

Farm Sanitation.

UTILIZING WASTE PRODUCTS.

FACT AND COMMENT.

Few consider how intimate is the relation between aesthetics and such unromantic subjects as barnyard drainage, or the disposal of the unsavory slope emanating from the kitchen or cellar. No matter how neat and methodical the yard or roadside, how sweet the flowers beside the winding walks, if the eyes or the nostrils are offended by standing pools of manure drippings in the barnyard before the door, or the fetid exhalations oozing from the sink-pipe in the garden nearby, that home is under the ban of slovenliness and disorder. Sickness and death brood there waiting for their prey. In large towns water service makes it easy to wash away all noxious matter. The only care is to get rid of such stuff. The same may be true of expensive establishments in the country. But we are considering the ordinary farm homes; the great class which must economize in appliances, and cannot afford to waste any of the fertilizers produced on the farm.

Barnyard leakage is one of the crying evils the common farmer has to contend with, as well as the intolerable nuisance of muddy yards. We hear of manure sheds and many other schemes for manure protection, but the trouble remains. The manure is made outside and there it remains. First, the yard should be graded perfectly level; then thoroughly tile drained. To prevent gradual carrying off of the soil and tramping up, block or stone pavement should be laid. Ordinarily, if straw litter is freely used, the rains will be absorbed and held, but surplus water will be carried off almost uncolored, instead of running into creeks and ditches for days in black, unsightly streams. Of course elaborate tankage may be supplied on large farms, but such means cannot and will not become general, especially in these hard times, but comfort and economy are both provided for by the method here outlined.

Time was when kitchen sinks were numerous in farm homes; and in many well-ordered houses they still remain; but without a ready water service, which is seldom provided, although cheaply obtainable, and within the reach of every farmer with a two-story house,—they are apt to become sour and rancid. They should be supplied with a close-fitting stopper, or turn lid, and the pipe open directly into a close underdrain leading to parts unknown. But for what is a sink used? If for dish water and kindred slops, it should be remembered that it becomes the charnel house of valuable nutritive elements which, mixed with meal or bran, should go to the adjacent pig-sty, thence to the growing crops in the form of most highly-concentrated manure. If for the suds from the clothes washing, the casting away of that soapy emulsion is a sad loss to the orchard trees. It is a deadly foe to the troublesome insects and fungi which baffle the horticulturist. It should be turned over to the worse half of the farm staff to be used in scrubbing the parasite-infested trees, or thrown liberally about their roots. Constant dripping wears away stones, and constant disregard of these seemingly insignificant factors of farm economy prepare the way for the mortgage and the sheriff's sale.

In case privies are fitted with a ready and abundant supply of water, there is little difficulty in removing all cause of unpleasantness, provided the under-drainage is thorough and does not become stopped by throwing in substances liable to obstruct pipes. Non-freezing cisterns may be obtained by building them in a warm chamber and utilizing the rain supply from one side of the house by a pipe from the eaves. This will furnish water the year round for the purposes indicated. But here again the question occurs: "Is the farmer willing to sacrifice for a lifetime those rich elements, which, properly worked into the compost heap, will be a never-failing source of profit to his farm?" If not, how shall he save and make them available, at the same time reducing the nuisance to the minimum? Let the outhouse be well ventilated and constructed with a roomy vault closely built in. Into the open back of this fit a capacious, strongly built van on wheels or runners, with hooks

for hitching a horse to. Use lime freely; draw out, and cleanse this van frequently; and the dark-green corn will smile until its yellow teeth show when autumn comes, in appreciation of such wise thrift. A proper understanding of these first principles in natural economy,—at first thought unimportant, would save millions of dollars annually to the farmers of the United States.

Cisterns, old wells, debris of wood houses, chip yards, need careful supervision. All this foul and unsightly rubbish,—laden with the seeds of miasma and disease if undisturbed,—spread under the fruit trees promotes growth and bearing and keeps down weeds. But especially, let the cellar be carefully overhauled. Decayed cabbages, rotten potatoes, moldy apples, old brine—remove them early, before their sporadic germs of contagion poison the household. When assured that the spring breezes as they search the premises find no tale to bear to the neighbors of duty laxly done, you may rejoice; for truly, "cleanliness is akin to godliness." If some vital energy still remains, have flowers, plants, trees; paint your house, your fences; you have earned the choicest reward for your well doing.—[John R. Benson, Genesee Co, Mich.]

Success Without a Mortgage.

LIVED WITHIN HER MEANS.

ANOTHER PRIZE ESSAY.

The secret of the success of our farming operations the past 10 years is that we lived within our means. On our 80 a we find it pays to save all the little things that go to make up the larger. It pays to take care of the farm tools, carts, wagons, harness, etc. Don't leave them out to dry in the sun nor rot in the rain; keep the harness clean and well oiled. If a strap breaks or rips, mend it; don't tie it up with a string, for such a farmer can never succeed.

We have handled cows and sheep, selling lambs, wool, butter, calves and a cow when the occasion requires. Also keep a few hens for family use. Last year sold our cream to the creamery at fairly good prices. We have good success with cows, but find one must have a good control of temper; you cannot card a cow off with a three-legged stool and expect her to fill the pail after it. Gentleness is a great feature toward success in the dairy. Keep your cows as quiet as possible with a plenty of good feed and you will have more milk and more butter in the end. We keep a debit and credit account and know just how we stand at the end of the year. That is what every farmer should do. Husband is of a mechanical turn, does all of his own repairing and some for his neighbors. He sells some wood every year, but never any hay, marketing all farm produce not wanted for home consumption. Husband and the boy do all the farm work, thereby saving the expense of hiring, which takes the profit from the farm. Never hire that done which you can do yourself.

