

# FARM AND HOME

CANADIAN EDITION

Vol XXI No 419

MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS NOV 15 1900

o 50 Cents a Year

### Does This Hit You?

"I could tell you much about farmers, for I have had close dealings with them for years, and know that the want of prosperity among many of them is their own fault." Thus writes a New Brunswick correspondent. And after all, isn't there somewhat of truth in the above? Do we carefully plan our work or tackle each job as it turns up without particular thinking? Isn't there among some too much of the farming "as father used to do"? I think there is. Now the way to get out of the ruts is to attend farmers' institutes and other meetings, organize local clubs or a grange, and take in what the thinkers have to say. Then accept such of their advice as is adapted to your conditions. But above all, think and plan about each job before doing it. There is a heap of satisfaction in doing things well and having things look well.

### The Election Returns

as we go to press show the make-up of the next house of commons to be very little changed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has a big majority numerically, but on the other hand some of the strongest leaders in the opposition appear to have been defeated, among them Messrs Tupper, Foster, Montague and Macdonald. The house, with five seats in doubt, will be substantially as follows:

	Number		Conservative		Independent	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
Ont	32	35	47	53	40	3
Que	65	56	31	7	14	0
N.S.	20	15	11	5	9	0
N.B.	14	9	6	5	3	0
Man	7	1	4	4	2	1
B.C.	6	1	4	2	2	0
P.E.I.	5	4	3	1	3	0
N.W.T.	4	2	2	1	1	1
Total	213	123	128	78	78	5

### The Election in the States

as on this side the line resulted in a complete victory for the dominant party and the return of the two leaders, McKinley and Laurier, to power. The republicans have good working majorities in the house of representatives, larger than before, and the senate will also have a larger republican voting membership. See page 516 for particulars.

### Big Prizes for Experience.

I want more brief jottings from the farmers. Almost everybody has a peculiar way of doing some one or more things that they think is better than anybody else's method, and very often they are right in so thinking. Now a short description of just such points and methods is what our readers want. Then they want to know more about what the farmers of your section are doing and how they do it, profit, losses,

prices, etc, for our "Among the Farmers" department. I am going to give a five-dollar bill for the best short paragraph of either kind that appears in each issue of Farm and Home for 1901. If your jotting is about poultry, bees, sheep, swine, dairy, fruit, flowers, it may be used in those departments, instead of under the heading "Jottings from the Farmers." But if it is the best one it will win the \$5 prize just the same. To the second best we shall give a five years' subscription to Farm and Home, and to the third best a three years' subscription. Prizes will be awarded after the articles appear and will be announced the following issue. Let practical folks everywhere jot down bits of their experience, I will fix it up for publication.

### Newfoundland's Election,

following that of the Dominion, was the hottest since 1869, when the attempt was made at union with the Dominion. Because of the underhanded methods of a Scotch contractor who has vast ambitions in the establishment of commercial enterprises and who is said to be the largest land owner in the world, having acquired the land through legislative grants, an attempt was made to throw him off and put the colony strongly on its feet. There has also been a strong sentiment of late for federation with the Dominion.

### A Royal Welcome

Marked with scenes of wildest enthusiasm is what our boys received on their return from the battlefield in Africa. Not only at the landing in Halifax, but all along the line the demonstration in honor of the victorious soldiers was one of the grandest ever witnessed in the Dominion. The sons of Canada made a grand record during the year's campaign, earning the special commendation of the British general-in-chief and of her gracious majesty, the queen. The sons of no country have stronger mettle or muscle than those of fair Canada.

### How Do Your People Co-operate?

The good results of co-operation among farmers have been demonstrated over and over again in every state and in all branches of farming. F & H will pay liberally for the experiences of writers on this subject. Prizes of \$55 are offered (see premium number, Oct 15) for details. I want to know of the most economical methods prevailing in your section for buying farm and household supplies and selling farm produce. If pictures can accompany the article they will add greatly to its value. And this is a subject farmers are greatly interested in. Just how to co-operate to the best advantage. Our prizes for articles on this subject are indeed liberal.

### Ontario Farm Statistics.

#### VALUE OF LAST YEAR'S CROPS.

AS COMPILED BY ONT BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Hay and clover	\$ 27,010,000
Oats	24,902,070
Fall wheat	9,631,000
Peas	8,676,000
Potatoes	6,538,000
Barley	5,858,000
Turnips	5,808,000
Spring wheat	4,682,000
Ear corn	4,291,000
Corn fodder	3,396,000
Mangels	1,672,000
Rye	1,142,900
Buckwheat	1,003,000
Beans	703,000
Carrots	459,000

Total value crops	\$105,771,000
Fruit, wool, honey	4,000,000
Cattle	17,303,000
Hogs	14,167,000
Horses	3,204,000
Sheep	2,629,000
Poultry	1,163,000

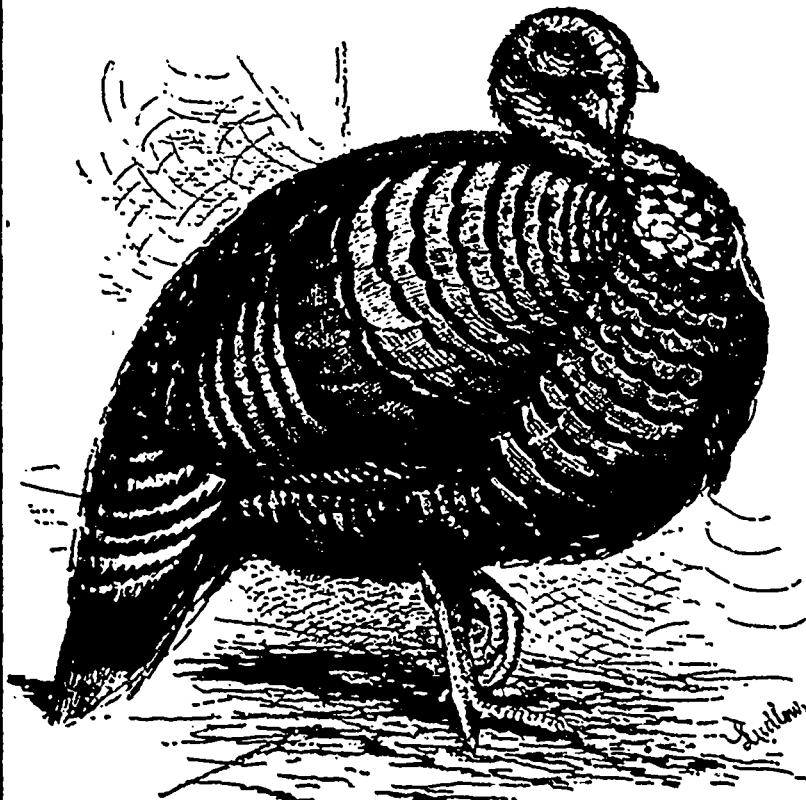
Value live stock, etc., sold	\$42,456,000
Land	563,272,000
Buildings	243,410,000
Live stock	115,806,000
Implements	54,995,000
Total assets	947,513,000

Grand total .....\$1,095,740,000  
The hay crop appears to be of more value than any other, although the oat crop stands a close second. While some crops fared rather poorly, as the spring wheat, yet as a whole the season was favorable. Since '97 the field crops have been valued at \$105,750,000 to \$110,500,000, while for the crops raised during the years '94 to '96 inclusive, values ranged from \$9,000,000 to \$4,000,000. Thus 1899 was a favorable year. Considering the average value of the grain crops per acre, barley stands first, realizing \$11.95, followed by spring wheat 11.74, peas 11.67, oats 10.53, fall wheat 9.18. Among hood crops, potatoes brought 38.88, carrots 38.62, turnips 37.55, mangels 31.31, silo corn 19.75 and ear corn 12.86.

**Plutocrat Authority Turned Down**  
—The results of the elections last Thursday in Newfoundland are cause for general rejoicing. The Reid-Morue party are turned down squarely and they can have no further hope of practically looting and possessing themselves of the colony. Newfoundlanders have arisen in their might and wiped out what might have been the greatest scandal ever on the point of completion for the subversion of a colony to one-man ownership and rule.

**The Maritime Stock Breeders' Ass'n**  
meets at Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov 21 and 22. Half fare rates have been secured on all railways and an invitation is extended to every farmer to attend. An excellent program has been prepared.

Plowed ground should be left in the rough and plowed as deeply as possible when it is to be plowed again in the spring, thus allowing the frost to airtify some of the under strata and thereby deepen your soil for root growth. Large farms too often breed slovenly farming.



An American Bronze Gobbler.

A FINE BIRD FOR THE THANKSGIVING FEAST—FOR DESCRIPTION SEE PAGE 498.

# FARM AND HOME

Copyrighted for 1900 by The Phelps Publishing Co.

CANADIAN EDITION.

PUBLISHED

SEMI-MONTHLY

(1st and 15th of each month)

BY THE PHELPS PUBLISHING CO.

Entered at Springfield, Mass., postoffice as second class matter

TERMS.—50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months, payable in advance; clubs of two or more, see per year. New subscriptions can begin at any time during the year. Sample copies free.

RENEWALS.—The date opposite your name on your paper or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. January, shows that payment has been received up to January 1, 1901, February, to February 1, 1901, and so on. Some times it is required after money is received before the date, which answers for a receipt, can be changed.

DISCONTINUANCES.—Farm and Home is continued to responsible subscribers until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when payment 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 address must send the old as well as the new address to which the paper sent.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Only 15c per square line each insertion. Liberal discount for large space; made known on application.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.—It is our intention to admit into Farm and Home none but reliable advertisements, 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, in order to insure the best treatment, as well as enable our advertisers to credit Farm and Home with your inquiry or order.

THE CIRCULATION of Farm and Home for this issue is, Canadian edition, 11,648 copies; combined editions, 200,800 copies. Sworn circulation statements on Farm and Home are sent to advertisers every three months and are made a part of each and every advertising contract.

OFFICES.—For the convenience of its patrons Farm and Home has offices at

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MONTREAL, Board of Trade Building,  
204 Dearborn St., Rice Exchange,  
CHICAGO, ILL. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MONTREAL, NOV 15, 1900.

**TWO MONTHS FREE.** New subscribers to Farm and Home for 1901, whose names reach us before December 1, 1900, will receive the remainder of this year free, thus giving them 11 months' numbers for the price of a year's subscription. This very liberal offer will enable our friends everywhere to secure subscribers with comparative ease, as the office of extra time will be an inducement to subscribe. The Farm and Home for the coming year, we send to every subscriber for the entire year, and the special book premiums which we offer upon remarkably liberal terms, as advertised elsewhere, will be an additional inducement. Now, then, is the time to commence work. Begin at once and make good use of this offer. See the many liberal offers in our new Premium List, thus get up a club and secure one or more of the many good things offered free of cost. Sample copies, blanks, posters, etc. will be sent free on application.

FARM AND HOME,

Montreal, Canada.

## OUR FARMERS' NEEDS.

A better education is the great need of the masses of Ontario farmers or a more thorough knowledge of their business in all its details. If all knew their business as do most business men and practiced what they knew, it would add at least 50 per cent to their annual income. When we consider that the wisest and best informed come far short of fully comprehending the many difficult problems farmers have to deal with, we are still more impressed with the greatness of their need. For instance: A farm of 100 a may contain soil varying from strong clay to light sandy loam. Who understands fully the best methods of manuring and cultivating the varying grades of soil so as to obtain the very best results in bushels of grain or in cash? Who understands fully the best methods of feeding and caring for the live stock requisite to such a farm, with a view to greatest profit? How are they to supply this need? Begin with a complete system of public school education, not omitting the rudiments of agricultural science. Our sons should if possible take a course at our excellent agricultural college at Guelph. Attend the farmers' institute meetings at which successful farmers give us the benefit of their experience. Then we have the meetings of the dairymen's associations, the various live stock associations, the fruit growers' association, etc at which matters of interest to farmers are ably discussed. We must not forget the benefit of a purely agricultural exhibition as an educative agency. Last but not least is the influence of the agricultural press, especially Farm and Home, which is doing a grand work.—[E. Boughner, Norfolk Co, Ont.]

## The Ontario Winter Fair.

### A BIG MEETING NEXT MONTH.

WITH EXHIBITS OF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY, AND SEVERAL INTERESTING LECTURES.

IT IS expected the annual winter fair and meeting of the Dominion cattle breeders' ass'n, Dominion swine breeders' ass'n, Dominion sheep breeders' ass'n, Ont poultry ass'n and dairymen's ass'n of eastern Ontario will be one of the best ever held. The sale will be a special feature this year. There is a difference in the backing of the sale and that held at the Halifax fair, N S, by the provincial government. In the latter case the government bought and sold the animals, standing the loss. The sale to be held at Guelph will simply be a colonization sale, the management being in the hands of the live stock breeders' associations.

The associations will receive a grant from the Dominion government to assist in conducting the sale. The associations will provide a place for holding the sale, have it suitably equipped, provide an auctioneer, and do all advertising, including the publication of a catalog. Applications for entry will be received up to within a month of the sale. The catalog will give the full pedigree of the animals entered. Each animal will be inspected before the entry is accepted.

A sale of this kind will primarily benefit the farmer who has say one or two head of pure-bred cattle, but who is not in the business heavy enough to advertise them properly. He is therefore not in a position, although they may be good specimens, of being able to get any more than grade prices for his stock, because nobody knows he has them, and the following year he will probably go out of pure-bred stock and advise his neighbors to keep away from it. If a farmer of this kind had put his animal up at a public auction sale which is properly conducted, and got a fair price for his animal, or if he knew that each year he could enter his animals at the sale, that buyers would be there, and that he would receive fair market value for his animals, he would keep right on in the business and probably influence his friends. A good many such farmers have fairly good specimens of the breeds which they raise, but do not sell simply because they are unable to make connection with a buyer.

A permanent building for holding the provincial winter fair is being erected on the market square in the city of Guelph. The building is in the shape of an L, the full length being 310 ft, 210 ft of the length is 118 ft wide; the remaining 100 ft is 180 ft wide. The building is of stone, and with the exception of 50 ft running along the full front of the building, is one story high. The second story, 50 ft wide and 310 long in the front of the building is to be used for exhibition of dressed poultry. Several parts of the building will be heated, including the lecture room and the dairy building. The lecture room will be capable of holding about 325 persons and will be so equipped that live stock may be brought into the room for the purpose of being used as illustrations. The tracking on which the dressed carcasses are to be hung will also run into this room, in order that they also may be used as illustrations during the meetings. The room for dressed carcasses will be fully equipped with tracks and travelers for hanging carcasses, and will be so arranged that any particular carcass wanted for lectures can easily be taken out. A large space, 70x40 ft, is provided for a cattle show ring. This space is entirely free of posts and provision will be made here for seating the spectators.

In connection with the show, there are several new features this year. This is the first year in which prizes have been offered for dressed carcasses in the cattle department. The prizes amount to quite a sum in order that exhibitors may be induced to enter. They are: 1st \$50, 2d 30, 3d 20. In each of the pure-bred classes, with a grand sweepstakes of 50. As last year, there will also be prizes for dressed carcasses in the sheep and swine departments. The prizes offered for this purpose are double what they were last year. In connection with the dressed carcasses in the sheep department, we are endeavoring to have the animals so marked

that any particular animal can be followed straight through to the carcass. The result of any particular conformation in the live animal can then be readily seen. Arrangements will be made to have the animals in each department starved the same length of time before killing in order to obtain a comparative statement showing the percentage of shrinkage in dressing.

In the dairy department, this is the first year in which the feed has been taken into consideration in the result of the test. Arrangements will be made to ascertain which is the most economical among those at the show. The test will be conducted Dec 10 and 11. This is the time the milk will be kept and weighed. The cows, however, will be on hand Dec 4 and the amount of feed kept track of from this time to and including Dec 11. Spectators will not be allowed in the dairy building until Dec 12. If it can possibly be arranged, placards will be prepared and attached to the stall showing the amount of feed eaten and particulars as to standing of each cow in the test.

In the live poultry department the prizes will be the same as last year, a total of \$1500. In the dressed poultry department, the prize list will amount to about 300, about same as last year. The prize list for the last 2 yrs is considerably larger than has ever before been offered in Canada for dressed poultry, and as much as has ever been offered in any place in America. In this department, prizes are offered for a competition in killing, dressing and preparing chickens for the British market.

Lectures will be delivered in each department, using as illustrations first live animals, then dressed carcasses. A public meeting will be held Dec 12. It is also probable that special instruction will be given on cold storage, its use on the farm and cheap plans of installing. All the delegates who will attend farmers' institute meetings during the coming season will be present, and will receive instruction which they will use in addressing over 700 meetings which they will attend during the year. In the poultry department there will be an exhibition of experimental birds which have been fed so as to compare unfattened birds with birds which have been fattened by three or four different methods of feeding. In another lot there will be dressed fowl showing the difference in the flesh caused by different kinds of feed.

At the public meeting the speakers will probably include D. Derbyshire, Hon John Dryden, Dr James Mills, Hon Sydney Fisher, Director C. F. Curtiss of the exper sta, also other prominent visitors who may be present. This year a large number of farmers' institutes have affiliated with the show, and the members of these institutes will be entitled to free admission. A large number of them have signified their intention of wishing to run an excursion to the show the same as is done to the Ont agri college in summer. The dept of agri of each province will be represented by two or three prominent men.—[Sec'y A. P. Westervelt.]

### LIVE STOCK PAID FOR FARM.

I came to Canada in '88, a big broad-shouldered man at 25 yrs. Located near the Molra river, Hastings Co, Ont. Hired to a farmer and saved \$130 that year. Besides, learned how to farm and farm well, for my employer was a graduate of the agricultural college and understood the principles underlying scientific farming. The next year rented a farm which paid well. The next year bought a farm of 110 a for \$1300, to be paid for in 3 yrs. It was a poor farm, poor fences, barns and sheds. But it had a good orchard and a splendid well. The first year did finely: milked eight cows, raised 16 calves, a colt and 19 pigs. I supplied corn from 10 a for a canning factory, clearing \$30 p a. I invested that sum in machinery. The mortgage was wiped out the third year.

Since lifting the mortgage have improved the stock, built new fences and placed new barns where old ones were. Now have the latest and best machinery. Raise considerable stock. The last 2 yrs sold my milk to a milkman, milking cows summer and winter. I find more money in raising stock and dairying than in anything else. Tried a silo, which did not turn out as well as I thought, but the cows did twice as well on ensilage. Last year I raised and fed out, oats 214 bu, buckwheat 110, peas 325, barley 84, field corn 17 a,

fodder corn 6 a. On one acre loam I planted mangolds, carrots and turnips. I had two sows and 17 small pigs when they came off the stubble.

For feeding roots, washed mangolds, boiled in a large kettle and then put them in a large vat. Mixed peas and buckwheat and covered them so as to keep the steam to scald the grain. Did the same with carrots and turnips. Had 95 bu grain and peas and buckwheat for the pigs. One sow weighed 417 lbs, the other 390 lbs. The small pigs averaged 220 lbs and made a fine lot of pork. Bought a yoke of steers, tied them up and fed them on fox-tail grass, screenings and turnips. They weighed 1712 and 1500 lbs, the fattest on the market for many years. Sold 100 qts milk a day at 2 1/2c in summer and 3c in winter.—[F. Creeper, Hastings Co, Ont.]

**The Largest Squash ever raised in America** is the claim made for one raised this year by William Warnock of Goderich, Ont. It weighs 32 1/2 lbs, measures 36 inches in length, 37 wide, 26 high, is 3 1/2 ft in circumference one way and 9 2-3 another. The stalk near the root measured 11 in across. Mr Warnock also raised a half-dozen squashes that weighed over 200 lbs each. He showed the largest squash at the World's fair, Chicago, in '93, and has raised mammoth squashes every year since. His method of growing these mammoth squashes was printed in F & H May 15.

**A Wonderful Future is in store for the fruit industry of N.S.** Last week I visited one farmer who last year sold his apple crop for \$4000; this year is an off year for his orchard, but it will bring him considerably over \$2000. Other crops are fair this year. Grain in parts of the province was late and somewhat damaged by fall rains. Potatoes are a good crop in this section. The man whose orchard is referred to above was digging 250 to 300 bu p a on a 9 a field the day I was there; selling at 35 to 40c p bu.—[Prof F. C. Sears, N S School of Horticulture.]

**Nova Scotia Fruit Growers**—It is proposed at the next annual meeting of the fruit growers' ass'n in late Jan to hold a winter exhibit of fruit as was done last season. Every one who attended the meetings last year agreed that the fruit show was a most attractive feature, and it ought to be possible to have a much larger exhibit at the coming meeting. Judging from what was shown at Halifax there ought also to be a splendid exhibit from counties outside the Annapolis valley. Pictou, Colchester, Halifax, Yarmouth and several other counties made most attractive exhibits at the Provincial exhibition; now let growers from these counties attend the annual meeting and bring some of their fruit with them, and they will help to make the winter exhibit a success, and will have an opportunity to join in the discussions and receive a large amount of practical information that will help them to succeed still further in this most important branch of their business. No doubt it is true that there is only one Annapolis valley in the province, but no one can have watched the development of the fruit industry and have seen the fruit at Halifax without concluding that there are splendid possibilities in other localities.—[F. C. Sears, Chairman Committee on Fruit Exhibit.]

**The Gluten Content of Wheat in the various parts of the country is being investigated by the U S dept of agri.** This study has been begun in co-operation with the directors of the Cal, Ind, Ky, Md, Mich, Col and Mo experiment stations. The effect of soil and climate on the gluten in wheat will first be determined by having the same wheat grown at the different stations for a series of years, noting the changes which take place in its composition during that time. The method of preserving and increasing the gluten content of wheat, by the selection of the seed and by proper fertilization and culture, will also be studied. New varieties have been imported to test their gluten content.

**Greenhouse Radishes** sown in Nov will be ready in Jan, and lettuce sown at the same time will mature in Feb.

Jottings from the Farmers.

(Now that crops are harvested and many being sold and rapidly delivered, brief, new statements on the results of the season's work are welcomed for this page. There is always more or less of interest in every section pertaining to live stock; notes of interest to stockmen and breeders will also be welcomed. Farmers' institutes, granges and clubs have now started in earnest, and short, witty accounts of these meetings are always of interest. New ideas and short cuts in farm economy are always being sought out by hustling farmers, when you catch a new idea, write it out and send to the editor. We have room for jottings of this nature from every state.)

THE GARDEN OF CANADA.

Southeastern Ont well deserves to be called "the Garden of Canada." The climate and soil being very suitable, the counties of Lincoln and Welland have been largely planted in peaches, pears, plums, cherries, etc., which bear abundantly. One grower sent off 90,000 12-qt baskets of peaches in one season; another has about 100 a in fruit mostly in bearing, and almost every farmer reckons his season's shipments by the thousands of baskets. In fact, the tendency to plant with fruit too much land and to neglect to a great extent the other branches of farming for which the country is well adapted has been a serious mistake of the farmers in this district, for since the yield has been so largely increased, prices have become very low and now only first-class products find a ready market and pay the grower.

This state of affairs is likely to be quickly changed in a rather ruinous manner, since whole orchards are now being rooted out in a vain endeavor to exterminate the San Jose scale, and moreover it is now becoming known that during last winter many peach trees were frozen at the root, but have sufficient sap to leaf out and to blossom. This year there was a considerable increase in the acreage of wheat, corn and oats.

The country being long settled is well filled up and farming is experiencing a decided boom. Many farms have of late changed hands and improved methods are being adopted with the result that prosperity is more general. The markets supplied are London, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Montreal; in fact, our fruit is sold all over the Dominion, and owing to the water routes being available, freight rates are cheap. A good market is being opened up in England and on the continent; the cities of London, Liverpool and Paris are markets for thousands of our apples. For other products the neighboring cities and towns form a ready market; a large packing establishment in the section insures a ready sale for pork. Cannage factories and evaporators of tomatoes, apples, peaches, etc. are scattered all through the country and handle enormous quantities each season. A steady increase is apparent in the raising of beef, pork and poultry. In fact, farmers are becoming aware of the fact that to be successful we must not depend entirely on our fruit, though by it we have become known, but we must pursue all branches of the work, so that should the fruit from any cause be a failure we have another source of revenue.—[James Skelton.

DO SMALL FAIRS PAY?

What good do small fairs accomplish? Most of them none. There have not been any fairs in most of the parishes of Charlotte Co, N B, for several years and farmers are as well off without them. A 1/2 bu of grain of any kind will be exhibited and perhaps take a prize. That same 1/2 bu will be exhibited 4 or 5 yrs and if you asked the owner of the 1/2 bu of the grain exhibited for another like it he could not produce it. Again there will be a great, large, overgrown potato and other roots and vegetables, many of which will take a prize, yet they may be good for nothing but to feed hogs. Again three or four persons will put what they have to exhibit together and enter them as one, and if they take any prizes they divide and if they do not they lose but little. Animals and fowls are entered as thoroughbred when they are not one-third. The reason of this is that if you give most farmers the best thoroughbred stock of animals or fowls, in a very few years you will scarcely find a trace of the original with them, for it has been crossed and recrossed. As to the judges, men have been chosen to judge fowls who actually did not know the male from the

female. At small fairs the judges generally know to whom the exhibit belongs and there is a good deal of favoritism shown.—[John Fryer, Charlotte Co, N B.

PLANT MORE TREES.

More even distribution of the forest growth over farming sections is needed, for as it now is, the forest growth in mountains and other sections is unfit for agricultural purposes. The sections best adapted to farming are largely void of trees. In time of drought the sections which suffer most severely are those where timber is most scarce. Southern Ontario, which has been cleared too much, years ago when there was still much timber standing, produced far better crops than now. Trees were then more better distributed through the growing season and showers were frequent and mild, but now rain too often falls in heavy, sudden downpours, often doing damage to growing crops. These severe rains are usually followed by hard winds that soon dry the moisture from the land in the growing season, and in winter the wind having uninterrupted sweepdrifts the snow in great banks along fences and leaves wheat fields bare.

We cannot undo the harm done by too excessive clearing, but one can improve matters by planting trees in shelter belts on the south and west sides of our farms. For a perpetual wind-break, the Norway spruce undoubtedly leads. A good shelter belt should contain four rows of spruce 10 ft between rows and trees 5 ft apart in the rows, and the trees placed so as to break the spaces between rows. Spruce seedlings can be got from nurseries when about 10 in high for about \$3 per 100. Be very careful in moving evergreens not to let the roots get dry, as this means certain death to the tree [Robert Killins, Lincoln Co, Ont.

ALL AROUND THE FARM.

I have no trouble with hiring help. I deal honestly and honorably with them; when speaking to them, ask them instead of ordering. Do unto them as you would have them do unto you.—[Thomas Dennis, Jr, Renfrew Co, Ont.

Work less ground and work it better. Raise more of the produce suited to the locality and get the top price for them. Try and build up the farm and make a good living without going in debt. Put crops in early, harvest them early, get them to market first and get a better price for the products. With the income improve the farm in every way possible.—[W. W. McConnell, Picton Co, N S.

How many dairymen are making a profit out of the business? Is it too much to say 50 per cent of those engaged in the industry do not make a profit? It is only those who realize from \$35 to 40 a year from each cow that are making anything.

Anything which adds to the attractiveness of the home makes it a better place in which to rear the children who must grow up there.—[J. C. Whitten.

If the city woman and her hired girl together had to do half the work that many a farmer's wife does all alone, they would think themselves worked half to death.

A farmer's back yard affords an index of the man's farm life and habits.

What the People Should Do—They should, through acts of parliament or provincial legislatures assume possession of all the railway, express and telegraph services, as soon as circumstances will permit. It is the duty of the government if at once appoint a railway commission with full power to adjust freight rates and to adjudicate upon all disputes arising between the people and carrying corporations.—[Dominion Grange Master Jabel Robinson.

A Successful Farmer's Methods—We should all understand the nature of the land we are cultivating. All kinds of soils do not have the same effect on the same kind of grain. Over 40 years' experience has proved this conclusively. Barnyard manure is the best fertilizer for grain crops. Keep all the straw on the farm and turn it into manure. Feed hay to the stock, instead of marketing it. Turnips, mangolds and carrots make a good stock feed. Keep good, thoroughbred cattle for breeding.

