

FARM AND HOME

Copyrighted for 1900 by The Phelps Publishing Co.

PUBLISHED

SEMI-MONTHLY

(1st and 15th of each month)

BY THE PHELPS PUBLISHING CO.

Entered at postoffice as second-class mail matter
TERMS.—50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months,
payable in advance. Clubs of two or more, 35c per
year. New subscriptions can begin at any time dur-
ing the year. Sample copies free.

RENEWALS The date opposite your name on
your paper or wrapper shows to what time your sub-
scription is paid. Thus, Jan 01, shows that pay-
ment has been received up to January 1, 1901, (Feb 01,
to February 1, 1901, and so on. Some time is re-
quired after money is received before the date, which
answers for a receipt, can be changed.

DISCONTINUANCES Farm and Home is con-
tinued to responsible subscribers until the publish-
ers are notified by letter to discontinue, when pay-
ment of all arrearages must be made. If you do not
wish the paper continued for another year after your
subscription has expired you should then notify us
to discontinue it.

CHANGES Subscribers wishing a change in ad-
dress must send the old as well as the new address
to which they wish the paper sent.

ADVERTISING RATES—Eastern or Western
Editions—50 cents per square line each insertion.
Both editions \$1.50 per square line each insertion.
Discounts for contracts made known on application.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of its patrons Farm
and Home has offices at:

27 Worthington St., 204 Dearborn St.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.

Orders for subscriptions, advertisements, and ed-
itorial letters can be sent to either office.

RENEW NOW If this date—
Sept. '00—ap-
pears on the lit-
tle yellow address label bearing your name, which
will be found on the wrapper or margin of your
paper, your subscription, which, as the date shows
is paid up to September 1, 1900, expires with this
(August 15) number.

We hope to receive your renewal, and count upon
you to continue with us for the coming year. We
want as many of the renewals now as possible, and
as an inducement to renew at once we make the
following special offer:

If you do not join a club or form one, we will ac-
cept your single subscription at the club rate, and
send

FARM AND HOME

A FULL YEAR

FOR ONLY 35 CENTS,

providing it is sent immediately or before Septem-
ber 5th, 1900.

As a still further inducement we will send to all
renewing at once,

A DICTIONARY FREE

A full description of this Dictionary, which is the
best and most comprehensive of its kind and which
none should be without, will be found elsewhere in
this number.

Now then is the time to renew. Sit down to-
day, fill out the blank which you will find in your
paper, if your subscription expires, and send with
35 cents, in postage stamps or otherwise, and
receive Farm and Home regularly twice a
month for the year to come.

When renewing your subscription be sure to
say that it is a renewal, also write your name and
initials exactly as they appear on the address label
bearing your name. Use the blank which you will
find enclosed in your paper and be careful to give
the name of the postoffice where you receive your
paper.

SEE our special premium offers in this issue, also
in premium list a and c—the many valuable articles
that may be had in connection with Farm and Home
at a reduced price.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Amounts less than
\$1 can be safely sent to money order, which you
can get at any postoffice, and which costs but three
cents, or, if more convenient, in postage stamps.
Two-cent stamps preferred. Send \$1 or more in
bills, by registered letter, postoffice or express
money order, check or draft. A two-cent revenue
stamp should be affixed to all checks and money or-
ders. A money order or registered letter, costs but
a trifle and may be sent at our risk. Make
money order, check or draft payable to The Phelps
Publishing Co.

Address all orders to

FARM AND HOME.

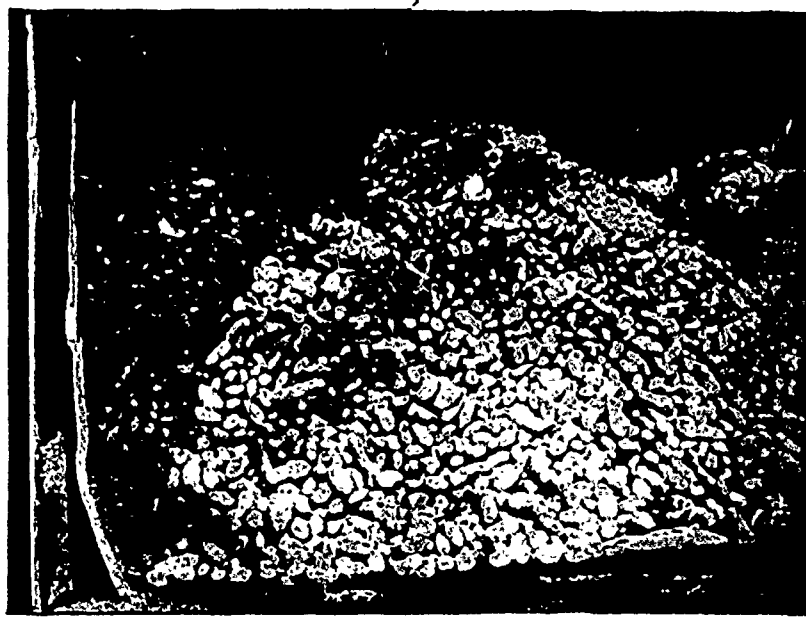
Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

Fall Work on the Farm.

