cockerels from a sire having long legs are apt to be stilted and do not put on flesh kindly. The sire should have a broad, full and round breast to secure plumpness and compactness of flesh in the offspring. In addition to these essential qualities choose hens with small, smooth and neat heads, well developed combs, bright eyes, nicely tapering necks, long and deep bodies, active in movements and vigorous in constitution. With care in the selection of the breeding stock each year a gradual improvement of the flock is readily possible.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

It is the little things that make life, but life is not a little thing.—Rev. John Weidley, Lutheran, Pittsburg, Pa.

Chief Foe of the Soul.

The greatest enemy of the soul is cold. It is by energy, struggle and love we keep the soul warm.—Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, Congregationalist, Worcester, Mass.

Get Into Line.

The man who does not line up with God's people in the great fight for righteousness is on the side of the devil and arrays himself against God.—Rev. A. R. Holderby, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

Man of the Future.

The world is not going to the bad. The man who has inner worth, who is governed from above, who has riches of character, who is God's good man, is the man of the future.—Rev. Austen K. De Blois, Baptist, Chicago.

Punishment's Purpose.

The purpose of punishment is not to inflict an endless pain, but to awaken the soul of the offender to its own folly. It is just as much a manifestation of God's paternal love and care as the more pleasant experiences of life. Punishment must be inflicted that is long and severe, but underlying it is God's unconquerable purpose to save.—Rev. R. E. Sykes, Universalist, Denver.

The Future Life.

We must learn to trust. We lived before we became conscious of it. When we came into this world we found ourselves in the hands of loving, tender care. I do not believe that a God who provides such a reception for us as we had here will leave us without as good a reception when we go away. All of us have friends over there. I hope they know all about it and are getting ready for us. I believe, at any rate, that the infinite tenderness and care will guard us and help us.—Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Unitarian, New York.

Value of Belief in Personal Devils.

In the old days they believed in the Bible teaching of a personal devil and called sin by its real name. It was customary to call attention to worldliness and to the vanities of life, but now there seems to be no boundary line between the church and the world. If men could be persuaded that the devil is as active and deceitful as ever and that there are real kingdoms of evil to guard against there would be more earnest prayer and definite preaching and the church would not be so ineffective when the waves of evil beat up against the hearts of mankind.—Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Congregationalist, Chicago.

Human Wealth.

The elements that enter into human wealth are all of those elements that render effective fertile and productive human life. Human wealth is first of all something that is strictly personal. It cannot be held by a corporation or even by a family. It is something within the person. It is a feeling of satisfaction, of exultation, of delight. It is made possible not by large possessions, but by personal conditions, by correct and close agreeable relationships. Wealth must be found, if at all, in personal conditions that make for the effectiveness of the moral person.—Rev. O. J. Moore, Methodist, Cleveland, O.

How to Use the Bible.

The time is coming—may we hasten it!—when this dear book shall take its rightful place as a manual of devotion instead of a text book in theology, as a friend of the spirit instead of a despot over the intellect, helping us to open our ears to the present messages of the eternal Spirit and our eyes to the unending parable nature and, more than all, putting and keeping us all in that great current of revelation issuing from Mount Zion which is steadily growing nearer to the perfect knowledge and fellowship of God.—Professor William Wallace Fenn, Unitarian, Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.

Live Within Your Means.

The man who lives beyond his means is not leading an honest life. Live within your income, no matter how modest that income may be. Save up something for a rainy day. This is more easily done than you imagine. Where there is a will there is a way. The wants of nature are few and easily supplied. Most of our wants are artificial and do not contribute to our comfort. Sweeter to the palate is bread and water in a garret than is a delicious feast to the spendthrift who is tortured by the specter of the creditor knocking at his door. While the insolvent debtor is a slave you will possess a free and independent spirit and will enjoy the testimony of a good conscience.—Cardinal James Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

World's Balance Wheel.

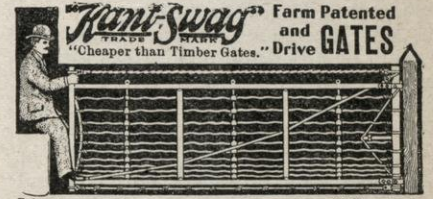
It is the great brotherhood of Christendom that is the balance wheel of the world. It is this great brotherhood that saves our social and business fabric from destruction by the debauchery of our increasing wealth, as was the case with mighty and wealthy nations before the teaching of Christ entered the hearts of their people. It is the brotherhood of Christendom that is purging our cities, states and nations of corrupt officials and branding with the iron of disgrace those who are untrue to pub-

lic trust. It was this great brotherhood that was manifest recently in New York, where many denominations came together in counsel, declaring their oneness in loyalty to Christ. It is this great brotherhood of Christendom that is breaking the fetters which have so long bound the free spirit of man throughout the world and is hastening the establishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth. "One is your teacher, and all ye are brethren."—Rev. John T. M. Johnston, Baptist, St. Louis.