My experience is, it is best to plow all the land in the fall for spring crops. Winter frosts pulverize the soil. Sow oats in soil land. Then follow with peas, manuring well. The peas will also make a good bed for fall wheat by plowing vines under in fall. I have not much faith in breaking up old sod for fall wheat, too much grass comes up. Keep the land well drained, nothing takes away the strength of soil faster than surface water. Don't cultivate when it is wet. The plowing under of any kind of a pasture, such as clover, rye, fodder corn or buckwheat, is beneficial to the soil. Keep the land free of foul plants or seed. There is nothing better than a rotation in grain raising I have something to take to market at every season of the year. [John Bidge, Wentworth Co, Ont.

For Winter Pasture, oats or rye may be sown to advantage at time of Nov rains. These crops are a great help in preventing soil-washing. The comparative feeding value per ton of green 1 1/2 fodder is \$3.78, against 5.94 for oat fodder and 5.22 for green herdsgrass or timothy. On the same basis green corn fodder is worth 3.

The New Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick is Hon L. P. Farris, the only practical farmer in the legislature and representing a fine agricultural district. Hon Mr La Billois, the former minister for agriculture, has taken the office of chief commissioner of public works.

For Best Success, divide the farm properly as to tillage and pasturage. Keep all the cows, with a good pair of horses, that you can raise feed for. Put in several acres of fodder corn, using commercial fertilizer. Begin to feed early. Silo the corn. Plow the land in the fall and stock down all you do not plant. Use clover seed freely in stocking down. Cultivate all you can manure properly and no more. Take your milk to a creamery; the skim milk you receive back has all its properties except the fat, add a little meal and you have a perfect food for calves and pigs. Have each cow's milk weighed and tested 3 mos after calving. Eat the poor ones and replace with good; profit is made from good cows only. Feed and water regularly, milk quickly, quietly and regularly. Keep cows in a warm, well-ventilated barn and keep them clean. Never let milk stand where there are bad odors. Aerate the milk and do not mix warm with cold milk. Have a good garden; all kinds of vegetables for the family can be raised on a small piece of ground properly cared for. Buy only what you can pay low for.—[E. H. Henth, Stanstead Co, Que.

The Welland Canal—E. M. L.: This canal crosses Welland Co, is 27 miles long, has a fall of 327-ft, has 26 locks which are 270 ft long and 45 wide. The canal is 14 ft deep.

ONCE IN A LIFE TIME



ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON

Is a thing that long under ordinary conditions. First the life of a wagon depends upon the wheels. This one is equipped with our Electric Wheel Wagon, which is straight or oblique spokes and wide tread. Wheels any height from 24 to 60 inches. It runs because three cast-iron rollers, which can't crack or splinter because they fall on cast-iron, roll or dry out. Angle steel frame. THOUSANDS NOW IN DAILY USE. Don't buy a wagon until you get our free book. "Farm Savings." ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 58 Galesburg, Ill.

\$\$\$\$\$\$ COUNT

Inferior Salt means a loss in dollars when used in butter or cheese.

Windsor Salt

makes it sweet, keeps it fresh, brings higher prices. TRY IT.

26 Bushel Baskets an Hour

with the "Wolverine" Triple Geared Mill. Triple Geared Mill. Graduated gears and all other grain, fine or coarse, grade Beer and a more uniform feed than any other sweep mill made, and THE ONLY SWEEP MILL.



That gives you as much feed as a horse stone mill. GRADY PATTER that any other geared mill because turns 3 times in each round of the team, and we use ball to draw the grain into them. TWIN RASHER because we use ball to break the grain into them. LARKS' GRAINED mill made, yet OUR PRICES ARE LOW because we have no agents. We sell to you direct. This mill to grind 1-3 more than any other geared mill made. TRY IT, and if it don't do as we say, you return it at our expense. 5 bushel sweep mills, \$14.25 and up. Send for Free catalogue. Miller-Sank Co., 55-57 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ills.

THIS IS OUR VISITING CARD

The Appleton No. 9 Fodder Cutter

A Foretaste of "Appleton Quality." Simply for the purpose of acquainting you with the superiority of "Appleton Quality" we have placed a very complete set of our No. 9 Fodder Cutter on the market at an extremely low price. It is a simple for its purpose, justly celebrated. Enalligo and the 2 heavy 4-in. cut, etc. Every body who supply the order at once to should you want a larger fodder cutter or shredder, horse power, wood saw, windmill, steel tanks, etc., we can supply you "Appleton Quality" which is the best—also 100 page catalogue mailed free. APPLETON MFG. CO., 11 Fargo St., Batavia, Ills.

We Guarantee Our FEED COOKERS to be full capacity and full value. Low priced but high quality. Iron, coal, wood or coke. 7 1/2 in.—18 to 20 gal. Cook all kinds of feed, anything. Circulars and prices free. HEESSEN BROS. & CO., 37 Evans St., Tecumseh, Mich.

No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

The Most Cider

of the BEST QUALITY and the PUREST form can be secured from a given quantity of apples by the use of the HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS. The only press awarded medal and diploma at World's Fair. Get our free illustrated catalogue before buying. HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO., 6 Main St., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

TO THE DEAF.

Almost all cases of Deafness and Noises in Head and Ears are cured or much relieved by using THE COMMON SENSE EAR DRUMS which are made of soft rubber only, and are absolutely invisible and comfortable. Write for pamphlet and testimonials showing benefit where deafness caused by Measles, Catarrh, Fever, Discharges, Colds, Etc. THE COMMON SENSE EAR DRUM AND MEDICINE COMPANY, (Limited) Freehold Building, Toronto, Canada. Mention this paper.

MEN WANTED

(Farmers' Sons Preferred) with knowledge of farm stock, and fair education, to work in an office. \$45.00 per month with advancement, steady employment; must be honest, reliable, and with good recommendations. If French, officers of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Canada.

HOUSEWIVES. Try a box of STARCH POLISH, 5 cents. W. BAILEY, St. John, N. B.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING and ELECTROTYPING

We have unrivalled facilities by reason of skilled workmen, first-class material and newest machinery for producing excellent work in both these departments at very low prices. Special attention given to making pictures, either half-tones or line drawings, of live stock, poultry, farm buildings, implements, etc., from photographs or drawings, for our subscribers and advertisers. Also half-tones with extra coarse screen for use on fast process of daily newspapers. Artistic designs and illustrations for catalogues, circulars, etc. Our electrotyping department is especially equipped for quick work, and can furnish electro in a few hours, when necessary. Address Photo-Engraving or Electrotyping Dept., Phelps Pub. Co., Springfield, Mass. Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.

### The Poultry Yard.

#### WORK OF THE SEASON.

When housing the pullets for winter, do not put too many in one house. If not fully grown, the proper number will not seem to fill up as the house should, but as they grow they will occupy more and more of the space. 8 sq ft of floor space is none too much for each fowl, and 10 would be better.

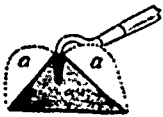
Clean out the droppings often enough to keep the house sweet and clean. Use plenty of plaster under the roosts. A sprinkling of air-slaked lime over the floor will do good, but do not put it under the perches, as it will hasten the escape of the ammonia and lessen the value of the droppings.

If the cockerels of the early hatches have not been sold, do not delay doing it any longer; they will not pay for the food which they will consume. What is saved is so much easily earned, and the feed these cockerels would need will keep nearly as many laying pullets.

The pullets should be laying well now and paying for the care and feed they have received. Keep fresh water, shells and grit before them always. It will cost no more to feed a variety than one kind of food. Corn in small quantities, wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat, both whole and ground, bran or middlings, or both, make a list from which a change can be made at nearly every meal. Green stuff and cut bone are essential to the best success after they have to be wholly or partially confined. An open shed in which the hens can scratch and sun themselves will pay a big dividend during the next 6 mos.

If any rubbish has collected in the yards or about the houses, collect and burn what can be burned and bury the rest out of sight. If any of the yards have not been plowed yet, to turn under the soiled surface, it can be done now, and early in the spring oats can be sown and harrowed in. It always pays to have plenty of green stuff provided for. The rye that was sown in Sept should make good picking for the hens now and until covered with snow [Burr Knapp, Middlesex Co., Mass.]

**To Clean Poultry Roosts.** feed troughs and for scraping trees, the cut



shows a handy implement. It is an old hoe with the edges cut as illustrated so as to make it of triangular shape. The blade should be sharpened occasionally to scrape easily. The points often come handy in loosening hard or sticky matter.—[R. P. Zerner, Essex Co., N. J.]

**Oiler Pomace** will be eaten quite freely by fowls in winter and serves the same purpose as roots or green food, at less cost. Preserve the pomace in hogsheds or tight barrels and press down the contents with jackscrews or larrel heaters.

**Chickens Ten Weeks Old** will weigh 1 lb dressed and in late Feb or early March will be worth 50 to 75c p lb. As a hen rarely cares to sit in the fall, an incubator must be used if one cares to raise broilers for market.—[E. M. Ripley, Huntington Co., N. J.]

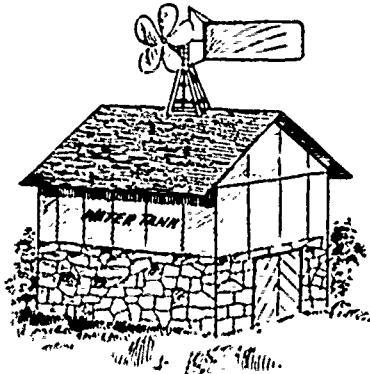
**To Fatten,** put the chickens in a house, feed well with corn mostly, with a little crushed bone, table scraps, etc. for a change. Do not let them out for exercise, but keep their quarters scrupulously clean, and when fat sell if the market is favorable.

**The Poultry Doctor**—E. E. S.: Your young chicks have indigestion. Feed less corn and meal and more oats and bran, some green food, and give plenty of exercise. Give sharp grit and pure water.—Mrs L. A.: The young chicks which die at a week old probably need fine sharp grit to help digest the food. Look for large head lice.—H. B.: We have never had any experience with chickens eating wild cherries. Your poultry have taken cold. Put them in a warm, dry place and give tincture of acetonite in the drinking water, 10 drops to 1 qt water.—Mrs D.: Turkeys are liable to attacks of chicken cholera. It may not be worth while to doctor the sick ones, but remove the well turkeys to new ground, give them charcoal in

their feed, put a few drops of nux vomica in the drinking water, and sprinkle air-slaked lime where they roost.—L. R. Rankin's Duck Culture contains details and illustrations for duck raisers. It is sold by the Orange Judd Co of 52 Lafayette place, New York, price 25c, postpaid.

**Late Chickens** will cost 50c each to winter in localities where grain is high. Usually laying stock is the more profitable and a lot of late chickens will occupy winter room which might have been filled with layers.

**Incubators and Water Supply**—An enterprising Penn poultry farmer, Mrs Jennie Fairbank, sends a drawing of



HATCHING CELLAR AND TANK.

the favorite building on her large farm. It is a combination incubator cellar, water tank and windmill tower. The two-story building is 14x16 ft, with a 1000-chick capacity hatching cellar, a tank in the second story which holds the water supply for the whole farm, and a windmill on the roof to perform all the pumping. Mrs Fairbank is making a success of the business, and reports a net profit of \$2 to 3 per fowl each year, from several hundred hens.

**Old Hens,** if kept over, should be cooped by themselves, fed sparingly and should not be allowed much corn meal or other fattening food.

**Taking Interest in Hens**—I can get much satisfaction by watching my hens when they are eating. I keep cabbage and other vegetables where they can get them, and scatter fine grain or cracked corn among their litter a few times during the day, besides their regular meals. If a man studies his hens he can see more valuable qualities in them than he can in many of his other animals.—[Earl Dubois, Lee Co., Va.]

**To Keep in Condition** for laying, a hen should never have a full crop during the day, but should be kept hungry enough to scratch and hustle about to find the food which has been scattered about in the litter. Hungry hens keep busy and do not get too fat to lay.—[G. B. Fiske, Middlesex Co., Mass.]

**Eggs from Corn**—Tests at the Mass exper sta show better results in egg laying from a ration made up largely of corn than were obtained from wheat rations. The trials have been continued through several years past with similar results.

**Various Queries**—Mrs K. S.: The large dealers advertising in F and H keep nearly all the common breeds and are considered reliable.—A. W. I.: Successful poultry farmers expect to make from \$1 to 2 net profit per year per hen, including profit from sale of surplus chickens.—Mrs J. W.: Partridge Cochon fowls are sold by poultrymen who advertise in F & H.—Several Readers: Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper, price \$1.50, postpaid, or Pigeon Queries, price 25c, both sold by the Orange Judd Co of 52 Lafayette place, New York, contain much valuable information on pigeon raising.

Have taken F & H 2 yrs and think there is no farm paper like it. Always glad when it comes. Experiences with hired help are timely and interesting. Worked 5 yrs steady for one man and was treated as one of the family. Did all of his marketing. Am now working for myself. It seems just like home to go and visit my old employer.—[Elmer Probert, Lucas Co., O.]

### The Thanksgiving Turkey.

#### TO DRESS AND SHIP TURKEYS.

Different markets require different modes of dressing. Some require them dry pickled, undrawn, heads and feet on, others wish them scalded, the entrails drawn and the heads and feet off. Inquiries should always be made beforehand of the firm to which you expect to ship, as to the manner they wish them dressed.

Dry-pickled turkeys usually sell best in most markets. Dry pickling is not the difficult task many consider it if rightly managed. It is easily and quickly done if picked at once while the body is still warm. The skin is not so apt to be broken or the flesh bruised as when picking those that have been scalded. In packing be careful to assort the fowls properly and place all of the same grade together, putting the toms or any not looking so nice in boxes by themselves. Place together the hen turkeys, which always have rounder, plumper bodies than the toms, and to sell well the packages should always be of uniform quality. When different qualities are packed together they are all invariably rated with the inferior fowls.

It is best to have packages to weigh from 100 to 200 lbs, as these sizes are most conveniently handled. We always ship our turkeys to a reliable commission merchant and have always been well treated and obtained the best prices. On the outside of boxes should be plainly written the contents, gross weight and name of the consignee as well as the consignor. Care in this respect will insure prompt delivery and returns. Shippers should manage to get in all of their largest turkeys for Thanksgiving, they are then wanted as large as can be produced.—[Mary Gordon, Windsor Co., Vt.]

#### AMERICAN BRONZE GOBBLER.

Size, hardness and ease of management are the qualities which have combined to make the American Bronze by far the most popular of the breeds. With turkeys, a large bird will sell for a higher price per pound during holiday season, although at other seasons the medium weights are fully as popular. A mature bronze gobbler weighs 25 lbs or more, sometimes as high as 45 lbs. The hen is much lighter, reaching about 17 lbs. As shown by the typical specimen illustrated on the editorial page, the male has a long, graceful neck, broad and full breast, a deep and well-rounded body, drooping wings and a fan-like tail. The color is a dark, lustrous bronze on the back, neck and tail, with deep black breast and body, which is pencilled with white.

**Thanksgiving Turkeys**—Put them in a shed not too light, but with an open front to admit air. Provide broad, low perches, ample feed troughs and dishes for water and milk. Corn meal, bran, cooked potatoes, oats and buckwheat are good fatteners, also a little cheap tallow or suet in the soft food. They cannot digest their food properly without plenty of gravel or grit. Feed only what food they will eat up clean.

**Feather Eaters** do not like the bitter taste of powdered aloes dissolved in alcohol. Paint it on the bare spots caused by feather eating.

**Coal Has Advanced** \$1.50 per ton, but a Rochester Radiator will save one-half your fuel.

**SAVE FEED.**  
Feed is fuel to the animal economy. It is best to supply it in a form that is heated (cooked) before it goes into the animal's stomach. It saves that much fuel (feed).  
**Electric Feed Cookers** save feed, save money and produce better results. Made of best cast iron with steel lining. Holds material extra heavy galvanized steel. Capacity 75 to 100 gallons. Circular and price free.  
Electric Feed Co., Box 56, Quincy, Ill.

**The IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator**  
hatches all the fertile eggs; is simple, durable and easily operated; 66 page catalogue containing information and testimonials. Sent free. 618. EVEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

**A THOUSAND HEN**  
owners have doubled their egg crop by feeding Green Cut Bone. The best, easiest, most lasting and hence the cheapest way to prepare it is with **Mann's New Bone Cutters.** They are made in numerous sizes to suit all needs. Cuts any kind of bone, adhering meat, gristle, etc., without choking. Turn easy. Mann's Clover Cutters actually cut turkeys. They're best toys. Also Granite Crystal Grit and Feed Trays. Catalogue FREE. P. W. MANN CO., Box 24, Milford, Mass.

### The Egg Season

is months longer and twice as profitable if you feed green cut bone. Hens are fatter, sleeker, stronger and better for eating. In every contest the

**STEARNS BONE CUTTER**  
(Formerly Webster & Hannum)  
has won the prize for ease of running, self-regulating device, and quality of feed, etc. The only cutter that cuts fine enough for chicks. Cuts meat, gristle, and cracks corn. Write to-day.  
E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 40 Syracuse, N. Y.

### ROOM AT THE TOP

Recognize that there was "Room at the top." We have issued not an ordinary catalogue but the **20th Century Poultry Book.** Contains the latest and best thought on the poultry question, from the "old" through all its changes, to the present. No subject missed. Written from practical experience. The world renowned Reliable Incubators and Breeders used all over the U. S. and in 31 foreign countries, receive deserved attention. Book mailed anywhere for 10c.  
**RELIABLE INC. & BROODER CO., Box B-46 Quincy, Ill.**

**SELF-REGULATING**  
We have a perfect system of regulating temperature and moisture. **MARILLA and BROODER** are guaranteed. Your money back if you want it. Send 2c stamp for catalogue.  
**MARILLA INCUBATOR CO., Box 80 Ross Hill, N. Y.**

**BIG RESULTS** from a small investment. That's what you get in buying The **Best Hatch Incubator.** Hatches every hatchable egg, from 50 chicks from 50 eggs, 50 per cent. **SENT 98c DAY TRIAL.** Send 4c for catalogue No. 20. **Hatchery Incubator Co., Springfield, O.**

**326 FIRST PREMIUMS** SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE. **Prairie State Incubator Co., Moline, Ill., Ill.**

**DEATH TO LICE** on hens and chickens 64-p. Book Free. **H. J. LANKFEST, Box 304, Appleton, W. I.**

**YOU OWE it to yourself** to investigate the claims of the **Sure Hatch Incubator.** The simplest to run—the surest in the hatch. Send for our new Free Catalogue.  
**SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Neb.**

**HATCH with the perfect, self-regulating, low cost priced first class hatcher—the EXCELSIOR Incubator.** Hatches the largest per cent. of fertile eggs at the lowest cost.  
**GEO. H. STANLEY, Quincy, Ill.**

**WINTER EGGS** and lots of them are the sure results of feeding bone to your fowls by the **DANDY GREEN BONE CUTTERS.** Made with or without gears. Cut fast, turn easy. Free Catalogue. **Stratton Mfg. Co., Box 26, Erie, Pa.**

**DON'T WORRY** about results in hatching chickens or about the success of the poultry business. Buy **The Petaluma Incubator** and set your mind at rest. It will turn all previous failures into positive success. Regulates perfectly. Hatches high percentages. \$4 to \$20 each. We pay freight in the U. S.  
Catalog free. **Petaluma Incubator Co., Box 12 Petaluma, Cal.**

**THERE IS NO INCUBATOR** which has been more successful than the **SUCCESSFUL**. You hear about them everywhere. The reason is that they do their work so well. Send for a catalogue for new 124p. book, printed in 5 languages, describing our best essential incubators and brooders. They describe their names. **Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 60, Des Moines, Iowa.**

**MISTAKES COST MONEY.** You need make no mistake in buying an incubator if you need for **NEW PREMIER Incubator.** Give it a thorough trial. Each comes with use for 8. None better made. Test first at home at World's Fair. Also sole dealer of **Blanchard Incubators.** Send 2c postage for illustrated catalogue and "Poultry Notes." **COLUMBIA INCUBATOR CO., 29 Water St., Solvay City, Mo.**

Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.

Our Veterinary Adviser.

Questions for this department are answered in turn, but on account of the large number of queries received, it is often some weeks before replies can be printed.

SHEEP DERANGEMENTS.

Edema or great head is caused by the heat of the sun and flies; the depending position of the head while the animal is grazing tends to increase the swelling of the head.

Grub in head of sheep. A soft spot will be discovered, most frequently in front of the root of the horn, or where the horn should be. Clip off the wool, then remove a piece of skin about the size of a 2c piece.

For sheep dip, take arsenic and soft soap, of each 1/2 lb., potassium carbonate 4 oz and water 2 gals; boil the arsenic and potash together in one-half the water.

For round worms in sheep, both red and white, give 1 dr each of the fluid extract of the male shield fern and turpentine at a dose in 2 oz raw linseed oil.

SWOLLEN LEGS—R. M. N. has a horse that is swollen in the coris of his forelegs and while in the stable shivers as if he was ill. The cause of the shivering is the pain from the swollen coris.

WINDGALLS—C. B. has a horse that has windgalls on his hind legs, which are growing larger gradually. Windgalls are difficult to remove and when removed are almost sure to return.

LAMENESS—H. M. C. has a calf that got its navel cord fly-blown. It was cured but since then the calf is lame in one of its hind legs.

INJURED LEG—G. E. O. has a mare that got her leg injured last winter; there is a bunch on it and when she stands in the stable for a few days it swells up.

DILATATION OF THE AEROPHAGUS—J. K. has a horse that chokes when fed on dry food. After eating hay a bunch forms in the neck, the horse then stops eating and after a while it disappears.

FEVER—H. L. D has a cow that refused her food and all at once her body became lumpy and practically gave no milk.

LUNG DISEASE—A. H. C. has a cow that has been ailing for several months; she has a cough and breathes hard.

dose once a day; also put 1 oz tincture chloride of iron in 1 qt of the flaxseed tea and give at a dose once a day.

INTESTINAL SOUNDS—A. W. has a horse that makes a very objectionable sound when he trots or gallops.

PINKEYE—M. A. W. wants a remedy for pinkeye in cattle. Bathe the eyes twice a day with cold water and after each bathing put a little of the following into the eye with a dropper.

CANKER IN THE EAR—B. F. P. has a dog that scratches his ear, shakes his head and rubs his head on the ground.

COUGH—Subscriber has a cow that has a bad cough; does the most of the coughing in the morning.

LUMP IN THROAT—J. W. C. has a cow that has a lump in her throat just behind the end of the jawbone.

INDIGESTION—P. B. R. has an ox that does not eat well, has a grunt when moved and has some swelling around the eyes.

RHEUMATISM—L. Y. has a mule that has rheumatism and is very lame and stiff at times.

WEAK BACK—C. H. has a mare that has a weak back; she wobbles when she walks.

INDIGESTION—Mrs. O. has lost some guinea pigs; they refused to eat, some have diarrhea and others gradually become poor and die.

Talks with Our Lawyer.

FARMING ON SHARES—J. L. B., Ct: If you take a farm on shares, such shares being halves, you to furnish one-half the seed and fertilizer.

DEED—C., Va. Restrictions in a deed of land providing that the purchaser shall not engage in the hotel, livery stable, restaurant, bakery or liquor selling business on the demised premises are legally binding.

CONTRACT—Leeper, Pa: A entered into an agreement with B and C whereby B and C agreed to cut 4 ft bolts from second growth pine for laths.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN—Canadian Subscriber: Both parents have equal rights to the custody of their children until a court of competent jurisdiction decrees exclusive custody to one or the other.

Chat with the Editor.

FOR INQUIRING MINDS.

G. E. L.'s inquiry refers to the Saxon land cr. dt. association. For many years it has been one of the most successful of the many European institutions of this class that make a business of loaning money to farmers at low rates.

HORTICULTURAL QUERIES—Grafting fully described and illustrated in the following books. Thomas American Fruit Culturist, price \$2.50; Maynard's Practical Fruit Grower, price 50c; Bailey's Nursery Book, price 1.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—E. L. M.: I am unable to give you the address of the feed grinder manufacturer you desire. From your description, the portion of the windmill connection which has been lost is evidently intended to change the reciprocating motion to a circular motion.

FARM PESTS—E. L. H.: There is no certain means of exterminating bats unless it be driving them out by smoke. If the bats occupy a building or garret, sulphur fumes, or smoke from damp straw, will probably drive them out.

Farmer's Favorite This is a thoroughly reliable, well made feed cutter, that is sold at a reasonable price. It is made of iron frame, best galvanized steel blades.

SAVE THE MONEY You are spending on repairs and buying new wheels. It is cheaper and in every way better. We sell 4 Buggy Wheels, 7-8 1/2 in. Steel Tire for \$7.50

FOR SALE Two Farms, 65 acres each. Near railroad 13 miles east of Nashville, Address T. F. HAMILTON, Mt. Juliet, Tenn.

Dyspepsia

That means a great deal more than pain in the stomach, else it might be easily cured.

It means that that organ lacks vigor and tone and is too weak properly to perform its functions.

It means, too, that much that is eaten is wasted and the system generally under-nourished.

Frank Stewart, Alabama City, Ala, 80 years old, had dyspepsia for years; so did H. Budan, San Luis Obispo, Cal. Mrs. C. A. Warner, Central City, Neb, was so afflicted with it she could scarcely keep anything on her stomach and became very weak and poor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

permanently cured these sufferers according to their own voluntary statement, as it has cured thousands. Take it.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

By ONE MAN, with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE, 1' saws down trees. Folds like a pocketknife. Saws any 7' and of timber on any kind of ground. One man can saw 9 cords of timber with it then 2 men in any other way, and do it easier, 116,000 in use. Send for FREE illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Address: FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 63-67-69 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

MILLS FOR GRINDING FEED OR MEAL

of any kind you have to grind. Before purchasing a mill for any purpose write us for descriptive catalogue. We can give valuable points on anything you wish to mill. Full line of Flour Mill Machinery, French Burr and Attrition Mills, Corn Shellers, etc. SPROUT, WALDRON & Co., Box 12, Muncy, Pa.

CORN SHELLERS

This 4-horse sheller has feed table, fan, crank and roller, can be run by hand or power. Shells largest and smallest ears, 15 to 25 bu. an hr. Has heavy balance wheel—makes trim easy. Made of best material, guaranteed to please. PRICE complete, \$25.25; with crank only, for hand use, \$1.70; hand sheller, 75c. This 2-Horse sheller, with feed table, fan, crank, roller, cost \$10.25. Run easy; shells every kernel from ear; 25 bu. an hour. SELF FEED sheller—200 bu. per day—9 styles of shellers. Heavy—4-horse and 2-horse. Cast-iron rollers. England. Wind Mills, Feed Grinders, Scales, Sawing Machines, Horse Blankets, Hardware. We sell direct to you at wholesale prices. Catalogue sent free. Prices on 10,000 articles. Everything needed on the farm. Marvin Smith Co., 57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN REPAIR MACHINE

For farmers and mechanics. Anvil, Vice, Drill, Cut-off, Pipe Clamp, Drill Bit, six tools in one. Dealers ask \$6.00; we sell direct our price \$2.75. Jaws open 9 in. Heavy cast iron for all purposes. Money back if not pleased. CONSOLIDATED SUPPLY CO., Bloomfield, Ind.

WE WANT 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.

**The Dairy.**

**AN EXPERT DAIRYMAN'S WAY.**

My best cow, No 56, shown herewith is a grade from a Holstein bull crossed on a Shorthorn cow, a 7-yr-old. During her first year as a 2-yr-old she gave 10,100 lbs milk in 11 mos. Her next year she gave 15,000 lbs in 11 mos. The third year in milk she made 17,740 lbs in 10 mos and 21 days. Her fourth season the record was 20,134 lbs in 12½ mos. The herd record for 1899 was as follows: The best ten cows averaged 1509 lbs milk p mo or 616 lbs butter p year, the second 10 best cows averaged 1242 lbs milk or 507 lbs butter, third best 10 1103 lbs milk or 459 of butter, fourth best 10 1033 lbs milk or 420 lbs butter, fifth best 10 890 lbs milk or 263 lbs butter, and five others averaged 787 lbs milk. The entire herd of 55 cows made an average of 11,472 lbs milk or 468 lbs butter during 12 mos and 3 days. I am now milking 64 cows, but including helpers coming in, the herd will consist of about 80 cows this winter.

