## Success Without a Mortgage. STUCK PLUCKILY TO BUSINESS.

NINTH PRIZE RESAY.



ORN on a farm, was educated at the district school. Parents were poor district and had 10 children. gan work as a hired man on a farm and saved my wages. Scoured a deed for 40 a land and chopped

wood to raise money to build a log cabin. Took ax, change of shirts and cabin. Took ax, change of shirts and tramped on foot to land 60 miles, among strangers, cut logs, made a "bes," got cabin up, went back home and scored some timber, got, a few dollars more, borrowed \$15 and got a friend to move wife and what little we had out to our new home. out to our new home.

out to our new home.

My wealth consisted of a vife, who has been worth her weight in gold, that 40 & wild land and my muscle; not a cow. plg or chicken and in a new country among strangers, and nothing to live on but to earn by day's work. Wages were \$1 day, flour 9c p 1b, butter 35c, pork 18c, sugar 30c, tea 2.50, potatoes 1 p bu, callco 40c p yd, sheeting 75c, flies 90c, axes 2.50. Worked for our food and bought it all, including butter the first summer. In the fail run in debt for \$50 cow. Earned that amount by day's work. We also started a flock of hens; made them comfortable quarters, gave them good care, ed a flock of hens; made them comfortable quarters, gave them good care, and our cow and hens soon began to help us. Put in all the time I had chopping on our own place and at the end of 4 yrs had a good chance to sell out. This I did and went 16 miles farther in the woods, 23 miles from a railroad, and bought 30 a with a little clearing on it.

road, and bought \$0 a with a little clearing on it.

Went in debt a little, but gave a note on 4 yrs time. Had one cow, a steer, pig and a fine flock of biddies. Soid the steer and bought a pair of 2-yr-old steers. Made a sied, run in debt for a wagon, sheared 200 sheep for a plow, began farming for ourselves and quit working out. Bought another cow and a few sheep. Chopped every winter. Wife cared for all the stock and I kept chopping from daylight until dark. In 4 yrs the farm was all cleared. Then we soid the oxen, bought a pair of colts and next year a top carriage. Began

chopping from daylight until dark. In a yrs the farm was all cleared. Then we sold the oxen, bought a pair of colts and next year a top carriage. Began stumping and tilling the land. Have a barn 32x70 with 18-ft posts, with a granary that has been mouse proof 21 yrs.

Our house is up-to-date, of first-class material, has hard finished walls, every modern convenience, with clevator in pantry. Plonty of nice rain water the year around and a good pump and sink within 6 ft of the kitchen stove. The house is mouse proof from cellar to attic. The farm was all stumped and well fenced years ago. The barn has hay track in roof, steel carrier, etc. Have all Pinds of fruit, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, grapes, raspberries, strawber les and aspragus.

Of course we are out of debt and have some money ahead Have never had any help, neither pension nor inheritance. Our success has been attained by attention to the little details of business. Wife is a good manager, has made 1.47 per hen in a year, makes fine butter which we have shipped for years to the cities at fancy prices, which has paid better han the wheat crop. I breed to the her, sires and have built up a fine herd of butter cows. We raise pigs and hogs. Wheat fields are seeded to clover. Raise pienty of hay. Plant sweet corn for cows for late summer feed. Cows come fresh in fall, are fed well and have warm stables; they are given good care and milked regularly.

We have made several visits. Took a trip to north Michigan of 275 miles last summer. We helped pay for our

regularly.

We have made several visits. Took a trip to north Michigan of 275 miles last summer. We helped pay for our little church, pay our full share to our paster and to all church sociables, lend a helping hand to those who are unfortunate, burned out, or sick and needy. We keep posted, take six papers per week besides F & H. Have good neighbors and thank kind Providence that we have succeeded as well as we have.—

[J. B. R., Mich.

The Oldest and Poorest Ewes should be separated from the rest of the flock at once and turned on the choicest pas-

Never put herd's grass before your sheep, says L. B. Harris of Vt; clover is petter.

## Animal Ailments.

### CHARBON OR ANTHRAX.

Charbon is a name given by some authors to anthrax on account of the black condition of the blood found in animals that die from this malady. they are both the same disease and are caused by bacteria, "the bacillus anthraces" gaining entrance into the blood and then multiplying by rapid reproduction, giving rise to an inflammatory action and disorganization of the blood.

the Mood.

Bacilli capable of producing the disease have been found in the soils of meadows well known for their power of generating the disorder, and especially in those parts where post mortem examinations have been buried. It has been proven by the experiments of Pasteur and others that in almost every case the food is the vehicle, and wounds the points of entry, so that animals having sores about the mouth would be liable to contract the disease if their food contained any of the bacilli. It has also been stated that animals with wounds about the feet and legs have contracted the disease from the bacilli on the grass. The outbreaks of anthrax are most frequent in marshy places during warm weather, heat and of anthrax are most frequent in marshy places during warm weather, heat and moisture being favorable for the growth of bacte, ia as well as of all other fungi. Cattle ought not to be allowed to pasture on places favorable for the development of anthrax, at least for several years. All animals dying from anthrax should be buried with their hides on or the skin slashed with cross cuts and buried in quick lime.

