

FARM AND HOME

CANADIAN EDITION

Vol XXI No 412

MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS AUGUST 1 1900

x 50 Cents a Year

Keen Interest in Pure Stock.

SHORTAGE in stock and high prices have sent American stockmen to the breeding grounds of the old world as never before. Especially in sheep are the flocks of British and French shepherds being most carefully inspected, and during the year a large number of the best animals procurable will be landed on the western shores of the Atlantic. In cattle and in horses the interest is keen and the various European shows are being visited for "pointers" by Americans in unusual numbers. There is now a reasonable profit for our farmers in breeding good, pure-bred stock of almost any kind. As the shows close this year with the International exhibition at the Chicago stock yards, where \$60,000 is offered in prizes, our farmers will be able to see some of the best of stock. Stockmen on both sides of the water, including Canada, are keenly alive to the importance of this great undertaking, and it is expected the live stock interests of the country will be here brought together as never before.

"As a rule the farmer member of the legislature is a walking encyclopedia upon constitutional points," says a city newspaper; and the editor recommends that farmers be placed on the judiciary committee next winter. In a country where legislative bodies are over-supplied with lawyers this is a tribute indeed. The lawyers are there "for what they can get out of it," the farmers are there for business. The excuse that many attorneys are necessary on account of their legal knowledge looks pretty slim when farmers have to remember the constitution for them.

Live Stock Transportation Facilities

were bitterly complained of by a prominent Prince Edward Island stockman at a recent breeders' meeting against the dominion government for the carriage of live stock from one point of the maritime provinces to the other and to the seaboard for transportation to Britain. It characterizes the transportation facilities at a recent provincial meeting as "miserable," an "utter disregard of herders' interests" and "outrageous freight rates." This is an anomaly that should not exist a moment longer and we hope that the new live

stock commissioner, Mr Hodson, will give this matter urgent attention.

The Canadian Fruit Exhibit

at the Paris exposition has had hard luck. Securely packed, it was slammed about to such an extent in transit that a large part of it was either ruined or injured. This is especially true concerning the preserves. As a whole, the

657,000, of which 152,819,000 were Canadian products exclusive of bullion. The greatly increased trade is in farm products and animals. Exports of manufactured articles also make a good showing.

The prizes in our farm help contest will be announced in the issue of Sept 1. The letters and postals have come in at a great rate and make such good

Experience with Hired Help.

"SECRETS" OF SUCCESS.

Treat your hired help as you would like to be treated yourself. I believe if that were done universally it would solve the labor problem of the world.—M. S. Modie, Missouri.

I don't keep them waiting an unreasonable length of time for their wages. It is harder to get rid of them than it is to get them.—(A. P. J., Kansas.

In the first place, I pay a little more than my neighbors and then I treat them as one of the family and give them to eat the best the market and farm afford. If they want a horse to go to a social, he is always ready for them. I always make arrangements so I can give a man his money every night if he wants it, and if I chance to get

\$25, EASY.

Simply read the advertisements in Farm and Home (Aug 1 and Aug 15) to find that one which you think is the most effectively written; that is, which advertisement is so expressed as in your judgment to best accomplish its purpose of making known, or increasing the demand for, the article advertised. Write the name of such advertisement in the coupon below, together with your own name and address. The advertisement that gets the largest number of votes will be the correct answer, and the coupon earliest mailed that names this advertisement will win the \$25.



August Is a Fork in the Annual Road.

All who can had better take the Right, if for only a week. Home will be all the more appreciated afterward, and work will have a new zest.

fruit from N. S. B. C. Man and the N. W. T stood the journey fairly well, much better than that of Ontario and the other provinces. The exhibition quarters were anything but favorable, the hot sun beating through clear glass soon shriveling some of the fine fresh fruit which had been kept for 9 mos.

A Move in the Right Direction

is the incorporation of the Dominion live stock associations by the dominion government. Too long have these associations been nothing less than Ontario associations and dominion only in name. Small blame it is to the United States that it has failed to recognize the records of those associations, provincial as they have been in character. Now, however, as the Hon Sydney Fisher has given them a national character we may expect the U. S. government to recognize these record associations very soon.

Dominion exports, for the year ending June 30, 1900, were valued at \$175.

reading that some of the material is given in this issue. A good many readers have written that they did not expect a prize but contributed gladly for the sake of the interchange of experience on this difficult question.

After a 5½ mos sitting, parliament was prorogued July 18. What was done for the immediate advancement of the agriculture of the Dominion? Who will tell?

Any vacation season you may see young people of small means—and old ones, too—trying to compete in style and mode of travel and recreation with millionaires, throwing hard-earned money around, in hotel bills, parlor car fees, drinks, and what not. This leveling up, if so it may be called, has become very conspicuous in American life, especially since the civil war. It has its encouraging side, and its discouraging. The employee now dresses quite as well as his employer, and because he does so when he cannot afford it he fails to become an employer too

\$25 Advertisement Prize.

I think the advertisement of.....

in Farm and Home of Aug..... 1900, was the most effectively written advertisement printed in Farm and Home during August. Send the \$25 prize (if awarded me) to my address as follows:

Name

Postoffice

State

Fill out this coupon to-day and mail to Farm and Home, Chicago, Ill. or Springfield, Mass.

Farm and Home.

Copyrighted for 1900 by The Phelps Publishing Co.

PUBLISHED

SEMI-MONTHLY

(1st and 15th of each month)

BY THE PHELPS PUBLISHING CO.

Entered at postoffice as second-class mail matter. TERMS.—50 cents a year, 25 cents for six months, payable in advance. Clubs of two or more, 75¢ per year. New subscriptions can begin at any time during the year. Sample, 10¢ free.

RENEWALS.—The date opposite your name on your paper or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. If you find that your payment has been received up to January 1, 1901, or February 1, 1901, and so on, some time 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 in writing. In the event of non-payment of all arrears must be paid. 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 they wish the paper sent.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Eastern or Western Edition, 50 cents per square line each insertion. Both editions, \$1.00 per square line each insertion. Discounts for contracts made known on application.

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

27 Wortham St., 204 Dearborn St.,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., CHICAGO, ILL.

Orders for subscriptions, advertisements, and editorial letters can be sent to either office.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of Farm and Home to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

The Circulation of FARM AND HOME for this issue is

300,300 Copies.

SWORN CIRCULATION STATEMENTS on Farm and Home are sent to advertisers every three months and are made a part of each and every contract.

All Around the Farm.

BETTER CROPS, BETTER PRICES.

Sometimes one sees the statement made that "there is more need of telling one how to get better prices for what he raises at present than there is of telling him how to grow more." These two, however, are, we take it, inseparable to at least a very considerable extent. With the knowledge of how to grow more and better crops must necessarily come the knowledge of how to get better prices. If one offers only the best for sale naturally it will command the best price. And herein is the secret of better prices in a nutshell. Raise more first-class products. How can this be done? By better methods of tillage, by using nothing but up-to-date methods and by planting and sowing nothing but the very best of seed. By never offering anything for sale but what has been thoroughly inspected and assorted, if need be, so that it is absolutely positive that it is first-class. In this way a reputation is made that is worth many dollars to one as well as the blessings of a righteous disposition.

But what shall we do with the culls? It is possible to get first-class prices for even these by judicious feeding to live stock. The best method of marketing all kinds of grain, and especially corn, is in the form of cattle, hogs, sheep or horses. The day is past when one can haul all his corn to market excepting a scant sustenance for the work horses and a cow or two, and still make farming pay. But if one does sell corn or oats, let it be of the very best quality and if possible have private customers. Cultivate the home market. One of the lines of farming that is woefully behind in this vicinity is fruit growing of all descriptions. Every



Assorting the Potato Crop.

The illustration shows a potato assorting machine at work in a potato field, where the tubers are being hauled to be put in a pit for winter and higher prices. The potatoes are dumped from sacks as picked up in the field into the hopper and all small sizes assorted out, the merchantable dropping into the pit.

kind of fruit raised here will bring greatly remunerative prices if first-class. It takes work, and painstaking work, too, to raise good fruit, but where is the occupation that does not?—[A. N. Springer, Tipton Co., Ind.]

CRIMSON CLOVER.

This crop should be sown throughout the middle and Atlantic states from now until Sept 15. Best results are obtained from seed sown during July and August. This crop is grown successfully from N J west to the Allegheny mts, and south to eastern Tenn and Tex. Profitable yields cannot be depended on elsewhere. On very poor, wornout soils a moderate application of phosphoric acid and potash should be made. Following a cultivated crop like corn, no preparation of the soil is necessary other than the cultivation of the corn or of the crop. Cloddy land should be well pulverized before seeding.

Sow from 10 to 20 lbs p a, depending on the character of the soil and the use to which the crop is to be put. Usually 12 to 15 lbs are sown, either broadcast or with a drill. This clover will not stand severe frosts although it is one of the so-called winter annuals, and under favorable conditions makes much of its growth during cold moist weather, or fall winter and early spring. It has strong-growing roots, enabling it to secure nourishment in many soils so poor and thin that red clover would fail entirely. It thrives best on rich, rather sandy loams, as the root system is well developed and penetrates deeply into the soil and the plant is a vigorous grower.

IMPORTANCE OF PURE WATER.

This is everywhere recognized and the N C exper sta in Bulletin 161 presents results of a number of analyses of water throughout the state. Drinking water comes from four sources, rainfall, wells, springs and rivers. Rain water contains many impurities and should not be used for drinking if it can be avoided. The same is true of river water. Shallow wells are always easily contaminated, consequently the best sources for drinking water are springs and deep wells, provided they are properly located. As wells are the most common source of supply the greater part of the bulletin is given to the discussion of the best methods of keeping the water in these pure.

In a properly constructed well, no water is allowed to come in except near the bottom. To accomplish this, the walls of the well should be of brick or rock, and should be laid in hydraulic cement. Terra cotta tubing is

often used and if the joints are properly cemented, it is satisfactory in most cases. In no case, however, should the cement be below the water line. The cemented wall should be extended 3 or 4 ft above the ground and so covered that no matter can enter the well.

Where shallow wells must be used, it is suggested that an iron pipe be put down in the center of the well. The well should then be partially filled with coarse gravel, then the remainder of it with sand. Any water that reaches the lower surface must then have passed through this bed of sand and gravel, which will remove most of the impurities. The location of the well should be high ground. Preventing seepage is very important. The most scrupulous care should be taken to keep the sources of drinking water pure on the farm, as well as in cities. Many outbreaks of disease, especially typhoid fever, are traceable to a defective water supply.

GET MUCH FROM LITTLE.

Economy in production of crops is one of the greatest needs of the times. There are farmers who get \$15 from their cows who should get 30. The average here is 20, and there are those who get 30 and over. Farmers who keep \$15 cows are those who grow 30 bu p a of oats, others grow 60 bu. They cultivate too much land; the manure for 1 a they spread over two. They keep more cows than they can pasture. They hire the most help. They plow 10 a to get 300 bu of oats. Others get 300 from 5 a, at one-half the expense. Why keep poor cows, cows that give 40 lbs of milk a day and eat little more than the cow that gives 20? Cows are deceiving. Those that give the most milk are not always the best. Don't wear yourself out in growing poor crops; make it a point that everything you do is done well.