My method of feeding is as follows: In winter at 5.45 cows are fed well cured clover hay and milking begins immediately after. At 8 a m. feed full balanced ration of ensilage and grain consisting of pea and corn meal and bran and cottensed, the latter only when purchasable at a reasonable figure, and linseed and other meals when prices warrant their use. At 3.30 p m, ensilage and grain ration is again fed and at 6 p m, just after milking, we feed all clover hay they will eat up clean. Fresh spring water is always running fresh in water box in each stall, there is also a box of salt in front of each cow. Cows are not again disturbed until morning with exception of manager's nightly inspection at 10 p m. In summer, cows are sprayed to ease them from fly trouble. Feed one-half ration of ensilage and grain and dairy turned out to pasture. In hot weather, however, the cows are stabled all day, turning them out in the evening to grass. Talking is not allowed during milking hours, and no rough handling in any shape is permitted. Manager frequently strips cows after milker, and in presence of the milker. Each cow is fed according to capacity and its individuality carefully noted. This is an important point in the feeding of a dairy herd. —[Supt J. D. MacLeay, Annandale Farm, Norfolk Co. Ont.]

**THE COW THAT PAYS.**

The farmer who wishes to keep cows that will support him, and does not intend to work for the purpose of supporting his cows, needs to understand that if 150 lbs butter only pays for the yearly feed and care of a cow, then on producing only this amount, or less, is not paying a profit.

One cow is often worth twice as much as another, or more than two cows, although there may be a very marked difference between the total annual production of two cows. This may be illustrated by comparing the record of a cow that produces 152 lbs butter with one producing 151 lbs. The former yields twice as much profit as the latter, provided 150 lbs represents the amount necessary to pay for feed and care; and a 250-lb cow makes twice as much above expenses as one with an annual production of 200 lbs but cost — [Prof E. H. Farrington.]

**DAIRY AND CREAMERY.**

A large supply of ice is necessary in order to chill cream so as to get the best butter in summer.

Don't feed a cow on turnips but if you have to, feed them immediately after milking, and then aerate the milk well. — [John Fryer, Charlotte Co, N B.]

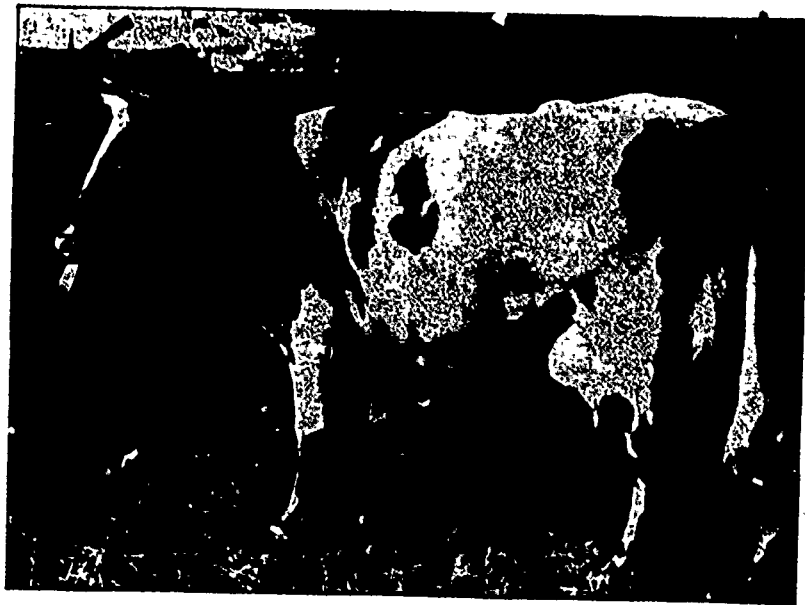
Good farm management is common sense with brains in it.

Lantern light in the early morning is better than the midnight oil that the students burn.

No theory will go very far without brains, experience and common sense. There is no royal road to successful agriculture.

The deficiency of really first-class live stock in Nova Scotia has never before been so keenly felt as at present.

Cows kept for butter making should be fed a balanced ration. Some cheap roughage can usually be worked in in



**A Holstein-Shorthorn Cross--The Best Cow in a Herd of 64.**

connection with the more expensive concentrated feeds. Provide plenty of water, salt, ventilation and sunlight. See that each cow is comfortably stabled and kindly treated. — [John L. Lewis, Greene Co, N Y.]

**A GOOD WORK BEGUN.**

Great good has been done New England dairymen by the enactment of state laws providing that experiment stations collect samples of concentrated feeding stuffs, make analyses and print results. What has been discovered by these analyses is of immense value to purchasers. Dairymen have been advised to look with suspicion on oat feeds, corn by-products, provenders, etc, while cotton seed, linseed and gluten meals, gluten feeds, buckwheat, wheat products and middlings are seldom adulterated, although they may vary greatly in composition.

The past year, the N Y exper sta at Geneva has been making analyses under the new state law, and its first report is just published as Bulletin No 176, which is mailed free to all farmers of New York. It is to be hoped that this state inspection will inaugurate as great a change in the feeding stuffs trade as the first fertilizer inspection did in the fertilizer traffic. Room for improvement in the sale of feeding stuffs certainly exists, as all careful food purchasers have long known, for there has been not only a great multiplicity of brands and trade names for by-products without any means of knowing the actual composition and value of the feeds, but also deliberate adulteration of the common milling offals whose value when pure is fairly well known to the feeder. The necessity for inspection is shown by the fact that 50 per cent of the brands fall below the guaranteed amount of protein and 70 per cent of them below in fat.

Corn Meal is the cow feed bought by a great majority of Vt farmers when they are short on the grain ration. This is really about the most expensive concentrate that could be found in the market. Its expensiveness results not from its high price, but from the fact that it contains such very small quantities of the protein needed in milk-making. Just one look at a table showing the chemical composition of standard feeding stuffs ought to convince any dairyman of the extravagance of buying corn meal. The feeding stuffs inspection at the Vt exper sta calls particular attention to this one fact. [Director J. L. Hills, Vt Exper Sta.]

Thorough Straining can never be secured through wire sieves, no matter how fine the mesh. Dirt and hairs will work through. Keep on the wire strainer, but also pour the milk through cotton cloth; several thicknesses are much better than one.

The Profit comes from what is left after the feed is paid for. A cow that gives enough milk to pay for her daily ration and 4 qts besides, pays double the profit of one which pays for her feed and has a surplus of 2 qts. Thus,

considered as an investment, a cow averaging 10 qts p day for the year may be worth twice as much as one with an average of 8 qts. This is the reason why dairy experts never cease urging milk producers to weed out the poorest cows.

To Wash Cans, dip into washing soda and water, the water warm, not hot, swabbing out the inside thoroughly, especially the corners. Then rinse in very hot water. Nothing is equal to live steam if it can be had.

Rich Cow Feed makes rich manure, which makes big crops and prosperous farmers. Manurial value should be kept well in mind when buying stock feed.

Those dairymen who test their cows and know just what each animal is doing, will find the present an opportune time to dispose of light milkers. Hay and all rough feed are high in price and in demand. It is better to dispose of the light milker, sell the hay and do less work than to keep it all winter for nothing. — [C. M. Hubbard, Hampshire Co, Mass.]

Adopt a system in your farm management.

**CREAM SEPARATORS**

De Laval "Alpha" and "Baby" Separators  
First—Best—Cheapest. All Styles—S. cs.  
Prices \$50.- to \$800.-  
Save \$10 - per cow per year. Send for Catalogue  
**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**  
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. | 74 CORTLANDT STREET  
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY.**

Every ounce of butter (fat cream) which escapes into the skim milk is money lost. The calves and pigs get it, but you can't afford to feed them on cream. Our improved  
**Patent Aquatic Cream Separator**  
takes out all the cream in two hour's time. Makes the best creamery made and costs less than half as much. For 1 cow up to 40. Price, \$1. to \$11. Write for FREE catalogue and testimonials. We want reliable agents in every locality.  
Aquatic Cream Separator Co., 10 Factory Sq, Rochester, N.Y.  
Or Watertown, N. Y.

**SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATORS ALWAYS THE BEST.**  
THE SHARPLES CO. CHICAGO, ILL. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester Pa.

**The LIGHT RUNNING REID Hand Separator**  
is easiest to operate, easiest to clean, skims closest. Trial Free. Write for free book.  
A. H. REID, 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

**U. S. Standard Stock and Wagon Scale**  
Guaranteed for ten years. Manufactured only by GRAND RAPIDS SCALE WORKS, Grand Rapids, Mich. Write for special prices and terms

**I Can Sell Your Farm**  
or country property no matter where located. Send description and selling price, and learn my successful plan. W. M. Ostrander, 121 1/2 Filbert St., Phila., Pa

**Saw Mills,** Four-horse power and larger; Shingle Mills, Planers, Edgers, Lathe Mills. Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Baling Presses, Etc. Our Saw Mill cuts 2,000 feet per day with 4-h. P. Variable Friction Feed, Friction Set Works and Champion "Duplex" Dogs; ahead of all others; the only Saw Mill sold all over the world. Send for large catalogue and state just what is wanted. DELOACH MILL MFG. CO., Box 250, Atlanta, Ga

**A Burning Question No Longer.**  
Speed Cracks and Grease Meel can be cured absolutely and permanently.  
**Veterinary Pixine**  
In its efficiency is a revelation. The highest tribute that can be paid is given to it as a cure for chronic and hopeless cases of Speed Cracks, Sores and Skin Affections on horses and domestic animals. Sold under an absolute guarantee. Money back if it fails. Includes expensive "Manual of Information and Almanac for 1901." Handsomely illustrated, invaluable for a lifetime. Not a patent medicine book.  
At all Druggists and Dealers, or mailed postpaid TROY CHEMICAL CO., Troy, N. Y.

**FOUND** We have found a way where by an active young man in each neighborhood can make money introducing direct to consumers our (999) Harness Preserver and (999) Graphite Axle Grease. For full information address THE PETROLEO CO., Waterford, N. Y.  
Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.

**IF! IF! IF!**  
If you have cows, you ought to have a separator: If you buy a separator, you surely want the best: If you will follow the advice of users, you will buy  
**THE IMPROVED U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR,** which is daily proving its superiority over all other makes.  
For further information and catalogues containing hundreds of testimonials from users, write the  
**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

**GET POSTED**  
on grinding mills for farm uses and custom grinding. Scientific experiments have proven time and again that ground feed gives 20 per cent better results than unground, so it pays big results in grinding and in the durability and economy of mills and it will pay you to be thoroughly posted on grinders before you invest. Send for our "Book on Mills." Our French Burr Mill will give you the best results and prove most economical. Sent on trial. Factory Prices. Established 1881.  
**HORDYER & MARNON CO.,** Flour Mill Builders, 30 Day Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Feeding and Breeding.

### MARKETING BEEF CATTLE.

The best investment a shipper ever made was in putting extra good bedding in his cars. This is a point which should be well looked after, as it means a big saving from loss of possibly dead or crippled cattle, as well as the shrinkage. Cattle handle better if they do not get too much water just before shipment. The golden rule in shipping all kinds of cattle is to get them as quickly as possible from range, ranch, farm or feed yard to market. Notably is this the case with rangers.

A mistake that is often made is in shipping cattle off grass without putting them in a dry lot for a day or two before shipment and feeding nothing but corn, oats and hay. By not doing so, the cattle on arrival look grassy, their hair looks shiny, they shrink almost double what they would if handled in the proper way, and they don't sell within 10 to 15c per 100 lbs of cattle that are put in a dry lot and fed nothing but corn, hay and oats for a short time before shipment.

Grass cattle, as a rule, do not ship well. On the pasture they look well, and many a buyer has been deceived by the appearance of a drove of steers in a grass field with full bite. To ship such cattle is a hard task, and is invariably disappointing, but it has to be done. Where convenient, it is a good plan to place such cattle in a pen and feed them hay for a day or two. The secret of shipping all classes of cattle is to place them on the cars full of feed, but with as little moisture as possible. Many shippers think that by salting their cattle, or by feeding them oats, or by other scheming, they can fool the buyers. This is nonsense. The buyers are just as sharp as the owners, and while many of them say nothing, you often see them ride into a pen and out again without the courtesy of a bid on this account. When cattle drink too freely they are apt to founder and break down. In this connection the dressed beef men can use them, but it stops competition, and as a natural consequence cattle often go below their value when in this condition.

The same rule applies to grain-fed cattle, whether in pasture or dry lot. As to feed on the road, nothing equals good, sweet hay. It beats corn or other grains, because it is easily digested and does not fever the animals. Simple methods and simple feed are the best that can be used. As to water on the road, it is a matter to be decided according to the weather. Many feeders would be saved both disappointment and loss if before sending in cattle to market they would notify their commission house what and when they are going to ship. Then if the commission merchant thinks the stock would be benefited by longer feeding, or that the prospect is unfavorable for the time the feeder expected to have his cattle in, he can so advise his client, and thus save him from sacrificing his stock or getting in at a wrong time. Especially is this important in Nov or the beginning of winter, when half fat cattle are coming in that ought to have been held back 30 to 60 days longer at least.

### FEED AND CARE.

The best food for young pigs, all things considered, is skim milk. For nature intended milk for young animals. Skim milk is rich in protein, which is required to build up the muscles and meat of the body; it will also build up the bony framework. When skim milk is fed in connection with other grains or mill stuff to hogs, they will make an average gain of 3 to 5 lbs for every 100 lbs skim milk consumed. The younger the hogs to which skim milk is fed the more satisfactory will the gains be. Skim milk is especially adapted to all growing hogs, but even when fattening hogs for market, experiments have shown that a gain of 4 lbs can be made from every 100 lbs skim milk when fed in connection with corn.

Barley is also very good when fed in connection with skim milk. It will make firmer pork and of a higher quality than corn. Hogs will, however, usually make a little better gain on corn. Very good gains can be made by feeding only barley and skim milk. A few years ago I fed a lot of 5-month-old pigs on finely ground barley meal soaked in skim milk. They made a daily

gain of nearly 1½ lbs each for several weeks. They had, however, been poorly fed before, being in lean flesh, but healthy and active, having had the range of a pasture in which the grass was of a poor quality.

Skim milk should be sweet when fed, and except in case the pigs are very small, it should not be fed alone, as it will usually give better results if the grain fed is ground and soaked in the milk from 6 to 12 hours before being fed. For soaking grain a galvanized iron tank is best, as it can always be kept sweet. Any good molasses, vinegar or any other kind of heavy barrel or tierce sawed through the middle will be satisfactory. Tanks should be rinsed daily with clear water and aired for a short while to keep sweet, especially in warm weather.

Never feed hogs more at one time than they will eat up clean with a relish, so they will come a little hungry for the next feed. When hogs are not kept on pasture they should have a very large pen, from 1-3 to ½ a for every 6 to 12 hogs kept, as they will be in better health than if obliged to stand closely penned. Feed roots to keep bowels in good condition. Also let them have access to salt and clear water at will. Give an occasional feed of charred corn-cobs.—[Lewis Olsen, Clearfield Co, Pa.

### THE BREEDS OF SWINE.

The best type of general purpose hog that the world has yet seen is the one evolved by the American farmers, or, if not, the American farmers will make it so. The Poland-China breed probably now numbers as many individuals as all other breeds combined in the U S. The Berkshire is justly a favorite, both to breed pure and to cross with other breeds. Chester Whites have maintained their popularity in North America better than any other of the color. In later years hogs of a dark color are most largely reared, because of the belief that they are harder and less susceptible to affections of the skin incident to sudden changes of temperature and the muddy quarters, severe winds and burning suns to which they are too often continuously subjected. The best of the Duroc-Jerseys are very easy feeders, full of quality, and in many instances carry extreme weight firmly on bones astonishingly fine.

The Essex are from England, and entirely black. Few of them are raised in the U S. The Yorkshires are entirely British, and in England are known as the Large White, Middle White and Small White. The Small Whites so nearly resemble what Americans have known as Suffolks that an expert is unable to tell one from the other. Tamworths are a slab-sided, long-legged, big-headed, hardless, unlovely, red, rusty or sandy, half civilized sort from England. Like the Yorkshires, their admirers in the U S are not at present numerous.

**Warmer Buildings**—A makeshift plan for protection of live stock in roughly-made buildings is to batten over the crevices, then nail a few slats across the joists inside, and fill in between the wall and slats with bags of leaves packed in as tightly as possible.

**If You Have a Vicious Bull**, dehorn him and insert a ring in his nose. If unruly when taken out, use a strong stick about 4 ft long with a snap attached to one end, hook into ring every time bull is taken out of barn and you will be surprised how easily he is managed. The serious and fatal injuries inflicted by bulls are usually received from the horns of those animals hitherto thought to be perfectly safe. There is no such a thing as a safe bull; treat him only with precaution; he is likely to turn dangerous at any time, without warning.—[G. E. Thorn, Union Co, N J.

**LAMENESS**—C. P. has a mare 12 yrs old that is lame at times in one fore-foot. Mix 2 dr cantharides with 1 oz lard, rub the half of this on around the coronet and let it remain on for 24 hours; then wash off and turn out to grass for two weeks, then take her in and rub on the other half as above. Then give a few weeks' rest.

**INDIGESTION**—F. B. R. has an ox that does not eat well has a grunt when moved and some swelling around the eyes. Give 1½ lbs epsom salts and 1 oz ginger, dissolved in water at one dose. Also give 1 oz each tincture of ginger

and gentian at a dose in 1 pt cold water three times a day until the appetite is improved.

**CUT FEED**—J. H. B. wants to know if feeding a horse on cut hay and corn meal will cause him to cough; also a good book on diseases of horses. Some horses when fed on cut feed will swallow some of it without being properly masticated causing indigestion and cough. The majority of horses do not do as well on cut feed, as it is not their natural food. McIntosh's "Diseases of Horses and Cattle" is the best book for the farmer; it has all the latest treat-

ment and is written in plain English. It is sold by the Orange Judd Co of 62 Lafayette place, New York, at \$1.75, prepaid.

**CHRONIC FOUNDER**—H. H. S. has a mare that stands in the stable with its forefeet in front of body, she keeps picking them up as if in pain, she stumbles when driven and sometimes goes lame. Mix 2 dr cantharides with 1 oz lard, rub it well in around the coronets, let it remain on 24 hours, then wash off and turn out to grass for three weeks; then bring the horse in and put on another blister in the same way, then give several months' rest.

# WONDERFUL CURES BY SWAMP-ROOT.

To Prove What this Famous New Discovery will do for YOU, Every Reader of Farm and Home May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Among the many famous investigated cures of Swamp-Root, none seem to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this month for the benefit of our readers.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30, '92.

Dear Sirs—During three years I was frequently attacked with severe spells of sickness; many of these sick spells kept me in bed, dangerously ill, from three weeks to three months, under the constant care of the best physicians in Kansas City.

The doctors pronounced my case gall stones, and said I could not live without a surgical operation, to which I would never consent. In May, 1889, I had the most severe attack; then the doctors said I could not live. It was during this illness that a friend suggested I try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. The doctors had said my kidneys were not the trouble, but nevertheless I concluded to take Swamp-Root, and when I had used only three fifty-cent bottles I began to feel fine and was able to do more housework than I had done in four years. Continuing the use of Swamp-Root, it made a new woman of me. I have only had one slight attack since I began to take Swamp-Root, and that was caused by being drenched with rain and catching cold. This so much trouble has bothered me for about twenty years and had become chronic. Am now 41 years of age and feel much younger than I did ten years ago. My friends say I am looking younger every day. Five years ago I could weigh 101 pounds; I now weigh 125 pounds, and can do more housework than ever before in my life. I freely give this testimonial for the benefit of those who have suffered as I have.

MRS. M. E. DALLAM, Proprietress of Criswell House, 211 W. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## How to Find Out If You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation, these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, pallor, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

**SPECIAL NOTE**—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in Farm and Home when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



MRS. M. E. DALLAM

feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.

## Organize and Educate.

### THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The 34th annual session of this body meets at Washington, D. C., to-day. Some 26 states will be represented. The order has increased phenomenally during the past year, both in number of new granges organized and new membership. In Mich alone, 100 new granges and 5000 members are reported. Nearly the entire work of the session will be given up to the consideration of legislative matters so much needed by farmers, such as extension of free rural mail delivery, anti-trust laws, establishment of postal savings banks, food laws, completion of the Nicaragua canal, additional powers of interstate commerce commission, election of U S senators by popular vote, regulating the use of shoddy, against the ship subsidy bill, giving states authority to legislate in regard to sale of imitation dairy products, anti-irrigation of arid lands, prohibiting future contracts of a seditious nature in agricultural products. Aaron Jones of South Bend, Ind, is master and Dr John Trimble of Washington, D C, secretary.

### WHAT FARMERS ARE DOING.

A Me farmer told his son he could have half the premium money if the calf he raised won first premium. Of course that calf won the prize and now the boys are interested in every calf on the place.

The Pa live stock breeders assn meets at Harrisburg, Dec 12 and 13. Reduced railroad rates have been secured and an excellent program is being sent out.

The Parker Creamery Co of Kan was the means of 28 farmers' institutes being held this summer in the section which supplies it with milk. Business farmers are the best indorsers of the farmers' institute.

Of the 36,000 students enrolled in the 60 agricultural and mechanical colleges of the country last year, only one-ninth, or 4407, studied the course in agriculture.

The grange in Mich is making phenomenal growth, 75 new granges having been organized last year and 92 this year to Nov 1.

**The Farmer's Weakness**—Why have not farmers taken positions of influence and power in the councils of the nation in proportion to their numbers and wealth? Simply because we have not used our brains. The world pays homage to intelligence and puts it in places of honor, and if we farmers want to be placed in the foremost rank in the nation and in the world, if we wish to stand where we can do something toward governing the price of our commodities, if we wish to weigh according to our size in the scale of public opinion, if we want to have farmers in demand for places of trust, and for husbands for beautiful and refined women, we must furnish some brains polished with constant use, refined by study and thought.—[J. D. Wixon, Seneca Co, N Y.

**To Sell Farm Products**, there is no better way for the average young man than to hunt up a retail trade. Wholesalers often take the oyster and send back the shell. Here are the requisites for a good retail produce salesman: Regularity, reliability, tact, energy. Give this man a good grade of stuff and a neat outfit and he will build up a trade. If a gardener or farmer finds he can raise things better than he can sell them, let him hire a good salesman to get his route started.—[G. B. Fiske, Middlesex Co, Mass.

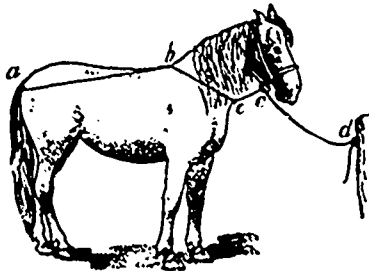
**The Hired Man** is under obligations to take care of his own health and working powers. Late hours and loss of sleep mean a slow, stupid, blundering, half-alive laborer next day.

It seems farmers all over the country are sending their boys to college in order to educate them. Better give them several years' education on the farm in order to get an idea of farming and what a farmer is. Then, should they rather be something outside a farmer and happen along in the legislature, congress or the White House, maybe they will look to the farmers' interests. How's that for the future?—[V A M Buhrman, Frederick Co, Md.

## The Horse.

### BREAKING A HALTER PULLER.

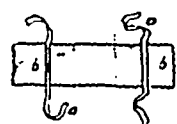
Put a  $\frac{1}{2}$  in rope 8 ft long under horse's tail as at a, pass across back behind shoulders, b, to prevent falling down; draw tight and tie in front of



ROPE ADJUSTED TO A HALTER PULLER.

chest as at c. Use a long, strong halter rope, pass it through a post or stall ring, but do not tie it. Then pass the rope back through the halter ring, c, and tie in front of chest, c, to the rope that has been passed under the tail and around the body. Allow the horse the usual length of rope so that when he attempts to roll at the halter he will get a jerk under the tail at the same time. This is sure to cure the worst halter puller.—[Lewis Olsen, Carlisle Co, Pa.

### The Sore Back Horse should be treated with



If the saddle is rubbing a sore on the back by the shoulder, and it is not best to place the harness on the sore, take two or more pads, one of which is shown at b b, with straps, a a, cut them as illustrated and strap one on each side to the under side of the saddle, as at a on the horse. If the horse is a little thin or has a high back bone, more than one pad on each side may be required. Do not move the saddle back, hoping thus to let the sore heal; more than likely a new sore will be started.—[J. H. Love, Richland Co, S C.

**To Prevent Rust**, rub over the metal surface of tools and implements a mixture of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of lard and a piece of resin the size of an egg.

**To Clean Bottles**, take a handful of sand or fine gravel and put into the bottle. Then fill half full of water and shake well. Rinse with warm water.

**Use of a Tarpaulin**—Every farmer should have a large tarpaulin to use about the farm. There are scores of ways in which it will pay for itself within a single season. An open stack can be covered and much work saved. A wagon load of grain can be kept dry if caught in a shower. The uncovered vegetable pit can be protected from the sudden storm. The new farm machinery need not be brought into the barn every night to keep dry, but covered in the fields with the waterproof. If you have no tarpaulin it will pay you to invest.—[J L Irwin.

**The Saw-Horse** needs a firm base to prevent that troublesome wobbling movement when the legs wear unevenly into the earth. Lay down a couple of short planks, slightly imbedded, adjust the horse and spike the legs firmly to the planks.

**Roofs not repaired** now will give trouble when covered with snow. Sometimes a roof that has a few bad leaks can be saved for a year or two, by spreading over the leaky places a mixture of coal tar and sifted coal ashes, made about as thick as mortar.

Patronize the grindstone. Time is too much like money to waste it on dull tools.

The boy who is brought up thinking farmers are a poor lot is likely to become a striking example of his belief.

Carbon bisulphide will kill all insects injurious to stored grain.

## The Apiary.

### KEEPING SURPLUS HONEY.

Bee keeping specialists generally understand the importance of storing honey where its flavor will not be impaired, but many farmers who obtain a little surplus, and many people who buy honey, ignorantly keep it where its quality deteriorates in a few months. Honey may be so preserved that age adds to rather than detracts from its thickness and quality. Honey will absorb moisture and bad odors very readily. I have often found people who thought a cool place, the cooler the better, was the ideal place for honey. Some always keep it in the cellar; others in a refrigerator. Nothing could be more unwise, as a rule. I can conceive of a cellar with furnace heat dry enough to save seed corn in. Such a place might be all right, but the ordinary cellar is all wrong.

If honey absorbs moisture it becomes thin, and in that condition will soon sour, losing its delightful or distinctive flavor obtained from flowers. Such honey is neither good nor wholesome. Honey, either comb or extracted, unless hermetically sealed, ought to be kept in a dry, warm place, especially dry. Cold will have no bad effect if the honey is so ripened that there is not enough moisture left in it to freeze and burst the cells. But any place where there is dry heat and circulation enough to keep the air dry is ideal. An ordinary kitchen or attic is all right. Keep mice out.—[Eugene Secor.

**Winter Care**—The bees who helped me in the garden to pollinize fruit and vegetables and brought to my table the nectar of the gods, are housed this month, and a wall of well-dried sawdust 6 in thick is placed below and above and on all sides of the hive, but leaving the fly hole open to give pure air. Winterkill never catches my bees. The man who puts his bees down on the ground amid foul air and lets the

snow bank against the hive until moisture and frost come in, ought to be prosecuted for cruelty to insects.—[W. L. Anderson, New Haven Co, Ct.

Temperature has much to do with the amount of honey consumed as well as their vitality.

More honey is consumed during the brood rearing in spring than in the winter; 5 or 10 lbs will carry through winter until spring.

**A Dose for Skunks** which settles them surely is made by mixing strychnine with the contents of an egg and placing it inside the shell. Take care that only the right animal gets the bait.—[G. B. Fiske, Middlesex Co, Mass.

Onions will keep nicely in a cool cellar at a temperature of about 35 degrees. They are best kept in slat bins 12 in wide, 10 in in depth, but 6 in is much better.

Men who make big statements about their supreme knowledge of farming should take care that their crops, stock and buildings do not give them the lie.

