

# Farm and Home.

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It is the intention of the publishers of Farm and Home to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers 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 advertise different things in several papers.

The circulation of Farm and Home for this issue is

# 350,100 Copies.

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

### All Around the Farm THE MILLER'S TOLL.

I enjoy the reports in F & H of how farmers pay off their mortgages in different ways. All farmers could pay off their mortgages much easier if they did not have to give the miller one-half the grain in order to get the other half ground. I may take a grist to mill of No 1 wheat, yet all the flour I can get is 32 or 33 lbs from 1 bu grain and no bran or shorts. I can take a grist of No 2 wheat and get only 26 or 27 lbs flour from 1 bu grain, no shorts or bran. The miller takes one-half or more. If that is not robbing the people of Ill, I would like to know what is? Millers ought to be under obligation to do custom work and allowed only a per cent of the wheat.—J. T. Havens, McDonough Co, Ill.

An act was passed by the legislature of Ill in 1872, which is now in force, regarding the miller's toll, as follows:

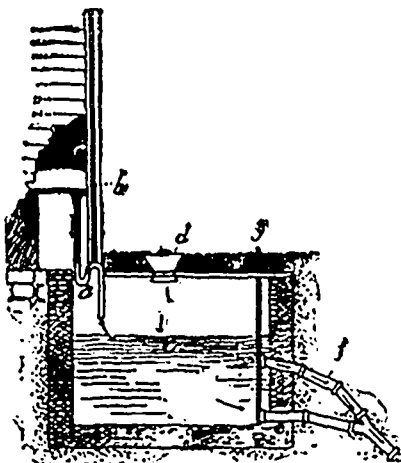
"The owner or occupier of every public grist mill within this state shall grind the grain brought to his mill as well as the nature and condition of his mill will permit, and in due turn as the same shall be brought, and may take for the toll, if a water or steam mill for grinding and bolting wheat, rye or other grain, one-eighth part; for grinding Indian corn, oats, barley and buckwheat, or other grain not required to be bolted, one-seventh part; for grinding malt and chopping all kinds of grain, one-eighth part. If any miller or occupier of any mill shall take a greater proportionate quantity of toll than is allowed by this act, or shall not sufficiently grind or bolt (as the case may be), agreeably to the capacity of his mill, and in due turn, as the same may have been brought, all grain received into such mill for the purpose of being ground or ground and bolted, as directed by the owner, every miller or occupier of a public mill, so

offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$5 to the party injured."

Friend Havens and our other Ill subscribers clearly have the law on their side, distinctly stated as to the per cent the miller can legally claim.

### USING THE KITCHEN SLOPS.

Pure air is absolutely essential to health; to obtain this it is necessary that the barn and outbuildings be so located as to give the best natural



ECONOMICAL SANITARY ARRANGEMENT.

Drainage. We may have ever so good a natural drainage, the air will become poisoned by throwing on the ground all the wash water and slops which will collect in small pools to be dried by sun evaporation. This process goes on, week after week, month after month, and year after year. The ground soon becomes impregnated with decaying vegetable and animal matter, which sends off poisonous and noxious vapors to poison our wives and children and then at the funeral we talk about the "mysterious hand of Providence," when it is nothing but our criminal neglect of the laws of health.

The question naturally arises, What shall we do with all the slops and wash water? Our cousins in the city are compelled to empty them into the sewer, but there is no return from this except in decreased doctor's bills and increased health, which of course is ample within itself, but the farmer can reap all these benefits and interest on the money invested if he will use these slops to fertilize his orchard or garden. The careful farmer saves all the liquid manure from the stable and applies it to the farm, but how many save that which is nearly as valuable, the wash water and drainage from the water closets? In Germany, they have had a system of sewerage upon which this plan is based, in which the sewer water is used to make a barren, sandy tract of land adjoining one of the large cities a fertile orchard and garden.

The reservoir into which the slops are thrown should be 6 ft long, 3 wide and 3 deep, lined with brick laid in cement and covered with 2-in lumber with 6 in of dirt on top of boards. There should be one tile, c, laid on the bottom so as to drain every bit of water off and another, f, 18 in above it. The whole inside of the reservoir should be thoroughly plastered with cement. The lower tile, c, is to be used in winter, or when it is necessary to wash the reservoir out, but is to be kept closed during summer. In the middle of the reservoir there should be a 2-in matched lumber partition, g, extending from the top to within about 6 in of the bottom so that when it is filled so the water can run out of the upper tile, no foul gas can escape back into the first apartment.

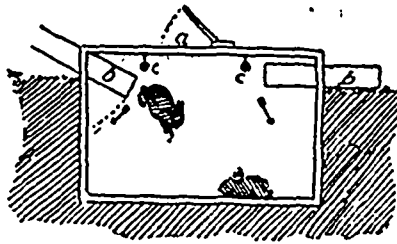
The slop hole, d, should be made funnel shape with a coarse strainer at the bottom to prevent rags, sticks, etc, from being thrown into the reservoir to stop up the tiles. It should be fitted with an air-tight lid to prevent foul air escaping if any should pass the partition. The pipe from the sink, a, should be a 2-in pipe with a strainer over the mouth and have a larger pipe fastened onto the short small one. The large pipe should have a return or horizontal S bend in it that will hold about 1 qt water; this will prevent gas escaping into the house through the drain pipe to the sink. On the upper part of the S bend, there should be attached a small pipe, b, extending up to the eaves where it opens into the air. This pipe will let the foul gas pass off where it

can do no harm. The tiles should be laid 18 in under ground, the joints cemented until it reaches the orchard or garden, where they are loosely laid together and opposite the trees; they are a trifle disjunct to permit the water to pass off more easily. The end of the tile should be left so it can be opened and the accumulating sediment washed out of reservoir and tiles.