In eastern Canada, farmers depend almost solely on cows for revenue. Grow plenty of roots. If you have no silo, build one. Grow plenty of corn and you have the two best milk producers. If your land is poor, sow plenty of clover. Nothing does land more good than clover plowed under. When you sow grain, sow clover every time. After the grain is cut you will find the fall growth turned under as good as a coat of manure. Hire as little help as possible. Keep a few sheep, plenty of hens, and a garden. Don't pay your money for anything you can raise yourself. Test your cows. Have a system of bookkeeping. Take some agricultural papers, of which you will find Farm and Home the best. [James Mitchelmore, Brome Co. Que.]

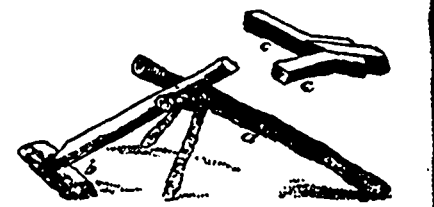
A Lousy Hen will never grow fat nor lay many eggs.

Liming a Worn-Out Soil—A well-to-do friend purchased 40 a of poor, dry, worn-out ridge land in Putnam Co, N Y. After planting his home fields the 40 a was ripped and torn all to pieces, cross plowed, one furrow on another, etc. Letting the land lie until harvest was out of the way, 10 tons plaster per acre was plowed under at a cost of \$90. It was then sowed with rye, which resulted in the largest rye crop ever raised in the county. Clover and timothy were next sowed and the clover crop, like the rye, was immense. He claimed the clover roots were as good as 12 loads manure per acre. The field was used as a pasture 4 yrs and the owner then claimed he could put 40 head of his largest cattle on it and fatten them properly through the season.—[G. C. Mead.]

Turnips should have good soil, plenty of moisture, the land in good tillth by frequent previous stirring and should grow quickly. Sow this month or early Aug, on a cloudy day or after a rain. Don't let the plants crowd each other.

The Gluten in Wheat raised on the Pacific coast and in other parts of the country is acknowledged to be deteriorating. The agricultural appropriation bill, passed by congress, contains an allowance for an investigation of this matter, with directions to study methods for increasing the content of valuable food constituents in wheat and other cereals. The work of investigation has been placed in charge of Dr Wiley, chemist of the dept of agri. Investigations have only just begun, as the crops of wheat growing in various parts of the country, to be used in the laboratory investigations, are just coming in. It is the object of the investigation to discover, if possible, the parts of the country in which this deterioration of the gluten content takes place, and the causes to which it may be due, whether it is due to the soil, climate, etc. It is probable several years will be required for a complete solution of the problem.

For Pointing Fence Posts, secure a forked sapling, a 5 ft long and 3 in in diameter. Just below the fork insert two tough oak legs 6 or 8 in from



A FENCE-MAKING HELPER.

the fork through 1 1/2 in holes, so the feet will be 5 ft apart on the ground. For hewing, use any block or stump, as at b. In cutting, use a double bit ax of 3 1/2 lbs weight, one edge very thin, the other thick enough to withstand any contact with knots. In the absence of a natural fork, use two pieces of good timber, c c, 2 in square and 10 in long. Bevel one end to give the proper spread. Nail or bolt these to the end of an 8 ft piece, making an artificial fork.—[A. Byers, Texas Co, Mo.]

Before Weaning the chicks, place them in a coop in which they are to be kept for the rest of the summer, giving them time to become accustomed to it.

Late summer or early autumn is the best time to seed to grass. On moist land, sow by Aug 15. A good plan is to seed to grass in the corn at last cultivation.—[Dr J. B. Lindsay, Mass.]

The best way to dispose of purslane in the garden is to throw it into the chicken coop. Young chicks are very fond of the weed.

I always kill off old hens in July before they begin to molt, excepting if, which I keep over for sitters the next year, as old hens make the better mothers, I think.—[Mrs H. S., Ct.]

The 373 corporations of N J on June 1 were assessed the annual state corporation tax. It amounts to \$1,554,000, or \$650,000 more than last year.

I do not know when I have read a paper similar to F & H that gives such satisfactory information and furnishes such good advice for amateur gardeners.—[S. D. Lippencott, Queens Co, N Y.]

Farm Sanitation.

UTILIZING WASTE PRODUCTS.

FACT AND COMMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Success Without a Mortgage.

LIVED WITHIN HER MEANS.

ANOTHER PRIZE ESSAY.

The secret of the success of our farming operations the past 10 years is that we lived within our means. On our \$0 a we find it pays to save all the little things that go to make up the larger. It pays to take care of the farm tools, carts, wagons, harness, etc. Don't leave them out to dry in the sun nor rot in the rain; keep the harness clean and well oiled. If a strap breaks or rips, mend it; don't tie it up with a string, for such a farmer can never succeed.

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

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

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

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

The Fall Fairs.

FOR COUNTY FAIR MANAGERS.

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

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

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

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

Grange day at the York state fair, Syracuse, Aug 23, is expected to bring one of the biggest crowds ever on the fair grounds.

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For all time is the
Metal Wheel.
We make them in all sizes and variations to FIT ANY AXLE. Any height, any width of tire desired. Our wheels are either direct or stagger made. Can FIT YOUR WAGON perfectly without change.
NO BREAKING DOWN.
No labor cost. No wearing away. Cheap, because they cost less. For the cost of the price. The time saved.
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It will cost you nothing to test it in your own fields.

Write at once for description, prices and full particulars.

D. Y. HALLOCK & SONS,
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S The New
SMALLEY
Cutter
makes the Silo pay

Success is assured if you use New Smalley Cutters with semi-circle carriers for cutting and elevating ensilage. They have automatic self-feed, also Corn Sredding and Corn Shelling attachments when desired. Mounted on 4 wheel trucks for easy moving. A strictly "up-to-date" machine. 1900 booklet mailed free. **Yankee Silo** and **Feeding on Success Principles.** Ask for special instruction prices on **Smalley** and **Battle Creek** Wood Saw, Gardner Mills, **Map Co's** Ox Pumps; also **SWIFT** and **AND** **GRACK** Pumps, stat'g goods you wish to purchase and naming paper in which you saw this advertisement.

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You Can Paint That Barn.

with Magnite for one-fourth what oil paints would cost you. Magnite is water paint, that forms a surface hard as stone and protects wood from both decay and fire. Anyone can apply

MAGNITE

on wood, brick, plaster or stone. Just the paint for all farm buildings—outside and inside—cellars and fences. Made in white and twelve colors. Sold everywhere. Write for book about it.

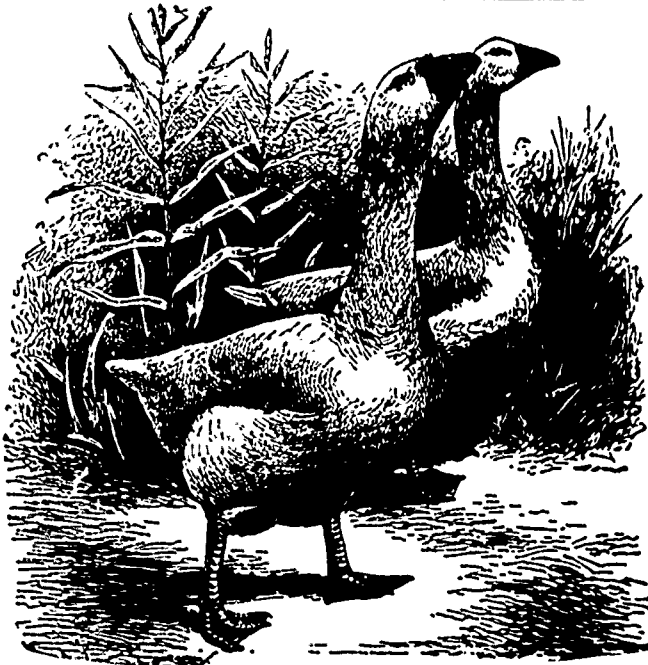
J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., Boston, Mass.

New Buggy #26

Two convenient features: passenger buggy by automatic mechanism from mechanical outfit \$12 each. We will show you **SAVE REAL MONEY!** Our new training instructor, **Success**, showing you everything you need to know for the **Success** Buggy.

Success Buggy Co. 2431 Broadway, N. York, N. Y.

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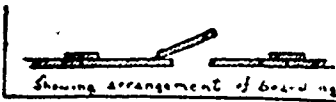
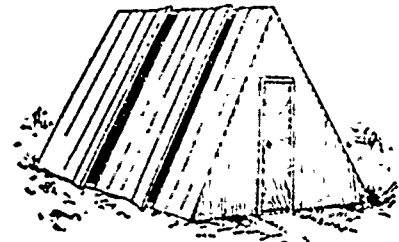


A Pair of White Embden Geese.

The Poultry Yard.

A CHEAP SUMMER HOUSE.

It is the practice with many poultrymen to house their fowls in winter in connected quarters to save labor, and in summer to place them out in



SUMMER POULTRY HOUSE.

colonies on rough land or in the orchards, using very cheap houses for this purpose. The engraving shows one of these houses now in use on our farm. This house has neither floor nor windows, ventilation being furnished by hinged boards in the sides, these being in reality very wide battens, covering a space left between two boards, as shown in the lower diagram. Such houses provide both roosting room and laying quarters and can be built cheaper than any other form that can be entered by the attendant. If preferred, a door can be placed in each end and light and ventilation admitted through these, the fowls being out-of-doors, except during rainy weather, during the whole summer.—E. R. Price, N. Y.

WITH THE SICK FOWLS.

L. W. of Kan has chickens that become suddenly blind and deaf, but does not say whether the chickens are young or well matured. Young chickens become blind by the use of sulphur or lime in the nest. It may be cured. If the eyelids are merely closed by drying, moisten them with sweet oil.—G. H., Ont. It will make no difference in the quality of the eggs for market purposes whether the fowls are yarded or have free range. Unless the hens have green food the yolk will be of a pale color, but just as good. Twelve Plymouth Rock hens in a small yard is enough for one cock.—A. M., Ont: The hard sore on the ball of the foot is called bumble foot and is caused by getting bruised. It may be the result of high roosts. It might be cured, but takes a long time. L. S. S., Cal: For canker in pigeons, see that they have pure, clean water in dishes in which they cannot bathe. Treat twice daily with one part car-

bolic acid to eight parts glycerin. If there are indications of scrofula, give twice daily from 3 to 10 drops, depending on size and age of bird, syrup of hypophosphite of iron or soda in a bread pill. Feed a mixture of small grain, including wheat, buckwheat, barley, small corn, peas, tares and hemp seed.

PROFIT IN GEESE.

Goose raising is not so extensively carried on as duck raising, the conditions under which they can be successfully raised being almost entirely different from those needed by ducks. There are many places on a farm that are worthless for cultivation that could be utilized with excellent results for goose raising. Free range and water is required. The cost of food is small, for geese will gather most of their feed from the range. The care required is small when compared with the returns. The simplest kind of houses are used for shelters.

