

## Organize and Educate.

## A BAD CUCUMBER PEST.

The striped cucumber beetle has been very destructive in Mich this year, the loss to the cucumber pickle crop around Benton Harbor being placed at \$10,000. The larva or grub of this pest works in the roots and later comes out and feeds on the vines. The best remedy is a thorough dusting with air-slaked lime and sulphur when they are in the adult stage and a liberal amount of tobacco dust dug in about the roots of the vines when they are in the grub stage. Lime may be slaked with hot water, using enough only to turn it to a powder, and then mixed with about one-fourth its weight of sulphur. This should be dusted onto the plants liberally through coarse sacking cloth, and when rains wash it off should be renewed. Treatment should be begun as soon as the beetle appears and continue as long as present, for it is very much easier to keep the adult beetles down than it is to kill the grubs after they get a start. For the grubs, use tobacco dust and not tobacco stems and waste. The dust is many times more effective. It has a high manurial value as well.—[Entomologist R. H. Pettit, Mich Exp Sta.]

The Patrons Co-operative Ass'n of Linn Co., Kan., was organized July 21, 1876, with a capital stock of \$65. It was instituted by a few members of Pleasant Home grange who had faith in one another, business sagacity and who have been willing to put push and work into a little co-operative effort. At first, a back room was used in a brother's home as a store house, but after 2 yrs, a building 20 by 32 ft was erected. After a while, an addition 28 by 36 ft was built and later another 20 by 36 ft with a second story. The association now has over \$5000 in merchandise on hand and 8000 of its capital invested as a sinking fund. The sales of 1898 amounted to \$28,500 and from Jan 1 to July 1 of this year \$15,000. The association has paid back to Patrons since its organization over \$10,000. One-half the profits are usually paid to Patron the other half going into the sinking fund to enable the association to increase the stock. Shares are \$5 each and 6 per cent is paid on capital stock. In '78 a grange hall was built over the first store building and in '85 a better hall was built over the new store and this second hall is the one in use by this grange of 250 members at the present time. The great and lasting good done by the faith and perseverance of a few in this local enterprise has been of far-reaching results in many ways to the town of Cadmus.

Substantial Grange Growth has been made this year. National Secretary John Trimble reports to F & H granges organized and reorganized Oct 1, '98, to Oct 1, '99, as follows: Mich 56, Ohio 26, N Y 22, Ind 17, Pa 15, N H 13, W Va 11, Me 11, Cal 8, Col 7, Vt 7, Ore 5, Wash 3, Kan 4, Ct. Mass. Ill. Md and S C 2 each and Wis 1, Mo 1. This is a very satisfactory growth, being a total of 219 granges; last year 225 granges were organized.

The Tendency of the Times is for our government to wage wars and bolster up the trusts. Farmers and laboring people should vote together and not elect to office any lawyer or man that uses money to buy his election. The use of money in our elections is what is bringing ruin on our country; our poor farmers have to foot the bills in the way of increased office salaries in spite of a decreasing rural population and prices for products. The rich have ridden on the poor long enough. [John Hensel, Cumberland Co., Pa.]

The City Unemployed are not inclined to work. They consist largely of people who have never done an honest day's work and never propose to. Those who do work are looking for soft snaps and good jobs. An acquaintance who subsequent to the recent trolley strike lost his position of motorman at \$2 a day, now prefers to be idle rather than accept a job at \$1.50 a day, because he thinks it is not enough pay. Seemingly he prefers to keep his family of six on nothing rather than on \$1.50 a day. Many city people believe it is the city that makes the country great, while exactly

the opposite is the fact, they have political, domestic and natural economy entirely wrong end foremost. They call the rural residents old farmers and hayseeders, but who, speaking in a general way, are the superiors morally and intellectually every time. F & H boys and girls should stick to the farm, for on the rural populace the country must depend for its brain and brawn. Besides, as long as there is a living for anyone, the farmer has it first. The question that confronts the laboring people of the city every day is one that hardly engages the country laboring people's serious attention once a year, and that question is: Where is my daily bread to come from?—[Lewis B. Flohr, Brooklyn, N Y.]

The National Grange meets in 33d annual session at Springfield, O. Nov 15. At least 26 states will be represented. Officers will be elected (and probably mostly re-elected) for 2 yrs. One of the chief topics will probably be a thorough discussion on trusts; then the social condition of the farmer in the community will come up for no small share of consideration, also education in rural schools, rural mail delivery, good roads, Nicaragua canal, election of U S senators by popular vote, a discussion of our tariff laws as related to wool and shoddy, and a great many other matters of great moment as affecting the interest of farmers. The actual paid-up membership is about 200,000. The officers of the national organization have done work of far-reaching results the past two years and as a result an unusual growth has been made and a most desirable class of farmers added to the membership. The Ohio state grange convenes at the same place at the same time, but while the national grange is in session 10 days the Ohio state will be but three.