STORING THE POTATO CROP.

In F & H July 1, a scene was por-
trayed showing the harvest of a 4000 bu
crop by A. N. Hoxsie, the largest
grower in R. I. This year he has 70 u
potatoes. Our last issue showed Mr
Hoxsie assorting the crop. We now
show by two cuts the crop in the pit.
This pit was not designed for winter
storage, but to house the crop in the
field and thus save handling and cart-
age. A place was selected in the field
somewhat above the general level in
order to secure good drainage.

The pit was opened with a plow and
pair of horses, the plow being put down
to the beam and dirt thrown to each
side by two men and shovel with rope
litch, and repeated to get required
depth. The bottom was plowed to
make easy removing with shovel. Sides
were built as the pit was filled, pota-
toes one side and bank the other, sim-
ply using the beards for a division,
thus saving any special fitting or nail-
ing. It was built 5 to 6 ft wide and
filled 3 to 4 ft in center, rounded or
shaped on top as illustrated, thatched
and papered with tarred paper, then
covered with dirt, adding to it as cold
weather increased. Ventilators were
placed every 10 ft. Potatoes were stored
and sold during Nov and Dec. There
was no lugging down cellar and out. I
should recommend an air chamber at
the ridge the whole length of pit, with
ventilators every 15 ft, if storing for
the winter. Store after Sept, putting
them in dry and letting them go
through the sweat before covering with
air-excluding material, using judgment
in not getting them too deep, or the pit
too wide. They keep better than in a
cellar, coming out crisp and hard. Tur-
nips may be kept in the same way.
Two men and a team can open in four
hours enough to pit 2000 bu. I do not
use boards for bottom and sides if put-
ting turnips, as they have to be han-
dled. When empty, plow back and the
field is as before.



Interior View of Potato Pit.

It across, and cost nothing but labor.
This is commended to the attention of
people living in butte regions, where
advantage of such seepage water may
be taken.

SUMMER HAULING OF MANURE.

There is usually a lull in farm work
in summer and it cannot be put to bet-
ter advantage than in hauling manure
that has accumulated about barns and
feed lots during winter and spring. This
will be the best time for top dressing
hay lands and stubble fields that are
to be plowed soon. Manure should be
spread thin and even on hay land, so
as not to burn or smother the grass. As
the stubble is to be plowed under, so
much care will not be necessary with it.

The heaviest and richest manure
should always be put on hill tops and
sides, and upon thin places. The rich-
ness of soil is constantly being leached
out by water and carried to lower por-
tions of the fields. By enriching the
upper parts, the gentle rains of fall and
the thawing of the snow will carry the
richness to the lower levels of fields,
distributing it more evenly. If fertil-
izer is needed on a field where there is
a growing crop, a good plan is to haul
out in piles and leave along the border
of the field, to be scattered when the
crop is harvested. These piles should
be put along the high ground so that
rains falling on them will distribute
the liquid manure leached out over the
field. Do not fertilize heavily along a
slough or near a watercourse. You
need all the richness that will be car-
ried away on your farm.—[J. L. Ir-
win, Nemaha Co. Kan.

Bidding Land of Canada Thistle.
Get the land well set in clover, and the
richer the better. Let it stand until
just as the thistles begin to show bloom,
then mow it, being sure to cut all this-
tles. It is well then to apply some plaster
to start a quick growth of clover. When
the clover is up a good growth, say at
the middle or last of July or early Aug,
plow the field, and be sure that it is
all plowed. Don't cut the clover, but
plow the whole ground, having a chain
on plow if necessary, to put all the
grass under. Roll at once and harrow
so as to cover all the thistles. Keep
the field well cultivated all the follow-
ing fall. Every time a thistle shows,
go over it with some broad-toothed cul-
tivator, having the teeth sharp, and in
two days after follow with hoe, cutting
off the head of every last thistle. Fol-
low up till late fall, then in the spring

plow the field and you will have the
best of all fitted fields for barley or
oats.—[J. S. Woodward, Niagara Co.
N. Y.