### Everything for Use on the Farm—

On another page will be found the advertisement of the Marvin Smith Co, of Chicago, Ill. Our readers should keep close watch of the ads of this firm, for something is sure to appear which will interest you and may be the means of saving you considerable money. Their new catalog of 329 pages, which has just been issued, contains about everything that a man could desire or need on the farm. It substantiates in a most material way their claim to being the largest purely mail order farm implement house in the world. They guarantee every article they sell in a most substantial way and have the faculty of holding a man's trade when once they get it. Write them for a copy of their catalog, stating you saw their adv in F & H.

## WALTHAM WATCHES

Ralph Waldo Emerson in an essay on Eloquence said, in speaking of a man whom he described as a Godsend to his town, "He is put together like a Waltham Watch."

"The Perfected American Watch", an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company,  
Waltham, Mass.



## Dietz Buckeye Dash Lamp

(WITH BULL'S-EYE LENS ATTACHED TO PERFORATED PLATE.)

When you are buying a Lantern, spend a little more and get one of our "Buckeyes," which is a combination of Hand Lantern, Dash Lamp and Wall Lamp. It is good for all of these purposes. It is well made; of good material, convenient to use, and ALWAYS SAFE.

Send for our free pocket catalogue.

R. E. DIETZ COMPANY,

81 LAIGHT ST., Established 1840. NEW YORK.

When you buy a Lantern first see the word "DIETZ."



Business Side of Farming.

MILK FLOW AND OUTLOOK.

Great interest is manifested in the markets for dairy produce. Cheese is lower than a year ago, while butter is going into consumptive channels at a rapid pace.

In the important milk producing territory adjacent to the big cities in the east, the supply has been unusually liberal. This is due to the mild autumn and surprisingly good pasturage extending into Nov.

THE FACTORS IN WHEAT.

The chief influences affecting the wheat markets at N Y Toledo and the west are crop conditions in other surplus countries. No one seems to know just what the situation is in South America, where the wheat crop is to be harvested next month.

So far as the home situation is concerned, wheat is moving to market at a fair pace, and the visible supply in the U S and Canada is now considerably more than a year ago.

ROT IN WESTERN POTATOES.

Much complaint is heard in western markets of development of rot, this causing considerable loss to shippers. Chicago is receiving 175 to 250 cars potatoes per week, and merchants report trade somewhat demoralized over the losses indicated.

There is less complaint of this character in potatoes from the middle and eastern states, but should the trouble increase, the amount of merchantable tubers must be reduced, possibly affecting prices a little later.

BUTTER MOVING FREELY.

Receipts of butter in leading trade centers moderate, although somewhat heavier than same time last year. The quality of arrivals has shown some improvement, a fair proportion grading extra.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

The highest quotations of wholesale prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets of the world on the dates named; poorer stuff lower.

Table with columns for various commodities (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and their prices in different markets (Boston, New York, Chicago, etc.) for the month of November.

plentiful. Foreign trade has proved a very unimportant factor, as markets abroad are reported well supplied, especially with lower grades, the kind we have a surplus of.

ACTIVITY IN LIVE STOCK.

Not in five years have carload receipts of live stock at Chicago equaled those of Oct, when the number was 26,190 cars, indicating the free movement from the farm.

Considerable activity prevails in the hog market at Chicago, Mo river points, Buffalo and Pittsburg. The quality of current receipts is uneven, including a good many not particularly attractive.

A Never-Satisfied Appetite—This is true of the market for strictly fresh eggs at every season of the year, with the exception of a few weeks in the spring. Not so-called "fresh" eggs, as too often sold by unscrupulous dealers, but something strictly true to name and guaranteed.

Reduced Cranberry Estimates—The sec'y of the A C G A has sent out a supplementary report pointing to further shrinkage in the crop; market quiet but hardening.

Cheese Supply Ample—A quiet tone rules in the cheese market. Arrivals have held up well throughout the fall and dealers are generally well stocked.

traders to shade figures slightly to affect sales. Weather conditions, however, have been unfavorable for an active trade and with lower temperatures near at hand, buyers express the belief that prices will not go much lower.

Apples Somewhat Firmer—With the season advancing and autumn fruit well out of the way, growers are getting a little more for their apples than seemed probable a month ago.

The Beet Sugar Campaign is on in earnest wherever this new and promising crop is grown in Mich, Neb, N Y, Col, Utah and Pacific coast.

The Strength in Clover has induced many farmers to save all the seed they can. At Toledo, prime lots have been selling at \$6.75 @ \$8.00 per bu.

Twenty-cent Hops—Sales in Otsego Co, N Y, are reported at 20c or better with dealers ready to pay 15c or more for good quality.

Sharp Advance in Hay—This is true of practically the entire north since the crop began to move in earnest in Sept. At many country shipping points prices have advanced \$1 @ 2 per ton to farmers.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, Nov 5—Prices generally steady and have a firmer tone on some produce. Beans, ch marrow \$2.40 per bu medium 2.20, pea 2.05, red kidney 2.45.

N Y '00 crop, 20 @ 21 1/2 c per lb, Pacific '00s 18 1/2 @ 20c. Potatoes, fey N Y 1.50 @ 2.25 per bbl, new southern prime 1 @ 1.50.

VEGETABLE CUTTERS. Sizes to cut fine or coarse suitable for Cattle, Cows or Sheep. The Lowest in Price, Easiest Worked, Most Rapid and Durable in Use.

VICTORY FEED MILL. Will crush and grind corn and cob and all kinds of grain, mixed or separate. Grinds faster, finer and with less power than other mills.

A Good Grinder. The New Holland Cob and Feed Grinder is sold for \$19 and satisfaction guaranteed. It is the lightest draft and the most durable mill made.

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR. Price \$65. RECEIVED MEDAL AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900. Send for descriptive catalogue.

SAVE 3/4 of YOUR PAINT BILL BY USING Asbestine. Anyone can apply it. Use it everywhere, inside and out.

AN ACRE OF CORN and its possibilities under the Silage system. "A BOOK ON SILAGE" By Prof. F. W. WOLL of the University of Wisconsin.

Profitable Business ON A LIMITED CAPITAL. Any man can make a good living drilling wells for his neighbors. They are better, and cheaper than the dug wells.

**The Garden.**

**THE GREEN PEA LOUSE.**

BY ITS DISCOVERER AND INVESTIGATOR.

**T**HIS insect, a comparatively new one, was discovered by myself in May, '99, and since that time has been sent to me from nearly every state from Me. south to N C and westward to Wis and from Ont and N S. It has been very destructive to the pea crop in New England the past season, as was predicted by the writer early last spring. It has also been found in very great numbers in the pea-growing areas of Wis. In one instance 500 a of late peas were totally ruined by it. I am informed by a recent correspondent that it is at present doing great damage to late Canada peas in northern N Y, which are used for green manure. It has also been sent me recently from late peas growing in N J and Del.

This insect is a small green louse about 1/2 in long, which feeds upon the plant, sucking the juices from it. From the first I have held that this insect is probably a clover pest. It has been observed upon both red and crimson clover, and this season hundreds of acres of red clover have been destroyed by it. In one field 65 a of red clover was ruined by it. Many other cases of a similar nature were reported or observed by us. The attack has been very common upon crimson clover also, but I have not heard of a field being killed by it. That clover, and perhaps the red clover, is its original food plant, seems quite conclusive from our experiments and observations. I am of the opinion that red clover is its original food, and that it is, therefore, primarily a clover pest. Without doubt it is a native American insect and has spread its attacks to crimson clover and field peas, as these two plants have encroached upon the feeding ground of the louse. It spends the winter as an adult in clover fields. It has been found feeding upon a number of species of vetches in Washington this year.

The female produces living young which reach maturity in from 10 to 15 days, and possibly less time in hot weather. As an example, the young born Mar 4 reached maturity (winged form) Mar 16, or 12 days from time of birth, and was producing living young on Mar 19. From Mar 19 to Apr 17 it became the mother of 111 young, and died on the latter date. Her first young (wingless form) born Mar 19, reached maturity and was producing on Mar 31, or 11 days from time of birth. From Mar 31 to Apr 15 she gave birth to 120 young, and died. Where this insect was first observed May 1, three weeks later, fields were abandoned on account of its attacks. Calculating the number of insects produced per day, in six weeks one would become the mother of 423,912. It was estimated last year that the total loss from the attacks of this creature along the Atlantic coast states was \$2,000,000, and that the crop was estimated at only half the usual output. The Trade, a canned goods journal published in Baltimore has gathered the information that the crop of peas of the Atlantic coast this year will not exceed, on the outside, one-third of what it was last year. This is about as serious as it can be, when it is taken into account that it is mostly due to this one pest, and that it is certain to increase its destructive powers from year to year, unless some factor in nature intervenes to check and retard its further development.

With this year's experience, we have shown conclusively that this pest can be kept in control to a very great extent, if taken in hand in time. Peas must be planted in rows 24 or 29 in apart, and not broadcast or in drills, as has been the case over a wide area throughout many of the southern states. On the 600 a pea field of a Baltimore farmer, 40 men were kept in the field brushing and cultivating every third day for a period of two weeks, thus saving the entire field, netting the owner 25,000 or 26,000 lbs of peas of 2 lbs each. Last year the peas over the same area were broadcast, so there was no opportunity of fighting the pest, and as a consequence 450 a were entirely ruined by it. This year, by changing the method, and by a new system of fighting the pest the peas have been saved. The brush and cultivator method is a simple one.

A good pine switch is used to brush the vines backward and forward ahead of a strong cultivator, drawn by

one horse, and in this manner the insects are covered, and a very large proportion of them destroyed. The cultivation should not be repeated until the third day, as it requires usually something over 48 hours for the destruction of the adult insects, when covered with earth. On this plantation we also sprayed a large acreage to show the practical side of this work. Suffice it to say that we have found that no spray can be used which can destroy a percentage of insects large enough to warrant the expense of the operation. In this instance we sprayed 100 a in two days, and thoroughly tested the method from every standpoint, using various materials. We abandoned the spraying apparatus, and began the brush-and-cultivator method, which was followed up persistently, with the results already noted.

The most important factor, however, we have observed in the destruction of this pest has been the fungous disease which was common the early part of the season upon this insect, in both clover and pea fields. It is a contagious disease, and destroys the pest in very large numbers, under certain conditions. The silent factors in nature are now actually reducing the pest and it may possibly be several years before it will be such a destructive pest as it has been for the past two seasons. The conditions at present are much the same as they were one year ago, and the lice are quite abundant wherever late peas are growing. I would plant early varieties early and avoid late planting of any variety.—[Prof W. G. Johnson, Md State Entomologist.

**THIS MONTH'S GARDEN WORK.**

Remove seed potatoes from the barn and put them in barrels or boxes and cover with a thin coat of earth. When colder give another coat. When it freezes hard, add a heavy coat of manure. No better cold storage can be invented and they will come out in April without a sprout or a frozen one. Put the turnips in long, narrow heaps and cover with a thin coat of straw for a blanket to break the frost, which should reach through the dirt slightly. Then throw up a light coat of dirt and proceed same as with potatoes. Thus treated they will come out until May sold and crisp.

During Nov I lift beets, carrots, salsify, parsnips, etc, and in some well-detailed spot dig trenches 18 in wide and 15 deep, and fill with these roots. Then they are covered with the dirt thrown out of the trench until a ridge is formed to shed the water. Later on the horse radish is treated in the same way. I do not think a cheaper, better or more satisfactory way can be found for these things. It is true some of these roots could be left out a winter, but I do not like to dig in the mud nor freeze my fingers.—[W. L. Anderson.

Turnips and Rutabagas are about the easiest of all the root vegetables to keep after they are pulled. They need a cool place, and if in the cellar cover lightly with sand to keep in moisture. For like beets they shrivel, and rutabagas get tough if allowed to dry out. I have kept them nicely with only 6 in of dirt in this cold climate and only lost a few on the edge by being frozen too hard. They do not keep so well after marketing if allowed to freeze too hard.—[G. E. Day, Erie Co, Pa.

Winter Rhubarb—Dig roots now and let lay on the ground until frozen. Then take indoors and place on some damp soil or moss. Fill in and around over the roots with same material, wet thoroughly and darken the room. Stalks start at once and may be pulled in three or four weeks. Keep temperature at about 55 degrees.—[J. W. Crapo, Wayne Co, N Y.

Compost Heaps are invaluable, especially so when barnyard manure is scarce and hard to get. They may consist of any refuse, weeds, vines, etc, susceptible to the elements. Tomato vines, for instance, can be gathered with a hoe into small piles and pitched from them onto a wagon and carried to permanent piles for next year's use. Their value may be largely increased by the addition of refuse vegetables, fruits, ashes, fish waste, etc, with sufficient earth, or better yet, muck, to absorb and neutralize decaying germs. Keep your land clean and try it.—[J. A. Clark, Newport Co, R I.

**Plants and Flowers.**

**WESTERN COLUMBINES.**

Have you ever tried cultivating the wild scarlet columbine, *Aquilegia Canadensis*, that grows among the rocky ledges? A plant brought from a rocky hillside to my garden last June has been thriving all summer, seemingly trying to equal its cousin, the blue Rocky mountain columbine, which grows near it, in quantity and size of foliage. I shall expect larger flowers from it next season, as florists say that the flowers improve with cultivation.

My Rocky mountain columbines, from seeds gathered in Col, bloomed for the first time this summer, the flowering season lasting for several weeks. The flowers were larger than pressed specimens from Col, some of them measuring 5 in across, with spurs 4 or 5 in long. The corolla is more spreading than that of our native variety, perfectly star-shaped, and standing nearly erect, instead of nodding. The flowers are of a delicate blue, the inside of the spurs being at first creamy white, and the clustered yellow anthers form a pretty contrast to the two colors.

I had been told that the seeds would not germinate until they had been frozen, so, as mine came too late to be sown in the open ground before snow came, I planted them in pots, which I set out in the cold for some time, then placed them in a sunny window in Feb or Mar, and the plants were large enough to be transplanted to the open ground in the early summer. This fall I have a large bed devoted exclusively to columbines, and if they succeed as they should do, I hope to have all the cut flowers I want from them, and to have a good supply of seeds as well, in the year 1901.

If you have never tried any of the large-flowering columbines, do not fail to order some seeds of the golden, white and blue varieties, and plant them in pots before cold weather is over, if you receive them too late for planting in the open ground. You will feel well repaid for 2 yrs of waiting for the blossoms.—[J. E. Hussey, N H.

Wintering Delicate Plants—Pansies, pinks, English daisies and all other hardy plants that have foliage that lives above ground over winter should be well protected, but not with a heavy covering, as that would smother the plants. We use spruce or hemlock boughs and put them on after ground freezes before severely cold weather sets in. English daisies keep better in N H under a frame. I have noticed that small plants of Shirley poppy and bachelor button sometimes live over winter in the open ground and bloom several weeks before the plants grown from seeds sown at the usual time. Acting on this hint this fall I have dug up some of the young plants and placed them in a frame. I shall remove them early in spring and then use the frame for tender plants from indoors that will not bear frost.—[W. F. Heath, Cheshire Co, N H.

A Unique Dahlia is Grand Duke Alexia, a new variety and one of the grandest. It is a rank grower and throws out a profusion of buds. Flowers are sometimes 18 inches in circumference, most beautiful in form, ivory white with pink center, the petals of which are tubular in form, being just sufficiently opened at their extremity to show a faint shade of blush or peach color, greatly enhancing the whole effect. A splendid variety for cutting, as it remains fresh as long as any variety. [Ellis Bros, Cheshire Co, N H.

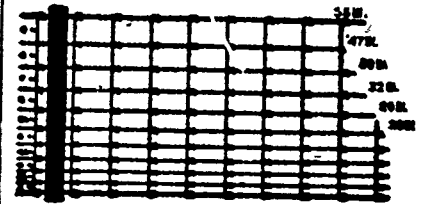
To smudge out lice in greenhouses, lay wet tobacco stems over the steam pipes and leave the house closed all night.

Cuttings rooted in June and kept in pots should make fine plants for winter.

Received the American stamping outfit and special premium, Alice in Wonderland. Am more than pleased with both.—[I. E. Davison, Union Co, N J.

Late autumn and early winter are dull months in the window garden unless one has a good show of chrysanthemums. But house plants of all kinds that have been raised in pots through the summer can be taken in and generally look well for several

weeks, and they will never present the unsightly appearance of plants dug up and potted late. Remember this for next year.



**AMERICAN FIELD AND HOB FENCE**

**FULLY GUARANTEED.**  
Best steel wires heavily galvanized. Strong, economical, efficient, durable. Local agents everywhere. If no agent in your town write to the makers.  
American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago or New York.



**ORNAMENTAL FENCE**

25 different designs, they are all steel and cheaper than wood fence. Special prices to Churches and Cemeteries. Write us for catalogue.

KOKOMO FENCE MCH. CO.,  
412 NORTH ST. KOKOMO, IND., U. S. A.



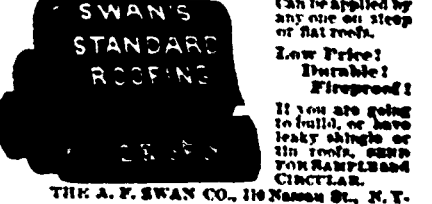
**FENCE!** **IT'S MADE FOR YOU**  
and is sold to you direct from the factory at wholesale prices.  
**THE ADVANCE FENCE**  
is first class in every way. Fully guaranteed. No need to go elsewhere. Many heights. Safe stock. Spun all weather. Write for special literature and free catalogue. Do your own dealer.  
ADVANCE FENCE CO., 111 Old St., Peoria, Ill.



**SO LONG AS OUR MILLS**  
are outside of the Trust, shouldn't you buy PAGE FENCE and help keep them out?  
L. B. ROBERTSON, Receiver.  
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.



Cheaper than wood. Special Prices to Churches and Cemeteries. Strong, Durable and Cheap. Catalogue Free.  
COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 7, Worcester, Indiana.



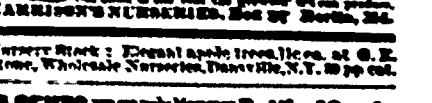
Can be applied by any one on steep or flat roofs.  
**Low Price!**  
Durable!  
Fireproof!  
If you are going to build, or have leaky shingles or tin roofs, secure FOR SAMPLES and CIRCULAR.

THE A. F. SWAN CO., 110 Nassau St., N. Y.

**FIRE, WEATHER, and Lightning Proof**

Black, painted, or galvanized metal ROOFING and siding; (brick, rock or corrugated)  
**METAL CEILINGs and SIDE WALLs**  
In elegant designs. Write for Catalogue.

The Penn Metal Ceiling and Roofing Co., Ltd.  
234 & 236 North, Phila., Pa., or 21 Worcester St., Boston, Mass.



**PEAR POSSIBILITIES**  
Our stock is guaranteed for vigor and rapid growth and absolute freedom from disease, etc. The pear is a remarkably productive, long-lived tree and a handsome specimen. A fine gift. These are free from blight, fire, etc. (See back to the best of the growers' own production.)  
HARRISON'S NURSERIES, Box 97, North, Pa.

Agents for the Metropolitan Botanic Seeds by taking orders for New plants. Quality guaranteed. Write to HARRISON'S NURSERIES, Box 97, North, Pa.

## Canadian Horticulture.

### COVERING STRAWBERRIES.

November is the month to cover strawberries. But don't do it until freezing weather sets in. Before you begin, go over them carefully and dig out all weeds, especially dock, plantain, clover and grass. A clean bed of strawberries in the spring is a beauty spot in any garden. Blessed is the man who has nice oat straw free from weed seeds this year. In this fertile valley nearly all oats were very weedy, wheat failed, and few raised rye. Hay is out of the question. Leaves lie too compact or where cold winds hit the hardest and they are needed the most, they blow off. What we shall cover with is a vexed question with the strawberry grower.

I have but one resource left. Fortunately I have tried it a number of years so have no fears of results. I go to town and arrange for enough manure to cover the entire crop. When freeze comes, I straddle the rows with the wagon and spread as I go, throwing the heavy between rows and the light on the vines. Should I fail to get enough at one time to cover the ground, I cover the vines and later on fill between rows. The rain and snow leaches the manure and next summer you ought to see my big berries and vigorous vines.

Objections have been made to manure covering on the grounds that it is too compact and full of weed seeds. The compactness can be obviated as suggested above. I have never had any trouble when thus applied. True it is full of seed. Some places it will form a patch of solid green in the spring. Especially is this true of timothy seed. But this is easily remedied, for seed roots start in the manure and not in the soil and a little ruffling with a hoe on a warm, dry day will kill it out. One hoe will do a fustier acre in a day, so easily, is it destroyed. But, you ask, how get the hoe among the vines? The fact is that where the vines cover the ground there are no weeds. I have kept my beds clean for years with very little labor and I see no reason why any man of ordinary judgment may not do the same.

The great advantage of the manure covering is the benefit to the soil. It not only adds much to the berry crop and health of vines, but places the soil in fine condition for future crops should you not wish to continue in berries. When plowed under, there is added to it the decaying roots, stems and leaves. The soil also is well filled with fertility from the liquid leached from the manure so that the ground quickly responds and magnificent crops follow the berry crop. I have taken off 25 bu of buckwheat or 120 bu of turnips or a heavy crop of late cabbage or sweet corn from each acre from which on the same year I had taken from 4000 to 5000 qts of strawberries, and still leave the ground in prime condition for a spring crop. Why spread manure on naked ground when you can apply it directly to the crop and at the same time mulch the berries? This is more than killing two birds with one stone. So excellent have been the results from manure covering that I often adopt it when I have straw going to waste.—[W. L. Anderson, Ontario Co., Ont.]

### IN THE POTATO HARVEST.

One farmer has harvested 250, another 100 and 50 others 25 bu potatoes per acre near here. Why did not all make a profit instead of all losing except two? It costs \$25 to 30 p a to grow them and at 20¢ low yields do not pay. Buyers paid 40¢, but the stock proved green and unable to stand hot weather, so the price was reduced to 30¢ sales. The one man selected a field suitable for potatoes. Other selections insure defeat before beginning. He manured the poor places and supplemented with fertilizer until an even yield could be expected. Two sp. 113, vacant hills and missing rows made a hole in the final yield. He used good, strong, medium-sized tubers which would sprout quickly and were freed from disease by treatment. The others used all grades down to the ones too small for the wife to cook. He harrowed and used the weeder all the time he could, weeds or no weeds. This old idea that "one works only to kill weeds" is fallacious and costly. When the dry weather kept coming, instead of being discouraged and letting them

go, he worked the harder. "He will never get pay for all that work," was sneeringly said. They put on as little work as possible, from beginning to end, and had their fun at first.

The advocate of sowing potato fields without plowing, thinking harrowing enough; the farmer who leaves the path of hard and honest, timely work to hurry down the easy path, finds out the difference at the harvest and hardly gets day wages for himself and team. I saw one man digging potatoes with a hoe. He first pulled the tops, then cleaned off the dirt, weeds and stone, then dug the tubers, then laid down his hoe and placed the tubers in a pall, when the pall was full he walked about four rods and emptied it into a crate. Say? He could not dig enough to pay his board. The illustration shows my method of going at it. The boy and team plow each side of a row, turning away from it everything except the narrow loosened ridge in the center. The man with the hook can throw out the tubers with two passes of the hook and need not spear one. No attention need be paid to the tops. Crates are placed close enough so no carrying or running is necessary. Potatoes can be dug for 2 to 4 p bu by this method.—[C. E. Chapman.]

### EARLY WINTER WORK.

During the summer was an excellent chance to note the defective trees,—those bearing inferior fruit, the worthless seedling, and others that are mere incumberers of the soil. Now is a splendid time to remove all such trees.

The tree planted in the fall has some months in which to adjust itself to its location and to firmly establish its roots before the call for spring growth is made. Spring often brings a rush of work that prevents setting the tree at the proper time, or else in haste the needed care is not given it.

If rabbits bother trees, a wash of soft soap or whitewash, to which are added sulphur and carbolic acid to make it offensive, and glue to make it stick, applied now, will assist in keeping off these pests.

The orchards are many that contain trees bearing a number of dead branches. While we will not question that it may have been better if they had been removed last spring, this is no excuse for retaining them until next spring. Cut them off this fall, and the sooner the better.

For fruit trees, the soil should be dry, either natural or made so through drainage, as they will not live on a soil constantly saturated from a stagnant moisture. The roots of the apple and pear tree run deep, and hence they need not be expected to flourish unless the subsoil is dry and porous enough to admit of the percolation of water. Let part of your fall work in the orchard be to see that it is properly drained.

If trees are tall and much exposed to wind, now is the time to drive a stake near it, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and stake.

Trees pruned in the fall and desired for spring planting should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the wind, the situation should also be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching of the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops will afford good protection.—[Hryan Tyson, Lambton Co., Ont.]

**Mix Your Apples**—When an apple orchard is being planted, different varieties ought to be mixed together in adjacent rows to insure cross-fertilization of the blossoms by bees. The Vt exper sta is just publishing the results of experiments which go to show that a majority of varieties of apples do not bear good crops unless mixed in this way. Northern Spy, for example, seldom or never gives a full crop when its blossoms are not pollinated from trees of some other variety.

**When Pruning**, take out the wood that seems to be in the way and that the fruit of which cannot be reached by the sunlight. Poorly ripened fruit is second quality.

**No Salem Strawberry bed** was one thick, matted row. Began to ripen early and continued to produce a large quantity of fruit to June 25. Salem berries picked late were finer than the average of the many sorts on my place and were in bearing 30 days with very little rain for 2 mos. The plant is a

healthy, vigorous grower, has a perfect blossom and is very productive. Fruit is large, roundish, quite firm and of good quality.—[M. Crawford, Northern Ohio.]

**Late Tree Growth**—The green growth that appears on fruit trees in moist land, after the autumn rains, following a drouth, is likely to winter-kill and thus weaken the tree. If two-thirds of this new growth is cut away after the leaves are off, the rest will usually survive the winter.

**The Gold Plum** is a cross-bred native and Japan plum of rich golden color and delicious flavor. It is one of the hardest plums introduced by the Stark Nursery Co of Louisiana, Mo, the seed parent being one of the best, hardiest native American plums.

**Cutting Back** the top will sometimes renovate an old tree. The roots having less to do, will do it more vigorously. The numerous sprouts that result must be watched and the surplus ones removed.

**Crystallized Fruit**, retaining the natural flavor, size and form, and by many said to excel the French product, has been placed on the market by Mrs. H. B. Monteth of Santa Cruz Co., Cal. About every kind of fruit is thus preserved in all its natural flavor and delicacy, with or without being sugar coated.

**Dynamiting Stones**—To blow out large stones with dynamite, the tools needed are a long crowbar, a knife and a long stick about an inch in diameter to ram with. Use the crowbar to punch a slanting hole with, until it reaches under the center of the stone. Place from one-third to one-half stick of dynamite, or even more, according to size


of stone, as nearly as possible under center of stone. Use a long fuse so as to be sure to get to a safe distance after firing it. Then fill up the hole with moist earth and ram it down quite firmly with stick. Directions for using dynamite are given when bought, but it should always be handled with care, as it is dangerous. Never expose it to fire or heat in order to thaw it up; better wait until the weather is mild. A hard blow will also explode dynamite and it should not be trusted to inexperienced or careless persons to handle.—[Lewis Olsen, Kandlyohl Co, Minn.]

**New Brunswick**—Strawberries grow to perfection in Charlotte Co, the size being everything desired for a commercial berry and the quality unsurpassed. Some have been sold as high as 40¢ per box. Currants and gooseberries also do remarkably well. For the reader of F & H living where summer boarders come, the growing of these crops and their preparation in a tasty way is sure to pay well.

**Healthy Rabbits**—Belgian and Flemish rabbits need much exercise. Long, narrow runs, say 5x25 ft, are best. The houses need not be costly, but must be free from drafts, and with an ample outdoor run attached. Active rabbits do not have snuffles, rot and indigestion. Large run, small graveyard.

There was a farmer in my house one day. F & H was lying on the table. He took it up and after looking through it said, "This is just the paper I want." My sister asked, "Why do you not subscribe?" He said he "could not afford it." That farmer is spending \$15 a year for tobacco and every time he comes to town spends 50 or 75¢ for liquor. For such farmers there is no salvation. It's like trying to keep a pall full of water that has holes in the bottom.—[John Fryer, Charlotte Co, N B.]