Home Life demands as large a knowledge of the material world and of the forces that affect human life and welfare as does the farm life. The wife has the care and keeping of the children. She must feed them and she should know how best to do it. Our high schools and women's colleges teach literature, philosophy, languages and mathematics, which is right. The sciences still take a secondary place. Some of the girl graduates know a little French, German and mathematics, but what do they know about themselves as women? What do they know about the foods they put on the table every day? What do they know about all those varied physical forces, the use of which determines the welfare of the family? I would that somehow this science movement that is touching the farm life should touch the home life.—[Director W. H. Jordan, N Y Exp Sta.]

Fruit Trees on Line Fences—Long Island (N Y) Reader A and B are neighbors. A has fruit trees almost on the line dividing his land from B's. The branches of A's trees overhang his land. What are the rights of A and B? The branches and the fruit thereon still belong to A. If fruit falls from the branches to B's land it still belongs to A. But A's property is trespassing on B's land and B can remove it. B can cut A's branches from the trees at the division line, but after they are cut off they still remain A's property.

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Wood for utter tubs or boxes should be thoroughly seasoned that it may be absolutely odorless and tasteless. Ash, spruce and poplar are good sorts.

## Talks with Our Lawyer.

Questions for Our Legal Adviser are answered in turn, but on account of the large number of queries received it is often some weeks before replies can be printed. In case an immediate answer by mail is desired, it should be inclosed. Subscribers to eastern edition should address the Springfield Office, western edition readers, Marquette Building, Chicago. Garduel & Burns, 918-918 Marquette building, Chicago, have charge of western edition legal inquiries; for the eastern edition Charles F. Beckwith, 129, of Springfield, Mass.

CAUTION: Subscribers in asking questions regarding the distribution of estates should state all the facts and circumstances, if real estate is involved, where it is situated, etc. A question like this, "How much of her husband's property does a wife hold?" cannot be fully answered in this column, as the law varies according to the facts, and the whole law is too long to be printed in full, and hence our answer may be misleading.

Divorce—J. S., N Y: A marriage of a man or woman who has a husband or wife living is void. The expense of a divorce depends on the charges of the lawyer employed. Lawyers' charges differ greatly.—E. H., Pa: Willful desertion, without reasonable cause, for 2 yrs is sufficient ground for divorce. If a husband has obtained a divorce from his wife, she takes no dower in his real estate at his death otherwise she does, even through ground for divorce existed.

Miscellaneous Matters—F. G., Ill: When a husband dies leaving a widow and no children or descendant of a child the widow takes one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate.—P. D., N J: A holder of patent rights can be compelled by process of law to assign them for the benefit of creditors.—Joint Tenant, Mass: Persons holding lands as joint tenants may be compelled to divide such lands by process of law.—Subscriber, N Y: A pile of stone to B. B picked the stone over, took the best and leaves the rest on A's land. Can A compel B to take the stone away? No but A can sue B for trespass for leaving his stone on A's field.

Trespass of Poultry—Subscriber, N Y: A and B, neighbors, quarrel and B forbids A to trespass on his land. A's hens get loose and overrun B's land. Has A a right to go on B's land to drive his hens home? No. The hens commit a trespass and give their owner no rights of entry on the land, trespassed on. If A's property got on B's land by no wrongful act, as for an ex-

ample, if A's hat was blown by the wind on B's land, A would have a right to go on B's land to take his property, but the hen case is not parallel. Hens are domestic animals, and when astray do not become wild animals, the property of any captor. If A's cats trespass on B's land after warning to A and annoy B, B should sue A for trespass. The middle line of a line fence should be over the line dividing the properties, that is, as much of the fence should be on one side of the line as on the other. One neighbor has a right to step on his neighbor's land for the purpose of painting a line fence, but he must do no damage further than the technical damage of stepping on his land.

Bigamists Have no Right to Estate—M. H., N Y: A married woman leaves her husband and marries another man without first having obtained a divorce from her first husband. She has children by her second husband. Her second husband dies. What are her rights in her second husband's estate? She has none. Her second marriage was entirely void. She was not the wife of husband No 2 and therefore has no rights in his estate.

Rent Contract—F. B. C., N Y: A rented his farm to B for a cash rent, reserving to himself certain rooms in the house, the right to keep four head of cattle, a garden, fruit for his family use and wood. A and B now disagree. A is keeping a horse, but no stock. Each claims the dooryard. They disagree as to whether sweet walnuts are fruit. The contract seems to give A no right to keep a horse. A has a right to reasonable use of the dooryard in connection with his room. Nuts are not fruit.

Widow's Share—X. Y. Z., N J: A widow's dower is a life estate in one-third of the real estate of which the husband was seized at any time during coverture, to which the wife shall not have released her right by deed duly acknowledged. Dower includes no share of personal estate. If a deceased husband leaves children, his surviving widow takes one-third of his personal estate. If he leaves no children the widow takes one-half. Legal representatives may mean executors, administrators, heirs or assigns.

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