Growing Tobacco Seed.—The boldest,
thriftiest plants only should be left for
seed, grouped as close together as pos-
sible that the bees may fulfill their
mission of distributing pollen. The
plant may be "primed" like the other
plants and the leaves stripped down to
10 or 12. After the seed head has de-
veloped 20 or 30 blooms, all other buds
and bolls should be carefully picked off
and thereafter removed as fast as they
appear, leaving only the first 20 or 30.
Seed heads pruned in this way will pro-
duce much larger and I believe better
seed.—[W. J. Prindle, Webster Co, Ky.

The Most Durable Fence. and, in the
long run, the most economical, is a wire
fence with hedge posts about 1½ rods
apart. In this section hedge fences are
used mostly at present, but many have
been destroyed every year, as there is
so much work to keep in proper con-
dition. In order to keep it down and
of good appearance, it must be trimmed
at least twice a year. After going to
the trouble of trimming twice a year it
is then undoubtedly the nicest fence
that can be had.—[Ford Co (Ill) Reader.

Worthless Prairie Sod.—O. B.'s prairie
grass pasture is failing and wants
to know if it is best to plow in Aug or
Sept and sow to rye and timothy or
wait until next spring. I would advise
him to use, instead of timothy, Bromus
inermis, or awless brome grass. This
is a grass much better adapted to pas-
ture in this region than is timothy.
He should, however, wait until spring
before sowing it, and then seed it alone
without any nurse crop. This will give
excellent pasture when it does take hold
and will be much more satisfactory
than timothy. Sow 20 lbs seed p a
broadcast and harrowed in thoroughly.
[Prof Thomas Lyon, Neb Exper Sta.

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
advise 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 advertised different things
in several papers.

The Circulation of FARM AND HOME
for this issue is

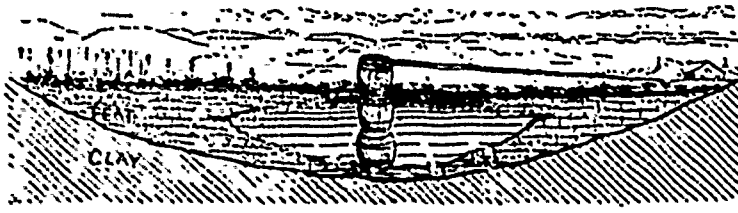
300,500 Copies.

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.

UTILIZING SEEPAGE WATERS.

Simplicity is the highest attainment
in the art of invention and the very em-
bodiment of this is found on some farms
where water has been brought to the
surface in some simple way. Two or
three kerosene barrels, set end to end,
after being nailed and cemented to-
gether, have been sunk in a boggy spot
where water showed a tendency to well
up to the surface. A gas pipe was con-
ducted from it to the fields where wa-
ter was needed for stock or irrigation.
Without additional outlay, this admir-
ably simple device did its work un-
interruptedly for years. Similar devices
have been rigged up to furnish spring
water for domestic use as well as for
stock and irrigation of gardens.

In western Neb, where homes are
often advantageously located at the
base of lofty buttes and table lands,
water is found seeping out at the base
of a sandy layer overlying white river
clay. Taking advantage of this circum-
stance, some have dug back a few feet,
making a shallow cave, thus broadening
the surface for seepage to such an
extent that it yields a liberal supply of
fine pure water for house use and for
the stock. Sometimes the water from
these seepage caves is conveyed by
means of wooden troughs to the milk
house, then to the horse trough, thus
doing double duty. At one place, after
passing water through the milk house
the owner conceived the idea of driving
the water up a small hill to his home
and beyond to his barn by means of a
small hydraulic water ram. The plan
worked admirably. It supplied more
water than was needed by the family
and stock, and yet the excavation was
not deeper than 4 or 5 ft and 8 or 10



Drawing Water from a Boggy Spot.

To Exterminate Prairie Dogs. the
following formula and poisons are rec-
ommended by the Neb exper sta. Com-
pound it carefully, exactly as recom-
mended. Dissolve 3 oz strychnine and
½ lb potassium cyanide in 1 qt boiling
water, then add 2 gts molasses and 1
teaspoonful of oil of anise. Stir, then
place 1 bu wheat in a tight receptacle
so there will be no loss from leakage
and pour the foregoing solution over
it. It should then be well stirred while
an assistant slowly sprinkles into the
mixture 4 lbs finely ground corn meal.
The molasses renders the liquid adhe-
sive, so that it will cling to the grains
of wheat. The object of using the corn
meal is to absorb the superfluous liquid
or syrup and thus enable the grains of
wheat to carry a larger amount of poi-
son. Drop a spoonful in or around each
hole. One bushel will do for 160 a in
an average prairie dog town.