The feathers are an important source of revenue and find ready sale. A goose will average about 1 lb of feathers a year. Geese are long lived birds and 15 to 20 years of age is not uncommon. Young geese are not considered good breeders, but are the only kind wanted in market. White Embden geese, the kind shown in the illustration, are considered very practical birds for farmers. They are snow-white and of large size, the standard weight of adult gander being 20 lbs and goose 18 lbs. They are not as prolific as some other breeds, 20 eggs in a season being a good average. The eggs are large and white and have a thick, rough shell. They have large heads, medium-sized bill and a long neck carried upright. The breast is round and full and the body large, square and very deep, nearly touching the ground. The eyes are bright blue, and the bills fleshy, color and the shanks, toes and webs a deep orange.

The Manure Under the Roosts should not be allowed to accumulate during the hot weather. It soon gives off a bad smell which is unhealthy for the fowls. Remove frequently and use plenty of sand plaster or dry sifted coal ashes and a little carbolic acid occasionally to keep the house dry and sweet.

Green Food Is Essential to yarded fowls in hot weather. Cut clover, cabbage or garden vegetables, are all good and should be fed daily.

Grit in Some Form must be supplied the fowls. They soon pick up all the small, sharp stones.

Lice are doing their best at this time to make life miserable for the poor biddies. They are accountable in a measure for the early stoppage of laying. In old and neglected houses they are present in countless numbers and kill many fowls. The roosts should be drenched with kerosene, the old nest

boxes removed and burned out and the house thoroughly whitewashed with a fresh lime wash, to every gallon of which should be added two tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid. The floor must also be thoroughly cleaned and sprinkled with whitewash.

Shading Poultry House Windows—

Fowls suffer severely in hot weather from houses becoming overheated. They will go in to escape from the hot rays only to suffer more inside than out, especially if there are windows on the sunny side as there are likely to be. A device like that shown in the sketch will keep out much heat from the poultry quarters. A square frame of laths is covered with cheap cotton cloth nailed firmly to the top of the window and kept at an angle by a lath at either side as shown. If the glass sashes are removed the house will be cooler.

Charcoal for Diarrhea—Charcoal is one of the best things for diarrhea and summer complaints. Keep a dish of it before the fowls all the while.

A Southern Poultryman complains of nest bugs and chiggers. A good coating of whitewash on the top and all the fixtures on the inside will usually drive them out. Use kerosene where they infest the nests.

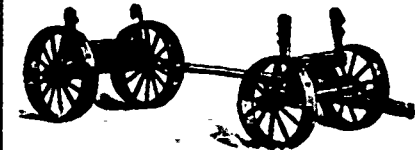
Chicks Will Open It—Chicks would like to go out at daylight when worms

and bugs are easiest found. This is about 3 o'clock in summer, which is too early for the owner to get up. Fix the coop as shown in the diagram and the chicks will let themselves out. When one gets upon the board with the grain upon it, the latch is pulled open overhead and the door in front falls. Even without the grain, chicks will open the door. The same device can be used for hens in their houses.

Use Plenty of Powder—Do not be afraid to be generous with your insecticide all through the summer. Many failures in chicken raising are due to the louse flend, which saps the vitality and ruins the growth in growing chicks while the cause is unsuspected. So powder occasionally, keep the coops as clean as possible and disinfect with kerosene.

Farm Wagon only \$21.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4 inch tire, and sold for only \$21.95.



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Sheep and Swine.

MIDSUMMER CARE AND FEED.

Hogs love to bathe and wallow in mud during midsummer. By ancestral inheritance the pig finds the conditions of its comfort in low, moist places, and by the peculiarities of its own organization needs water and mud to keep it in the healthiest condition. It lacks the ability to readjust readily the temperature of the body. When we become heated we sweat; this evaporates and we drink more water, and both the evaporation and the absorption assist in lowering the body temperature. The pig has no such process for regulating the body temperature. When a pig becomes overheated from driving on a hot day, or through fighting, it will drop suddenly as if shot.

In addition to water and mud the wholesome influence of green food in keeping a pig thrifty during warm weather should not be overlooked. It is cooling to the system and serves to keep the bowels sufficiently open. In the customary summer feeding these two factors, bathing facilities and green, succulent food, are not commonly observed, and I believe that many of the losses during summer feeding from fevers, paralysis and other kindred troubles may be attributed to the fact that their importance is overlooked.—[J. A. Craig.]

BRINGING UP POOR LAND.

A method almost within the reach of all of bringing up poor land in an abnormally short time and with little outlay of money and labor, is by growing green crops and pasturing them of with pigs. An impoverished field may be plowed early in spring, or better in the fall previous, sowing to peas and oats in late April and when the peas begin to pod, turn in the hogs. When all is eaten, plow the residue under and sow again, this time to barley and peas, which will probably be in early Aug. At the proper stage of maturity say middle October, turn in the hogs and allow them to harvest the crop. The residue may be plowed under late in the fall. The following spring this land will be found to be in good till and in fine condition to grow almost any spring crop. If the crop to follow is one that may be sown or planted as late as June 1, the second green crop may better be rye and vetch, 2 bu rye and 1 bu sand vetch. The hogs may pasture on this crop through winter and early spring, almost to the time of plowing under, June 1. It will then be in fine condition for potatoes, corn, turnips, barley or rape. Besides bringing up the land, a secondary profit is obtained, sufficient to pay for the cost of seed and labor, in the hog crop. Farmers suffering from an impoverished farm and consequent non-paying crops are strongly urged to adopt this method of bringing up their farms to a high state of cultivation.—[J. A. Macdonald, P. E. I.]

To Prevent Swine Plague, cholera and other diseases, keep hogs in clean dry quarters, allow them free range and do not give an exclusive corn diet. As a tonic, give one tablespoonful to each hog every few days (or whenever if threatened with sickness) of Dr. Salmon's mixture. It consists of powdered wood charcoal 1 lb sulphur 1 lb common salt 2 lbs, bicarbonate of soda 2 lbs, hypsulphite of soda 2 lbs, sulphate of soda 1 lb, and black antimony 1 lb. These ingredients can be bought at any country store. This tonic has now come into general use with gratifying effect. It is claimed that vaccination against swine plague will reduce the 50 per cent loss in a virulent epidemic to 50 per cent saved, but the vaccine is not yet available in sufficient quantity to be generally used. If the U. S. bureau of animal industry succeeds in furnishing such a vaccine at nominal cost, it will be worth untold millions of dollars to agriculture.

Sheared 303 Sheep in One Day is the record of Bud Ashton on the J. B. Long plant at Great Falls, Mont. The best previous American record was 275 sheep, while in Australia 268 sheep is the most one man has sheared in a day.

F & H is the best farm paper published in the U. S.—[S. J. Shannon, Brown Co, Wis.]

Our Breeders' Corner.

BREEDING OF PURE-BRED STOCK

Nature's method, with cattle roaming at will, is a wide and general system of selection, in which the stronger and more vigorous have the choice of mates and are the survivors. Wild cattle under normal conditions tend to maintain about an average type. The breeder, by selection to an ideal type, seeks to produce cattle that shall be above the average. The two systems of breeding through which this end has been sought are inbreeding, and natural breeding, or the selection of breeding males of distant relationship or of distinct blood lines.

It is a fact in the history of the inception of most of the breeds of live stock, and of fowls also, that inbreeding was followed. This was manifestly the proper and only course for the originators to follow, for out of many animals, only a very few were to be found that conformed to a particular and desirable type. Inbreeding, under these circumstances, tended to fix in succeeding generations the good qualities of the particular ancestors taken as a type. This course, in the hands of master spirits, proved successful but it is to be noted that succeeding breeders found the ultimate result to be a delicate constitution, predisposition to organic troubles, and such a degree of refinement that the production of young was not always certain. At the present stage of the history of breeds, a conformation to a general type has been arrived at, and a question arises whether the system of inbreeding should be followed longer.

It is an established fact that inbreeding, when long continued, results in a deterioration of the whole system. The limit line, where it should stop, depends largely upon the vigor and prepotency of the foundation stock and upon the skill of the breeder. If inbreeding has been indulged in until the danger point is reached, the damage is done and the breeder might as well begin over again. The farther away from nature we get, and the more artificial the conditions under which animals are kept, the greater is the danger from this practice. The system has undeniably produced some phenomenally fine specimens, but usually at great expense in numbers of sterile, impotent, or abortive cases.

A modified form of inbreeding, line breeding, is breeding not incestuously, but mating animals of the same family, or "line" several generations removed. This method is said to tend to keep a particular type or characteristic more distinct, and to produce a desirable uniformity in a herd. But it must be borne in mind that whatever faults or defects the practice of inbreeding has fixed on a herd and the faults are sure to be transmitted, will take long and careful infusions of new blood to overcome. All animals possess faults of one kind or another, either noticed or unnoticed by the breeder, and inbreeding or close line breeding, will surely fix these faults. The history of all small, wild herds of cattle, confined on park or other limited areas, confirms this statement. For all but the master spirits, inbreeding is not the way to success.

As to natural breeding, the secret of our greatest breeders, who have attained the highest success, is the fact that they have set before themselves a high ideal type, and by the use of every source of new blood, and by every means in their power, they reach as near their ideal as possible. The pedigrees of most of the world's famous cattle of the Shorthorn breed of today show the infusion of the blood of many families, and probably nine-tenths of the winners in the great showings are so bred. Fix your type and by the use of bulls of the highest perfection, attain the goal.—[G. E. Taylor Jr, Franklin Co, Mass.]

I have made a complete trip over this great country from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic—from the lakes to the gulf. Everywhere prices are good, prospects are bright and conditions vastly improved. Farmers everywhere are attending strictly to their magnificent crops, while stockmen see a rich harvest in prospect for everything they have to market.—[President J. W. Springer, Nat'l Live Stock Ass'n.]

Lifting the Farm Mortgage.

THOUGHTFUL PLANNING PAID.

Began building a barn on 40 a that I had just paid for, when I had a chance to buy 40 a more adjoining. It cost me \$1150; the barn 300, I had nothing to pay on the land, so borrowed the money and paid 8 per cent. Some of the 40 a was sowed to wheat. I got one-third of it but did not make a crop, nothing but chicken feed. I had interest



to pay and barn to pay for, and corn failed, too, so had a bad start.

Began raising wheat, as I had best success with it. Every year I sowed more wheat. By this time my only son grew up so he could help me, and he and I sowed 80 a to wheat in '92, and that crop lifted me out of the mire. We did all the work ourselves. I have five girls and one boy and they all helped all they could, and it did not hurt the looks of the girls either. Have sowed oats as high as 75 a, but they were cheap; it made me good wages only. One man said to me, what do you see in sowing oats? I said, if I can make \$1.50 or 2 a day in sowing oats, it is better than doing nothing. He said you are right in that. I also raised corn.

