

# Farm and Home.

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

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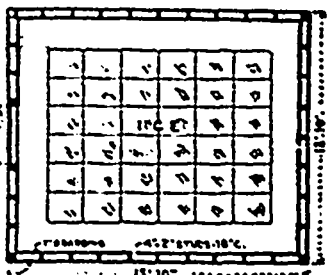
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### From Plain and Prairie.

#### BUILDING AN ICE HOUSE.

An ice house can be made of any size required for the holding of ice for a creamery, refrigerator, or other purposes. When packed 50 lbs ice will occupy 1 cu ft of space. Therefore, every 40 cu ft of capacity in a building is equal to the holding of one ton of ice. Where the wall of the ice house is not insulated, the ice should be packed in the building 12 in from the inside of the walls, and that space should be packed full of thoroughly dry sawdust; where that is not convenient, an 18 in space may be left and packed with cut hay or straw, entirely



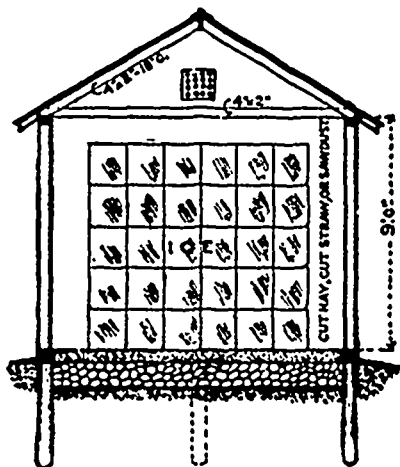
THE GROUND PLAN.

free from ice, chips and snow. The illustrations shown are of an ice house 15 ft 10 in by 12 ft 10 in and 9 ft high. The ground plan shows the framework made of 4 by 2 in studding, boarded with 1 in stuff inside and clapboards outside. The door in front is 3 ft wide by 8 ft 3 in high. A cross section shows the ice in position and the appearance of the roof with ventilator, which is in each end. In the details of the plan, as shown, the door is of double-matched stuff and not divided. Pieces of plank fit across the opening inside

being placed in position as the house is filled and removed as emptied. The section through the sill shows the floor of stone and sawdust, studding and construction at eaves. The size of material is printed so plainly it explains itself.—[Prof J. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner.

#### MAKE YOUR FARM A SUCCESS.

Every successful farmer knows how to select the crops that are best adapted to his soil and climate, with due regard for the demands of the market. The eastern farmer has the advantage of the western farmer in that the latter must depend on wheat and corn. Pa



A CROSS SECTION.

farmers may count 25 or more different crops which can be raised, and those who have succeeded best are those who raise a variety.

The advantages of diversified farming are obvious. If one or two or three crops fail, there are still others coming on; if prices should drop on some productions, fair prices will be received for others; so when the balance sheet is struck there is a reasonably good showing. Much of our soil has become worn and thin, and to produce paying crops requires heavy manuring. The crops that generally pay best are those that yield most to the area planted. Fruit raising, both large and small, is a great auxiliary to farming, the climate of much of Pa being adapted to almost all kinds of fruit. Ready sale is found for all we raise. By this system of mixed farming the land is kept in better condition than it would if we raised only a few routine crops. Many farms are becoming fast exhausted by the latter mode. From the above facts, we deduct the following:

What is needed is less acres, better tillage and more manure.

Much labor is saved and larger returns received.

We become more independent and happy.—[W. B. Miller, Huntingdon Co, Pa.