We raise small fruit quite extensively. Myself and daughter attend largely to the fruit and it is profitable, and being a healthy occupation it brings one so much in the open air. We have a ready sale for all we raise of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants. We make strawberries a specialty, as there is always a demand for them at good prices. In dealing with small-fruit you must stay with it a great deal of the time in the growing season, as strawberries especially love company, for weeds grow abundantly if neglected.

If more farmers would put more of their time into such work, it would pay them better than any other crop on the farm. All it lacks is energy and perseverance to push the work along. That is the way husband and I have succeeded, by working together, living by the closest economy both indoors and out, and seeing that nothing goes to waste. We both belong to the grange—the best order that was ever organized. Our buildings are connected, a 1½-story frame house, ell, woodshed, stable, barn and sheep shed; all are comparatively new and in good repair. [Mrs L. M. Reed, Sagadahoc Co, Me.]

In Making Whitewash add a tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid to every gallon.

The Fall Fairs.

FOR COUNTY FAIR MANAGERS.

Provide plenty of shaded seats. There are a great many already? Yes, but all are well filled on the "big" days and the women from the farms at a distance must rest often, however interesting the exhibits are to them. The reunions of friends and their talks together form a feature of the fair that attracts as well as the exhibits; a good feature of it, too, for ideas are suggested and exchanged as they view the exhibits together and afterward talk them over, which are worked out in better work on the farms and in the homes and so exhibits are increased. Let there be plenty of pleasant resting places, even if some of the side shows must go. Let the shows that are allowed be such that will afford innocent amusement at least, if educative, all the better. A side show which attracts by its vulgarity and impurity is not profitable however it may seem so financially at present. The majority of our people like helpful things with their pleasures and vulgar side shows will not increase their attendance and patronage.

Would it be well to have two divisions in the floral, fine arts and in the needlework departments? Amateurs should have the privilege of showing and competing among themselves. I have thought of this when hearing remarks such as these: "There is no use exhibiting my plants or flowers for Mrs A and Mrs B have greenhouses and make a business of raising them. We common people can't stand any chance with them," and "There are exhibits of art and needlework by professionals, no use for amateurs to try." Especially does it seem to me this would be well in the floral department, for farmers certainly should be encouraged to beautify their farms and homes with beautiful flowers.

Let there be free admittance on entering day. Our county has tried both ways. The fair is the loser in exhibits and attendance if it is otherwise. People will go to a fair if there are pleasant grounds and something attractive and profitable to see. They will exhibit when there is proper room for their exhibits and care is taken of articles entrusted to the fair management. Sometimes men and women are chosen as superintendants and judges without regard to their fitness, because it pleases them to be so chosen. Let it not be so in your fair; it will not be so in ours.

A word to those who might exhibit. Have you ever thought it might be one of your duties to help your fair by exhibiting? You believe you ought to do your best in whatever you undertake in life; then why is it not the right thing to raise something or make something that is the "best you can do" and help your fair by sending it there. It will help your neighbor or your friend. Others will be encouraged to do their best and to help along the fair. You may fail to receive a premium but "not failure but low aim is crime." Let both managers and exhibitors be imbued with the idea that their county fair is a means of instruction and encouragement to better work, a place of innocent amusement and that increases sociability. Let it be their aim to do their part in making it such a place. Farm and town meet there together. Let it be a meeting that shall promote good fellowship, earnest endeavor, pure thinking and noble living.—[Dorothy Hathaway, Mercer Co, Ill.]

Grange day at the York state fair, Syracuse, Aug 28, is expected to bring one of the biggest crowds ever on the fair grounds.

THE WHEEL OF TIME for all time is the Metal Wheel. We make them in all sizes and variations to FIT ANY AXLE. Any kind of any wheel of any material. Our wheels are either direct or stagger made. Can FIT YOUR WAGON perfectly without change. NO BREAKING DOWN. Electric Wheel Co. Box 55 Quincy, Ill.

SUCCESS Gilt Edge Potato Harvester

is positively guaranteed to give satisfaction. We want every potato grower to give it a trial.



It will cost you nothing to test it in your own fields.

Write at once for description, prices and full particulars.

D. Y. HALLOCK & SONS, Box 811, York, Pa.

The New SMALLLEY Cutter makes the Silo pay. SUCCESS is assured if you use New Smallley Cutters with semi-circle carriers for cutting and elevating ensilage. They have automatic self-feed, also Corn Sredding and Corn Shelling attachments when desired. Mounted on 4 wheel trucks for easy moving. A strictly "up-to-date" machine. 1900 booklet mailed free. "Fenkes Silo" and "Farming on Success Principles." Ask for special low price on 1000 copies of "Battle Creek" Wood Saw, Gardner Mills, Saw Co., O. P. F. Co., also SWISS PATENT AND BREAK POWERS, stat'g goods you wish to purchase and naming paper in which you saw this advertisement.

You Can Paint That Barn with Magnite for one-fourth what oil paints would cost you. Magnite is water paint, that forms a surface hard as stone and protects wood from both decay and fire. Anyone can apply. MAGNITE on wood, brick, plaster or stone. Just the paint for all farm buildings—outside and inside—cellars and fences. Made in white and twelve colors. Sold everywhere. Write for book about it. J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., Boston, Mass.

New Buggy #26 Two convenient features: passenger buggy by automatic mechanism from mechanical outfit \$12 each. We will show you how to make a buggy. Call on J. A. & W. BIRD & CO. for more information. BIRD & CO. 245 N. 1st St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.