# WINCHESTER



## Repeating Rifles

repeat. They don't jam catch, or fail to extract. In a word, they are the only reliable repeaters. Winchester rifles are made in all desirable calibers, weights, and styles, and are plain, partially or elaborately ornamented, suiting every purpose, every pocketbook, and every taste.

## Winchester Ammunition

is made for all kinds of shooting in all kinds of guns.

**FREE.** Send Name and Address on a Postal for our 164-Page Illustrated Catalogue.

**WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.**

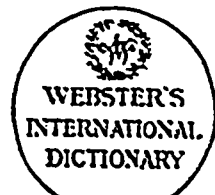
## To the Canadian People

Farmers, School Trustees, Teachers, Professional Men, Women, Students and Others

Webster's International Dictionary

The Authoritative, Unabridged, Revised and Enlarged Edition

Printed this year, 1899. It is the standard of excellence in all the highest authorities in every state, recognition and perfection. The family educator, All school books and public education based upon it. Faces nearly 2000 illustrations up-ward of 300, size 10 x 12 inches, 17,000 words, weight 14 lbs. One volume.



Trade-mark is not only by the publishers but also by the printer and publisher.

Absolutely Free of Cost

Write this Letter INSTANTLY

Farm and Home, Montreal, Quebec. Increased and in stamps for which please send me postal for getting the great Webster's International Dictionary absolutely free of cost, as announced in your paper. Add your name, post-office and state.

We do the Rest

## A 20th Century Proposition

An opportunity that will never occur again in the lifetime of any person now living

THE HOME CIRCLE

Nothing to Be Thankful for.

By Sarah E. Gannett.

"There, Susan, everything is under shelter now. The last squash is in the garret and the last apple in the cellar and we are ready for Jack Frost whenever he has a mind to show himself. Now you can go to cooking for Thanksgiving as fast as you please. Who are we going to have with us this year?"

that had news about the boys right in the midst of it all!" "Yes, that was an anxious time; for I thought, once, that I was going to lose you all three, and I—couldn't—be—reconciled, nohow. But Jimmie is getting over the fever nicely now, they tell me; and Johnnie—well, Johnnie, poor lad, has got to get his living for the rest of his life with only one arm to do it with, but he is spared to us, and I am grateful for it. Yes, and there's another thing that I am thankful for—dretful thankful! an' that is that it was his left arm that was taken off, an' not his right."

Into the bedroom, while she dried her eyes and went to greet her guests and beg them to help her to stretch the table a bit to make room for two more plates. John declared that he could take a "kid" on each knee, but the children all insisted that they were not babies to sit in lap at the table, and besides it was Thanksgiving, and they were all going to eat so much that they would be entirely too heavy to hold.

How carefully each was washed and dried and admired! Even Jess, forgetting the humiliation that lies in being discharged, now that the taxes were to be paid by the very money first intended for that purpose, bustled about the kitchen, baking spicy cake and dainty cookies, until the shadows fell.

THE BRONZE TURKEY.

"I don't know," said Grandma Decker, laying aside her spectacles and pushing the little iron teakettle to the front of the stove. "We may have a special cause for thanksgiving this year, but I can't think of any. There's the red cow gone dry a month earlier than usual, and the pumpkins caught by that early freeze, every one in the field. But worst of all," and the old voice quivered a little, "there'll be only us two at the table this year, and what's the use to bake anything extra just pretending to keep Thanksgiving day?"

THANKSGIVING.

[Written for Farm and Home.] Thanksgiving hath her songs of praise, Her hymns of gratitude and love. As favored peoples gladly raise New anthems to the One above.

FILL THE BASKETS.

Time: "Whosoever Will." With a share of goodies all the baskets fill. To the poorer people carry them we will; Thus, with loving kindness, we the murmurs still. Make a glad Thanksgiving day.

HEARTY GREETINGS.

Joy is in the parlor, Fun is on the stair, Bustle in the kitchen, Colors in the air! Laughter in each dimple, Smile in every eye! Happy little maiden, Can you tell me why?

Safe Pure Sure Babbitt's 1776 Soap Powder. Guaranteed by 64 years of continuous Babbitt success—tested by the public and never found wanting. Absolutely all right—does not injure anything—does its work and does it well. Made by B. T. Babbitt, New York.



"Call November Dull an' Dreary? I Don't, No Sir-ee!"

NOVEMBER.

[Written for Farm and Home.] Some folks seems ter think November's Sadder month of all the year; Mourn for the departed summer, Talk of days as dull and drear, I don't! No sir-ee, sir, bob, sir! Yer can bet yer don't hear me Sayin' nothin' 'gainst November! Me an' some folks don't agree.

Call November dull an' dreary? Jes' yer cast yer eyes out where Lies yon pile o' yaller punkins.— Concentrated sunshine there; Jes' a shinin' golden promise Yer can carry in yer eye, O' the comin' o' Thanksgiving! An' no limit on the pie.

Chestnuts droppin' in the woodland. Burs a-openin' more an' more. Barrels full o' red-cheeked apples. Cider suckin' 'thro' a straw. Quail a-whistlin' in the stubble. Whir' o' partridge in the wood. An' to crown it all, Thanksgivin'! Some folks don't know what is good. T. W. B.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

The puddings and pies on the pantry shelf (I know it was so, I saw it myself) Had a falling out on Thanksgiving day. And I heard every word they had to say. I think I was just about six years old, And shut in the house with a horrid cold. The rice pudding began counting his plums, And calling, "Children, come put in your thumbs! My face is some blistered and burned, I know, But my heart is sweet and white as snow." Then the Indian pudding cried, "I am chief." And then shouted as though they all were deaf, "I'm as full of soul as I can hold, And all the way through as yellow as gold." "Yellow" are you? Well then sir, so am I." Quoth a grave and motherly pie, "And just as happy as a pie can be, For everyone chuckles who looks at me." "It's me they're looking at," said the squash. "Beside a squash pie a pumpkin is doah." "I shall not last for a very great while,"

The mince pie said, with a broad winning smile, "Lucky for me it's Thanksgiving day, For I'm so rich I should melt away." "Hic!" cried the apple pie, wagging her head. "You'll be in the stomach heavy as lead, So I heard it said, but all say of me, That pie is wholesome as wholesome can be." The custard pie shook, attempting to speak; But the chicken pie crowed—an awful shriek—"We all looked quite well till our faces got to pick." The girl took a notion—she ought to be sick. At that I awoke, beginning to cry, And heard mamma say, "She's had too much pie." [Mrs. Annie A. Preston.]

FROM OUR YOUNG AMERICANS.

School Team—Dear Y A's, I want to join your happy band. Of course I am a country boy. Am 17 years old and in the fifth grade. My greatest amusement is playing baseball. We have a team at our school that always wins. Elizabeth Browning wanted to know how many like to play croquet. I do for one. I have a question and want all the Y A's to answer it or give an idea. How can we win friends and keep them?—[Lamber Jim, Arkansas.]

Through Many States—I am a farmer's daughter, but have lived in town, and I do not like country life at all. I have traveled through many different states and enjoy traveling very much, and Ohio is my favorite state. I ride horseback for amusement. I do not care much for music, but I have taken lessons. I like to recite real well, and I also like to read. My favorite authors are E. P. Roe and Mary J. Holmes, and my favorite poets are Whittier and Longfellow. How many of the Y A have read Ruri S. Standish's works? I think they are fine. Vernon Lamar Mangun, your poetry is excellent. Just keep on with it I enjoy reading your letters, for I believe you try to do what is right, and that

you are a very sensible boy. Annie Rooney, I agree with you that if we all will give our experience in love affairs the advice may be quite a help to us some day, and as you say, we do not have to sign our real names. Jeremiah Cornassel, will you please tell us what state you are from? Mamie of Ontario, I would say to you that if the company that invited you out is good, and your parents do not object, I would go, for there are always some people who will talk when you start out in company, no matter how old you are. And we might as well have a good time while we are young, for we will never be young but once. Do any of you know where I could get the song, "The Upper Ten and Lower Five"?—[Jerusha Teachblossom (Sixteen), Ohio.]

The Great Pacific—I also think that an exchange of opinion on the books and topics of the day would be of interest. I am 17 years old and a senior in our high school. My home is only a few miles from the great Pacific. I wonder how many of the Young Americans have seen it or ever will? I live in sunny California, and although even here life is not all sunshine, yet I doubt if any of you can lay claim to a more beautiful spot as a home. Our little valley is settled down among low hills. The land is very rich, and when we have plenty of rain, our products are unsurpassable. Our apples are of world-wide fame. Through the Young America column of F & H I have made two of the dearest friends I have ever known.—[E. T. E. Murray.]

About Books—My favorite study is arithmetic. I have read Uncle Tom's Cabin and think it is very nice. I would like to be a teacher or bookkeeper. [Pearl Champ (Fourteen), Missouri.] I am a girl of 14 years old and live in a coal-mine town in Washington. I am in the seventh grade at school. I love music and am taking music lessons on the piano and organ both. My favorite poets are Louisa M. Alcott and Susan Coolidge. I have read others, but they are not as good as the ones I mentioned.

I like to live in a big town, but this does as well.—[A Blacksmith Girl.] How many have read David Harum and To Have and to Hold and like them? Some of you I see are musically inclined. I play the guitar, mandolin and piano. Lady Prue, if you like minor music, I think Ma Lady Lu would please you.—[Pauline C. Ellington, Ohio.] Have any of you read In His Steps, by C. M. Sheldon? The book has made

Powdered BORAX

to be efficient MUST BE PURE. Pure, it is soothing, healing, antiseptic and cleansing—highly remedial in effect. Delightful for the toilet and bath, to break hard water, dressing wounds, etc. But unscrupulous parties push cheap adulterated Borax, and Soda is the favorite adulterant. Soda is irritating, not soothing; smarting, not healing. A SIMPLE, SURE TEST: Pour a few drops of vinegar on a little borax. If pure it will not move—if soda it will bubble and is bad. See that our name "Pacific Coast Borax Co." is on every package you buy. Write for our free book of recipes, "Three Hundred Ways to Use Borax." Address our Chicago house. PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO., San Francisco, Chicago, New York.

TWO RINGS FREE. Send name and address no money, and we will mail you 25 boxes of Comfort's... (Image of a ring) COMFORT MEDICINE CO., Providence, R. I.

15 JEWELLED ELGIN OR WALTHAM. The handsomest genuine gold plated watch on the market. Double hunting case, SOLID GOLD PATTERN of engraving. (Image of a watch) E. E. CHALMERS & CO., 312-314 Dearborn St. Chicago.

Only 20 Cents. For complete shaving set, including razor, safety razor, brush, soap, cosmetic and magnetic. Write for catalogue. C. A. A. Manufacturing Co., Dept. 10, 208 Broadway, New York.

Rescued From Drink. by a new discovery, efficient and tasteless, which any lady can give in tea, coffee or food. (Image of a bottle) PARALYSIS, Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled, Specialists amazed at recovery of patient thought incurable, by DR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cure FREE. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FREE RUPTURE CURE! If ruptured write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 11, Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation or detention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

THE BIOCHEMIC OR CELL SALTS. For nervousness, dyspepsia, colic, influenza—all diseases. Home treatment by "Cell Health Advice." Address: R. FLATT CO., Dep. R., Southern Plaza, N. C.

RUPTURE CURED while you work. You pay \$1 when cured. No more to pay. ALEX. SPEER, Dep. 111, Webster, Mo. OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. A. S., Lebanon, Ohio. Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.

quite an impression on me, and I think if we would only stop and think before we do things, "Would Jesus like us to do it this way or that way?" we would be better off in the end, for sometimes we do things rashly. Robert Hardy's Seven Days, by the same author, is another very good book. I do not think Webfoot is very smart, or he would know his own mind.—[February.]

I study White's Oral Arithmetic, Shinn's History of the American People, Milne's Standard Arithmetic, Patrick's Lessons in Grammar, Rader's Civil Government, and the History of Missouri. I have read Uncle Tom's Cabin, John Halifax, the Leather Stocking Tales, Twice Told Tales, and Paul and Virginia. I think Uncle Tom's Cabin is real nice.—[Lillie J. Wilson Fourteen], Missouri.

**A Telegraph Operator**—Ariadne says write about our occupations. I will do my best to give a brief sketch of the profession to which I belong, a rail-road telegraph operator. His first trials come as a student, the next to procure a position, in which discouragement holds no small part, but perseverance wins. You pass a difficult examination before the chief dispatcher, and sign a lot of papers and take oath before a magistrate to live up to the rules of the company and not to use intoxicating liquors so long as you stay in the service. You are then an employee and commence as an "extra" operator. As the regular men are promoted or leave the service for some cause or another, the extra men advance according as their turn comes. For instance, the extra man whose name appears at the head of the list is the first for a permanent position when vacancy exists, etc. You are in line for promotion as follows: The night operators become day operators, the day operators go to better pay offices, from there to the dispatcher's office, from dispatchers' operators to dispatchers proper, to chief dispatchers and so on up—train master, superintendent, etc. An operator's salary is from \$45 to \$65 per month, dispatcher's \$50 to \$150 per month. Working hours for an operator 12 hours' constant duty, 365 days a year, for the dispatchers eight hours. There are six dispatchers and the chief on this division. An operator's responsibility is unlimited. He is responsible for the safety of hundreds of people and thousands of dollars' worth of property. A little mistake, a moment's sleep, a wrong signal and lots of things very easy to do might be the cost of hundreds of lives. Just imagine by this the responsibility of the train dispatchers on a great railroad. The secret of success as an operator is quick sound judgment and a cool head. Of all the arts and professions, give me the telegraph.—[Teddy.]

**Our Younger Tablers**—I am 10 years old and have one brother five years old. I study reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic and physiology. For pets I have one cat named Tabby. I have a flock of six chickens. My brother has one cat named Zebra.—[Florys E. Smith.]

I think anybody ought to marry for love and not for money. I know a woman who married a man because she was poor and she thought he was rich, but after they were married he beat her and all they had to eat was bread and salt pork.—[Young Americus (Eleven), Idaho.]

For pets I have two yellow cats just alike. My favorite author is Louisa M. Alcott. I have a sister 16 years old yesterday. Her name is Myra. I like to go to school.—[Willa McDonald Ten], Arizona.

I live on a nice farm in Illinois. I would like to be an electrician when I am older. I feel sorry for Carl Wyatt. I like to read very much.—[Paul Schultz (Thirteen), Illinois.]

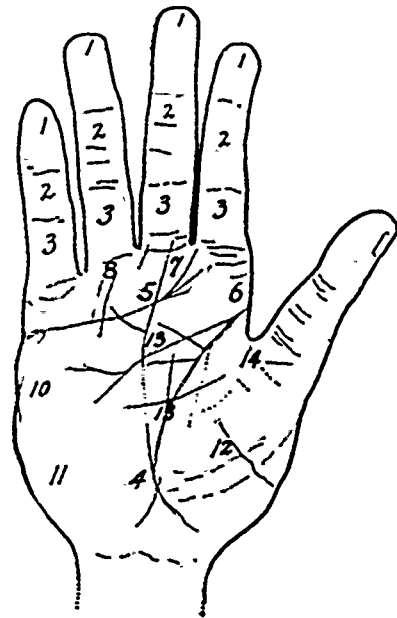
**Father's Love**—Buckeye Bach, I think smoking is a bad habit and wish no one would ever smoke, but I know some people that do, whom I think a great deal of. Why do we always hear of the perfectness, good advice and prayers of mother and nothing of father's love? I think the father deserves some credit also. My father has always been kind and good to me. We all tell what we don't like and what our ideals are, but when we find "the one person," they are just the opposite and we love them just the same.—[Thistle.]

**Our Palmistry Lessons—III.**

**HONEST, HARD-WORKING HAND.**

This is the hand of an honest, hard-working man. He is not always appreciated, but under all circumstances will do the best of his ability. He is honest because the hand is broad, the texture of skin firm (not hard), and the mount of Jupiter (under the first finger) is high. Hard-working, because his mount of Jupiter denotes ambition. The skin again counts. He can't be lazy with such a skin.

His fate line (4-7) has thrown too much responsibility upon him, and as it continues so straight, he resigns all to fate, as it were, and will pull and do the very best he can. He needs encouragement given him (short hand), for the load will be heavy at times. His



mounts of Jupiter (6) and Venus (12), being so high and well-developed, make him naturally proud; therefore, he is more or less sensitive as to what people's opinions would be of him. At the same time, he is rather positive in regard to his own opinions.

His short fingers and a little longer palm than the fingers, would show he should be guided by instinct more than reason. By so doing he could make greater success in a financial way, especially in dealings regarding the buying and selling of real estate, or anything in that line of business. He would make a good auctioneer. Horses or stock of any kind he should buy on first impression. The head line joining the life line (6) denotes that first impressions are best.

The long second phalange of the fingers (2) shows a great love of nature, and an inclination to deal with nature or outdoor work; to house such a man would be to kill him. In sickness, give him more air than medicine. I will say here that his first impressions of people would not always be right, for he would not be suspicious enough, perhaps. His creed is the golden rule, and he thinks everyone as honest as himself. It may not always be his luck to find this true, for the fate line, tied to the life line (at 4), and then spreading (also at 4), signifies that he will often cause sorrow to his own people through just such impressions of people. And right here a fault shows itself. He is more likely to show greater pride in his possessions outside of his own family than of his family itself. While a great lover of mother and family, his lavish praise is given to his stock. The rest must take things for granted. A beautiful supply will always be on hand for the table (the short length of hand). He does love to eat.

His fate line will never let him get very far from home (not breaking). He must superintend all his affairs (his firm thumb—not turning back from first joint). This characteristic accounts for few journey lines, except on business. At 57 years (4) a change would seem best. But if he breaks up his home for this purpose, he will never be as happy. Short hands are generally happy as long as they are active.

The fulness at 10-11 gives courage,

and shows that he is born of warriors' blood. But the head line (6) being so short the courage is not of lasting nature. By the cross lines on 12, too many people offer suggestions that annoy him a great deal. But if he makes up his mind first, his firm thumb will enable him to carry out his wish, especially if a woman should be the one to oppose some pet scheme.

His ideas are fairly good, but if not encouraged, not half of them would ever be executed. The sun line (8) shows prosperity, though not in early life, but he will inherit property twice, once at 24 years and again at 44 years (13). This last inheritance will bring him large returns in the way of revenue. About that same year, honor will come to him through some political position (13 again), which he will hold quite a length of time.

Health conditions are of the best. Accidents will be the main thing to look out for, yet they will never cause death. A slight injury to the back will cause more or less trouble after 50 years of age. There is a fire at 25 years of age, where property is concerned more than himself. What illness would come will come during the winter months and be of throat and bronchial troubles. He should live beyond 80.—[Minerva.]

**PALMISTRY QUERY.**

Will you please tell me what is indicated when the fate line in the left hand is clear and unbroken its full length, while that in the right hand is broken near the head line? The life, head and heart lines are distinct.—[R. W. T.]

You will bring misfortune upon yourself and others through carrying out your own ideas. Head line a little too strong.—[Minerva.]

**A GREETING FROM MANILA.**

I sat in the tropic twilight  
Of Luzon's sunset isle,  
And the quiet flow of the river below  
Made music for me, the while  
The first faint stars of evening  
Shed a radiance soft and fair,  
And the rustling palm crooned his evening psalm  
In the scented fields of air.

Perchance it was the incense  
From the fringed groves again,  
That bore me fast o'er ocean's vast  
To the home-land shores again:  
Where I sat, as here, in the twilight,  
By the Susquehanna's flow,  
And the friends all came, each well-known name,  
As they came in the long ago.

And they clasped my hand at meeting,  
In friendship's holy name;  
And I prized their heartfelt greeting  
Far more than the world's acclaim.  
So they bade the soldier welcome,  
And my heart was filled with cheer,  
For one was there, with golden hair,  
Who whispered, "Welcome, dear."

And we played the games together,  
And we sang the songs once more,  
Till the echoes rang as we laughed and sang  
As they did in the days of yore.

Then sounded the martial bugle,  
"The strains of the night's 'tattoo,"  
The vision was o'er, and I stood once more,  
In the war-worn ranks of blue.  
IRWIN HILLMAN (Sergeant U. S. Signal Corps Manila).

**OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.**

- SECOND INSTALLMENT FOR NOVEMBER.
- 2. Buried Proverb.—[E. M. F., N. S.]
- 1-2 I wish James had taken his mallet with him. 3-4. There is a bleak wind; you will need your wrap. 5-6. The sinking man shouted for help. 7-8. The merchant was a great ship owner.
- 3. Arithmetical—Find the word and do the example in figures.  
1 A L J L G T R E  
O S R E  
I E T
- 1. Anagram (one word)—  
I HAD ROHM LORI.  
5 Drop Letter.  
-Y-O-N-I-O-I-  
6. Square Word.—1. To stretch out; 2. serving to inspire fear; 3. a support for a spear; 4. to commit a fault; 5. a strip of linen inserted beneath the skin.

**DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.**  
I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the price. It never fails to cure the price from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, dyspareunia, menorrhagia, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every mother. Address Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 118, Lebanon, Ind.

Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.



Just sell 50 lbs. Baker's Tea, etc., among your friends. This Game Board that will be a blessing in your family because it provides so much enjoyment. Its delightful games are attractive to boys and girls and to grown-up people. The 20 games which may be played on the board are: 1. Crokinole; 2. Carrom (Flying Pocket); 3. The Spider and the Flea; 4. Tennis; 5. Cue-Ring; 6. Three-Ring Game; 7. Seven Battles; 8. Cue-Pocke; 9. Pitch-Crokinole; 10. Pocket-Hit; 11. Crown Game; 12. Penning the Pig; 13. Travelling Carrom; 14. Boiling Cue-Pocke; 15. Backgammon; 16. Chinese Game; 17. Sixty-Six; 18. Ring-Pot Crokinole; 19. Ninepins; 20. Trick-track.

Baker's Tea gives perfect satisfaction, being better and fresher than tea sold in the grocery store. If you prefer some other reward, you may sell 5 lbs. for a pair of Nickel-Plated Tarnes & Berry Skates or a large sled; 10 lbs. for a Crescent Cutter or Field Hing; 25 lbs. for a Gold Watch or a Gold Silver Watch or a Sewing Machine; 50 lbs. for a Sewing Machine; 50 lbs. for a Graphophone; 100 lbs. for a Desk; 200 lbs. for a Dinner Set; 500 lbs. for a Couch or Queen Kitchen Cabinet; 80 lbs. for a Boy's or Girl's Bicycle; 100 lbs. for a Ladies' or Gents' Bicycle. Begin now and earn all the Christmas presents you wish to give away.

We pay the freight. Write for free Catalogue of 200 pages. W. G. BAKER (Dept. K), Springfield, Mass.

**A \$40. COMBINATION MAGAZINE GUN FREE.**



To introduce our guns and advertise our loans, we are going to sell a quantity of these great Magazine Shot Guns and Rifles combined for only \$40.00. SPECIAL OFFER: To secure persons at once to show and help us to get the gun, we will send one person in a box one of these guns for only \$4.75, and as soon as you will two more of the gun at \$9.50 each, we will refund the \$4.75 first paid, or we will send you three guns all at one time on receipt of only \$12.00. The gun has been tested and proven reliable. Empty shell is ejected and gun loaded from magazine. It is a simple rotary motion of the wheel, of eight, 6 to 8 pounds weight of barrel, 27 to 30 inches long, under standard, all cartridges of U. M. C. or Winchester make. With this gun you see, as the picture shows, prepared for either large or small game. You can shoot 6 shot or 8 ball cartridges in rapid succession or alternately, as desired. It is really the most wonderful gun of the day. So good that you and your friends will be pleased with the gun. Send on receipt of only \$12.00 as a guarantee of good faith, we will send you a complete gun, the balance \$22.00 to be paid when you receive it and know it to be as represented. You can sell two guns in a few hours after complete gun is received. Try K. HILLMAN'S, 208 Broadway, New York, or 67 Dearborn St., Chicago, Dept. A. H.

**FREE A NEW CURE FOR KIDNEY AND BLADDER Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.**

Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Urinary, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kara-Kara Serum, called by scientists the paper cathartic, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 120 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the blood the poisonous Eric Acid, Lithates, etc. which cause the disease.

Her John H. Watson testifies in the New York Herald that it has saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies to his cure of long-standing Rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Whitten of Wofford, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of Dropsy and swelling of the feet, Kidney disease and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Thayer, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Pure Specific and cannot fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, 519 Fourth Ave., New York.

200. Get full of above Magic Loan-...  
**FREE**  
PAGE BOOK...  
SALLENBERG Bldg., Ogden, 69 Summit St., N. Y.



Baby Goes to School.

Everything is quiet;  
One day seems like three.  
Everything is quiet;  
We are lonesome as can be—  
Baby goes to school.

Mother soon does the housework.  
Then sits down to sew;  
Mother soon does the housework.  
For there's no one to "help," you know—  
Baby goes to school.

Father is whistling softly.  
Out where he's pitching hay;  
Father is whistling softly.  
With no excuse to play—  
Baby goes to school.

Rover is growing lazy.  
He sleeps upon the mat;  
Rover is growing lazy.  
He is also growing fat—  
Since baby goes to school.

**WITH WOMANKIND**

**THE THINGS WE DO OURSELVES.**

The things we do ourselves are the real lessons we learn. Let the girl cut and fit her own dresses and try all the sewing. Suppose she does spoil a few yards of calico or gingham? She will learn more than the goods are worth and feel proud of her effort. What if the waist is too short, the neck too big, the sleeves set in at the wrong point and the skirt uneven at the bottom? Who ever made a perfect fit the first time? The artist's first picture is no better than the girl's first dress. The young writer does not find a market for his first manuscript. The musician spends time and money before playing for the public.

Useful things must be learned by daily practice, until they are done so well as to attract the attention of those who are looking for some one to do little things just right. Girls who are never permitted to do things will remain incompetent and lose confidence in themselves. Any intelligent girl with a natural taste for dressmaking, millinery, hairdressing, manicure or any of the fine arts belonging to a lady's toilet, can become proficient by practice and by the help of charts and instruction books.

Those who hope to serve the public must expect to do much work that is faulty, which will not suit the fastidious, but this is only practice work, which should never be offered, as it will injure the workers in the eyes of those who know a good thing when they see it. The way to succeed is to keep on trying, and the end will repay all the time and money spent in learning how. [Mrs Sallie A. Humes.

**A SUCCESSFUL VENTURE.**

Like many another girl, Dorothy Simpson was always "hard up." Not that the Simpsons were worse off than their neighbors, or Dorothy at all extravagant, but nature had provided her with a father who, in common with many other worthy men, failed to see that beyond supplying his daughter with "board and lodging" and a new frock occasionally, anything further was required at his hands. "For," he was wont to query, "what does a girl want with money, when everything is found for her?" Mr Simpson's "everything," however, was by no means comprehensive, and many a little sacrifice was necessary ere the library fee could be paid or the mission box receive its quota. To Dorothy's independent nature this state of things was extremely

unpleasant, and many a night did our little friend lie awake, racking her brains in search of some kind of home employment sufficiently lucrative to enable her to supply her own little wants and a much needed change for the invalid mother. So far nothing practicable had suggested itself, and the little worry line between the brown eyes grew daily deeper, when all at once her "chance" came to her, and in this wise.

The judge's wife drove over one day to see Mrs Simpson, bringing with her Mrs B, a wealthy lady from a neighboring town, and in due course Dorothy, with ready hospitality, served the guests with saucers of luscious peaches surrounded with a creamy looking substance. "Oh, how very delicious!" exclaimed Mrs B, as she tasted this. "What is it?" "It is called in England clouted or clotted cream," replied Mrs Simpson, "and is a favorite delicacy in the old country, but seems to be quite unknown here. I taught Dorothy the process of making it years ago, and she has grown to be quite an expert at it." "I should think so, for it certainly is exceedingly nice, and if Miss Simpson ever decides to go into the business of selling it, I hope that she will take me as her first customer."