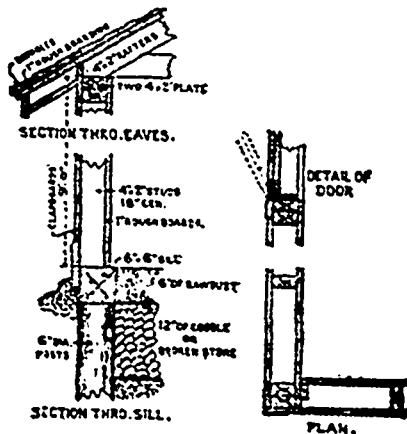
The Early Yellow Soy Beans are erect, growing with from 1 to 6 stems, branching near the ground and growing 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 ft. Branches are thickly studded with pods, a single plant having 200 pods. Soy beans resist drought and do well on thin land. They leave the land rich in nitrogen. Cultivate the same as for other crops. The Kan exper sta raised 932 bu on 60 a at a cost of 55c p bu or \$3.40 p a. Soy beans can take the place of oil or gluten meal and are even richer than oil meal. They have given astonishing results fed to milk and fattening cows and hogs. Ten hogs fed asflr meal alone for 50 days ate 2872 lbs and gained 441 lbs; ten hogs fed Kaslr meal four-fifths and soy bean meal one-fifth, ate 3766 lbs, gained 366 and sold for 10c more per 100 lbs than the others.

The Raising of Sugar Beets is the best crop for the general farmer; from 1 to 20 or 30 a can be raised. There is a good market where sugar factories have been built for any quantity grown. All other crops fluctuate in value. To grow an average crop of beets, any land that is in a fair state of cultivation will raise 16 to 20 tons of beets with an average of 14 per cent sugar worth under the Mich state law \$1.65 p ton. Here is our method of raising this amount of tonnage to the acre. In the fall plow 10 in wide, 7 or 8 in deep, follow the plow with a subsoil 7 or 8 in

deep. In early spring use a spring-tooth harrow or any tool that will work the soil fine. In a week, work it again followed with a smoothing harrow. Sow the rows 20 in apart 10 lbs of seed to the acre. When beets form the fourth leaf cut out with a hoe so as to leave one beet 6 or 8 in apart in thinning. Then start the cultivator and keep it going until the growth of leaves stops further progress. Do not cultivate so as to break the leaves, as those are the sugar producers. Stop work unless some stray weeds show, then pull them. When the under leaves turn yellow the beets are ready for pulling. Go along each row with a subsoil, follow with boys or men in pulling throwing 6 or 8 rows together. Top the beets by cutting from where the first leaf starts. Throw them in baskets and draw to the factory. An acre of beets cost Rent 6, plowing and subsoiling 2, harrowing twice 1, sowing seed 50c, seed 1.50, hand thinning 5, horse cultivating, four times, 1.50, hoeing twice 2, pulling and topping 8, drawing to factory, 2 1/2 miles, 18 tons 9, total, 36.50. The 18 tons p a from my land at 4.66 2-3 brings \$4, deducting 36.50 leaves a profit of \$47.50.—[John H. Sharp, Bay Co, Mich.

The Dutton Potato is a long yellowish white variety with slightly flattened sides, coming down smaller, sometimes to an abrupt point at the stem end. It is of the American Giant family and like these is coarser in appearance and quality than most other types. It is medium in foliage and season, very productive and a profitable shipping variety. It will grow well and give more, larger and finer tubers on a poor field than any other I have tried. It gets soft toward spring, and when grown on low, wet or heavy land is soggy and not so good for table use. It sometimes rots on too rich land and should be planted on poorest locations. It weighs like lead when first dug and is more profitable marketed then. It is fit to dig first of the later varieties which prolongs the season of digging. We have grown hundreds of varieties and have discarded all for long late white, except the Dutton and Orphan.—[C. E. Chapman, Tompkins Co, N Y.

