

Farm and Home.

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FOR THE CONVENIENCE of its patrons Farm
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27 Worthington St., 204 Dearborn St.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.

Orders for subscriptions, advertisements, and ad-
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OUR ADVERTISERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of
Farm and Home to admit into their col-
umns none but reliable advertisers, and
we believe that all the advertisements in
this paper are from such parties. If sub-
scribers find any of them to be otherwise,
we will esteem it a favor if they will ad-
vise us, and we will at any time give our
personal attention to any complaints
which we receive. Always mention this
paper when answering advertisements, as
advertisers often advertise different things
in several papers.

The circulation of Farm and
Home for this issue is
300,600 Copies.

Sworn circulation statements on
Farm and Home are sent to adver-
tisers every three months and are
made a part of each and every
contract.

All Around the Farm.

TERRACING HILLSIDES.

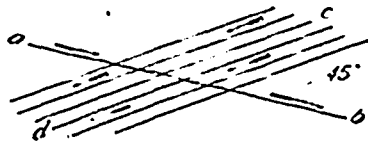
A great drawback to many farms is
the washing away of the soil. But there
is a cure for almost everything if the
remedy is applied in time. On level
land and where the farmer raises only
grasses and small grain the soil may
be held together by the roots of the
crops; on the other hand, where the
land is rolling and cropped to cotton,
corn, etc., the land is sure to wash if
there be no drain to carry water from
the field. What is known as the hill-
side ditch will prevent soil from wash-
ing very materially, but there are many
objections to such ditches. They take
up too much space from cultivation,
cannot be gone over well with machin-
ery and much labor is required to keep
them in repair.

The falling terrace does not take a
foot of space from cultivation, is easily
gone over by any kind of machinery and
is easily kept up. To call it a falling
terrace because level terraces are used to
a considerable extent in some parts of
the south. I do not like the level ter-
race because they have to be made
larger to hold the water and crops in
wet weather are drowned where the
water is held. The falling terrace has
a fall of 1 1/2 in to every 13 ft. a greater
fall will drown the crops. Almost any
carpenter can make a level with a span
of 13 ft as shown.

Fasten a small
spirit level on a
perpendicular piece
which swings
loose, being fast-
ened by a screw.
When the terrace has the proper fall
and is made correctly it never breaks
and causes the land to wash. Another
important matter is to have the rows
of cotton, corn or whatever the crop
may be, cross the terrace with a cer-
tain angle, never more than 75 degrees.
The illustration shows land terraced at

an angle of 45 degrees. Suppose a b to
be a terrace with a fall of 1 1/2 in and c d
rows with a fall of 3 or 4 in, the water
in rows c d empties up the terrace in-
stead of down, thereby making less
strain on terrace a b, for if the rows
c d emptied down, the terrace would
feel more strain, for the water in rows
would be running faster.

The terrace can be made entirely with
a plow, although it takes a good many
plowings to get the terrace high enough.
Hillside ditches can easily be converted
into terraces by plowing in the ditch
and making a terrace of the old bank.
To put terraces on a field where there
is nothing to prevent soil from washing,
first run off a line with 1 1/2 in fall to



PLAN OF TERRACED AND PLANTED FIELD.

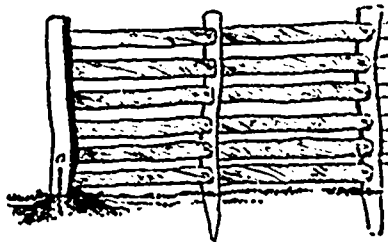
every 13 ft. Take a two-horse plow
and make a list where the line was
run off and plow on each side of this
list 12 ft, for the terrace should have a
flat of 12 ft. The first plowing will
leave a very small ridge, but by steady
plowing to the ridge a good terrace can
be made, although it is always best to
have a rain between the plowings to
settle the ground and the soil turns so
much better.

