

Three Generations of Electioneer Trotters.

### Our Equine Friends.

#### ELECTIONEER'S OFFSPRING.

The group of three trotters portrayed above are good likenesses of Electioneer No. 125 in the center, his son behind him, Norval No. 327, and grandson in front, Lakeside Norval No. 1544. Electioneer was foaled in 1868, the property of Charles Backman of Stony Ford, N. Y., and passed to Leland Stanford of Cal., whose property he remained until his death which occurred Dec. 2, 1890. He was far and away the best sire of Hambletonian 10 and out of the great brood mare, Green Mountain Maid which has nine sons and daughters in the 250 list, while Electioneer had to his credit at close of 1898, 156 trotters and two pacers, besides 56 sons that had at close of 1898 sired 323 trotters and 120 pacers and 28 producing daughters. His greatest son, as measured by the 250 list, is Norval, foaled in 1882, with a record of 2:14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , that had at close of 1898 34 trotters and 11 pacers to his credit 17 of which he put in the list in year 1898.

Lakeside Norval, whose record is 2:15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , is the fastest son of Norval. His dam was Mattie, 2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , by Hambletonian 10. While this trio is very fashionably bred as speed producers and performers, they are not the ideal gentleman's roadster of today, as they have not the high finish and lofty carriage that is obtained by a Lambert cross. These stallions and their like bred to Lambert mares will produce the full requirements of the sought-for horse of the present, containing speed, graceful action and plenty of conformation.

**Lolling Tongue**—Many a good horse spoils his appearance by carrying his tongue out of his mouth.



To prevent this the most simple and effective method that can be devised is a stiff, crooked bit, put in the mouth "upside down." This brings the bow of the bit so far up in the mouth that the horse cannot get his tongue over it. It is a complete success. Such bits may be bought of any harness dealer. The bit can be bent so as to project as far into the mouth as desired. This is a cheap method and will doubtless give satisfaction in the majority of cases.—[Frank Leslie.

There is no doubt but that really fine draft horses are going to be in great demand and at high prices in a few years. In view of the persistent lobbying of certain rich interests that want a subsidy of several millions of dollars given them, we are led to wonder which would bring the most benefit to the country at large, \$1,000,000 for ship subsidies or \$1,000,000 for the development of the horse industry, and is not one entitled to as much consideration as the other?

It should be the aim of every progressive breeder to improve.

There is an exceptionally good demand for solid, blocky, well set horses and large, heavy draft types.

### Mortgage Lifters.

#### SHARP TRADING MADE A HOME.

Having worked at home until I was 21 yrs of age, about 73 I cast my first vote, entered life's arduous field and had not a dollar in my pocket. My



#### A SUCCESSFUL PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

father being a farmer I had no trade except to till the soil. Began work at \$15 p mo and laid up \$100 the first year. I then purchased a farm containing 36 a for \$1000, paying 100 down, leaving a mortgage for 900. About one-half of my small place was partially cleared, having been previously heavily timbered. I began clearing and worked out for team work and board. At the end of the first year I had saved enough to purchase 12 calves at \$6 per head and had paid interest and taxes. The following July sold the 12 yearlings for \$250. Purchased calves each fall for several years and found them to be a very profitable investment.

I then purchased two colts for \$175 and sold them the next spring for \$265 and reduced the mortgage considerably. I then took a small farm to work besides my own, purchased a yoke of steers and raised 125 bu buckwheat, 250 of oats, 300 of corn and cut 10 tons of hay. Also earned \$42.50 by working out with steers the same fall. The oxen were swapped for two colts, receiving \$20 difference and the colts were sold for \$150. I then purchased 12 ewes at \$150 per head, raised 18 lambs, for which I received \$72 the following August besides selling the wool for \$18.24. The next year raised 17 lambs and realized more clear profit on my sheep than any other investment. Have cleared and stumped the 26 a, built a barn 30 by 52 with basement and wagon house, two story, 24 by 30. Have lifted the mortgage and added 21 a to my farm. I have fruit of every description, seven cows, a large flock of sheep and everything in farming order. [M. H. F., Bradford Co., Pa.

Hand labor cannot compete successfully with machine raised crops.—[Frank Everett, Ark.