The researches of Feser show that the spores of the bacilli pass to the

The researches of Feser show that the spores of the bacilli pass to the surface of the superincumbent ground, some say that earth worms carry the spores to the surface, thus each grave becomes a fruitful center of contagion; therefore they should be buried deep and the body covered with fresh burned lime. All places where affected cattle have been should be thoroughly disinfected. Anyone attending anthrex victims should be very careful v, all the secretions contain the bacteria, and as the disease is communicable to man by inoculation, no one should attempt to skin animals that have died from anthrex.

by inoculation, no one should attempt to skin animals that have died from anthrax.

The symptoms of charbon or anthrax take on several forms. Some cattle die so suddenly as to present no particular symptom. The majority of cases in this country are first affected in the throat and mouth, the glands of the throat and between the jaws swell and if the tongue becomes affected there will be a discharge of putrid saliva from the mouth; respiration is considerably interfered with and fever runs high, the animal refuses both food and water and debility sets in early and increases rapidly. In some cases there will be considerable sloughing of the tongue. Death generally takes place early in the disease. The attention of the stockman is usually first attracted by finding one or more of his cattle sick or even dead, as the disease often terminates fatally in a few hours. It will then be necessary for him to have an examination made as soon as possible by a qualified veterinarian to finul the true nature of the disease. Then carry stages of the disease. Then give 1 ox tincture chloride of iron, 1 dr quinine and ½ pt good whisky in a little water at a dose three times a day. If the animal does not improve in two or three days it should be destroyed. The chances of curing this disease, even if taken early, are very few.—[Dr D. M. McIntosh.

INDIGESTION—W. D. D. has 2 mule that has spells of sickness which last from one to two hours. Give 1 of raw linseed oil and 2 of fluid extract of belladona at a dose. After the physic operates, mix 4 or sulphate of iron and 4 or nitrate of potassium, divide into 24 doses, give one once a day in bran mash until all are taken.

OPHTHALMIA—More W. S. K. has cattle that have sore eyes; in some cases a scum comes over the eye, causing blindness. Keep the affected cattle in a barn from the similght and files, bathe the eyes three times a day with cold water and after each bathing put a little of the following into the eye with a dropper: Acetate of lead 10 gr. Encture of in old and young.

oplum 10 drops and water 2 oz. where a scum forms over the optim to drops and water 2 oz. In cases where a seum forms over the oyes, mix 8 gr nitrate of silver with 2 oz distilled water and put a little into the eyes twice a day, with a glass dropper. In some cases it will be necessary to continue treatment for a month or more.

DEAP PIGS-J. E. S. has two sows and DEAP PIGS—J. E. S. has two sows and every time they come in fresh some of the young ones are dead. Keep the sows in a small field instead of open and feed them on ground onts, peas, bran, ground thayseed and milk. Jumping up the side of the pen at feeding time is likely the cause of the trouble.

RHEUMATISM-I. P. K. has four cat-RHEUMATISM—I. P. K. has four cattle affected by stiffness and soreness in their fore parts. Give each animal I driedlde of potassium at a dose twice a day in brain mash and continue it for two weeks. Then give each 1 oz Fowier's solution of arsenic at a dose once a day and continue it for several weeks. Also bell a teacupful of flaxseed for each animal daily and mix it in the brain mash.

SCOURING-J. R. A. P. has a horse 6 scot RING-J. R. A. P. has a horse of tre old that scours after being driven a mile or so; he keeps thin in itesh, although he cats well. This trouble is natural to some horses and renders them unit for fast work. Medicines are of no use in such cases. Feed more oats and less hay and always water before feeding.

LOSS OF HAIR-G. M. G. wants a remedy to make the hair grow where it was removed by blistering for spavin. If the blister has destroyed the hair build there is no remedy. If such is not the case, the growth can be hastened by rubbing on a little tincture of cantharides once every third day.

ERYSIPELAS-W. H. has some hens ERTSIPELAS—W. H. has some hens that swell on one side of the head and the cyclid is closed tight. This is a form of crysipelas which affects hens and is contagious. Remove all the well chickens and disinfect the place where the sick ones are with carbolic neid 1 part and water 50 parts. Mix 4 oz acetate of load with 1 qt water and batho the head well soveral times a day with a little of it.

INDIGESTION-Mrs B. F. B. has a cow INDIGESTION—Mrs B. F. B. has a cow that seems to eat well, but at times sho will eat dirt and other stuff, she only gives about 1 gal milk per day. Give 1½ lbs epsom saits and 1 oz ginger dissolved in water at one dose. After this operates, boil one teacupful of flaxseed into a pulp and while hot pour it on ½ pail of bran and make a mash of it; give her a mash of this sort once a day with one of the following powders in it. Sulphate of tron 4 oz, nux vomica 2 oz and ginger 6 oz. Mix and divide into 24 doses. Repeat this quantity if needed.

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## King's Evil

That is Scrofula

No disease is older.

No disease is really responsible for a larger mortality.

Consumption is commonly its outgrowth. There is no excuse ever for neglecting it makes its presence known by so many signs, among which are glandular tumors, cutaneous cruptions, inflamed cyclids, sore cars, rickets, catarrh, wast-

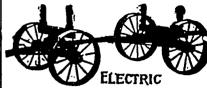
ing and general deblity.

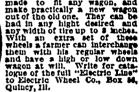
John Brearley, Potter Hill, R I, had a "large scrofulous bunch" in his neck; the little son of Mrs Minnie Spear, Parishville, N Y, had a "large scrofulous sore"; the N Y, had a "large scrofulous sore, and little grandson of A. E. Withers, Long-view, Ark, "had acrofula very bad."

They were all cured, according to voluntary testimonials, by

## Farm Wagon Economy.

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