There are other ways of making a
terrace, as with plow, shovels and hoes.
First plow as stated above, then take
the soil from above and below and put
on the list, this requires a good deal
of labor, although if the manager un-
derstands his business a good deal of
work can be done in a day. When the
terrace is once made there is never
needed a hoe or shovel to keep them up
for that can be done with the plow.
The main thing after all is to have a
good flat, not less than 10 ft. We have
them on very rolling land and they do
remarkably well. The flat can be made
better with hoes and shovels when the
terrace is first made. If there is not a
good flat, the land will wash somewhat
on the order of a ditch.

As there is no land lost from cultiva-
tion by the terraces, they can be put
from 10 to 50 yds apart, depending in
the slope of the field, for on a hillside
they should be put closer together than
on more level ground. When breaking
up land for a crop, always plow the ter-
races first with a two-horse plow, then
between them with a one or two-horse
as desired. When planting a crop in
rows, plant over terrace and all; don't
regard it so far as planting is con-
cerned, although care should be taken
not to let plows cut into the terraces
during cultivation. - [P. H. Mangum,
Jr, Wake Co, N. C.]

POST AND RAIL FENCE.

This fence has six rails to the panel.
One post and twelve 20 penny nails
make an excellent fence, taking very
little space to stand on. The way the



A DURABLE FENCE.

rails are nailed to the posts forms a
brace and balances the fence. A fence
built of good, durable timber should be
good for 20 yrs.

Where solid rocks are under posts,
drill a 1 1/4 in hole in the rock 6 in deep
and bore a hole 3 in deep in the post.
Then get an inch-rod of iron cut, as at
a in the cut, 15 in long, drive one end
in the post; set post up with the lower
end of the rod in the hole in the rock,
plumb the post, then pour melted sul-
phur in the hole around the rod until
full; keep post still until the sulphur
gets cold and you will be surprised
at the solidity of your post. Sulphur
is different from almost anything else;
it contracts when heated and expands

when cooled, therefore is better for the
purpose mentioned than anything else
known. - [W. A. Sharp, Greenbrier Co,
W Va.]

THE FARM GASOLINE ENGINE.

Radical improvements the past 10 yrs
have so simplified the gasoline engine
that it can be readily handled by the
farmer for many purposes. For do-
mestic and household work, farm and
market garden hands, dairymen and
many who do not feel themselves com-
petent to handle machinery, the neat
little gasoline engine comes as a great
boon. Readily geared to run a grain
crusher or grinder, cut ensilage, pulp
roots, pump water, operate a cream sepa-
rator or churn, saw wood or perform
other similar work, the man operating
a large farm can hardly afford to be
without a power machine of this kind.
Placed on a stone boat, it can be trans-
ported anywhere.

In the gasoline engine will be found
simplicity and ease of management,
comparative lightness and portability,
low first cost and running expenses,
freedom from danger of fire or explo-
sion, prompt service at all times, au-
tomatic working, so as to avoid the
necessity of standing by to fire up,
convenient and easily handled fuel,
small water supply and no danger of
freezing in cold weather. While an en-
gine of this kind, say 4 or 5 horse pow-
er, costs \$250 complete, it costs all told
not more than 2c per h p per hour, when
either 1 or 5 h p is used.

A RABBIT-CATCHING DEVICE.

A simple, easily made and sure-catch
rabbit device is made by nailing together
two 6-in boards in shape of letter V.
Use boards 10 ft long. Dig a shallow



CATCHING A BUNNY.

trench just deep enough to place the
trough in. Place the trough in trench
inverted, as illustrated, and cover with
dirt. When the rabbit enters the trap,
take a small pole and push him out
into a sack which should be so placed
as to cover one end of the trough. The
opposite or entering end should be
banked over in part to make an attrac-
tive entrance and not left exposed as
shown in the cut to more completely
show the trough. - [A. E. Tinstman, De
Kalb Co, Ind.]

DETECTING THE HESSIAN FLY.