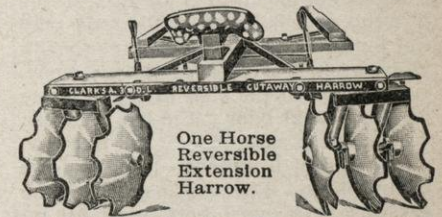
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CAKE OF PLUMBING.

How to Keep Pipes In Closets, Tubs and Sinks Clean and Free.

The care of plumbing is an important duty. Yet, provided there be nothing wrong about the plumbing in the start and the supply of water be constant and generous, this duty will not be found a hard one.

The housekeeper should impress upon the younger members of the family the importance of thoroughly flushing the closets, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. She should at least once a day personally see to it that there is a sufficient flushing. The best time for this is after the morning's work is done.

The laundry tubs should be thoroughly rinsed after washing, being generous with the water, that no trace of suds shall be left in the pipes.

After the midday work is done, and again at night, the pipe in the kitchen should be thoroughly flushed with hot water if possible. In case there should be no hot water be generous with the cold. Once a week put half a pint of washing soda in an old saucepan and add six quarts of hot water. Place on the fire until the soda is all dissolved; then pour the water into the pipes, reserving two quarts of it for the kitchen sink.

Have an old funnel to use in the bathtub and basins, that the soda may not touch any of the metal save that in the pipes. Particles of grease sometimes lodge in the sink pipe and cause an unpleasant odor. The hot soda dissolves this grease and carries it away.

Copperas will remove odors from the drain pipes. Put one pound of the crystals in a quart bottle and fill up with cold water. Cork tightly and label "Poison." Pour a little of this into the pipes whenever there is any odor. If hot soda and thorough flushing will not keep pipes sweet, there is something wrong with the plumbing.

No substance that might clog the pipes should ever be thrown into closet or basin. Here are some of the things: Hair, lint, pieces of rags, no matter how small, matches and fruit peelings.

How to Gain Apparent Height.

Tall women are very much in fashion just now, and more women wish to be tall than to be short in stature, says the Boston Transcript. In order to add to one's apparent height the length of the skirt must be studied. The ankle length skirt will take off apparently several inches from height. One that just touches the floor in front and slightly trains at the back will make one seem taller, but if the train lies much on the floor the wearer will look dwarfed. The best materials to add

apparent height are either plain ones or those having tiny stripes running lengthwise. A long waist gives even the smallest woman a semblance of greater height, and a narrow belt, especially if fashioned to a point in front, considerably lengthens the line from shoulder to waist. The suspender suits also give an appearance of length to the waist. But, however one is gowned, unless one carries oneself properly it is impossible to look her best. One should hold her head up and her body straight without the least suggestion of strain or stiffness, and this position alone will add not only apparently, but really, to one's height. A woman who allows herself to "lop" cannot hope to have the proper form, no matter what the style of her dress.

How to Remove Cinder From Eye.

One who gets a cinder in the eye must first of all exercise self control, says Youth's Companion. He must not rub the eye. He may take a glass of clean water, throw in a pinch of salt, then put the head down, so that the eye is in the water, and wink several times rapidly. If this does no good, the particle can sometimes be dislodged by taking hold of the lashes and drawing the upper lid down over the lower and letting it slide back into place. If the speck can be seen on looking into a mirror it may often be removed by the tip of a cone made by folding the handkerchief several times. Sometimes a friend can see the speck by looking into the eye with a magnifying glass and can remove it by gently touching it with the handkerchief cone. This is all any one should attempt, and if these gentle efforts fail to dislodge the cinder no time should be lost in seeking the help of a physician, who may take it away before inflammation or ulceration comes to complicate the accident.

How to Prevent Tartar on Teeth.

Tartar is more easily prevented than removed, says the Boston Traveler. Prevention may be compassed by any ordinary tooth powder and a brush. Removal necessitates either the den-

tist's scaling instruments or the use of acids. The danger with acids is their power of destroying the enamel of the teeth and so opening the way for decay. Still, the following plan, if carefully carried out, will not involve much risk: Add fifteen drops of dilute hydrochloric acid to two teaspoonfuls of water. Make a small roll of a fragment of unbleached calico. Dip in the liquid and rub briskly over the teeth. Then apply a soft brush dipped in water and covered with camphorated chalk. Finally rinse the mouth with water.