Shortly afterwards the ladies took their leave, and it must be confessed, to Dorothy's secret relief, for Mrs B's chance words had suggested to her a scheme which she was burning to lay before her mother. There was long and earnest discussion between the two as Dorothy unfolded her plan, with the result that two days later a note was dispatched to Mrs B, saying that she had decided to go into the business and would supply the cream at twenty-five cents per pint, also begging her to recommend it to her friends. Mrs B had taken a strong liking to the young girl and wrote at once, heartily promising to accede to Dorothy's request, and ordering two pints weekly; and so well did she keep her word that in a very short time Dorothy's clientele had increased to eight regular customers.

Greatly encouraged by the success which had attended her first efforts she now applied to several grocery stores and dairies, sending to each a sample of the cream and asking them to sell it on commission for her. Five firms agreed to take some on trial, and of these four discovered a ready market for the new delicacy, and their orders increased accordingly.

Meanwhile, with her brother's help, Dorothy had purchased another cow, to supplement the one little Alderney which had been her sole stock in trade, and as time went by and her business grew, others were added, until now, at the end of two years and nine months, she is the proud possessor and sole owner of twelve as fine "milky moth-



Here is a bright boy in Clevel-land, Ohio, in writing of his work for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST he says:

"When I saw your advertisement I knew that there was a good chance to earn some money, which I wanted. I sold my first ten copies easily and then started to work for new customers. My order has grown until I now sell more than sixty a week. I deliver all the copies on Friday, after school closes, and on Saturday. In addition to selling single copies I have earned about \$12.00 by taking yearly subscriptions."

But we set you up in business. We want to sell Agents in every town to sell

**The Saturday Evening Post**  
(of Philadelphia)

At a low price for the best illustration magazine published weekly at 5 cents a copy.

We will furnish you with ten copies the first week free of charge. If you can then send us the whole amount for as many as you wish you may sell for the next week. You can find many people who will be glad to patronize a bright boy, and will be glad to buy of you every week if you deliver it regularly at home, store or office. You can build up a regular trade in a short time; permanent customers who will buy every week. You can thus make money without interfering with your school duties, and be independent. Send for full particulars. Remember that THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is 12 years old, the most popular magazine in the United States, established in 1878, and is in its 12th year. It is the best written of the world, containing the best news, fiction, and other interesting material. See every day that a hundred thousand new subscribers were added to its list the past year. Address: The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

**Thanksgiving Day Recreation.**



For a quiet bit of out-of-door pleasure, and something that all can enjoy on Thanksgiving Day, try target-shooting with a

**Stevens "Favorite."**

Let the sisters, cousins and aunts try a hand 'gainst the boys and vote a leg apple to the winner. Stevens Rifles are famous for accuracy and put every shot just where you aim them; this fact places upon the shooter the responsibility of hitting the mark. They're not expensive and every lover of out-of-door sport should have one.

PRICES:  
No. 17, "Favorite," with open sights, \$6.00  
No. 18, " " " " target " \$4.50

Where dealers do not keep Stevens Rifles we sell direct at these prices. Express paid on receipt of cash with order.

Send stamp for postage on 10 page illustrated Catalogue, full of valuable information.  
**J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.,**  
Box 1111, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

**Lovely Skin.**

Remarkable Discovery Whereby Every Lady May Now Attain the Perfect Bloom of Youth.

**A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail**

It has remained for a Cincinnati woman to discover the secret of a perfect skin. She has at last found the key to feminine beauty. All the sighs and heartaches over a poor appearance

Mrs. Emma Fayon, the famous Cincinnati woman who created such a sensation last season says: "You cannot imagine how delighted I am with the effect produced by your treatment."



MRS. EMMA FAYON.

may now be banished, for it is within the means of every lady young or middle aged to have the clearest and most refined complexion so dear to a woman's heart. And what is still more pleasing and convincing Mrs. M. Ribault who discovered this great secret sends free to every woman who writes a sufficient quantity of the beautifier to show her how easy it is to attain beauty when you know the simple truth and the right remedies. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, contains no oil, grease, paste, chemicals or poisons of any kind and is absolutely pure. Write to Mrs. M. Ribault, 905 Cass Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and she will mail free, prepaid, in a plain sealed wrapper a free package of her wonderful beautifier and you will always bless the day you wrote. Do not fail to write to-day.

## With Womankind.

ers' as one could desire, together with a model dairy, the pride of the village, and a wee nest egg in the bank. And all this has been achieved by one little girl, with no experience or capital save one little, lame cow, or in fact any unusual capabilities beyond the possession of an unlimited amount of the quality termed "grit."

I had the pleasure not long since of paying her a visit and watching her at work, in a spotless cap and gown, filling the jars, which now may be seen in many houses throughout the length and breadth of her state. Noting my very evident interest in her work she, with characteristic generosity, was good enough to give me the formula for the preparation which is bringing her fame and, if not a fortune, at least a comfortable income.

"Let the milk stand for twenty-four hours in winter and half that time when the weather is very warm. The milk-pans, which should be of tin, holding about twelve quarts, are then placed on a hot plate of iron over a stove, until the cream has formed on the surface, which is indicated by the air bubbles rising through the milk and producing blisters on the surface coating of cream. When it is done the top looks thick and small rings appear, and it is then removed to the dairy. The following day it is skimmed, and is then ready to be packed in pint or half-pint jars and sent to market. The time required for scalding depends upon the fire. It must, however, on no account be allowed to boil, and in fact, the slower the process the better the results. Extremely firm and fine-flavored butter may also be made from this clotted cream."—[Edith Drage.

## SOME CONTRIVANCES.

We were too poor to have half the pieces of furniture we wanted, but we were going to leave the rented house where we had lived so long, and move on to a farm my husband recently purchased. And oh, how I did want lots of things before we should move among entire strangers. Foolish, no doubt, but natural, nevertheless, I cogitated and conjured, but to no effect, until my mother came to visit me, and then I knew something would be done for she has three times the planning ability I ever possessed.

I explained to her how much I wanted a sideboard, for I had lots and lots of the usual Christmas and holiday gifts—pieces of china and silver and no suitable place to keep them. Then in the old-fashioned farmhouse we were going to there was a big hall with the usual straight stairs, and absolutely not one piece of furniture that could be spared to go in it.

John had paid out the last dollar we could possibly spare toward the place, so new furniture was out of the question, and I would rather go without than try to cheat myself or anyone else with packing boxes and crates.

Mother told me to go to bed and dream about it, and give her time to think. This I did, sure that something would be evolved, even if it was not exactly what I wanted. In the morning mother asked me where was the old bureau that I had used so long as a general storage place. Upstairs, full, as usual, too high, for I had thought of that. The handles were mostly gone, and it was too heavy anyway. No one could do anything with it, I was sure.

"Where is the settee all your children were rocked in?" "Out in the shed with one leg gone and propped on a stick of wood. It generally sat out beside the shed and held plants in the summer; now there was nothing on it."

"Well, would I do her the favor to keep out of her room, and the empty one next to it, until she gave me permission?"

"Certainly, and glad to." So, for several days I was banished from part of the chambers, and I found that not only mother, but John, spent a good part of their time there. Luckily it was winter, and business was slack.

At the end of a week I was called up to see the result of their combined efforts, and while I had expected to be pleased, I was very much surprised also, for I would not have believed, if I had not seen with my own eyes, that such really elegant pieces could be turned out by inexperienced carpenters. They had taken out the three bottom drawers, and made three small doors of the fronts, which were solid cherry.

The middle one reached the whole height the three drawers had been, but the outside ones only the height of two, and the space on top was filled with two of the small drawers that had formerly been on top of the bureau. Over these was a shallow drawer the whole width of the sideboard. This had not been meddled with at all, and was just as it had been ever since I could remember. Above this the front and sides had been removed, leaving only the back and the front posts or frame of the original, to the height of 15 or 18 inches, and panes of glass fitted in the ends, and a small narrow pane in the middle of the front. On each side were glass doors, plainly formed of pieces of the cherry, and above the glass cupboard thus made, there was a plain back of cherry finished with a heavy molding. It was perhaps 18 inches higher than the cupboard. The whole had been scraped and cleaned of paint, and finished with oil filling, and it was a beauty. It would have taken a good many dollars to buy as good a one, and the cost of this was for the glass, handles, hinges, and bit of molding, for we always kept the oil finish in the house, and I suppose one dollar and a half would have been ample for the expense.

The settee had been supplied with a new leg, two or three missing rounds put in, the rockers taken off, the paint sandpapered off—what little was left—and a coat of oil finish applied, rubbed off and applied again. Result, a fine colonial settee that I am very proud of.

Our homely, bald-looking old clock had been supplied with a grandfather's clock case. It was setting on a shelf fastened inside, and if I had not known better, I should have thought it a genuine, well-preserved antique. The case had been fashioned after one belonging to a neighbor, and was the work of our village "handy man," being rather beyond John's skill, but it is very nice, and will outlast both us and our children, if it does not burn up.

Some old plaster of paris figures that had belonged to us in our childhood, had been made to look exactly like ivory by dipping in wax barely melted, and hung by a thread to drip and dry. They had the appearance of being costly statuettes, and their last estate was much better than their first.

A thin tile that we had used to grow flowers in, had been cleared up and nicely painted, the drip pan inside was a five-cent pie tin that fitted nicely, and lo! an umbrella holder, and a pretty one.—[Florence Holmes.

**Ants in the House**—These insects are difficult to deal with, because what seems to be effectual in one case is absolutely ineffectual in another. Sometimes the odor of tar, wormwood or pennyroyal will drive them away, and again it seems to have no effect. Trapping and killing them appears to be the surest, even if the most troublesome method. Spread a thick coating of soft lard on some plates and place these about the pantries and closets. Set little sticks against the plates on which the ants can climb. When the plates are filled with the imprisoned insects, drop them into a pan of boiling water. Set the traps again, and continue until the ants are exterminated. Do not use sand in cleaning, as these insects are attracted by it. When ants are troublesome about your grounds, nearly fill small bottles with water and pour a little oil on top of the water. Sink the bottles in the earth in the locality where the ants appear. They will enter the bottles in search of the oil and be drowned.—[Maria Parloa.

"Why, the time was," said a passenger with a gorgeous watch chain, "when we had our county so well in hand that we could elect a brindle pup to any office we chose to nominate him for."

"—and you can't do it now?" queried the other passenger.

"I should say not. The other fellow I have beat us three to one in the last elections."

"To what do you attribute the change?"

"Well, I am inclined to think the reason is that, when we had the power, we elected too many brindle pups."

"What do news from Marse William do you think?" asked the colored constable.

"Well, the paper says that he has the floor."

"De goodness gracious! Is he drunk already?"



## AROUND THE COUNCIL FIRE.

**Missed**—As I look around our happy circle, there is one face I sadly miss, Shiftless Simpson's. Let us learn a lesson from him. Though he suffered, yet he bore it patiently, and none who read his cheerful letters could guess his secret sorrow. I am sure he is with us now, even though we cannot see him.—[Lou Carrol.

**Swim Out**—Buck Strap, you seem to be in very trying circumstances at present. If you are willing to take some advice from a "Bunch Grass girl," let love affairs alone till you can court and wed without having need of neighbors' help; that is, if you ever get out of your present scrape. Webfoot, if you are what your name indicates, why couldn't you swim out of the puddle as well as into it? One of the Boys, I admire your independence. But, seeing you live in the city now, are you sure there is not some other reason for wanting to don clean clothes toward evening? I fancy there is a "woman in the case." Amo (skito), can it be possible that you are ashamed of the last half of your name that you fail to sign it?—[Tulip.

**"Her First Dose"**—Ladye Prue, I will tell you some of my favorite compositions and songs: Le Secret, by Gaudier, Melody in F by Rubinstein and the Favorite Andante in F by Beethoven. I am in third grade music. Am now taking lessons on the organ, but want a piano, which I am earning by teaching school. After I am far enough advanced in music, I want to become a music teacher. Then I want to study at a conservatory for a year. Some of my favorite hymns are Lyons, Love Divine and Softly Now the Light of Day. Girls, do not be in too much of a hurry to leave home. Let us stay and help our mothers a while to repay them for what they have done for us. I believe in their taking a vacation, as well as us daughters. Boys, I think there are more men that are flirts than girls. After a girl has been flirted with she considers that "turn about is fair play." As the majority of boys are not in earnest while paying compliments or attentions to a young lady, it doesn't pay to let such trash sink deeply in the heart. Webfoot's "girl" is probably swallowing her first dose, but the right one may come along sometime. Let us not trifle with anyone's affections.—[Bryantite.

**Well-Mated**—Mentor, I knew one couple who became acquainted through a matrimonial paper and are now happily married. They seem very fond of each other and are indeed a well-mated couple.—[Dovey.

**A New Picture Book**—To the young man enamored of the maid of 18, I would point to some "old sayings," which, if he will follow them, may find for him the love he desires. "Never give up; the wisest is the boldest." "Faint heart ne'er won fair lady." "The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed." "To know how to wait is the great secret of success." Nearly all men of a knowledge of human nature who have written, have expressed similar sentiments to the above. I would counsel you, my friend, that "while there is life there is hope," and if you determine to win this girl, and persevere, with the aid of a clean life and high aims, just so sure will you succeed. A girl of 18 is not in a position to know her heart. The world is a new picture book to her and she has not yet begun to think upon the problems of life. As soon as she does she will recognize your qualities and accept you. If she is all you believe her to be. If she does not, you are merely infatuated, for she is not as you see her and not worthy of you. She would make you unhappy in after years. The mind's eye only should be used in choosing a mate. We too often allow our eyes to lead us into matrimony. I do not believe a mere "sensation at the heart" can be relied upon. If your reason

points to one who will make a good companion, when the heart and eyes tend otherwise, follow the reason and the heart will follow, while the eyes will recognize the sublimity of simplicity. Men who are woman-haters, and women who hate men, can trace their morbid malady to a time when, if they had seen more deeply, they would not have experienced the disappointment which has led them to profanely denounce the handiwork of God as unclean. If girls laugh and giggle, if boys curse and drink, whose fault is it? Their ancestors for generations have bequeathed to their children, through their own short-sightedness, many bad qualities. The only remedy for such is the cultivation of the mind. [William.

**A Tangle**—Here is a puzzle from real life, if I can state it plainly: A family of three we will call John, Sr., John, Jr., and Jim. Another family we will call Ann, Jane and Sam. The other party, a widow, is Polly. The first are father and two sons, the next three are sisters and brother. Ann married John, Sr., Jane married John, Jr., the widow married Sam. Sam died and the widow again married, this time to Jim. The widow Polly has a son and there is a son by all of the other marriages, making five sons in the last generation. What relation are the parties to each other? I would like to see a full answer, but fear that it would fill a large space in F & H for a long time to come, and possibly add several patients to some insane asylum.—[A. I. G.

**The Jolly Ten**—Our circle, No 108 (the Jolly Ten), is now upon its third successful round. I have resigned my place as secretary and appointed No 2 to fulfill the duties. Our circle is composed of school teachers, farmers, bankers and musicians, and we can boast of a "preacher" or bishop, also bicyclists and camera fiends.—[Secretary.

This circle was formed previous to March 1 last, at which date we discontinued the circles.

**"Untactfully"**—I must say a word about a girl I know, who, though of excellent sense, is, without knowing it, rather unpopular because of things she does and says untactfully. She refuses to accept apologies which are sincerely offered, also she does other things which are not altogether polite. She means well, I know, and does these things from force of habit or because she believes them to be right. How shall we correct her? Will some girl tell? I love girls and I can't believe that love is ever lost.—[C. B. B.

**"Watch Her Secretly"**—I think Annie Rooney (Oct 15) really has a talent for writing, though it may not seem very brilliant at present. We all have a talent of some kind, but if we do not have an opportunity to develop that talent, it is taken from us and we become discouraged and think we are of little value in this world. Annie Rooney has the right idea, for by keeping the fire alive, though it gives little heat, the coals are still there in the grate, and when the time comes and plenty of fuel is at hand, we have nothing to do but await results. Patience is a virtue. Wash, I would wait, and in the meantime watch your lady friend secretly. Is she always glad to meet you? Is she interested in your work? Does she invite you to her home? These instances on her part will show you whether she has any love for you at all or whether she has altogether changed her opinion.—[Lily.

**A Mistake of Men**—I wish to join the Councilors, as I have enjoyed their letters for nearly two years. I am a California fruit farmer and think this is the finest state in the Union—the land of eternal sunshine, the land of oranges and olives, where the roses bloom 365 days in the year. It is the mecca of the invalid and the land of the bachelor. In Fresno county, where I live, there are thousands of acres of grapes of all kinds and large orchards of peaches, pears and prunes. The people are prosperous and well educated. If Kittle May could see some of our scenery she would be pleased. Mermaid, I like your sentiment, though I think that a great many men fall in love with their ideal, which may not at all correspond with the character.





WHERE, WHEN, WHY?

This game consists of three sets of cards, twenty-five cards each set. Let the sets be of different sizes, unless you have three colors of cardboard, when they may all be of the one size, but each set of a different color. If you use the one color, let one set be two by three inches, the second lot one and one-half inches by three, and the third lot one by three inches. Make these of heavy cardboard and write or print on them the desired words. A list of twelve each of these legends is given, and the maker of such a game may easily think up a baker's dozen more.

The game may be played by any number. Place the cards in three piles, face downward, each kind in a pile by itself. The leader turns to the person to his left, and asks: "Where are you going?" "Where do you want to go?" or some similar question in the future tense. The person addressed picks up a card from the "where" pile at random, and reads it aloud. The first speaker then asks: "When do you expect to go?" or "When do you start?" etc. Then the second person picks out and reads a "when" card. Then follows a "why" question, perhaps "Why do you go there?" to be answered by the reading of a "why" card. The player who has read the answers then puts the same list of questions to the person at his left, and so on around the table. The game is very amusing for a home or other evening's entertainment. It is original with our family, and the description has never before appeared in print, so you may be certain of having something entirely new. The combinations are often extremely funny, for instance this:

Question: "Where are you going?"  
Answer: "To dance away the wee sma' hours."

Question: "When do you start?"  
Answer: "When I choose, and not before."

Question: "Why do you go there?"  
Answer: "Because mamma said I mustn't."

Following are the lists spoken of

WHERE.

- 1 Where mamma said I mustn't go.
- 2 It's none of your business where.
- 3 To a place where nobody ever goes.
- 4 To the park to see the monkeys grin.
- 5 Down town to eat ice cream.
- 6 Across the river to gather gooseberries.
- 7 To the opera hall to hear the negroes sing.
- 8 To dance away the wee sma' hours.
- 9 To ride in the automobile.
- 10 Out to the barn to set the speckled hen.
- 11 To the top of Pike's peak.
- 12 In a closed past-board box.

WHEN.

- 1 Ten years hence.
- 2 In the next century.
- 3 When I choose and not until then.
- 4 Wouldn't you like to know?
- 5 When the blue-birds nest again.
- 6 When the goslings are hatched out.
- 7 At 10 o'clock to-night.
- 8 When the new moon floats on high.
- 9 When the dance is over.
- 10 In the springtime, gentle Annie.
- 11 When my papa says I may.
- 12 When the cuckoo's call is heard.

WHY.

- 1 Because I want to.
- 2 Because mamma said I mustn't.
- 3 Because I like to chew gum.
- 4 Because I have the toothache.
- 5 Because you are silly.
- 6 Because I don't want to.
- 7 Because the moons made of green cheese.
- 8 Because I know so little.
- 9 Because it's going to rain.
- 10 Because the Thames is dry.
- 11 Because I've lost my specs.
- 12 Because my shoes are too tight.

[May Myrtle Cook.

To Cook Carrots—Slice lengthwise and cook one-half to two hours. Put to cook in just enough water to keep from burning, and add 1 tablespoon sugar. Pour in a little water at a time as they need it, and when they begin to get tender add salt. When quite done add a little milk and a generous piece of butter and let simmer just long enough to melt the butter and heat the milk thoroughly.—[Frances P. Lee.



A THANKSGIVING DINNER.

MENU.

- Apple cups filled with fruit
- Cream of chicken soup
- Roast turkey with celery stuffing
- Cranberry sauce
- Potato snow
- Buttered parsnips
- Chicken salad
- Wafers
- Pumpkin tartlets
- Mince pie
- Fruit cookies
- Nuts
- Wafers
- Spiced peaches
- Baked onions
- Stewed corn
- Chicken salad
- Cheese
- Peach trifle
- Loaf cake
- Oranges
- Coffee

Apple Cups Filled with Fruit: Select medium-sized smooth red apples, wipe carefully, cut off the top, and with a spoon scoop out the inside, leaving only the shell. Take off the peel and divide some sweet oranges into sections, cut each section in three pieces, rejecting all seeds and the white skin. Mix with an equal quantity of fine ripe bananas, peeled and sliced very thin. Sweeten to taste, pour over a little strawberry syrup and set in a cold place for an hour or so. Then fill into the apple cups just before serving.

Cream of Chicken Soup: Cut up a chicken weighing about 5 lbs and cover it with cold water, in which place a sprig of parsley, a bay leaf, a stalk of celery and a small onion finely minced. Boil until the meat drops from the bones, then remove the chicken and strain the broth. Stand the liquor in a cool place, and when the fat forms on the top remove it in a cake. If the chicken has been sufficiently cooked the broth will be a firm jelly. Measure the jelly and for each pint allow a pint of cream. Heat the jelly to a boil in one saucepan and the cream in another. Rub smoothly together 1 tablespoon flour and 1 tablespoon butter. Pour the boiling cream into the jelly (which should also be boiling), and quickly add the butter and flour. Let boil for two or three minutes and serve very hot with warmed wafers.

Roast Turkey with Celery Stuffing: Make the usual stuffing of bread crumbs and seasoning, and add to it 1 cup of finely minced celery and 1 pt of raw oysters. Add a generous lump of butter and moisten with the oyster liquor. Taste the turkey every 10 minutes with melted butter and the gravy in the pan.

Cranberry Sauce: Take equal measures of cranberries and sugar. To a quart of cranberries allow 1 pt of boiling water. Cook the berries in the water until the skins burst, then stir in the sugar and cook 10 minutes longer. Pour into molds and set away to become firm.

Potato Snow: Beat into a quart of hot mashed potatoes 4 tablespoons butter, 1/2 cup cream or milk, 1 scant teaspoon salt and a dash of paprika. Beat thoroughly with a fork, then beat in quickly the stiffly whipped whites of 3 eggs. Press through a heated colander and serve at once.

Baked Onions: Remove the outer skin from large, round onions and a portion of the center. Fill in the cavities with a mixture of bread crumbs, seasoning, a little butter and a pinch of finely minced sage. Twist buttered paper around each onion and bake in a hot oven. Serve with melted butter.

Buttered Parsnips: Scrape the parsnips, and if large, cut in halves. Cook in slightly salted water until tender. Drain, sprinkle seasoning over each parsnip and spread with soft butter. Place in the oven to brown very slightly.

Stewed Corn: To 2 cans of green corn allow 1 cup cream, or rich milk, 1 teaspoon flour, 1 tablespoon butter and seasoning to taste. Let stew gently for 15 minutes.

Chicken Salad: Mix together 2 cups sliced celery, 2 cups cooked chicken and 1/2 cup blanched and chopped almonds. Moisten with mayonnaise and keep very cold until time to serve. Turn into a salad bowl, garnish with celery sprigs and pour mayonnaise over the top.

Pumpkin Tartlets: To 1 cup dry, stewed pumpkin allow 1 cup hot milk, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 saltspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1 egg slightly beaten. Line tartlet pans with good paste, make a rim about the sides and pour in the pumpkin mixture and bake.

Peach Trifle: Make a sponge cake with 6 eggs, 2 cups sugar, 1 tablespoon

lemon juice, 1/2 cup boiling water and 2 cups sifted flour. Beat the yolks and sugar until light, add flavoring, then the stiffly beaten whites, next the hot water, then the flour. Bake in a large loaf. When cool take out the center, leaving an inch rim on sides and bottom. Stick the cake rather full of blanched almonds and cover inside and out with pink frosting. Drain the syrup from canned peaches (cut in halves) and if not sweet enough add a little sugar. Fill the cavity of the cake with the peaches, sprinkle with a few blanched and chopped almonds and heap over the top sweet cream whipped to a very stiff froth and slightly sweetened. Do not put the peaches or cream in the cake until just before serving.

Fruit Cookies: To 1 cup butter worked to a cream add 2 cups granulated sugar, 3 well-beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons sour milk, 1 teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, 2 cups raisins, stoned and chopped, and enough flour to roll out. Roll out very thin and bake in a quick oven.

Loaf Cake: Cream 1/2 cup butter and add to it 1 cup sugar. Add the beaten yolks of 4 eggs and another cup of sugar, then 1 tablespoon each of cloves and cinnamon and 1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg. Mix 2 teaspoons baking powder with 3 cups sifted flour. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff. Now add to the mixture 1 cup sweet milk, stir well and add part of the flour and part of the beaten whites, alternating till both are all used. Mix in 1 cup floured, seeded raisins, 1 cup walnut meats and 1/2 cup finely cut citron. Bake in a square tin and frost with plain icing. Ornament with halved English walnuts.—[Mary Foster Snider.

HOLIDAY CAKES.

Snow: Two cups granulated sugar, 2-3 cup butter, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder and the beaten whites of 5 eggs. Flavor with lemon and bake in a moderate oven.

Prune: Wash, stone and chop fine 2 cups prunes, and boil gently in 1 cup molasses until tender, add 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup milk, 1 cup butter, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon each nutmeg and cloves, 2 cups flour and 2 teaspoons baking powder. Bake for one hour in a slow oven.

Dark: One cup each brown sugar, molasses, melted butter and sour milk, yolks 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon each of cream tartar and soda, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 of cloves and 2 cups sifted flour. Bake in a moderate oven.

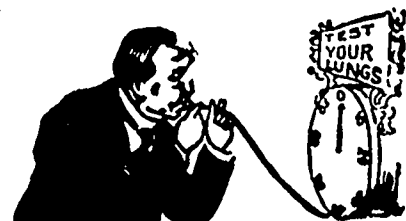
Sponge Fruit: Take 1 cup each light bread sponge, brown sugar, seeded raisins and flour, 1/2 cup butter, 1 egg and 1 teaspoon each cloves cinnamon and soda. Beat thoroughly, let rise one-half hour in a pan and bake in a moderate oven.

Rolls: Beat the yolks of 3 eggs, add 1 cup white sugar, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, the beaten whites of 3 eggs and any desired flavoring. Spread in a large baking pan and bake in a moderate oven. When done spread with jelly or chocolate and roll in a cloth.

Layer: Beat 3 eggs and add 2 cups powdered sugar, or a little less granulated 2-3 cup butter, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 1/2 cups flour and 2 teaspoons baking powder. Bake in three layers in shallow tins and put together with the following.

In a stew dish put 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup sweet milk and 1 tablespoon butter. Cook until as thick as jelly and beat until nearly cold, then add 1/2 cup seeded and chopped raisins, 1/2 cup currants, 1/4 cup chopped citron, 1/2 cup chopped figs, 1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon, 1/4 teaspoon each ground cloves and allspice. Frost top with a white frosting dotted with currants.—[Lalla Mitchell.

Vegetarian Mince-meat—Grate the yellow rinds and strain the juice of three lemons. Throw the white rinds into cold water, add 1 tablespoon salt, bring to a boil and strain, return it to boiling water and cook until tender, changing the water for fresh boiling water four or five times. When tender, drain and chop fine and put with the juice and yellow rinds in an agate or porcelain vessel. Seed and chop 1 1/2 lbs raisins, pare and chop 1/2 lb tart apples, shred 1/4 lb candied lemon and orange peel, mixed, and 2 oz citron. Mix all these ingredients together and



He Can't Believe It.

He's blowing with all his might and can barely stir the recording hand from zero. There's many a big, healthy looking man who is weak in the lungs. Probably half or two-thirds of his lung surface barely knows the contact of oxygen. He's the kind of man, who, when a cough attacks him, goes galloping down the road toward consumption. Many such a man has found strength and healing for weak lungs and tissues lacerated by coughing and drained by hemorrhages, in the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The healing power of this medicine in pulmonary diseases seems little short of marvelous at times, so extreme are the conditions which it cures. The "Discovery" contains no alcohol, and no narcotics.