Much from Little—Save what you now allow to go to waste. No other business can allow the leakage that a farmer does, for say 20 years, without failure, and no one that has farmed for 20 years but what might be independent and now live on the interest of his money if he had saved what he has allowed to go to waste. We farmers



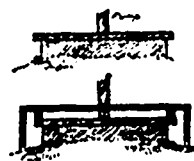
DETAILS OF THE PLAN.

must learn to stop the leaks. Build fences straight, it saves the labor of trimming out the corners if they are trimmed at all. Do not draw off stone and dump it beside the road; you are covering the land that can be made use of, besides making your farm look unsightly. Business cause roads to drift in winter, the shovelling out of which takes time. Keep the bushes back. Many allow bushes to grow in pastures, covering and shading the ground, causing a loss of feed and greatly helping the mortgage to drive the farmer from his home. Save your manure; do not let the rain and atmosphere carry away one-half. You need it all, for on every acre of cultivated land properly manured and cared for \$100 worth of produce can be raised. Do not let weeds go to seed around your buildings and get into your garden and manure, damaging crops and causing extra work

cultivating. Every farmer who looks around will discover a leak. Stop it, stop them all and you will be prosperous.—[E. H. Heath, Stanstead Co, Que.

Drawing Heavy Loads Uphill often happens on the farm, especially in lumbering or drawing wood. On a short but exceedingly steep hill it is often difficult for the team to even obtain a foothold. When circumstances will permit this may be accomplished much more easily by means of a pulley attached to a tree or stump at the top of the hill. Let one end of the rope be fastened to the load and fasten the team to the other end near the pulley. Then, as the team walks down the hill pulling directly against it, the load will move up at a corresponding rate. If necessary, a set of pulleys may be substituted for the single pulley and increased power be had.—[C. O. Ormsbee, Washington Co, Vt.

To Keep the Well from Freezing—Many wells give much trouble in winter by freezing, owing



ing in part to an open curbing and lining, as shown in the upper illustration. The usual platform has a piece of 3 by 4 in joist laid upon either side and up- tending out on all four sides some 6 in beyond the original, as shown in the lower figure. Boards are now nailed about the four sides, coming close down to the ground, and a dead-air space is thus formed above, and on all sides of the old curbing. This extra boarding can be removed in a few moments' time when the cold weather is past. It is useful, efficient and a cheap idea.

For Milling Flour the miller of this section does not take one-half in weight. Unless a farmer chooses the very best patent generally made, he always gets over half by weight and if he takes the bran and shorts in straight flour or half patent, he gets 45 lbs or 3/4 in weight, worth 60c, for wheat bringing only 52c here, whereas the miller's share is worth about 15c. If full patent is chosen, the farmer's value is the same, while the miller's is less as the low grade flour made will sell only in big cities and has to be shipped, bringing only about 1/2 to 3/4 c p lb. Even if the farmer takes full patent and no bran, he gets all there is of that grade of flour in his wheat, although he does not get quite half in weight, leaving only the cheap flour and bran for the miller.—[S. E. Twitchell, Moody Co, S Dak.

The Large Turtles seen in our markets which are used for soups and steaks live in the seas of the warm climates, but occasionally come as far north as Long Island sound. They attain a length of 5 or 6 ft and a weight of 500 to 600 lbs. They are captured by watching them when they visit the shore and deposit their eggs. They are then turned over on their backs, in which position they are so helpless as to be easily secured by their captors.

Look Over the Seeds on hand and destroy all those of doubtful age and name. They will make good chicken feed. Usually seeds over three years old are not safe to plant, although a test will show how large a proportion are good.

I have been convinced of the usefulness of fresh manure for over 20 yrs. I have on an average 150 cattle and there is not a bushel of manure that goes to the barnyard to lose weight. It is taken right to the field from the barn and spread and in that way I get most satisfactory results, said Mr McMillan to the Ont house committee on agri.

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We want at least one good agent at every postoffice where we are not at present represented, to solicit subscriptions to FARM AND HOME. This is a rare opportunity for men and women out of employment, and even for enterprising boys and girls who wish to engage in profitable work through the fall and winter months. If you can canvass all of the time, or part of the time and would make money easily and quickly, send at once for our new terms to agents and complete premium list, which we send free on request.

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