Did not let my farm run down, always tried to make it better. Saved all the manure, looked up all the poor spots and gave them a good dressing of manure, until I have my farm in such condition that clover takes well on all of it. In the fall of '94 I paid the mortgage. Tore down my old house, which was not big enough, as the children grew up, and built a nice large house at a cost of \$1000. Paid for it all by my farming. Did all the outside work I could get, which more than paid family expenses. I never believed in going to town and sitting around all day. I have always attended to my own business, and evenings stayed at home with my family. If I had a crop failure one year, tried again. Never gave up.

My wife was a great help in many ways and often would help me plan, as we had more than one crop failure in this time and a great deal of sickness. Wife raised chickens, geese, turkeys and made all the butter she could, which helped very much. One year she sold \$160 worth and supplied the table besides. I have been a reader of F & H over 8 yrs and it will do any one good if they will follow its teachings. We cannot do without it any more. It will make better farmers if they will follow its instruction. I have also done much in securing subscribers, for F & H gives a man good news.

I do not buy more machinery than I need, and above all believe and see to it that it is all put in the machine house when not used. I do not see how a man can prosper and leave all his implements out in the weather all the year round. That surely is not the way to success. Up, brother farmer, we must aim for something and live for something, or we will surely make a failure of it. I don't believe in using liquors of any kind, neither do I use tobacco in any form. I don't believe in smoking any time away that way. Some farmers spend their money in such unnecessary things as that, when their family is suffering at home. They say they will spend it in some other way. Then I say, spend it for some good purpose. This is my experience of the last 5 yrs, in as hard a time as we ever saw for a farmer to make money.—[Jacob Kringer, Fayette Co, Ill.]

To keep the drinking water cool and free from scum, place a stool over it.

PAGE

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The Dairy.

FORAGE CROPS FOR SOILING.

Definite information as to the adaptability of the soil and climate of N J for the growth of certain forage crops for soiling has been sought for three seasons by the N J exper sta. Acre plots were used in all the experiments. The seeding of the crops was so arranged as to continuously supply the necessary roughage for a working dairy herd and results demonstrated all may be used for the purpose. Rye, corn, crimson clover, oats and peas and millets furnish the food cheapest. A forage rotation system of one acre produced in one year enough roughage to provide the necessary amount for an equivalent

light and ventilation, suitable feed bins, root cellar, water, feeding passages in barn to save labor, also a windmill or other power attached to the barn to do the hoisting, cutting and grinding. This would save an immense amount of labor besides the great profit it would bring. Add to this good heavy horses with the best up-to-date machinery at one's command.—[Nell McPhee, P E I.]

Dairy Feeds have been analyzed by the Vt and N Y exper stations under state laws. Each station found that while cottonseed, linseed and gluten meals, gluten feeds, buckwheat, wheat products and middlings varied considerably in composition, yet none were probably intentionally adulterated. Oat feeds, corn by-products, provenders, etc, were found to be considerably adul-

Average Yield and Cost per Acre of Soiling Crops for Three Years.

Crop	Seed planted, bu	Cost of		Yield, tons	Cost per ton	Dry matter, %	Digestible food, %
		Labor	Seed				
Crimson clover.....	1-5	\$2.40	\$0.91	\$2.50	\$5.51	9.50	\$0.61 1.51
Rye	2-4	2.40	1.25	1.50	5.15	7.53	.68 1.37
Broom corn, millet.....	3-4	2.06	1.20	2.50	6.36	8.73	.73 1.57
Corn	3-4	4.76	.16	2.50	7.42	9.32	.78 2.18
Barnyard millet.....	3-4	2.66	1.00	2.50	6.16	7.44	.83 1.34
Italian millet.....	1-2	2.66	1.00	2.50	6.16	7.00	.83 1.34
Oats (2) and peas (2).....	4	2.40	2.96	2.50	7.80	7.50	1.04 1.35
Cowpeas (broadcast).....	2	2.66	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.22	1.06 0.85
Soy beans (broadcast).....	1-1/2	2.66	3.38	2.50	8.54	7.09	1.20 1.25
Soy beans (drills).....	3/4	4.17	1.69	2.50	8.36	5.75	1.45 1.09
Barley (2) and peas (2).....	4	2.40	4.63	2.50	9.53	6.10	1.56 0.96
Cowpeas (drills).....	1	4.17	1.25	2.50	7.92	4.75	1.67 0.56

of 3 1/2 cows for 6 mos. The rotation is, first year, field corn seeded to crimson clover in July or Aug. Second year, crimson clover followed by corn and the land seeded to rye after corn. Third year, rye followed by oats and peas seeded to red clover and timothy. Fourth year, red clover and timothy. The table elsewhere on this page is of interest as showing the relative value of each crop. Further details may be found in Bulletin 130 of the N J exper sta, New Brunswick.

DRINK PLENTY OF MILK.

Milk is one of the best and cheapest of human foods, yet statistics show that the daily consumption in the large cities is only 1/2 pt for each inhabitant. Milk is one of the best foods because it contains all the constituents necessary for the complete nourishment of the body, fats, albuminoids, sugar and mineral matter. These exist in readily digestible forms and in proportions well suited to meet the demands of the human system. It probably approaches perfection as a human food more nearly than any other natural product.

It is one of the cheapest foods because, at prevailing prices for milk and other animal foods, it furnishes more actual nutritive matter for the money expended than any other. A quart of milk of average quality, weighing 2.2 lbs, contains as much nourishment as 1/2 lb of good sirloin steak. With steak at 16c p lb, milk would be worth, on the basis of nutritive value, 12c p qt. This difference in the cost of nutrients of the two kinds of food, aside from the increased cost of preparing the meats and the greater waste in their use, is a matter worthy of consideration as bearing upon the economy of the food supply of the home.

MARITIME FARMERS' NEEDS

Our farmers greatest needs include the more liberal use of fertilizers or plant food for growing crops, because the fertility of the average farm in Canada has been greatly exhausted by growing grain and roots that were sold off the farm without return of plant food. A good way to restore lost fertility is to sow a liberal supply of clover seed with all crops, to be either fed to animals on the farm or plowed under as green manure. By this process we can take out of the atmosphere an amount of soluble plant food worth \$12 to 15 p a. We find by long experience that clover grown with any crop will increase the weight of that crop.

Next in importance is the care of stable manure. Liquid manure is worth three times as much as the solid and should be carefully saved by keeping plenty of dry swamp muck or other absorbents in the stables to absorb the liquids. It would also stop excessive fermentation in the manure heaps, which should never be left outside exposed to rain and sun. As most of the farmer's work is in his barn and stables, he should build them as conveniently as possible, by having plenty of

terated, largely with oat hulls. The patent, or condimental, foods, were found to consist of some simple feeding stuff like linseed meal, corn meal or wheat middlings mixed with some cheap drugs like gentian, fenugreek, pepper and iron compounds, and for these the buyers are asked to pay from \$10. to 500 a ton

The Pasteurizer in butter making should be used at 176 to 185 degrees. At this temperature bacteria were reduced by the N J exper sta from hundreds of thousands to 200 or 300. Butter made from milk heated momentarily to these high temperatures had very little cooked flavor and if rightly handled none at all.

As a Forage Crop, rye is valuable from a food standpoint and because it is one of the first available crops for spring feeding. Seed 2 bu p a in early Sept on land well manured and fertilized. In central New Jersey the crop will be ready for feeding in late April. While the crop matures very rapidly after the heads appear, it can be used 10 to 12 days before it blossoms. The objection offered by many dairymen that at this early stage of growth it contributes an unpleasant flavor to milk has some basis in fact, though in the experience of the station, if the rye is fed immediately after each milking and with the feed ration, the flavor of the milk is not injuriously affected. This crop possesses the further advantage of thriving well from late seedings, thus providing a winter cover crop for soils that would otherwise be subjected to losses from leaching caused by the winter rains and snows. Where it is not desirable to practice soiling, the crops may be pastured. This method while more wasteful is less expensive than soiling and provides green feed for the animals in dairy regions particularly. It is very important and before other pasture is ready. [Director L. B. Voseher.]

The Guernsey Herd Register for July, 1900, is fully up to its usual standard of excellence, containing reports of various breeders' meetings, and an article on How to tell a good cow, by Prof Hayward of Pa. The several fine half-tone illustrations are choice selections of the breed Registers of bulls now reach 6536, and cows 12,559. The Register is a credit to the Guernsey cattle club.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS—G. D. (N C) has a cow that had a badly swollen face for a few days. The swelling is now gone but she has little use of the muscles of the cheeks and allows the saliva to dribble out of her mouth. Rub the affected muscles well once a day with tincture of cantharides. Also give 1 dr nux vomica at a dose in a mash of bran twice a day and continue it for several weeks.

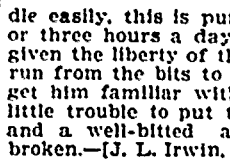
MILKWEED—G. M. R. (N H) wants to know if milkweed in hay will hurt horses and what is the best method to get rid of it. Horses will not eat enough of the milkweed to do them any harm. Good cultivation is the only way to rid fields of this weed.

The Horse.

TEACH COLTS TO WALK FAST.

There is no pace so valuable or so much appreciated and so practically useful in a horse as a fast, fair, square walk, and there is nothing that will cause an animal to be driven harder and kept so continually on the other paces as a deficiency in this respect. So far as the walk goes, the horse is generally put upon the market as nature made him, and rolls along at the pace his ambition dictates, commended by his owner as a wonder if he happens to walk fast, and sworn at and over-driven by everyone if he chances to be lazy and slow. The fast walker is often made so by being put with a mate while breaking which happened to be a quick, free mover, and no farmer or breaker can be too careful in seeing to it that no colt of his is ever either driven or led beside a sluggish, inactive partner.

Helps in Horse Breaking—By the time I get ready to hitch young horses to drive, they are more than half broken. I get the colt familiar to the harness by means of a biting rig. This is composed of a bridle, surcingle and crupper. While the animal is small enough to handle easily, this is put on and left two or three hours a day, the horse being given the liberty of the pasture. Straps run from the bits to the surcingle will get him familiar with the lines. It is little trouble to put the biting rig on and a well-bitted animal is easily broken.—[J. L. Irwin, Nemaha Co. Kan.]



Don't keep the horse from water so long that when he does drink he gorges himself. The fastest mile ever made in Canada was paced on the Windsor (Ont) track July 12, by Joe Patchen. His time was 30, 1.01, 1.33, and 2.04 1/2. The last quarter was made in 29 1/2 seconds, or at a 1.53 gait.

California hop growers have formed an ass'n to improve the industry, regulate supply and demand and maintain fair prices. To insure success, the ass'n must secure contracts binding 75 per cent of the hop acreage of the state to abide by its decisions.

F & H is brief, spicy, full of meat such as farmers want. It is a welcome visitor in our home; it is like having a dear, pleasant, cheery friend living near that we can run and chat with.—[Jacob Faith, Vernon Co, Mo.]