"When I started to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mr. A. P. Novotny, of New York, N. Y., Box 137. "I had a regular consumptive cough, of which I was afraid, and everybody cautioned me and warned me concerning it. I was losing weight rapidly, was very pale and had no appetite, whatever. Now my condition is changed entirely. I do not cough at all, have gained eight pounds in weight, have recovered my healthy color, and my appetite is enormous. I can recommend your medicine to everybody who may be in need of the same, as it is a sure cure."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

EYESIGHT RESTORED

Falling Eyesight, Cataracts or Blindness Cured without the use of the knife.

Dr. W. O. Coffee, the noted eye specialist of Des Moines, Iowa, has perfected a mild treatment by which anyone suffering from falling eyesight, cataracts, blindness or any disease of the eyes can cure themselves at home. Judge George Edmunds, a leading attorney of Carthage, Ill., 79 years old, was cured of cataracts on both eyes. Mrs. Lucinda Hammond, Aurora, Neb., 77 years old, had cataracts on both eyes and Dr. Coffee's remedies restored her to perfect eyesight. If you are afflicted with any eye trouble write to Dr. Coffee and tell him all about it. He will then tell you just what he can do. He will also send you Free of charge his 80 page book, "The New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye." It is full of interesting and valuable information. All cures are permanent. Write to-day for yourself or friend to



W. O. COFFEE, M. D., Eye Specialist, Des Moines, Ia.

SAVE 1/2 YOUR FUEL  
wasted up chimney  
BY USING THE  
ROCHESTER  
RADIATOR.  
Cost \$2.00 and up.  
ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.  
2 FARM ST., BOSTON, N. Y.

NOVELTY RUGS!

Made from old, worn-out carpets. Any size, durable and handsome. Send for circulars, giving all particulars. Novelty Rug Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.

add 1 lb Sultanas, 1 lb currants, 1 lb sugar and 1/2 lb pine nuts and same quantity of almonds, blanched dried and chopped fine. One teaspoon cinnamon and a grated nutmeg are needed, with cider to thin to the proper consistency. Pine nuts, if may be added, can be had at any high-class grocery store in any large city, or in almost any store where nuts are sold. They cost about 30c a pound.—[Exchange]

**Fried Egg Plant**—Cut in slices, having first peeled them carefully, and sprinkle with salt. Let stand three or four hours to draw out the juice, then drain, dip in flour and fry in hot butter.—[L. M. A.]

**Spanish Chocolate Cake**—Two cups dark-brown sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 1/2 cups chocolate, 4 eggs, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon (level full) soda. Rub butter and sugar to a cream, grate the chocolate fine, next dissolve soda in tiny drop of hot water. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla.—[Mary Jennings.]

**Lemon Custard Pie**—Take 1 egg, separate the white and yolk. Grate 1 lemon, removing seeds. Add 1 cup of sugar, the yolk of the egg well beaten, a small tablespoon of flour. Stir well together and add 1 cup of hot water. Set the dish into another dish of boiling water and cook till smooth. Line a pie tin with rich paste, turn in the custard and bake. When done whip white of egg to a froth, add 2 tablespoons of sugar, cover the pie and place in the oven to set.—[Anna.]

**Danger**—Cream of tartar baking powder is healthful and does not leave a residuum in the body injurious to health, as it is a pure, natural, healthy food product of the grape. One of the greatest sources of danger in our foods exists in alum baking powders, the alum acting as a mineral poison. Such was the testimony of hundreds of the leading scientists of the country before the senate pure food investigating committee.

**Scalloped Cheese**—Butter a pudding dish and proceed to fill with alternate layers of bread crumbs and grated cheese, with bits of butter and a little salt between each layer. When the dish is nearly full, pour over enough milk to moisten the mixture. Beat 2 eggs and pour over the top. Bake in a brisk oven half an hour or more, being careful it does not burn.—[Lizzie Mowen.]

**Flavoring Sugar**—A vanilla bean or two, kept in the sugar box, imparts a delicious flavor to the sugar.—[Lizzie Mowen.]

**Date Cake**—One and one-half cups sugar, 1/2 cup of butter, the yolks of 4 eggs, 1 cup milk, 2 large cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon almond flavoring and 1/2 lb stoned dates chopped fine. Bake in long sheets about two inches thick. Ice thickly and ornament with stoned dates.—[M. F. S.]

**Delicate Puff Pudding**—Beat 4 eggs until very light, add 1 pint rich milk, 1 cup sifted flour, 1 scant cup powdered sugar and the grated peel of half a lemon. Bake in buttered tins in a hot oven, turn out, sift powdered sugar over them and serve at once with lemon sauce.—[M. F. S.]

**Stewed Onions**—Peel and quarter the onions, boil tender in salted water, drain away the water, add rich milk to cover, with a good lump of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Heat on back of range, but do not boil. Serve hot.—[A. R. A.]

**Dainty Pumpkin Pie**—Cut a small pumpkin into five pieces. Do not pare it away, but scrape out the coarse, fibrous parts. Half a teacup of water or even less is sufficient to start the pieces, if a steam boiler is used. Cover closely and in a few minutes the extract of the pumpkin will have formed fluid enough to finish the cooking. When it is tender, leave the cover off, stir and leave to cook slowly until every drop of juice has boiled down and the pulp looks dark and rich. Then sift, that all the shell portions of the rind may get rejected. But pumpkin requires long and careful cooking if good pie are expected, and it must be dry. Filling: Allow 3 eggs for two

pies, use whole milk. Sweeten to suit the taste. Light brown sugar is far superior for sweetening than granulated. Cinnamon and ginger are the favorite spices. Spice slightly, salt to taste. When the yolk of eggs, milk and sugar is ready, add the sifted pumpkin, but not in quantity, because it is an easy matter to make too extravagant use of the pumpkin, which would make the pies strong, thick and solid. A nice pie needs to be jelly-like, rich and creamy. The best time to put a pumpkin or squash pie in the oven is after taking out bread. There is thus an available heat to start with. Retain this and the filling sets beautifully by slow degrees. Boiling ruins the custard.—[Breadwinner.]

**Baked Onions**—Bake in the oven with skins on. When done, remove the skin, cut through the center, season with bits of butter, pepper and salt and serve hot with toasted bread.—[A. R. Annab.]

**Black Fruit Cake**—Two pounds flour, 1 1/2 lbs sugar, 1/2 pint milk, 1/2 pint molasses, 1/2 lb butter, 4 eggs, 1/2 lb chopped citron, 2 lb seeded raisins, 1 lb currants, 1 1/2 teaspoons soda, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, 1 teaspoon each of ground cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg, 1/2 teaspoon ground cloves. Bake four hours in a moderate oven and when cold wrap in oiled paper. This should be made at least three weeks before used.—[L. M.]

**Snowballs**—Beat to a stiff froth the whites of 4 eggs, stirring into them very gradually 4 cups powdered sugar and 4 tablespoons cornstarch. Flavor with vanilla and bake on buttered tins for 15 minutes in a very moderate oven. [M. F. S.]

**LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.**

Mr Editor, I'm thinkin' Somethin' must be wrong again. Fer we miss our little paper Almost like we do the air. They's a wide shelf in our kitchen Where the books and papers lay. Sunday afternoons, and evenin's When the day's work's done away. Mother, standin' in the doorway, Wipes her hands and says, "Now come; See if they ain't a pome or story 'T you can read from Farm and Home."

Just last evenin', after supper, Father hitched his chair around, And looked the paper-shelf all over. But his favorite was not found. Called to mother in the buttry, "Where she's mixin' 'Chatty's' yeast, 'What's the date, ma?' 'Tis the seventh."

"Where's that paper I'm back east?" "Didn't come this time," ma answered, "My' This sponge is just like foam." Grandma laughed, "Ye found a new w'y?" "Yes," said ma; "In Farm and Home."

Mother'll rock an' sew an' listen; Grandma's needles click an' shine, Gran'ther's black eyes snip an' glisten, An' he thir' a yer paper's due. An', sez he, 'This kind of readin' 'S just the stuff, where'er ye roam. Farmin's sure ter be a failure. Ef ye don't read Farm 'n' Home, Tells ye all about yer cattle,— 'Ever' blessed thin', I guess, What is usef'ul ter the farmer 'n' clod-hopplin' busy-ness.


"Tells ye how to build a new house From an old one, good as new, How to make the same ruf cover, 'What would ginerly take two. Mother's lookin' cross my shoulder; Says she'll surely have to laugh Ef ye print this rhymin' letter: Says it ain't a pome, by half. Well, I ain't no hand at poetry, But I thought 't would give ye joy. Fer to know folks miss 'The Paper' Way out here in Illinois.

So if our subscription's busted, Let us know,—we'll send the 'loam,' For our paper-shelf is empty When we don't git Farm and Home. JESSIE L. FIKLD.

Lady Assistant (behind counter, to cabman): Pair of gloves? Cabman: Yes, miss. Lady Assistant: What is your number? Cabman: Fifteen, hundred and ninety-three, miss.

**THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.**

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass, he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.—[Adv.]



The far famed cleanliness of a Dutch kitchen cannot compare with the American kitchen cleaned with

# GOLD-DUST WASHING POWDER

## 144 DINNER SET AND 48 PIECES SILVERWARE FREE

A rare chance. No deception, we speak nothing but the truth. You can get a full size decorated breakfast, dinner or tea set (111 pieces) & 12 silver plated knives, 12 forks, 12 tea spoons & 12 table spoons for selling our Remedies. We have a reputation for square & honest dealing & to prove it, every honest person who sells 6 boxes of our Vegetable Pills at 25 cts. a box, a post-paid cure for constipation, indigestion & torpid liver, will receive our generous offer of a 144 piece decorated set & 48 pieces of silver plated table ware with a beautiful butter knife, Sugar Spoon & Salt & Pepper set which we give absolutely free for selling the 6 boxes. Don't send a cent, order today & we send Pills by mail, when sold send us the \$1.50 & we guarantee you complete. With our offer we shall send you with the Butter Knife, Sugar Spoon & Salt & Pepper set, the 12 Knives, 12 Forks, 12 Table Spoons, 12 Tea Spoons & 144 piece decorated set will be given absolutely free. We are an old reliable concern, & guarantee the dishes & silverware full size for family use. Address: **WATNER, Dept. F, 30 W. 15TH ST., N. Y. CITY.**

**FREE ORGAN \$25.00 UP** **FREE PIANO \$155.00 UP**

A catalogue that will show you how you can purchase an Organ or Piano and save 50 per cent. The largest house. The best instruments. The lowest prices and the easiest terms of any house in the United States. Don't fail to get our catalogue and look it over before you buy. All instruments shipped on a year's trial. Combination actions and Orchestral attachment imitating guitar, etc.

**BEETHOVEN PIANO & ORGAN CO., BOX 1070 WASHINGTON, N. J.**

## TERRIFF'S PERFECT WASHER



**SENT ON TRIAL** at wholesale price. If not satisfactory money will be refunded, with under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to wash as clean as... be done on the washboard, even to the wrist- and neckbands of the most soiled shirt, and with far greater ease. Does not wear out the clothes. Economizes labor and time. **AGENTS WANTED.** Exclusive territory given. Big money made. For terms and prices Address: **Portland Mfg. Co. Box 3, Portland, Mich.**

**\$5.00 A DAY EASY FOR ALL WILLING TO WORK**

Gold, Silver, Nickel, Metal Plating. At home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling Prof. Gray's Machines. Time Washes, Jewelry, Tableware, Pictures and all metal goods. No experience. Heavy plate. Modern methods. We do plating, manufacture medals, all sizes. Guaranteed. Only outfit complete, all tools, lather, materials, etc., ready for work. We teach you the art. furnish secrets and formulae **FREE.** Write today. Facsimile samples, etc. **FREE.** **D. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, CINCINNATI, O.**

## QUILT PATTERNS

Sets and Pin Cushion Designs. Every quilter should have our book of 400 Designs, containing the prettiest, queerest, most grotesque, scarcest patterns, from old log cabin to stars and puzzle designs; in quantities including 100 crazy stitches; sent postpaid for 10c. **LADIES ART CO., Dept. 37 R., St. Louis, Mo.**

**SEND US**

\$2.25 for this No. 24 Air Tight Heater 12 1/2 x 17 x 24; made of heavy sheet steel, body lined with sheet iron. The top opening is large and takes in big chunks of wood. Every stove warranted. Will burn anything except coal. **NORTHWESTERN MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill., 79 Clark St.**

**\$3 a Day Sure**

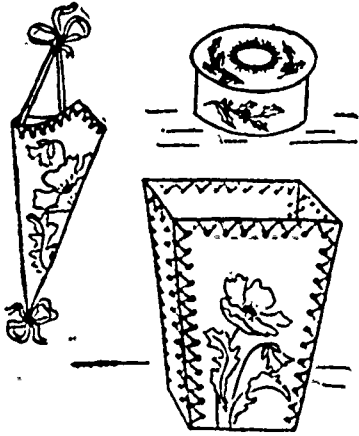
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. **ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 288, Detroit, Mich.**

**Dainty Gifts.**

**FOR CHRISTMAS.**

The cornucopia, which was popular as a hair receiver many years ago, has been revived this season and for the same purpose. The one illustrated is made of cardboard covered with green duck, on which is worked a poppy design in pink. The lining is of green plique. Holes are pierced at regular intervals along the top and back and baby ribbon in pink laced through. Half-inch pink ribbon forms loop to hang it by and bows.

The box is also for combs and is 4 1/2 or 5 in in diameter. A hole 2 in across is cut in the cover and both cover and box are covered with ceru



linen, embroidered with a holly pattern. Buttonhole in long and short stitch about the opening. A box may be made of pasteboard if a round one is not available. The cloth should be turned over the edge on to the wrong side and the lining (green or red paper or cloth) neatly glued over the raw edges of the linen.

The same materials and colors are used in developing the waste basket as the cornucopia. It is made of stiff cardboard, the bottom piece 6 in square, the four sides each 1 ft high, 9 in wide at top and 6 in at bottom. The sides are sewed to the bottom piece and the sides laced together. Three ribbon bows at each joining may be used if preferred. A brush broom case may be made in a similar way.

These suggestions need not be followed to the letter; consider the taste of the recipient as to color or material. [Gertrude Leigh.

**FRAMING OUR OWN PICTURES.**

We are a picture-loving people and ours is a picture-making age. Chromos, engravings (both in steel and wood), reproductions of famous paintings in color or half-tone, artistic camera work,—indeed, an almost endless variety of pictures,—are now found in every home. They come to us as advertisements, prizes, birthday and holiday cards, many being the gifts of amateur artists, and the only difficulty in our way is to properly care for these beautiful trifles. Many of these pictures are not worth the price of costly frames and the artistic work of the shops. But there are some dainty and inexpensive ways of framing them, and a little money, combined with a great deal of care and time, will produce surprising results.

The simplest of all is the passe-partout, which is a picture mounted on heavy cardboard or pasteboard. Apply a coating of smooth flour paste to the back of the picture, lay it on the board, patting and pressing all the while to keep it smooth and free from blisters, and place it under a weight while drying, lest it warp. Such a picture can now be hung on the wall and will look well for a long time, but of course it would be much better to cover it with glass. To do this you procure plain, cheap glass, the exact size of the mounted picture, lay it carefully over the picture and secure it by means of a narrow ribbon, a piece of bias cotton or silk goods, or thick paper bound around the edges and made strong with paste or glue. This is an excellent method for preserving pictures out of magazines, also unmounted photographs, and the woodcuts from the daily papers.

Plain frames may be made of dressed lath or pine strips, stained to imitate

mahogany, and of other woods. The following process is for mahogany: Rub into the smooth surface a solution of nitrous acid, then apply with a soft brush a solution of one ounce of dragon's blood dissolved in one pint of alcohol, with one-third ounce of carbonate of soda, mixed and filtered. This solution will produce a rich, dark, shining effect, and may be always renewed by rubbing with linseed oil. Such a frame would be suitable for photographs of famous men or women, for pictures of statuary or celebrated cathedrals, either interiors or exteriors. The same wooden frames painted a dead black, like ebony, are very artistic when enclosing delicate watercolor sketches, or painted a glossy white, for pictures of flowers and vines and foliage, in colors.

Frames made of lacquer-work are still more beautiful, as well as more difficult to make. Paint the foundation, whether of wood or heavy bristol board, a smooth color and let it dry. Then take of beeswax two parts to one part of rosin, melt together and cool to the consistency of thick syrup. Now drip it from a spoon in irregular and fantastic patterns upon the face and edges of the frame. When this lacquer has dried, paint it some color that will produce a quaint effect in contrast with the foundation. Silver and gold paints may be used on both wooden or bristol board frames. Melted wax or putty may be applied to such frames in quaint designs, then painted scarlet, light blue or white on a background of bronze or gold, and the effect is singularly artistic.

Mounted pictures are daintily framed thus: Take branches of willow, or twigs of evergreen, not exceeding half an inch in circumference, cut off the smaller twigs until they look like little knobs, lay them on the edges of the picture so that they make a parallelogram inclosing it and crossing it at the four corners, projecting a very little. Fasten with glue and the tiny nails that come for that purpose and are also used in upholstery. These rustic frames are pretty, either with or without varnish.

Many little pictures are not heavy enough to bear glass covers. For these a varnish may be used that will protect from dust and flies. Melt three ounces of powdered copal very slowly, then drop it into water. Into a kettle of warm water place a bottle containing one pint of turpentine and when warm, add the copal tears, or "drops," that have been standing in water to harden. Set in a cool place and in about thirty-six hours a clear portion will rise to the top, and this, when poured off, is a lovely pale varnish, suitable for any picture, with a glassy look that is truly artistic.

Many small pictures that are not worth framing can be pasted into scrap-books or on small screens. Or arrange them upon a large bristol board, cutting out holes just their size, and pasting them across, so that there will be many small pictures in one large frame.

Plain wooden frames, covered with velvet or linen, carefully stretched and secured, are very beautiful and are exactly suited to studies of flowers or fruit in oil colors. Many artistic housekeepers have the pictures in certain rooms framed with the picture molding and mounted on the wall paper.—[E. A. M.

**Prize Crochet Rug**—This pretty crochet rug captured first premium at a county fair. To make it prepare the rags as for a carpet, only a trifle coarser. Wool cloth is best, however, cotton in fast colors will do very well. Use a coarse hook of hickory or other tough wood. Crochet rather loosely 66 ch. turn. \* 4 s c in last 4 st of ch. \* 3 s c in 5th st of ch, 4 s c in next 4 st of chain. Skip 2 st of ch; \* repeat from \* to \* to end of ch. turn and crochet back in the same way, always making 3 st in one at top of scallop and skipping 2 at bottom of scallops. The rug was striped thus: Eight times across with black rags, twice across each, with light blue, dark blue, yellow, green, black and red. In the order named. Crochet a center of black 2 1/2 ft long, then make the stripe in inverse order. Finish sides and ends with narrow crochet of carpet warp in a suitable color, as black or old gold.—[May Gleason.

**To Wash Ribbons**—For colored ribbons, unless badly wrinkled, the easiest way is to fill a glass fruit can two-thirds full of gaso-

line, put in the ribbons and shake the liquid thoroughly, let stand over night and in the morning rinse the ribbons in the clear gasoline at top of can, being careful not to disturb the dirt, which will have settled to the bottom. For white or mused ribbons, make a suds of some good soap, wash them in it, rinse in clear, soft water, leaving enough soap in them to give the desired stiffness. Partially dry in the sun, then take a smooth, narrow board and wind the ribbons smoothly around it, placing between each layer of ribbon one of dry cotton cloth. Place cold

irons on the board to press the ribbons. The dry cloth absorbs the remaining moisture, but it is well not to have too many thicknesses of ribbon on one board.—[M. A.

**To Mend Cracks** in walls, or broken places in the plastering where paper will not stick, paste a piece of table oilcloth over the place, and it may be papered over and the paper will not crack, no matter how great the heat may be.—[Lizzie Mowen.

**ENTERPRISE FOOD CHOPPER**

The Enterprise Food Chopper furnishes the housewife a means by which she may add innumerable appetizing and economical dishes to her daily menus. Everything chop-able in the way of food can be chopped with it, more easily, rapidly and perfectly than by any other means. It is guaranteed to chop raw meat. It won't break or get out of order; as easily cleaned almost as a common chopping knife. Each machine is furnished with four knives, for chopping fine, medium or coarse. Insist on getting the Enterprise.

Sold at all hardware, house furnishing and department stores. Illustrated catalogue of household helps mailed free. Send four cents for the "Enterprising Housekeeper"—200 recipes.

**THE ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO. OF PA., Philadelphia, U. S. A.**

**STAMMERING CURED**

Our new Institute provides accommodation for one hundred students. Large lecture halls. Spacious gymnasium. Pleasant parlors. Electric light. Hot water heating. Hard wood floors in every room. Surroundings homelike, moral and wholesome. Cures lasting and permanent.

Refer by permission to Hon. H. S. Angree, Governor of Mich., Hon. Wm. C. Mayberry, Mayor of Detroit, Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, D. D., L. L. D., Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, Prof. Thos. C. Trueblood, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Prof. Robert Irving Fulton, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, Dr. Robert L. Stan-dolph, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Prof. H. H. Nicholson, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. Endorsed also by hundreds of graduates from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Additional references furnished on request. Our 300 page book, "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering," sent FREE to any address for six cents in stamps to cover postage. Ask also for a FREE sample copy of "The Phono Meter," a monthly paper exclusively for persons who stammer.

**The Lewis Phono-Metric Institute, 91 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich**

**GOOD HOUSEKEEPING**

\$1.00 per Year A Monthly Magazine 10 Cents per Copy

**GOOD HOUSEKEEPING** occupies a position peculiarly its own, in that it is conducted in the interests of the higher life of the household, for it is devoted not only to practice, but to inspiration—to telling how the everyday affairs of life may be conducted, but always leading upward. Its departments, regular and special, are as numerous as the varied phases of the life of the household. It appeals to either sex, whether of young or of advancing years. It not only helps but gratifies the physical, mental and aesthetic natures of all its readers. The magazine gets above the old routine, out into the world, while making the routine work lighter and happier by its clear explanations. The following topics and lines of research are samples of what Good Housekeeping is doing for the dwellers in the homes of America:

Successful Kitchens	New Sources of Income	Original Recipes from Famous
Solutions of the Domestic Help Problem	Tasteful House Furnishing, Illustrated	Cooks and Cooking Teachers
The Latest Hygiene	"Good Housekeeping Babies"	The Four-footed Cousin
Home Handicraft of Various Kinds	Disadvantages and Advantages of Country Girls	Fathers and Sons
Home-made Christmas Gifts, Illustrated	Advantages and Disadvantages of City Girls	Household Economics
Truth about Dishonest and Adulterated Food	Women's Exchanges	New Ideas in Fancy Work
Famous Cooking Schools Described	"The Best Way," in all kinds of Housework	Changes and Tendencies in Home Life
People Who Have Uplifted Home Life, Illustrated	Mistakes of Young Housekeepers	New Fashions and Their Wearers
		Diseases of Children, etc, etc

The whole magazine is dominated by a high purpose to be an ever-ready help and inspiration toward making "the higher life of the household" a practical and delightful reality in every family, and a force in social and civic affairs.

Each number consists of 36 pages filled to overflowing with original and interesting reading and many handsome illustrations.

**TWO DOLLARS FOR ONE!**

**GOOD HOUSEKEEPING** at 10 cents per copy costs \$1.40 for 14 months and **Farm and Home** 60 cents, or \$2.00 for both. We, however, will send both periodicals until January 1, 1902, for only \$1, if ordered now. Address all orders to

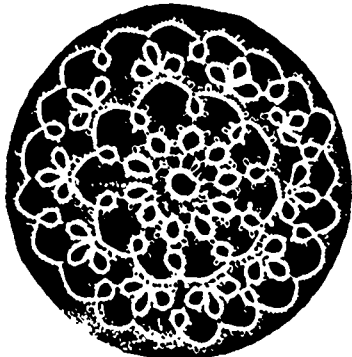
**FARM AND HOME,**  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., or CHICAGO, ILL.

**TATTED TUMBLER DOILY.**

For the center make a ring of 10 groups of 3 d k, separated by 1 p, draw close.

1<sup>st</sup> row—\* Three d k, p, \* 5 times, 3 d k, draw, leave 1/4 in thread, join to p of center, leave 1/4 in thread again, make another ring, join to one just made at 1st p, draw, join to next p of center. Repeat 8 times more and fasten it read.

2<sup>d</sup> row—Three d k, p, 3 d k, p, 3 d k, join to p of 1st row, 3 d k, p, 3 d k, p.



3<sup>d</sup> k, draw. Tie on thread from spool, make ch of \* 2 d k, p, \* 9 times, 2 d k. Make another ring, ch and so continue around.

3<sup>d</sup> row—\* Four d k, p, \* repeat twice, 4 d k, draw. Make two more rings and join to form a clover leaf, fasten to center p of ch of 2<sup>d</sup> row.

4<sup>th</sup> row—Three d k, p, 3 d k, join to clover leaf, 3 d k, join to next leaf, 3 d k, p, 3 d k, draw. Ch of \* 2 d k, p, \* 7 times, 2 d k, join to clover leaf, ch again, ring, and so on around.—[Eliza C. Smith.

**CHILD'S CROCHETED MITTEN.**

One or 1 1/2 skeins of Saxony or Germantown is required, depending on size of hands. This pattern is for a child from 10 to 12. Ch 54, join and sc 9 rows, putting hook through front loop of each st only.

10<sup>th</sup> row—Commence thumb gore, making 2 sc in 1st st, the rest plain.

11<sup>th</sup> row—Two sc in 1st st, 1 in next, 2 in next, the rest plain as in 10<sup>th</sup> row.

Continue to increase by widening at each side of gore every other row, un-



**Point Lace Collar.**

Designed expressly for Farm and Home by Evelyn M. Parsons. Stamped cambric pattern 10c, cream point lace braid and thread for working 30c, of the pattern department of Farm and Home.

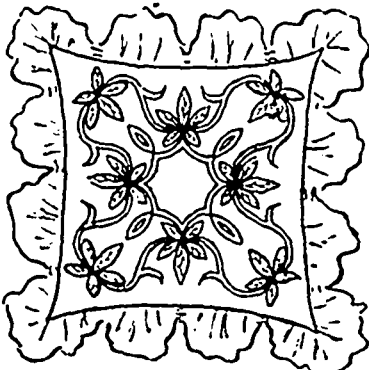
All the are 17 st in gore. Now ch 4 for the thumb from one end of gore across to other end; this makes 21 st for thumb.

Continue band with 19 rows plain, then to decrease for tip, skip every 5th st all around, then 4 plain rows skip every 4th st, 3 plain rows, skip every 2d st, 2 plain rows. Make 1 plain row after skipping every 2d st twice around, then skip every 2d st until 1 st remains, break thread, draw through loop and fasten.

Crochet thumb plain after 2d row; in this row 2 sts should be skipped on each edge of 4 ch. Make 14 rows, then decrease at tip of thumb the same as the hand. At the wrist make loops of 4 ch, filling these with d c.—[Ruth Raymond.

**A WOODBINE PILLOW.**

Even linen or black canvas will make an effective foundation for this design. The pattern is so simple that anyone with slight skill in drawing can make



It. The leaves and connecting lines are outlined with a fancy red braid, with a picot edge, very similar to feather-edge braid, and the centers of the leaves

are filled with feather stitching in shaded red silk. If the braid cannot be obtained, outline the pattern in heavy silk, or use the couching stitch, which consists in laying down two or more strands of the silk and securing by a stitch of fine silk across it at about 1/4 in spaces. The ruffle may be of red, very full and caught down with a few stitches at intervals, as in the cut.—[B. A. W.

**A Knitted Shawl** Use two coarse needles, No 5 or 6 11-inch in wood or rubber, and Germantown or if preferred light weight Shetland wool in lavender and white or any delicate shade with white.

Cast on 100 st or more if liked wider. Knit back and forth garter stitch and change from white to color every alternate time across. Knit 2 yards long and bind off. A border of crocheted loops, 2 1/2 ch in white, makes a pretty finish; or fringe the ends, cutting lengths about 12 in, draw through each st, tie and it should be 5 in long.—[A. R. A.

**An Excellent Dishcloth** may be made of four thicknesses of mosquito netting, 1/2 yard square, stitched together on the edges and once across each way to hold it firmly.—[Domestica.

**To Mothers of Large Families.**

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of



MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE.

weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family.