The Hessian fly may be found in
wheat at this time of year without dif-
ficulty, particularly if the wheat is
badly infested. The larva of the Hessian
fly may be found in the young
plant when not more than three leaves
have appeared. Very soon after the
egg hatches the young plant assumes
a somewhat abnormal appearance. Of
course it would require a trained eye to
detect the infested plants so early in
the season, yet the close observer will
be able to pick out the plants which are
infested with the Hessian fly when the
larva is not more than 1/4 inch in length.
This may be when the wheat has not
more than three leaves. From this
time until the fly emerges in the spring,
the Hessian fly may be found at the
base of and on the inside of the outer
leaf sheaths.

The young larva is found inside of
the sheath of the outer leaves. It feeds
in this position and finally transforms
to the pupa, or what is popularly known
as the flaxseed stage, in which it ordi-
narily passes the winter. In the spring
the adult fly comes forth and proceeds
to lay eggs on the leaves farther from
the root. During the winter the fly, in
the pupa form, appears and very much
resembles flaxseed in form and size,
and the color is not unlike that of flax-
seed and is glossy, which has given it
the popular name of flaxseed stage.
The eggs in turn hatch and the
larvae, feeding on the substance of the
stalk, weaken it and cause it to lodge,
particularly at times of storms and
heavy wind. Individual stalks break
over and cause what is known in some

parts of the country as "crinkled"
wheat. Oats and barley are also infest-
ed with this pest. The writer has
found as high as 14 larvae on one stalk
of barley.

It has been asserted that late sowing
will prevent the ravages of this insect.
While this may be true, yet the sow-
ing, in order to entirely circumvent the
pest, would necessarily be so late that
the chances for a maximum crop yield
would be materially lessened. Sowing
wheat at the latitude of State College,
Pa, Sept 20, would not prevent ravages
of this pest. While moderately late
sowing will undoubtedly afford a means
of keeping this insect somewhat in
check, yet it should not be practiced
with the thought of entirely preventing
it. Moderately late sowing, thorough
tillage and keeping the land in good
tith will insure the largest returns. -
[Prof G. C. Watson, Pa Exper Sta.]

To Burn Lime from limestone, dig a
pit in a hillside 10 ft wide, 16 ft long
and build walls 3 ft high on each side
of brick or sandstone, and then fill this
space with wood between the walls and
round it up in the center like an arch.
On this build the limestone rocks so as
to form an arch to brace itself. When
the wood burns out replace with other
wood and keep up a regular heat day
and night from 4 to 7 days, or until the
lime will slake readily in water. The size
of the pit can be made larger or smal-
ler to suit the wants of the builder.
To burn a large quantity, grate bars
across a furnace are best. - [W. A.
Sharp.]

The Grange is prospering wonder-
fully with 109 new granges organized
from Oct 1, '99 to April 1, and 39 old
granges reorganized. Last year only
about half that number were organi-
zed in the same length of time.

The Bees should now be on their
summer stands, those low in stores be-
ing fed to build up the colonies good
and strong. A good idea is to have ex-
tra hives clean and ready, so that the
first bright, warm day the bees can be
transferred into a clean and sweet hive,
giving them a fresh start in the new
year and saving the time taken by them
to clean out the old hive. Don't forget
to sow some alsike clover with the me-
dium red clover this month. It makes
food for the bees and increases the
hay crop very nearly one-half, besides
having a far better grade of clover hay.
A good way is to mix to every 8 qts of
red clover 2 qts of alsike. - [J. H.
Denyer, Northampton Co, Pa.]

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

J A M Vermont maple sugar is
handled by the Vermont maple sugar mar-
ket, V. I. Spear, mgr, Randolph, Vt. -
S. J. N.: Broom corn seed is sold by nearly
all seedsmen advertising in F & H lo-
cated in the central states. - N. M.: Wil-
liam Fyfe of Clinton, Mass, sells Canada
wood ashes. - C. D.: For information
concerning the Chadbourn (N C) colony,
write to Senator J. A. Brown, Chadbourn,
N. C. - A. L. J.: The Distributors' league
operates in New York city. We have en-
deavored to learn something about them
but without success and cannot vouch for
them.

... OUR NEW ...

Premium List.

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