CREAM SEPARATORS

De Laval "Alpha" and "Baby" Separators First—Best—Cheapest. All Styles—Sizes. Prices \$50.- to \$300.- Save \$10 - per cow per year. Send for Catalogue THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. | 76 CORTLAND STREET CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

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Have excelled in the past, and with their "New Century" improvements are further in advance than ever. Note their capacities and prices:

No. 9. Low Frame.	Capacity 150 to 175 lbs.	\$50.00
No. 8. "	" 225 to 250 "	\$45.00
No. 7. High "	" 275 to 300 "	\$45.00
No. 6. "	" 350 to 400 "	\$100.00
No. 5. "	" 450 to 500 "	\$125.00
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KENDALL'S SPRAIN CURE

Cures without a bluish as it does not blister. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Price \$1, Six for \$5. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

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Veterinary Pixine.

Aggravated, ugly, chronic sores, scratches and skin disease absolutely and positively healed, without scab. Give horse no rest. Makes quick, clean, healthy cure. Money refunded if it fails. 2 oz. Box 25c. At all druggists and dealers. 8 oz. Box 50c. or mailed, postpaid. **TROY CHEMICAL CO., Troy, N. Y.**

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Business Side of Farming.

RAPID MOVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

From this time forward the leading cattle markets of the central and middle states will be affected by the free movement of fat steers from the grass ranges of the great northwest. These are now leaving Mont. Wyo. S D. Col. etc. in large numbers. Most of them go no further than Mo river slaughter points or Chicago, although some are shipped on the hoof to Buffalo and Pittsburg. In any event, they increase the beef supply. Yet the trade is in such healthy shape that no particular weakness is anticipated, the markets being active with a good demand on both domestic and foreign account. Stock cattle are dull in all markets, as farmers are too busy in the harvest fields to think of much else.

Hogs are moving freely, western packing points amply supplied, with a liberal surplus for shipment to the east. Prices have held well above 5c, however, under a fair demand from packers, who are using their usual bearish tactics, claiming provisions are relatively lower than live hogs. Our export trade in both beef and pork products is excellent and affords good support to the markets. Sheep and lambs have ruled lower under liberal supplies. At the decline there is more inquiry on the part of farmers for stock sheep to place on summer pasturage.

SPECULATORS IN CORN.

Interest in the great cereal crops has been temporarily diverted from wheat to corn. The speculators recently flooded the country with advices of serious crop damage in the southwest on account of extended drought in the corn belt. But no sooner had they forced a fair price advance than they met disaster through copious rainfall in the Miss and Mo valleys, quotations temporarily forced upward beyond all reason declining sharply @ 3c p bu. At the bottom some reaction took place, traders considering the price not extravagant in view of the excellent home and foreign demand. Official figures show that our exports of corn during the year just closed were substantially the greatest on record, exceeding 200 million bu. against 173 millions preceding year.

The area under corn is exceptionally large, and the crop as a whole evidently in good condition at close of July. The month of Aug. however, often proves a trying one, and it will be remembered that six years ago hot winds cut the yield nearly a half. The crop is by no means made, and is still subject to possible disaster. Old corn is moving freely under a good demand on domestic and export account. It costs 2c to ship a bushel by lake, Chicago to Buffalo.

The Winter Wheat Harvest is practically completed and results variable. As earlier shown in F & H, the yield is very poor in the Ohio valley, but excellent in the southwest. The new grain is moving to market slowly, much of that already threshed going to interior mills. In many sections well-to-do farmers are inclined to hold for better prices. The oats harvest has progressed rapidly the last two weeks and a generally good crop secured.

Early Apples are meeting fair sale, but little interest is manifested in the markets. Operators are more inclined to watch the condition of autumn and winter fruit which is favorable. More or less complaint of June drop continuing well into July in portions of N E and the central states, and this may affect the ultimate yield. In the heavy sections of N Y, Mich, etc, crop promise continues bright and unless disaster overtakes the orchards the yield as a whole will prove liberal.

New Flaxseed is on the market, the Kan crop beginning to move rapidly at current good prices. Large quantities have been sold to be delivered at Chicago during Sept and Oct at \$1.22@1.40 p bu. There is every prospect of a big crop.

Summer Demand for Butter—It is so late that buyers take hold cautiously for storage purposes, but there is a good demand for immediate consump-

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.

	Boston	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	N Orleans	Memphis	S Francisco	Montreal	London
July	20	20	20	20	19	19	18	19	18
Wheat, p bu,	—	.82 ¹ / ₂	.78	.81	—	—	11.10	.86	.91
Corn, p bu,	.50	.46 ¹ / ₂	.40 ¹ / ₂	.41	.53	.53	11.20	.50 ¹ / ₂	.60
Oats, p bu,	.31 ¹ / ₂	.28 ¹ / ₂	.23 ¹ / ₂	.26	.31 ¹ / ₂	.33	11.27	.31 ¹ / ₂	.48
Rye, p bu,	—	.81	.58	.63	—	—	11.00	.65	—
Barley, p bu,	—	.60	.48	—	—	—	1.85	.51	—
Flour, p bbl,	8.25	8.25	4.85	5.50	4.35	4.75	3.75	5.00	4.65
Cotton, mid upland, p lb,	—	.09 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂	.07 ¹ / ₂	.10 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂	—	—	.11 ¹ / ₂
Cattle, p 100 lbs l w,	8.25	5.75	5.70	5.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	—	113.50
Sheep, p 100 lbs l w,	8.00	5.40	5.25	5.15	4.00	4.50	4.60	—	—
Hogs, p 100 lbs l w,	5.54	5.30	5.30	5.45	5.00	4.50	6.10	5.75	—
Veal calves, p 100 lbs l w,	8.00	6.75	6.50	7.00	5.40	5.00	6.00	—	—
Chickens, p lb, d w,	.12	.10 ¹ / ₂	.08 ¹ / ₂	.08	1.00	2.75	3.50	—	—
Butter, creamery, p lb,	.19 ¹ / ₂	.19	.18 ¹ / ₂	.21	.21	.23	.19	.19 ¹ / ₂	.21 ¹ / ₂
Cheese, factory, p lb,	.09 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂	.12 ¹ / ₂	.13	.17	.10	.11 ¹ / ₂
Eggs, p dz,	.20	.18	.17 ¹ / ₂	.09	.10	.08 ¹ / ₂	.18	.12	—
Apples, p bbl,	2.50	2.00	3.50	4.50	11.30	—	11.25	—	—
Hay, p ton,	18.50	18.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	10.50	10.00	—
Straw, rye, p ton,	17.00	15.00	10.00	7.00	—	—	—	5.00	—
Hops, p lb,	—	.14	.13 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	.11	.13	.17
Onions, p bu,	.80	.60	.85	—	.70	.50	11.00	—	—
Potatoes, p bu,	.45	.60	.35	—	.50	.40	7.85	.50	—
Beef, p lb d w,	.08 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	.06	—	—
Pork, p lb d w,	.06 ¹ / ₂	.08	.06	—	—	—	.09	—	—
Lard, p lb,	.04 ¹ / ₂	.07 ¹ / ₂	.06 ¹ / ₂	—	.07 ¹ / ₂	.07 ¹ / ₂	.07 ¹ / ₂	.10	—
Hides, p lb,	.06	—	.07 ¹ / ₂	—	.06 ¹ / ₂	.08 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂	.08 ¹ / ₂	—

Estimated d. w. † P cental. * P dz. † P box.

tion. Our export butter trade is small and unimportant and capable of great expansion. The market as a whole is fairly active and steady in tone. Western creameries are moving freely into eastern trade centers, where they compete with the product of N Y factories. Most of the N E creameries are marketing their product at nearby points at a substantial advance over western makes.

The Hay Harvest is practically over in most states, especially so far as prices are concerned. The yield is very generally disappointing, particularly so in such important sections as N Y, N E and portions of the northwest. Prices have not responded, however, as the demand is only moderate and offerings ample for all present requirements.

Dry Weather Affects Cheese—The market has been ruling firmer in the east, particularly N Y state, where drought damaged pasturage and affected the flow of milk. The market is quiet, with a moderate movement on both home and export account. Considerable quantities of cheese are going into cold storage.

The Demand for Oatmeal the past few years has greatly increased the domestic consumption of oats. One concern recently purchased 1,000,000 bu oats at Chicago, to be delivered next Sept at a price based on 24@25c p bu for No 2 mixed and 26@27c for white oats.

Georgia Peaches have been very plentiful this summer, attractive in appearance, selling well, but some complaint of faulty flavor, possibly owing to unfavorable weather conditions at time of ripening. Prices have averaged low. The peach crop of the middle and northern states is making good progress and promises to be large.

Between Seasons in Beans—Country offerings are very small, stocks light and held chiefly by dealers who are comparatively firm in their views. The new crop of field beans is making fair progress in N Y, Mich, etc.

Berries Everywhere Plentiful—Cane fruits have produced liberally and markets east and west are full of blackberries, raspberries, etc. Prices vary according to condition and attractiveness.

Raisin Growers Combining—It is reported that more than 90 per cent of the total acreage of Cal has been assigned under contract to the ass'n to insure better prices to producers.

Maine Seed Potatoes—Growers and dealers in Aroostook Co enjoyed a big trade the past season, shipping to the west and south 750 cars, the largest number on record.

I hope F & H will continue to thrive as it should among all farmers of America. Some member of our family has been a subscriber for years, and it comes as a welcome messenger giving comes as a welcome messenger, giving useful suggestions always.—James T. Hawley, Erie, Co, N. Y.

WANTS A FARMERS' FAIR.

Agricultural fairs should consist of a competitive exhibition of what is raised on the farm and manufactured from its products as well as the machinery necessary to conduct the farm and manufacture its products. Well-to-do, intelligent farmers should be appointed as officers and judges. All such sports as horse races, balloo, ascensions, etc, should be eliminated and the money used as premiums for exhibits of farm products. These would include best horses for breeding and farm purposes, best cattle and breeds for beef and for dairy purposes, hogs for breeding and market purposes, sheep for wool, mutton and breeding, best seeds, best and most convenient machinery for farm use, best garden products raised by a farmer's wife or daughter, best products manufactured from farm products such as sorghum, beet sugar, etc. Live matters relating to the farm should be discussed by leading farmers who have a practical farm experience to fall back on. The fair should be run by farmers, and proceeds after premiums are paid spent on experimenting for the farmer's good. [Anson A. Rice, Fayette Co, Ia.]

Helps for Farm and Home.

HORTICULTURAL QUERIES.

All the Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherries which I have seen are indistinguishable in foliage from the ordinary sand cherry, Prunus pumila. The fruit of the former is, however, somewhat larger than the average of the wild sand cherries. The sand cherry itself is very liable to drop its fruit some seasons. The trees blossom abundantly, but the fruit does not usually set from more than a small proportion of these blossoms. I think it is probable that light frosts or some other unfavorable seasonable character has been the cause of the dropping of the blossoms from your tree. I am unable to suggest any remedy.

The dropping of currants from the Crandall tree is probably due to the same cause as that of the falling of the young fruit of the Mountain cherry. In our experience the Crandall usually holds its fruit fairly well until ripe.

In applying manure to land on which strawberry plants are grown, it is much better to put it over the ground and use it in the form of mulch than to spread in drills under plants. The best course of all to follow is to apply manure heavily the year before the strawberry plants are put out, using the land first for some hoed crop such as potatoes or vegetables.