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—Mrs. CARRIE BELLEVILLE, Ludington, Mich.

**Vapo-Cresolene.**

**Why Does Cresolene Cure?**

Because when inhaled it kills the germs of disease. It is a powerful germicide. Because this powerful germicide is so rapid, it is breathed in by the patient at intervals, for hours at a time. The best of all is that it is so easy to use. It is so simple that anyone can use it. It is so safe that it can be used by the sick and the old. It is so effective that it cures all the ailments of the throat, nose, and lungs. It is so pleasant that it is a relief to breathe it. It is so cheap that it is a boon to the poor. It is so simple that it can be used by the sick and the old. It is so effective that it cures all the ailments of the throat, nose, and lungs. It is so pleasant that it is a relief to breathe it. It is so cheap that it is a boon to the poor.

Vapo-Cresolene Co., 150 Fulton St., New York

**BICYCLES FREE**

**Ladies' OR Gent's**

Don't pay a cent for a ladies' or gent's high grade safety bicycle. We are giving them away absolutely free to quickly introduce our Remedies. They are made of fine steel, extra quality rubber tires and patent handle bars. You take no chance. Every person answering this advertisement will receive only 12 boxes of our Corn Cure at 25 cts. a box, will receive our generous offer of a Ladies' or Gent's Bicycle with a fine plated watch, which you can use as a bicycle watch or carry in the pocket, as you prefer. No mailing matters with us. We are an old reliable concern with a reputation for square & honest dealing, and we guarantee if you accept our offer we shall send you the Bicycle, Ladies' or Gent's watch, as you prefer, will be sent direct to your address. This is an extraordinary inducement & if you agree to sell the same, order to-day & we will send it by mail. When sold you send us the money & we guarantee to send your premium exactly as we agree same day money is received. Why pay out money for a bicycle when you can get one absolutely free for selling our Remedies. Thousands can testify to the exactness as we say. **Dr. GRIFFIN, Sec'y, Dept. H, 65 Fifth Ave., New York City.**

**Are You Deaf??**

All cases of DEAFNESS or HARD-HEARING are now CURABLE by our new invention; only those who are incurable. **HEAD HUNTS' CASES IMMEDIATELY.** Describe your case. Examination and advice free. You can cure yourself at home at nominal cost.

**International Aural Clinic, Dept. 43 Chicago.**

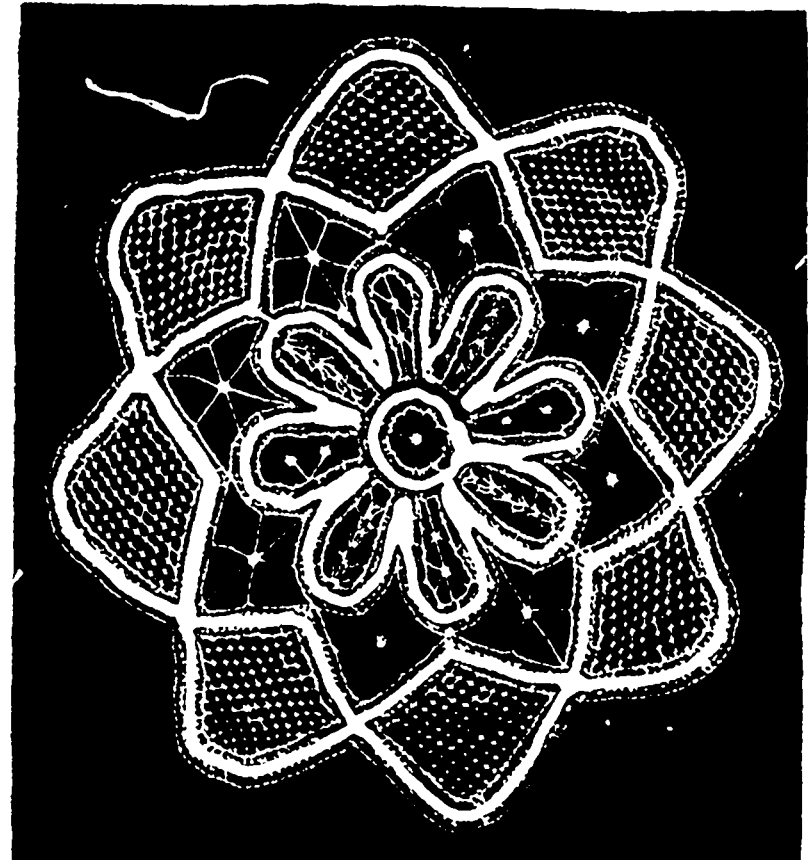
**See Our New Premium List**

Our Complete Premium List for 1900-01 is now ready and will be sent free to any address in the United States or Canada, on application. It is handsomely illustrated and contains upward of two hundred useful and valuable premiums, and some of the greatest and most astonishing offers ever made by responsible publishers. Now is the time to get up clubs, and by doing a little work for Farm and Home you may secure one or more of the many good things offered, free of cost. Sample copies and everything necessary to a successful canvass, sent free on request.

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

**Battenberg Dolly.**

This easily made dolly, designed by Mrs. H. L. Miller, is so simple that no description is necessary. All the stitches, except the sliders, are varieties of buttonhole stitch. Wide Battenberg braid is used with No 60 linen thread. This same design of narrow black ribbon and black silk thread made a lovely cover for a yellow silk pincushion, made with a ruffle around the edge.



Our Pattern Offer.

The New Styles Only Ten Cents Each.

By special arrangement with one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country, Farm and Home is enabled to offer its readers these patterns, which usually sell at 25c to 35c each, at 10c.

Order by number, which in each instance accompanies description. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments; give waist measure for skirts; give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

Patterns should be ordered of the Office of this Publication.

Full directions, quantity of material required and illustration of garment with each pattern.



813 - LADIES' ENGLON CAPE. 31, 33 and 40-inch bust. Some handsome evening wraps are made of English tints in broadcloth, silk or faced velvet, lined with broadcloth and finished with cloth or velvet applique in a different tone of the same color, or beautiful lace motifs and fur.



815 - LADIES' TUCKED WAIST PIECE SKIRT. Waist, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist. The skirt may be stylishly developed in crease, venetian, broad or ladies' cloth, zibeline or poplin, and trimmed with silk, lace, ribbon, passementerie or velvet.



812 - MISSES' FANCY WAIST. 12, 14 and 16 years. Metal gray camel's hair serge is here effectively combined with white broadcloth and crimson velvet ribbon. Stylish waists in this mode may be made of venetian, cashmere, henrietta, covert, zibeline or cheviot, with yoke of velvet, heavy lace, panne, applique or satin.



819 - LADIES' SEVEN GORED SKIRT. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36-inch waist. This skirt is especially designed for women of full proportions, to whom the long lines of the narrow gored are very becoming. The pattern is cut in sizes as high as 36-inch waist measure to meet this demand. It may be made of cloth, silk or satin, and the seams outlined with stitched bands or braid.



812 - LADIES' FANCY SKIRT WAIST. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 40-inch bust. This dainty waist is made of mink, lace, down, the trimming being gold braid, edged with narrow black velvet ribbon. The plecton and undersleeves are of cream muslin. Lovely lace, satins, plush and figured taffeta, velvet and panne, are made up in combination with rich lace, velvet, ribbon, passementerie, embroidered and plain galon.



811 - GIRLS' DRESS. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Heavy rose henrietta is here effectively trimmed with taffeta in the same shade and black velvet ribbon. Attractive little frocks in this mode may be developed in cashmere, covert, venetian, cheviot or serge, with silk, velvet or fancy ribbon trimmings. The yoke and collar may be made of the same fabric as the dress if preferred.



810 - GIRLS' DRESS. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Cashmere, covert, drap d'ete, cheviot and poplin are appropriate for this mode, with velvet, fancy silk or stamped-out cloth for trimming. The yoke and plastron may be made of the same fabric and decorated with fancy braid, if preferred.



811 - LADIES' TAILOR-MADE WAIST. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40 and 42-inch bust. French flannel or fancy cloth, cheviot, henrietta, camel's hair, diagonal and serge are appropriate for this mode. It may be developed in velvet, panne, lace and ribbon form stylish trimmings.



814 - LADIES' FANCY WAIST. 28-1-LADIES' FOUR-PIECE SKIRT. Waist, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 40-inch bust. Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 36-inch waist. Mink blue venetian is here stylishly combined with ivory white taffeta and dark blue velvet. Lane-down, poplin, covert, cheviot, melton or light-weight cloths make smart gowns in this mode, with lace, silk, velvet or panne for decoration.



812 - LADIES' BLOUSE. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 40-inch bust. The handsome blouse illustrated is made of rich mink blue, and lined with a delicate pink brocade. Two rows of fancy gold braid are applied down the center front, with straps reaching from tucks to the fur edging. The high band turn-down collar is trimmed with fur and finished with gold braid. The garment may be made single breasted and finished with braid, as shown in the small design. If developed in cloth, a velvet collar and wristbands make a stylish finish.



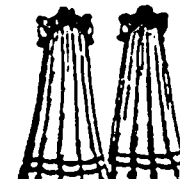
811 - LADIES' FANCY COLLARS. One size. Velvet, chiffon, mousseline de soie, liberty satin and beautiful laces are all employed to develop the many fancy collars that are worn with collarless and military Etons. They also form a stylish finish for tailor-made gowns, fancy silk waists and house blouses.



812 - LADIES' TUCKED WAIST. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44-inch bust. This attractive waist is made of metal gray henrietta. Smart waists in this mode may be developed in plain or figured French flannel, cashmere, covert, cheviot and ladies' cloth, small gold buttons, collar, belt and wristbands of gold braid being among the novel trimmings.



813 - LADIES' DART-FITTED DRAWERS. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.



813 - INFANTS' DRESS. One size only.



817 - CHILD'S RUSSIAN DRESS. 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. During the past season Russian suits have been so very much worn by little boys that the style has recently been adopted for girls. Covert, cheviot, diagonal, venetian, cashmere or light-weight cloth may be employed to develop this little dress.



818 - CHILD'S DRESS. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This simple little frock, suitable for school and morning wear, is made of bright red cheviot, and prettily trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon. Serviceable dresses in this mode may be developed in cashmere, covert, henrietta or serge.



810 - LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44-inch bust. Cashmere, French flannel or fancy cloth is appropriate for this mode. The edges may be finished with wash ribbon or contrasting color and the jacket tied with three boxes of ribbon down the front, omitting the frogs.



806 - GIRLS' COSTUME. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Attractive dresses in this mode may be developed in henrietta, nun's veiling, covert, serge or any of the new novelty goods, combined with silk, lace, ribbon, braid and velvet.



Mrs. C. R. Simmonds.

The sacrifice of a woman at the altar of motherhood is not an unusual event, but how unnecessary such sacrifices often are will be seen from the following interview with Mrs. C. R. Simmonds, of 140 Mineral Springs Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

"When my child was born on April 22, 1890, I suffered such an excessive loss of blood that I was utterly prostrated. Blood poisoning set in and my life was despaired of by two of the prominent physicians of this city.

"Before my marriage I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People with good results and when the doctors gave me up, I decided to give the pills a trial, although the case was desperate.

"After I had taken three boxes I had gained so much strength that I was able to leave my bed for the first time in two months. I continued taking the pills and in another month could go about as usual. My appetite was good, the color returned to my cheeks and I gained in weight.

"I gladly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

MRS. C. R. SIMMONDS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1899.

THOMAS W. ROBINSON, Notary Public.

At drugstore or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

The New York World

Thrice-a-Week Edition

156 PAPERS A YEAR FOR \$1.00

It has all the merits of a great paper daily at the price of a dollar weekly. It prints the news of all the world, having special correspondence from all important newspapers on the globe. It has brilliant illustrations, stories by great authors, a capital humor page, complete markets, departments for the household and woman's work, and other special departments of unusual interest.

A GREAT OFFER. By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer the THIRCE-A-WEEK WORLD and FARM AND HOME BOTH ONE YEAR For only \$1.05.

You thus receive a total of 156 papers for but little more than half a cent apiece.

Special Premium Offer

If your subscription is sent immediately, we will include a copy of THE COMPREHENSIVE WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, containing 40,000 words, or the Farm and Home Art Calendar for 1901 when ready, whichever is preferred. Now, then, is the time to subscribe. Sample copies of The World sent free on application.

Address all orders to FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

The Rochester Radiator received the award at Paris, further proof of its superiority.

A Trial Bottle Free.

The winning of a million of people from sickness to health is a noble pursuit.

Our enormous mail is the wonder of the age. We are flooded, simply flooded, each morning with letters containing orders for "5 DROPS," the wondrous cure for the terrible, painful diseases, Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia.

Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia withstand every other medicine, but yield on the instant to "5 DROPS." Within a day of getting "5 DROPS" and using it, your disease begins to disappear.

Thousands of men and women who see their friends gladly relieved of their terrible suffering, write us in haste. Hundreds of testimonials from grateful correspondents reach us daily.

To enable all sufferers to test this wonderful remedy, we will send free a trial bottle on receipt of two 2-cent stamps to pay for mailing. Large bottles of 300 doses \$1.00, sent prepaid by mail or express.

"5 DROPS" is a preventive as well as a curative, for the following diseases: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Dyspepsia, Trade Mark Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, LaGrippe, Malaria, Paralysis, Creeping Numbness, and a long list of other ills.

Write us in haste and stop your suffering. Agents wanted. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO. 160 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

# A GIGANTIC BARGAIN!

A BEAUTIFUL DIVINITY CIRCUIT BIBLE AND FARM AND HOME ONE YEAR

ONLY \$1.00

THIS magnificent Bible is handsomely printed from large, clear type on fine book paper, and beautifully bound in flexible Imperial seal, Divinity circuit, silk sewn, red under gold edges, round corners. The book will lie open perfectly flat; can be folded back to back, or can be rolled up without injury to the back or sewing. This Bible contains in all 900 pages, including the Old and New Testaments according to the authorized version; is illustrated with eight colored maps and thirty-two full-page illustrations, and contains helps to the study of the Bible, comprising summaries of the several books with copious explanatory notes and tables illustrative of Scripture history and the characteristics of Bible lands, with a complete index of subjects.

\*\*\*

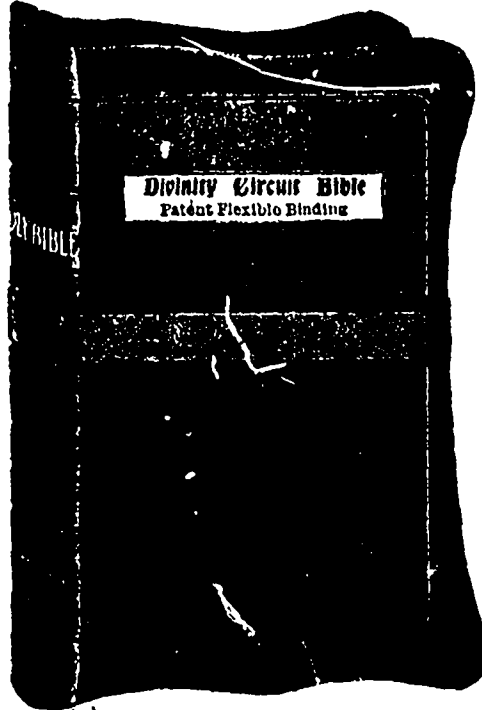
*A Wealth of Descriptive and Pictorial Illustrations illuminate the Text.*

\*\*\*

*Great Scenes and Events Portrayed by Magnificent Works of Art.*

\*\*\*

*Indorsed by Teachers and Bible Students the World Over.*



THIS BIBLE contains 32 full-page engravings, the most Valuable Art Collection ever introduced into any Hand Bible. Each Illustration is a Speaking Sermon, a Gem of Art, the handiwork of a master. These Wonderful Pictures not only beautify this elegant volume, but interpret and make more clear the grand truths of the Sacred Scriptures.

\*\*\*

## HOW TO GET IT

We will send this superb Bible, containing *Thirty-two Full Page Engravings*, Eight Beautiful Colored Maps, and bound in Imperial seal, *FREE*, as a premium to any one sending us *Four new* subscriptions to Farm and Home at the club rate of 35 cents a year, or *Two new* subscriptions and 40 cents additional. Or we will send it in connection with Farm and Home one year for only \$1.00, former price \$2.25. Postage paid by us in each case. This is, without doubt, the biggest value ever offered in a Bible, and is only possible by our purchasing several thousand copies at a very low price, which we give our readers the benefit of. No one in need of a Bible should delay or fail to take advantage of this most exceptional opportunity.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

# ATLAS OF THE WORLD

CITY GUIDE AND BOOK OF FACTS

A Combined Geography, History, Description and Panorama of the World, Its Peoples and Their Occupations  
WITH FARM AND HOME ONE YEAR, **ONLY 50 CENTS**

A good general Atlas of the World is, next to the Dictionary, the most practical and useful work in any library. It is a modern necessity for reading as well as study. The scope of this Atlas is such as to make it a great encyclopedic work, as well as valuable for its geographical information. In addition to and in connection with the 112 pages of maps, charts and illustrations are 200 pages of FACTS—statistical, historical, geographical, descriptive, entertaining, etc., etc. No similar work has ever been produced containing such a vast amount of information in so attractive a form, and at such a ridiculously small expense to the purchaser.

## Colored Maps

ALL of the maps in this Atlas are printed in contrasting colors, thus bringing out in the most striking way the contrast between states, counties, land and water, etc., etc. In connection with each map is an index so that every place can be readily found. Every railroad station at which any train faster than a way freight would stop, is shown in the maps of states. In foreign maps the general maps of the continents contain all countries and all important places.

In American cities all stations, hotels, public buildings, churches, places of amusement, parks, monuments, and nine-tenths of the business houses are found within a small portion of the entire area. No other atlas attempts city maps. In connection with the maps of the principal cities of the United States is a general description and an index showing the location of the depots and hotels, together with general instructions as to the location of the streets in each.



ACTUAL SIZE, 6 X 8 INCHES.

## Beautiful Illustrations

A FEATURE which is entirely new in atlas-making has been added to our Handy Atlas, and not only increases its value, but its interest. We refer to the sixteen pages devoted to beautiful half-tone reproductions of scenic marvels, city views, portraits, naval and military war scenes, etc. Over one hundred photographs have been obtained for this purpose at a great expense, artistically grouped and reproduced. One page shows five views of Niagara Falls. Another shows seven views of Boston. Eight pictures of Philadelphia take one page. Sixteen views in Chicago and the great drainage canal occupy two pages. Six views of Washington take a page. Other pages are devoted to pictures of the president, the naval and military heroes of the late war, Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, war scenes on land and water, etc., etc.

**OUR GREAT FREE OFFER** The Complete Handy Atlas of the World, City Guide and Book of Facts contains 312 pages and as much information as is usually included in a book costing \$2 or \$3. We, however, will send it attractively bound in imitation leather covers to everyone sending us the regular price of 50 cents for one year's subscription to Farm and Home. Or we will give it as a premium to anyone sending us *Two new* subscriptions to Farm and Home at the club rate of 35 cents a year. You can renew now whether your subscription has expired or not, and receive the Atlas at once and we will extend your time one year from date of expiration, or sign up a club and secure it free. Postage paid by us in each case.

Address all orders to FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

**Around the Globe.**

**McKINLEY WINS AT THE POLLS.**

The national election resulted in a positive indorsement of the administration, McKinley being returned to the presidency by a larger electoral vote than four years ago. Republican leaders claim it a very notable victory. McKinley and Roosevelt carrying every northern state north of Mason and Dixon's line and westward to the Missouri valley, and gaining the three Pacific coast states. The south generally and portions of the Rocky mountain region went to Bryan.

A notable feature of the election is the heavy popular vote cast for Bryan, even in states which gave the electoral vote to McKinley. While Bryan lost some of the close states, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he greatly increased his popular vote in the east and also in Ill., compared with '96, cutting sharply into McKinley's plurality in N. Y., N. E., N. J., Md., etc. Bryan lost many votes in the middle and central west which he secured four years ago, and gained many in the east where voters wished to register. In this manner, their objection to the expansion policy of the administration. The next congress will be republican.

**-OUR POPULATION.**

The population of the U. S. on June 1, 1900, is placed at 76,295,220 by the federal census bureau. This is slightly in excess of what had come to be expected, and compares with 63,069,756 in 1890—an increase of 13,225,464, or nearly 21 per cent. From the first enumeration in 1790 the decennial results have been as follows:

Year	Population	Increase	Per cent of Increase
1790	3,929,214		
1800	5,308,482	1,379,268	35.1
1810	7,242,803	1,934,321	36.5
1820	9,637,811	2,395,008	32.4
1830	12,866,019	3,228,208	32.8
1840	17,069,275	4,203,256	32.7
1850	22,992,286	5,923,011	34.7
1860	31,443,331	8,451,045	36.8
1870	39,818,263	8,374,932	26.6
1880	50,155,783	10,337,520	26.0
1890	63,069,756	12,913,973	25.2
1900	76,295,220	13,225,464	21.0

While the absolute increase during the past decade has been the largest ever recorded, the per cent of increase is the smallest. There has been an almost steady decrease in rate of increase since the first census was taken. It is now generally believed that the count of '70 was defective in the southern states, and that a larger population actually existed than was reported. While but little increase was to be expected in a state like Vt., given up almost entirely to agri purposes, yet it will be a surprise to many to know that Kan and Neb have also shown little gain, and Nev has actually lost. The population of each state and territory for '60 and '90 are here given, with last three figures omitted:

States	1860	1890	States	1860	1890
Ala.	1,285,341	1,850,227	Del.	233,449	298,318
Ark.	1,111,423	1,593,685	Dist. Col.	18,342	33,641
Cal.	1,014,280	1,812,160	Fla.	545,534	957,720
Col.	354,642	554,198	Ga.	1,063,438	1,865,848
Conn.	1,195,365	1,555,297	Idaho	11,000	23,000
Del.	233,449	298,318	Ill.	1,750,000	2,517,000
Dist. Col.	18,342	33,641	Ind.	1,286,000	2,213,000
Fla.	545,534	957,720	Iowa	1,117,000	1,853,000
Ga.	1,063,438	1,865,848	Kan.	1,054,000	1,286,000
Idaho	11,000	23,000	Kent.	1,195,000	1,555,000
Ill.	1,750,000	2,517,000	La.	1,117,000	1,853,000
Ind.	1,286,000	2,213,000	Maine	545,000	654,000
Iowa	1,117,000	1,853,000	Md.	1,117,000	1,853,000
Kan.	1,054,000	1,286,000	Mass.	1,117,000	1,853,000
Kent.	1,195,000	1,555,000	Mich.	1,117,000	1,853,000
La.	1,117,000	1,853,000	Minn.	1,117,000	1,853,000
Maine	545,000	654,000	Miss.	1,117,000	1,853,000
Md.	1,117,000	1,853,000	Mont.	11,000	23,000
Mass.	1,117,000	1,853,000	Neb.	11,000	23,000
Mich.	1,117,000	1,853,000	Nev.	11,000	23,000
Minn.	1,117,000	1,853,000	N. H.	545,000	654,000
Miss.	1,117,000	1,853,000	N. J.	1,117,000	1,853,000
Mont.	11,000	23,000	N. Y.	3,929,214	7,629,220
Neb.	11,000	23,000	Pa.	2,517,000	4,213,000
Nev.	11,000	23,000	R. I.	111,000	151,000
N. H.	545,000	654,000	S. C.	1,117,000	1,853,000
N. J.	1,117,000	1,853,000	Tenn.	1,117,000	1,853,000
N. Y.	3,929,214	7,629,220	Vt.	233,449	298,318
Pa.	2,517,000	4,213,000	W. Va.	11,000	23,000
R. I.	111,000	151,000	Wis.	1,117,000	1,853,000
S. C.	1,117,000	1,853,000	Wyo.	11,000	23,000
Tenn.	1,117,000	1,853,000			
Vt.	233,449	298,318			
W. Va.	11,000	23,000			
Wis.	1,117,000	1,853,000			
Wyo.	11,000	23,000			

**Personal**—In the death of John Sherman, one of the great figures prominent in national politics for 49 years passes away. He entered congress in '55, served six years in the house, 22 in the senate and five in the cabinet as sec'y of the treasury under Hayes and sec'y of state under McKinley. In length of public service he was second only to the late Senator Morrill of Vt. Prof. Friedrich Max Mueller of England, author, scholar and philosopher, is dead. He was a noted Sanskrit student. Prof. William L. Wilson, pres of the Washington and Lee university, a member of ex-Pres Cleveland's cabinet

and author of the Wilson tariff bill, died recently. Charles Dudley Warner, a noted author and novelist, died at his Ct home.

**Socialism**—Two important socialist gatherings have been held in Europe. The first at Mainz, Germany, where the most interesting question discussed was that of electoral compromises, which were favored outside of Prussia. At the conference at Paris the same question came to the front and the conference voted in favor of coalition with other closely allied parties when necessary.

**Horses for China**—Germany has bought several hundred horses in Cal for shipment to China. Influenza has broken out among them and many have died.

**Labor Victory**—The outcome of the strike in the Pa anthracite region, which lasted 40 days, is a substantial triumph for the mine workers' union. The strike has secured for the miners a 10 per cent increase of wages, to continue for the coming five months, and a suspension of the obnoxious sliding

scale. The large companies have promised to adjust remaining grievances with committees of their employees.

**Prosperous Canada**—Canada is experiencing a decided wave of prosperity. The revenue from all sources for the first three months of the current fiscal year ending Sept 30 exceeded the expenditures by nearly \$6,000,000. The receipts from all sources were \$12,755,052, as compared with \$11,664,829 for the same time last year.

**Earthquake in Venezuela**—A severe earthquake at Caracas killed 15 persons and injured many others. Great damage was done to buildings, including the Pantheon and the U S legation, from which all the occupants escaped unhurt.

**Bank Thefts**—Two great bank thefts have come to light within a month. William Schreiber, a \$15-a-week clerk in an Elizabethport, N J bank, stole \$106,000, while C. L. Alvord, a note teller of the First national bank of N Y, took \$690,000. In both instances the

stealings had been going on for several years and the banks had been frequently examined by experts and the accounts pronounced correct.

**Cure for Yellow Fever**—Experiments conducted at Vera Cruz, Mex, under the auspices of the gov't board of health, have resulted in a favorable report upon the discovery of a remedy for yellow fever by Dr Angel Bellinzaghi, a young Italian specialist, who has discovered a serum which cures the disease.

**Sailing Through Air**—The recent trials in Europe of an airship, built by Count von Zeppelin, have been very successful, the ship carrying five persons and being successfully steered against the wind at a great height from the ground. The ship is of the cigar-shaped type, 415 ft long, and capable of remaining suspended in mid-air for days if necessary.

Large fortunes have spoiled young men, but a good education has usually proved the making of them. Which would you choose for your son?

THOSE WHO SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE NEW 1901 VOLUME OF

# The Youth's Companion

Sending \$1.75, a year's subscription price, with this slip or the name of this publication, will receive,

**FREE**, all the remaining 1900 issues from the time of subscription **TO** January 1, 1901, including the Holiday issues, and The Companion's 1901 "Puritan Girl" Calendar, lithographed in 12 colors

*Illustrated Announcement and Sample Copies of the Paper will be sent Free upon Request.*

**The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.**

**Combination Offer:** THE YOUTH'S COMPANION to 1902, including the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Double Numbers for two years, the Companion's "Puritan Girl" Calendar for 1901, in twelve colors, embossed in gold, and FARM AND HOME. Both papers to January 1, 1902, for only \$2.00 in advance. Address all orders to FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

## BALL BAND Wool and Rubber BOOTS

Keep in the Warmth—Keep out the Wet

The Ball Band trade mark on wool and rubber boots is a guarantee of superior quality. They give more comfort and longer service than any other make. The Ball Band is the only All-India wool boot and the rubbers are made from the highest grade rubber and the product of a Trust.

Insist on getting the Ball Band goods from your dealer and you are sure of the best. Made by HONOLULU WOOLLEN MFG. CO., Honolulu, Ind.

**\$50 a Month Easy!**

We can give you something to do that will make you \$50 a month without any trouble right around your own home. A Big Money Maker. Send your name and address, now. Please investigate. Write to-day.

**ORANGE JUDD CO. (Agents' Dept.)**  
38 Lafayette Place, New York.