The water closet should be so arranged that each person using it can let into it about a pailful of water, which will carry all deposits down the tiles to growing plants. A number of such devices are on the market and are cheaper and better than any homemade. The tiles should be laid the same as the one running from the reservoir to which it can be attached if desired, but it is better to have it run to a different row of trees. If such a water closet is used, it can be placed in the house with perfect sanitary arrangements. If you have not arranged to take care of the liquid manure from the barn, you can have it turned into tiles and run to the orchard. If you will follow the foregoing plan, you will be surprised at the increased health of your family and the increased yield of fruit which will pay a handsome interest on the money invested.—[D. J. Reid, Furnas Co, Neb.]

### A SURE-CATCH RABBIT TRAP.

Sink a dry goods box 2 to 3 ft deep into the ground near a hedgerow or in a fence corner, or any secluded spot that may be frequented by rabbits. Leave the top about 6 in above ground. Saw a hole about 6 in square at the top on one side. Make a box, b, without ends, 18 in long, the sides of inch and the top and bottom of 1/2 in boards. This is to fit exactly the 6 in hole in the dry goods box. It may be made so as to work a little freely and is to be hung on a pivot in such a way that the end outside the box is slightly heavier. Put the bait, c, at the inner end of the pivoted box. It does not take much to induce a rabbit to enter a hole. Once inside this the animal crawls along un-



ANTBODY'S RABBIT TRAP.

til past the middle, when its weight overbalances the box, which tips up suddenly, and the animal slides out into the larger box. The pivoted box then falls back to its original position and is ready for another rabbit. The trap is easily constructed, simple and has the advantage of being always set. There can be two entrances as shown in the illustration. The top and sides of the box exposed above ground can be covered with leaves, snow or anything to disguise it. The trap door, a, is for removing the captured rabbits.

Common Salt as a Fertilizer—For 9 or 10 yrs, common salt has been used on one set of plots at the rate of 300 lbs p a, sprinkled over the surface of a sandy loam soil. Compared with unmanured plots, common salt has increased the yield of wheat 3 bu p a for the whole period. Salt has more than doubled the crop of barley; where the unmanured plots have averaged 14 bu, salted plots have averaged 28 1/2 bu as an average of 9 yrs test, which is a most remarkable increase. With oats, the use of salt has added an average of nearly 5 bu p a.—[Director William Saunders, Dominion Exper Farm.]

Get After the Chinch Bugs Now—In some sections, chinch bugs winter largely among matted grass, fallen leaves and other rubbish, in shocks of corn fodder, left out in the fields over winter, and outbreaks in wheat fields, even where sown among corn, have again and again been traced to such shocks standing out over winter among wheat. Shocks of corn should be drawn in from off wheat fields at once. When possible to do so, all matted grass, fallen leaves or other rubbish bordering on wheat fields should be burned this winter or in early spring. Where tim-

othy grass has this year been destroyed, examination should be made about the roots of the grass along the margins of such areas of destruction. If chinch bugs are found, they can be prevented from doing further injury next spring by plowing quite deeply now, which will place them so far below the surface that they will be destroyed, and thus prevented from continuing their ravages next year. In timothy meadows the pest must be looked for just below the surface of the ground about the bulbous roots of the grass.—[O Exp Sta.]

Sodium Nitrate is especially valuable for intensive culture in gardens and fields tributary to large cities where quickness and abundance of growth are factors of prime necessity. The ready-formed nitrate is an indispensable fertilizer for flowers and gardens as well as for fields. It performs a function which cannot be easily replaced by any other form of nitrogenous material among field crops. The sugar beet is especially susceptible to the influence of nitrate of soda, and this is the most economic form of nitrogenous fertilizer that can be secured.—[Dr H. W. Wiley.]

The Best Winter Snow Road is made with a heavy roller of 900 lbs, 5 ft in diameter and 13 ft long, to be drawn by six horses. A road rolled will cut down gradually and leave a solid, even road, but where not rolled it will cut through the first time. Rolled roads will be solid all the way through and melt away gradually.—[Vt Road Commissioner Wells.]

Chat with the Editor—J. M. S.: Gingseng roots are sold by J. I. Gleed of East Aurora, N Y.—Mrs D. has one cow and wants to know how to make butter, she has never had a cow until recently. If she will send \$1.50 to the Orange Judd company of 52 Lafayette place, New York, for Stewart's Dairyman's Manual, she will find the book of the greatest value; it contains full directions for butter making in summer or winter, from sweet or sour cream, and also how to make all kinds of cheese. This book is a good investment for the money.—G. M. S.: There is no law restraining dehorning in New York state.

Milch Cows and Springers have been in good demand this fall owing to the slight advance in milk and high prices for cheese. Good animals have sold at \$60 each in the big markets, but recently a slight reaction has taken place with present quotations generally 35 @50.

Farms remote from market towns, having good, arable and fertile land good water, beautiful scenery and everything that goes to make a pleasant home with good surroundings, are of comparatively little value, simply and only for the want of good highway facilities. One of the greatest factors in sustaining and improving the rural towns is good roads, well managed.

Where there is no danger of loss of fertility by washing, haul the manure and spread on the snow or frozen ground.

Air-dried swamp muck is one of the best stable absorbents. It also contains a large proportion of fertility.

## WANTED AGENTS.

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 any 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.

Address FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.