In crossing strawberry plants, the flower to be operated on should be opened when the buds become well developed and are just ready to open. The petals should be torn away and the stamens, with their anthers, carefully removed while still in a green condition. Pollen should then be brought from the other varieties it is desired to use in the cross, and be applied by rubbing the anthers onto the stems of the prepared flowers. From the seed so produced, cross-bred plants may be grown.

The different varieties of rust which affect various kinds of plants are all propagated by spores, which are disseminated from the air and multiply very rapidly when the weather is favorable for their growth.—[Director William Saunders, Dominion Experiment Farm.]

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

H. W. C.: Currant bushes may be transplanted or divided at any time in fall or spring after leaves have fallen or buds begun to swell in spring.—C. H. C.: Felt cloth for syrup and fruit filtering purposes is sold by the Vermont Farm Machine Co of Bellows Falls, Vt.—O. C. S.: Feed cookers are sold by the Empire Mfg Co, Box 95, Quincy, Ill.—Miss J. T.: Calfish are probably sold by Fred Kaefer of 88 State St and Henry Kestner of 251 East Madison St, both of Chicago, Ill.—C. W. J.: For information concerning the apple tree borer, write to Prof J. B. Smith for entomological circular No 14 of the N J b'd of agri, on Apple borers. It will be sent you free.—W. B. M.: L. B. Townsend of Ionia, Mich, is secretary of the American Rambouillet sheep breeders' ass'n and can give you the information you desire.—Q. L. C.: Alfalfa is not a profitable crop to sow in Mass.

Going Through the Country, one notices that in many sections farmers are extensively using Magnite, cold water paint. This paint has very many advantages. It is inexpensive, is mixed with water and can be applied by any one. It is one of the best fire-proof paints ever made, and used on henhouses is a preventive against vermin. One coat of it on sheds and fences greatly improves their appearance and protects them from the weather. It can be used on inside plaster walls, being made in twelve colors besides white. Magnite is so cheap and gives such satisfactory results that every farmer should keep it on hand to touch up all shabby spots about the place.

It Is Throwing Away Money to leave haying machinery in the field during the entire haying season. The dews and rains will soon spoil the best machine. If the field is too far from the buildings to bring up the machinery every night, it is economy to build a cheap shed for all of the tools.—[Alpha Messer, Windsor Co, Vt.]

Because you cannot do things on a big scale do not do them in a slipshod manner.

WHO IS TO BLAME. Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder troubles. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, promptly cures. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Second-hand and new Engines, Boilers, Heaters, and Pumps; Wood and Iron working machinery of all kinds, 5000 second-hand Pulleys, and 10,000 feet of Shafting, all sizes. Thousands of Steam Pumps, second-hand. We make a specialty of Saw and Planing Mill machinery. Just received a carload of Rubber Belting, 1000 new Treaders Belts. All goods guaranteed as represented. Take Interurban Car. HARRIS MACHINERY COMPANY, 1025 Washington Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

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 summer months. If you can canvass all of the time or part of the time and would make money easily and quickly, send at once for our new terms to agents and complete premium list, which we send free on request.

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Canadian Farm Affairs.

NOVA SCOTIA STOCK INTERESTS.

Colchester Co is more or less mountainous, some level portions having good heavy clay soil which yields fairly good crops when well cultivated.

Some good team horses are bred around New Annan, but the general supply of horses is not what it should be and very little improvement has been made in breeding in recent years.

THE HORSE TO BREED.

The prejudice against all imported horses, which, for many years, led buyers to confine their purchases to home stock, has now entirely ceased so far as Canadian draft animals are concerned.

During the last year an increased number of heavy draft horses has arrived. This class is always salable and when sound brings a high price.

Ontario Cheese Factories, according to the reports of the dairy instructors as made to a meeting of the directors of the Western Ontario dairymen's ass'n in July, have made great improvement the past year.

variations of weather, but as regards the whey tanks at the factories there has been scarcely any change, those having elevated tanks being nearly all kept well cleaned, as usual, while those under ground are also, as usual, never, or hardly ever, attended to.

The Western Fair accommodations are being greatly improved by Sec'y Brown Buildings have been changed, live stock quarters improved and added to, and the park beautified.

Manitoba crops growing nicely, as much-needed rain began falling in torrents during early July. Hardly any rain in most parts of the province during spring. Before the rain the outlook for crops was very poor.

The Halifax (N S) Exhibition, Sept 12 to 20, ought to be patronized by every farmer in the province, who should also enter some of the produce of his farm.

Quebec—The season about 10 days later than usual in Missisquoi Co to July 7, but plenty of rain and warm sunshine caused all cereal and root crops, as well as grass, to make rapid growth.

Scale Insects is the title of a bulletin issued by the Ont dep't of agri and prepared by Prof William Lockhead of the Ont agri college.

The Cheese Export Trade has brought more money to this country the past 12 mos than ever before. Prices have been most satisfactory averaging about 9 1/2c p lb or a total of about \$4,750,000 for the 650,000 packages shipped for the season.

Horse Power Machines of most up-to-date ideas for threshing, cleaning grain, sawing wood, and a multitude of other purposes, are made by the A. W. Gray's Sons, Box 45, Middletown Springs, Vt. These machines are eas-

ily carried from place to place, can be started at once, and are of various sizes, to be run by either horse, bull, sheep or dog. Simple in construction, they seldom get out of repair.

The Big Fairs will be held as follows: Manitoba at Brandon, July 31-Aug 3, Industrial at Toronto, Ont, Aug 27-Sept 8, Great Eastern at Sherbrooke, Que, Sept 3-8, Western at London, Ont, Sept 6-15, New Brunswick at St John, Sept 10, Nova Scotia at Halifax, Sept 12-20, Central Canada at Ottawa, Sept 14-22.

An unusual number of live stock has been shipped to the Northwest Territories and Manitoba this year under the auspices of the live stock associations, more perhaps than during any previous year.

The P E I exhibition offers \$6000 in premiums this year, open for competition to each of the maritime provinces. Charlottetown will do its best, Sept 25-28 to give all attending a royal good time.

The railway and subsidy bill, laid before the house by Minister Blair on July 4, calls for an expenditure of nearly \$3,500,000. For Ont 1,162,400 is asked, Que 909,400, N S 401,200, N B 465,000, Western 555,000

FEARLESS. Fastest running and greatest grain-saving Threshing Machine. Slowest travel of horses. Best Ever Made. For full information also best Fly Threshers and Under, Clover-huller, Fanning-mill, Feed-mill, Saw-mill, chine (circular and drag), Land-roller, Dog-power, Steam engine, Sweep-power, Ensilage fodder-cutter, Round-silo. Address, Geo. D. Harter, Cobleskill, N. Y. Please tell what you wish to purchase.

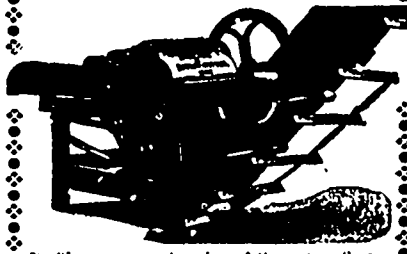
\$\$\$\$\$\$ COUNT Inferior Salt means a loss in dollars when used in butter or cheese. Windsor Salt makes it sweet, keeps it fresh, brings higher prices. TRY IT.

LATEST IMPROVED Horse Power Machines for Threshing and Cleaning Grain Also machines for SAWING WOOD with circular and crosscut drag saws. Acknowledged THE BEST regarding ease by all to be used in draft, durability and quantity of work. So-page pamphlet free. A.W. GRAY'S SONS, Patentees and Sole Mfrs., P.O. Box 45, Middletown Springs, Vt.

MARYLAND FARMS For Sale. Adapted to grain, fruit, grass and truck. For terms and catalog apply to W.J. Nowbary & Son, Federalburg, Md.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON FERTILIZERS. Buy your fertilizers Direct at Wholesale Prices, and get your money's worth. SPECIAL OFFER TO CLUB PROMOTERS. WRITE FOR PRICES, SAMPLES AND PAMPHLET. WALKER, STRATMAN & COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

How About a New Feed Cutter?



It will prove a great saving of time, strength, patience and nerve force and an economical move on your part to have one this fall. Then why not investigate the merits of the best series of cutters on the market.

The Gale-Baldwin and Baldwin ENSILAGE CUTTERS.

They are simple, strong, durable, most perfectly constructed and will do the same amount of work with half the power required by any other cutter on the market.

BELCHER & TAYLOR AGL. TOOL CO., Box 45, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SILO PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. Leading features of our new, revised and enlarged "BOOK ON SILAGE" By Prof. F. W. WOLL, of the University of Wisconsin. The book is neatly bound into a volume of 234 pages and contains everything that is latest on the subject from planning and building to feeding. Among its principal topics are included: I—Silage crops. II—Silos. III—Silage. IV—Feeding Silage. V—Comparison of Silage and other Feeds. VI—The Silo in Modern Agriculture. Also illustrations and complete plans for round and rectangular silos, dairy barns, tables of compressed ration, etc. Mailed for 10c. SILVER MFG. CO., Salem, Ohio.

GOLDMETER in pocket case for hunting minerals, gold and silver, also rods and needles. Circular 3c. E.G. STAUFFER, Dept. E. H. Harrisburg, Pa.

HENCH & DRONGOLD'S GRAM FORCE FEED and Fertilizer Drill. Positively the newest, lightest and strongest of grain drills on the market. Many points of superiority; it is geared to the center of the wheel. Quantity of grain and fertilizer can be changed while in operation without the use of gear wheels. Fully guaranteed. Positively accurate in quantity. Give one a trial and be convinced. Agents wanted. Circulars free. Address HENCH & DRONGOLD, Mfrs, York, Pa.

HAUL YOUR CORNSTALKS on our Low Down, Broad Tire, Wide Platform, Handy Wagon with wheels that turn under the load. It is easy draft, easy to load, never breaks down or upsets. Best, handiest, strongest wagon for all farm purposes. The only low down wagon adopted by U. S. Government for hauling war supplies. Want one? Write for terms and descriptive circulars, free. FARMERS' HANDY WAGON CO., Saginaw, Mich.

THE HOME CIRCLE

ALL DEPENDS ON SUCCESS.

"The suckers are running," said father, one morning.
 "I met old Jim Starks with a mighty fine string."
 "I wish," then he sighed, "that we had some for breakfast.
 A prime river sucker's a mighty good thing."
 "O father," cried Johnnie, "mayn't I go a-fishing?"
 "No, no," returned father; "there's too much to do.
 To-morrow quite early I go to the city.
 And things here at home must be all left to you."

Next morning at daylight when father departed.
 He said: "Now, my son, do the chores as you should.
 Keep an eye onto things in the barnyard and stable.
 And use your spare time in the shed splitting wood."
 Now Johnnie intended to do as was bid him—
 He did up the chores when his breakfast he'd had.
 Then thought of the river where suckers were running.
 And wanted to fish for them, ever so bad.
 He gazed at the river in golden light flashing.
 And thought of the place where an eddying hole
 Was gouged 'neath some willows, then quickly deciding,
 He took from its brackets his hickory pole.
 The way of temptation, once entered, was easy.
 Of worms the rich garden a quart had to yield.
 Then back of the pigpen, the corner and alley.
 He sneaked to the river by thicket and field.