How to Water Plants.

A florist says that the best way to water plants is to immerse the pot in water, letting it rise an inch or two above the top of the pot. When the bubbles cease to rise it is a sign that not a dry spot is left in the earth. The fault with the ordinary method of watering is said to be that the water does not thoroughly penetrate the earth, the roots remaining dry, while the top is moist. The plants should be watered only when they seem dry.

The Fruitman

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M. E. HINKLEY, EDITOR AND PUB.

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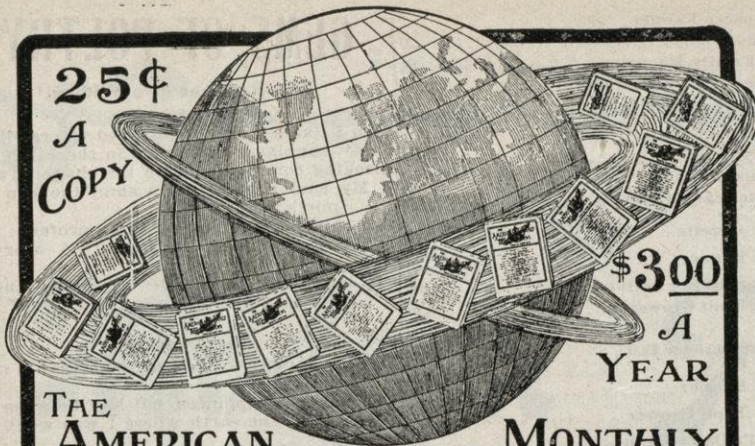
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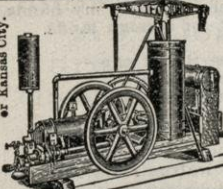
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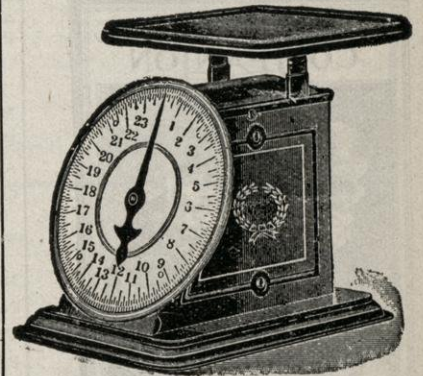
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GEMS OF POETRY

The Reveries of a Widow.

THE WORM.

Am I like a worm condemned to crawl,
My happiness to burrow in the earth,
Seeking communion with the shape of all,
My soul held dear; to shun the cup of
mirth;
To banish laughter as a thing profane;
To weed myself in black; to rear a
stone;
To bury hope; to wander down the lane
Of life forsaken, cheerless and alone?

THE CHRYSALIS.

What shape takes now my soul that is not
woe
Nor yet is happiness, but half between
The two? The earth where I was wont to
go
For comfort chills me as a thing un-
clean.
I who am wife nor maid, what bids me
leave
This self abased state and take on wings
To fly with? Is it forbidden I shall grieve
So long upon the dunes of earthly things?

THE BUTTERFLY.

What airy wings are these, and delicate,
That lift my soul from earth and on this
flower
Of hope bid me to rest and sip, nor fret
Upon the sorrow of a vanished hour?
Was it my soul that yesterday was cast
Into the dust? Oh, Time, what magic
lies
In that weird wand of thine that gives at
last
To worms the shape and wings of but-
terflies?

—J. W. Foley in Philadelphia Ledger.

Ike Walton's Prayer.

I crave, dear Lord,
No boundless hoard
Of gold and gear,
Nor jewels fine,
Nor lands, nor kine,
Nor treasure heaps of anything.
Let but a little hut be mine
Where at the hearthstone I may hear
The cricket sing
And have the shine
Of one glad woman's eyes to make
For my poor sake,
One simple home a place divine.
Just the wee cot—the cricket's chirr—
Love and the smiling face of her!

—J. W. Riley ("Afterwhilles").

A Cheap Tour Around the World.

Most every evening after tea
I travel far as far can be.
I grasp the wheel with both my hands,
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I see all countries that I can—
Alaska, China and Japan,
Then round by Italy and Spain—
And very soon I'm home again.

Then up about the Polar sea,
Where bears and walrus stare at me;
At other times I take my way
To distant Burma and Malay.

In every land, down to the sea,
The people rush to look at me.
"Good luck to you!" I hear them say;
I wave my hand and speed away.

Our dining room is everywhere;
My ship is just a rocking chair.
I cruise about the world at sea
Most every evening after tea.

—St. Nicholas.

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