### Working Together.

#### BEATING THE MILLERS' TRUST.

There is a millers' trust in America, and the rest of the wheat that the farmer does not get goes into the pool. This in reply to G. S. Willson of Mo in F & H March 15. The bran and shorts go into "bores"—those fellows who lurk around and bore people until someone kicks. We have a flour and feed mill, built and owned by farmers, called labor exchange mill. This mill was built about a year ago by stock shares of \$25 each. It is in full operation at the present time. The result is the millers' union are trying to break it down. We now buy flour at Olathe for \$1.70 p cwt and at the next town north of us the same flour sells at \$2. As we have 1200 farmers in Johnson Co., Kan., we felt as though it would pay to build the mill. If we just had it in existence so as to bring this corporation business to actual cost on flour and give us flour at what it costs, it would pay well. The manager of the labor exchange mill says there is a small living profit at that price. We intend to keep it here and would ask Brother Willson to do likewise in his neighborhood. We get our wheat and corn ground and get the shorts and bran back—and they don't bore us either.—[W. T. McClure.

**A Literary Contest between Turkey Hill grange of St Clair Co., Ill., and the Freeburgh literary society recently attracted much attention in that section. A scale of points was arranged and a board of judges selected, consisting of the chairman of the St Clair Co. board of supervisors, the president of the Belleville school board and another prominent citizen of the county. The award gave the victory to the grange—six points, to the literary society's one. The regular weekly or semi-monthly meetings of the grange all the year round are a splendid school for the young people of the farm to attend, to develop their literary abilities.**

**The Minburn (Ia) Co-operative Ass'n** was started in 1891, being an outgrowth of the farmers' alliance. The growth was phenomenal from the start. It was incorporated with a capital stock of \$5000. A new building has been erected and new lines of goods added to the store from year to year. The business for 1899 amounted to \$45,000. Stockholders are paid 8 per cent interest and the balance of profits reverts to keep increasing the plant. The stock is now worth \$15.75. Our plan is to figure about 15 per cent on the goods to pay help, interest and freight. Last year's profits were \$2000 above all expenses and goods were sold as low if not lower than at any store in the county.—[H. E. Jones.

**Farmers' Institute Workers**—The annual meeting of this ass'n was held at Delavan, Wis. last month. Some of the best institute speakers of the country participated. Cooking schools at farmers' institutes was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Helen Armstrong of Ill. The farmers' boy by G. C. Creelman of Ont. How I became a farmer by Mrs. A. F. Howie of Wis. How Ontario manages institutes by Sun't G. C. Creelman of Ont. Are

institute bulletins worth their cost? by George McKerrrow of Wis. Mr McKerrrow's private opinion was that the bulletin alone was worth the cost of the entire institute system in Wisconsin. Relation of fairs to farmers' institutes contained some salient points by C. I. W. W. Miller of Ohio.

**Postal Notes** have not been issued since July 1, '94. All drawn prior to that date are valid. A postal note was made payable to bearer, while a postal money order is drawn payable to order. At the time of the abolishment of the postal note, the fee for money orders was reduced to 3c on all orders not over \$2.50, the same as was charged for a postal note. Postal notes were unsatisfactory, because, being payable to bearer, many were stolen from the mails, or stolen after delivery of the letters and therefore could not be traced. Many were mailed in envelopes bearing incorrect addresses and for that reason could not be delivered, and thousands of such are now on file in this office. The money order, which costs no more than the postal note, affords absolute security to those who have occasion to remit through the mails, and fulfills every reasonable requirement or expectation.—[Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General.

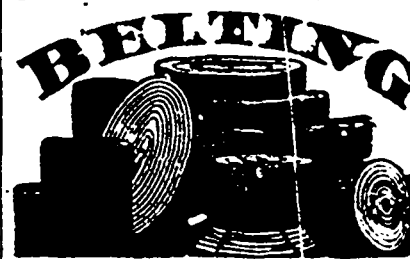
The annual report of State Auditor Ayer carries a tremendous reflection on the opportunities for education in the great state of North Carolina. The value of all the libraries in the state is only \$358,600.

A well-known breeder says that in a very few years horses will be higher in price relatively than cattle are today.

Of the many papers I take, none are more appreciated than F & H, having subscribed for years, I consider it one of the best farm papers.—[Mrs. Nick Hless, Calhoun Co., Miss.

#### OUR PREMIUM OFFERS.

Everything advertised in the premium list of Farm and Home is kept on hand throughout the year and can be obtained at any time. Those of our readers who have been unable to get up a club as yet can do so now, and still receive some of the splendid premiums offered. A careful examination of our premium list, which we send free on request, will show an excellent and varied assortment of good things, and some of the greatest and most astonishing offers ever made by a responsible journal.



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