Three hours Johnnie sat by the river so rapid.
 Fished with might and with main, though he got not a bite.
 And trembled, we'll know that home without fishes
 Would earn him a thrashing with coming of night.
 During mid-afternoon the tide turned in his favor.
 That suckers were running became a sure thing;
 They hungrily bit, and he pulled them out humming.
 Adding dozens of fish to his long, yellow string.

When Johnnie staggered home at the coming of twilight.
 He scarcely could walk, he'd of fish such a weight.
 Nor was he surprised when he neared the old homestead.
 To find there awaiting him at the front gate.
 His father, uphearing a pair of birch switches.
 His brow stern and haughty, resolve in his eye;
 To thrash without mercy was his clear intention.
 His duty he'd do like a Christian, or die.
 But when he desecrated his brave son with his burden.
 His anger departed, his gods he flung down.
 And hastened to meet his dear son—his young hopeful.
 Crying, "You have done well, John, while I was in town."
 And thus it is ever; our utmost endeavors
 'Till short of applause that the efforts should bless
 We learn if we'd meet with the world's approbation.
 To measure applause by the meed of success.
 W. T. H.

THE WOMAN AT THE TUB.

When the sun is shining brightly,
 And the wind is blowing clear,
 There's a sound that comes like music
 To the housewife's listening ear;
 'Tis the sousing, and the splashing,
 And the loud, persistent rub,
 Voicing hardy brown and muscle
 Of the woman at the tub.

And when you are paying tribute
 To the shovel and the hoe,
 And the men whose iron muscles
 Make their wooden handles go,
 Let not all the glory linger
 Round the tillers of the soil,
 While the soap foam waves its signal
 Where the washboard rubbers toil.

If the shovel cries: "My mission
 Is to beautify the land,"
 Mine, to cleanse, refresh and comfort,
 Sings the washboard, close at hand,
 And while man's laborious digging
 Has its use, supplying grub,
 Let the shovel share its honors
 With the washboard and the tub.
 HELEN M. RICHARDSON.



A Yankee Fisherman, Homeward Bound.

Don't you wish you were in that spanking breeze?

Saved, but —!

A True Incident, Written for Farm and Home by A. H. Hartman.

LAST one night in December, 1861, a soldier came to my father's house in Washington. He bore a letter from a cousin in Libby prison (the soldier had just been exchanged a few days before) which said, "Be sure to treat this man well, as he and I have been comrades in this hell together. He has been lucky enough to be exchanged while I am still here, and the Lord only knows when my chance will come. Get him to tell you some of his experience while here." We knew the soldier must have an unusual history, but as he was an utter stranger, only bound to us by Union sympathy, we hesitated about questioning him.

During the night he aroused my brother, telling him he was very ill and asking him to send for a doctor as quickly as possible. In a very short time the doctor came and found the soldier was suffering from a serious attack of croup. After the doctor had relieved him and he was out of danger, he told us that he had been subject to such attacks since childhood—he, a six-footer.

Our consideration for his welfare moved his tongue, and of his own accord he related this strange experience. While standing one day at one of the windows of the prison, he noticed a lady on the opposite side of the street talking to a little darky boy and pointing to the prisoner's window. Soon the boy was at the door asking that he might go in to see the "soldier." He was admitted and went directly to Martin, for that was the name of our soldier, asking him what he most needed, for his mistress had told him to do so. Martin expressed a desire for a change of underclothing, but never expected to hear from it again. However, the following morning the boy returned with a big bundle of underwear, and

said, "My missy say what can she do nex'?" His rations had been so meager and unappetizing that Martin was nearly famished, and he could only weakly say that he was hungry. The response came that evening, the darky bringing him a good square meal, the first Martin had enjoyed for several weeks. He was almost completely overcome by such kindness, but thanked the boy and told him that his mistress was an angel.

The next morning, from the same source, enough food was brought to last during the day, also knife and fork, cup and saucer, goblet and plate, and for several weeks this little black boy ministered to the soldier's material wants every day. One day the little fellow came in armed with a loaf of bread and whispered in the soldier's ear, "Massa, be careful how you're cut it." Martin followed his advice and found a note from his benefactress. He was puzzled how to conceal it, as he was sharply watched. He took a big bite of bread, big enough to include the slip of paper, slyly took it out and put it in his vest pocket.

When the prisoners gathered around him, as they often did, he had an opportunity to read the missive, which contained the following words: "I am a true friend of yours and my father is working for your exchange. Answer and slip it in the little boy's hand; he can be trusted." After that, notes passed every day between them, the soldiers gathering around him when he read them, to express their interest in his little rom. :c.

One day he was very much surprised to read in his note that he was to be exchanged the following day. It was too good to be true, and now he was sure she was deceiving him, but could see no motive, especially as she had been so kind. He could only patiently wait for the morning, his comrades as anxious as himself, each one hoping for his own release. When morning came, one of the guards called out several names, among them Martin's. The prisoners were in an agony of suspense as to their fate, death or exchange, but found

when they reached the bottom of the steps, that it was life, exchange. Martin's friend, the young lady, was waiting for him in a carriage to convey him to the boat that was to take him to freedom. For the first time the lady revealed her name to him,—Rebecca Black. She told him they were a Union family, and that her father was a merchant. She had some very important news for the officials at Washington, and said that Martin might do as he thought best about taking it, for if it was discovered on him, he would surely be treated as a spy. She had already won his heart; he could not refuse her plea, and perhaps he might aid the cause he so dearly loved.

The message was on tissue paper, concealed in the back of an ambrotype revealing her own beautiful features. It seemed to be a case of mutual love and esteem and knowing scarcely anything of one another, they were then and there betrothed, to be wed in February following, at Baltimore, provided all went well. Before embarking he was searched, but the Confederates found no evidence of the spy about him and he proceeded on his journey with no further trouble, safely delivering the message at Washington.

Martin was a New Yorker and had enlisted for the war as a three-months' man. He was taken prisoner at Bull Run the day after his time expired and was kept at Libby prison until the following December. After his release he returned home, and in February went to Baltimore to claim his bride, but no trace of her or her father could be found. He finally gave up the search, fully realizing that he and his love had been sacrificed to a woman's intrigue. Sad and discouraged he went to Washington and re-enlisted. As far as we could learn, he never heard of the fair Unionist again.

DID HE UNDERSTAND.

There has been much discussion over the question, Can a dog think? Now I would like to ask, How much of the human language does a dog understand? When I was a very small girl my father brought a rat-terrier home from Cohoes, Frank, that was the terrier's name, was about as insignificant looking a little brute as one can well imagine, with small black eyes that peered out through bristling, grizzly hair.

He seemed affectionate and attached himself to father, whom he followed everywhere. I've known him to find an open window in the second story through which he would jump to burrow his way out of the woodshed, and overtake father who had been hours on his journey, and he would generally be first at any house where they presented themselves.

One day father left him behind in Albany, 30 miles distant, but the dog found his way home. He was given to a man in Lansingburg, but as soon as he regained his liberty he came back to us. At last father gave him to the hired girl to take away and being particularly incensed, he declared in emphatic words: "If that dog comes back again I'll shoot him."

Though we passed Frank's new home every week it was only two miles from us, though the girl went to and from it often, Frank never came back. When we left the farm Frank's new master came to live on it, bringing the dog back with him. The man came often to our house on business and we often stopped at the farm. The dog, who was always at his master's heels, showed no remembrance of the past. To our friendly overtures he either showed his sharp teeth or tilted his ugly little phiz disdainfully. Did he understand what father said? Where does instinct end and reason begin?—[Evangeline.]

Don't Delay Sending your renewal if your subscription to Farm and Home has expired. Look at the date opposite your name on the little address label, which will be found on the margin of your paper, and which shows to what time your subscription is paid, and renew now if the same has expired.

Don't kill your dog trying to make him run with your bicycle. Dogs were intended for no such purpose.

Teacher, Take your seat at once, you naughty child. What do you want? Ethel: But please, Miss Smith, mamma told me to ask you to come to tea this evening. Teacher: Why, certainly, my dear. You are a very obedient child.

The Magic of the Violin-IV.



JOACHIM.

[Conclusion of the Series.]

Emboldened by the example of those fiddlers who, with a quick ear, pick out the popular songs which they play to their uncritical audiences with a certain gay assurance, the dotting parent often urges the small pupil to see what he can do by himself. That small pupil is liable, at a later period, to rue the day when he was left to his own devices. Bad habits with the violin are more easily acquired than eradicated.

Again, the short-sighted parent is not careful enough in the choice of a teacher, being swayed by motives of economy to consider that it makes little difference with the early lessons if a less expensive (and less experienced) teacher be engaged. It is apt to be expensive economy, as many will testify who have acquired a labored bowing and a distorted position through many aches and pains, who, in the fear of acquiring the dreaded "fiddlers' elbow," have gone to the other extreme and have tied the bow-arm loosely, or practiced with books under the arm; who, awakening to the knowledge that they have achieved awkwardness instead of grace and that, through a faulty method, some bowings will be persistent stumbling blocks in their way, begin, with sorrow, to unlearn what they have spent precious time in acquiring, and start again handicapped by bad habits. Better a poor violin than a poor teacher.

Granted that the teacher's method is above reproach, the character of the child may bias the choice. An irritable, exacting teacher will so influence some sensitive children as to fairly paralyze all effort, while others they may but spur to greater diligence. Some children need encouragement to lure them along the tollsome road; some need a judicious curbing of their egotism. The child who learns with the "fatal facility" that demands little effort, and the child who patiently labors for each onward step, need different treatment. The ideal teacher will be able to be "all things to all men" and fortunate is the child who is intrusted to the charge of such an one.

The earliest exercises should be upon the open strings that work with the left hand may not distract the attention from more important matters. The amount of care necessary to secure the proper holding of the bow alone is astonishing, but it is care well expended. Then the pupil must learn to draw the bow across the strings in such a manner that it will be parallel with the bridge throughout its length. "Ho! anybody can do that," he thinks until he tries it and develops a surprising tendency to saw around his shoulder. Then follow exercises to render the wrist flexible and to give control of the bow—all simple in appearance but warranted to afford occupation for some time.

Right here is the place to advocate practicing before a mirror. As the pupil cannot be continuously under the teacher's eye, it is well to be under his own and if he is observant he will forestall many bad habits. As he adds work for the left hand to that upon the open strings, he should be encouraged to memorize his exercises so that his eyes may be freed to take observations in the mirror. There is no fear that this practice will plant the seeds of vanity.

As soon as possible the child should be taught to be critical of himself. When this stage is reached practice will cease to be drudgery and, instead

of working mechanically with an anxious eye upon the clock, time will fly with unexpected rapidity. His practice will become more definite and his progress surprising to himself. Both eye and ear should be enlisted in this service. The pupil will soon perceive the justice of his teacher's criticisms. His angular bow-arm will gradually become graceful, his figure well poised. He will watch for the tightening muscles that defeat his purpose; he will listen for ragged and slipshod playing; notes will be given their proper value; his legato will be smooth and flowing, his staccato clear-cut and incisive. His daily work upon scales and chords will be a challenge to his ear to which it will respond, and, as his intonation becomes more accurate, his ear will become more critical. Knowing his weak points, he invents exercises for strengthening them aside from those he finds in his instruction books. Gradually the roughness of his tones wears away and they become mellow. The bow, which has so long seen his master, is at last reduced to subjection. Finally, he ceases to play mere notes and begins to make music.

If the violinist has the opportunity, or can make one, for ensemble work, let him seize it by all means. Accustomed to reign supreme, he must now learn to join his forces to those of others in such a manner as to produce a harmonious whole. He learns valuable lessons in self-control; his somewhat elastic mode of playing must now be put into a straight-jacket; variations in tempo are now carefully calculated and not left to the impulse of the moment; if his ear has been unfaithful to its duty, or he has been heedless of its warning, he now suffers the penalty. In entering this fascinating new field of the trio and the quartet, he will probably gain valuable experience in sight reading. Certainly, his musical education will be greatly advanced by his acquaintance with the beautiful works which, except in large cities and music centers, are rarely heard.

It will be strange indeed if, with the study of the violin, the pupil is not stimulated to further musical study. Some knowledge of musical form he will find essential, and other branches of music study will come in its wake. And, finally, whether the violinist employs his skill as a means of livelihood, or uses it only as a never-failing source of pleasure to himself and to other music lovers, he will look back upon the long and toilsome road with no feeling of regret. Discouragement and fatigue are forgotten—or, if remembered, are considered but a small price to pay for the joy of achievement. [Con Sordino.]

Joachim—What a strong, true, earnest face he has, the "king of violinists," for such is the title he has nobly earned by cultivating a great natural gift to the highest degree. Many of the notable qualities of other great violin masters meet in him, yet it is as an interpreter of classical music that he excels. Joseph Joachim was born in Kitzsee, Hungary, in 1831. At the age of five he began to study the violin and now is director of the Hochschule für Musik in Berlin, which he organized. He has simple, unaffected manners and a young and struggling student finds him not only accessible, but ready to encourage.

To Postpone Old Age, a London doctor is trying an electrical process upon Sir Henry Irving, the actor, and other patients. He applies electricity to the base of the brain. The doctor (Althaus by name) explains that the hardening of the walls of the arteries—the first symptom of old age—is followed by a disintegration of the brain-cells, which gradually invades the whole organ, and extends to the medulla oblongata, near the base of the brain. This process produces the mental characteristics of old age. The medulla oblongata is the spot to which rejuvenating treatment can best be applied. It is claimed that not alone does this treatment devised by Dr. Althaus restore the feeling of youth but produces the appearance of it. The London Lancet, probably the foremost medical journal in the world, gives a description of the treatment.

My father takes F & H and likes it real well. I am going to a barber school in Omaha this winter and after I learn my trade I will work in a barber shop.—[Young Stuff.]

Midsummer Solace.

SUMMER DANGERS TO BABIES.

[Written for Farm and Home.]

The commonest diseases of summer, the disorders of stomach and bowels, come like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, suddenly, unexpectedly, without cause which the mother can discover. Nor does the average mother realize the danger which they bring.

Intense heat is partly responsible for these bowel disorders, but the fault lies chiefly in the feeding. On no hygienic subject is there greater ignorance and more stupid obstinacy than on this. Mothers and grandmothers will insist that because they were brought up on condensed milk or "one cow's milk" or began to eat the regular food of the family table at a year and a half old, therefore the present baby must have the same treatment. It doesn't follow, at all. A great many people to-day are living examples of the survival of the strongest. They lived in spite of their parents' mistakes. Most mothers will admit that it is reasonable to suppose that human milk, being supplied by nature for the baby's nourishment, is the proper food for it. Of course this presupposes that the milk is normal, that is, not changed in quality by illness or improper diet, or some physiological peculiarity in the woman. Now normal human milk has a fairly definite composition—certain proportions of fat, proteid (or albuminous material), sugar and water. For the average baby this definite proportion is absolutely necessary for healthy growth. And yet mothers wean their babies early for various reasons, necessary and otherwise, and feed them on foods of entirely different composition.

Probably the favorite substitutes for human milk are fresh cow's milk and condensed milk. Now notice how cow's milk differs from human milk. The figures represent parts in one hundred.

	Fat	Proteid	Sugar
Human milk.....	4	1.5	7
Cow's milk.....	3.5	4	4.3

Change the average baby from his normal food to one containing nearly three times as much proteid, only three-fifths as much sugar and a little less fat, and usually he vomits or has griping pain or diarrhea, and even if he shows no severe outward symptoms of digestive disturbance, he is apt to get puny and weak. There is not space here to explain how different from human milk are condensed milk and most of the other popular substitutes, nor to show how a food very similar to human milk can be made by the proper combination of cream, milk, sugar and water. Perhaps that will be told in a future article. But a few hints on general care in avoiding digestive troubles will be timely. I assume that many of you mothers are feeding your babies on cow's milk, clear or diluted. Some of these babies are probably doing well on it; many, doubtless, are not, for cow's milk is not a proper food, even when diluted. But I must take conditions as they are.

First, the milk must be absolutely fresh. No food contains more germs nor develops them more rapidly. Souring of milk is due to certain germs which, like all others, multiply most rapidly in hot weather. If there is any question about the freshness of the milk, don't use it. If you must use it, heat it almost to the boiling point. This at least prevents further change for about a day. Use milk from a herd of cows, if possible, not that of a single cow. The virtue of "one cow's milk" is a superstition. People forget that the "one cow" may eat some poisonous (to the milk) plant in the pasture, or may be chased and frightened by a boy or dog, which also alters the quality of the milk, whereas the mixed milk of a herd of cows is practically unvarying in quality, no matter what may happen to some one cow.

Now what is to be done if the baby begins vomiting and having diarrhea? First, stop feeding him entirely for at least 12 hours, and if the vomiting continues, starve him six hours longer. Cruel, you say? Well, how would you feel if you were deathly sick—vomiting every hour or so—and your friends kept forcing upon you the very food which made you ill? First, then, no food. Second, a teaspoonful, more or less, of castor oil to clear all the fermenting food out of the bowels. Third, when vomiting has stopped and you

must feed the baby, give him a greatly diluted food—If milk, with three, four, five or even more times its bulk of water, which has been boiled; or give strained barley-water or rice-water for 24 to 48 hours, either of them alone or with the white of raw eggs added. If he has much fever, sponge him all over with cool water every three hours or even oftener. Keep him in the coolest place available, where there is plenty of fresh air. There is no better place, in the country, than out of doors in the shade of trees.

Dress him as thinly as the day will allow; if he sweats, it means that he is dressed too heavily. A gauze shirt, a petticoat and a dress, each of them thin, are ample clothing, often too much. During a diarrheal attack a binder covering the abdomen is valuable to prevent chilling during sudden falls of temperature. Binders are usually too thick, too wide and wound around too many times. In brief, don't swaddle the baby like a mummy; dress him thinly and loosely. At night put on more clothing if necessary. Dress a sick (or well) baby, on a hot day, as you would like to be dressed. Give him plenty of water to drink—offer it to him often. Use only water which has been boiled and then cooled, but not ice water.

Don't try to treat the baby medicinally; leave that for the doctor. There are two very useful drugs, however, which can safely be used by any intelligent mother, and one of which ought to be used if there is going to be much delay before a doctor comes. This one is castor oil, for clearing out the bowels. The other is niter for reducing fever. Niter is useless unless fresh. It may be given in water every hour or two in doses of two to three drops to a six-months-old baby, five to 10 to a one-year-old, and to older children in proportion. Don't give paregoric or "soothing syrup," no matter whose name is attached to it. Stopping the discharges doesn't cure the disease; the diarrhea is nature's method of getting rid of the foul, fermenting stuff which is poisoning the child. How soon it needs checking is for your doctor to decide.

Some times in summer, and often in winter diarrhea follows "taking cold." And taking cold is due, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, to over-dressing and keeping in hot and badly diluted rooms—almost never directly to too scanty clothing.

Many important matters can be only hinted at in the space allowed me here, but remember the chief points: Give pure food, don't overfeed, don't overdress, give lots of fresh air; and perhaps your baby will escape some sickness that might weaken him for life even if he recovered.—[Physician.]

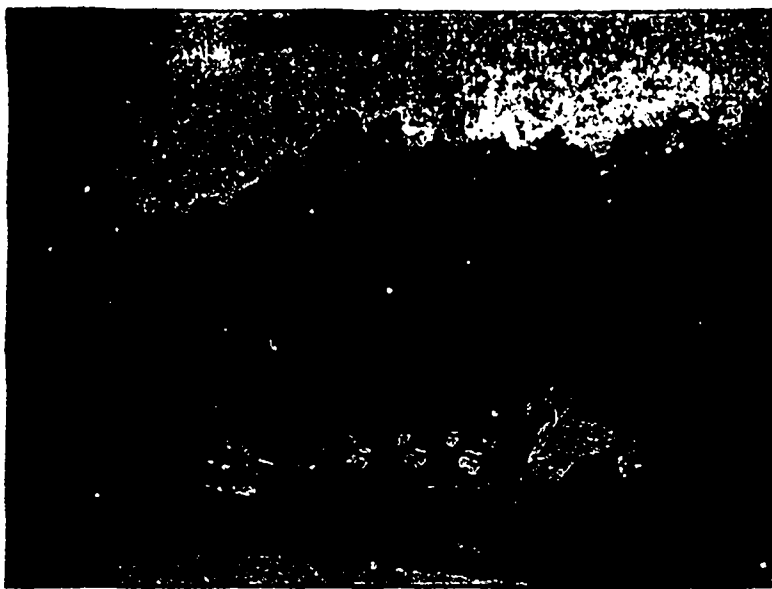
Piles—People suffering from piles should keep the parts scrupulously clean, and the bowels should be kept open. For this purpose cascara sagrada is an excellent remedy. It can be used in a liquid or pill form. Some use with success, equal parts of confection of senna and confection of black pepper, one teaspoonful on rising. When there is external inflammation hot applications are beneficial; for internal inflammation injections of starch water to which one dram of laudanum has been added, are soothing.

The Hair—Silk hats and derby hats encourage baldness. Being hard, they exercise pressure upon the scalp, preventing the free circulation of blood for the nourishment of the hair bulbs. In the west, where soft hats are more generally used, baldness is less trouble, some than in the east. A little daily care of the hair one already has will be more practical than the endeavor to make it grow again after it has come out. It is probable that more harm than good is done by strong and caustic applications. A hair tonic excellent for practical results is made by adding one dram of quinine to a 14-ounce bottle of listerine. A tablespoonful of this mixture may be rubbed into the roots of the hair each morning. A good way to cleanse the hair without using soap or an alkali is to beat up an egg, rub it well into the scalp, and wash it out with diluted alcohol, rinsing thoroughly afterward.

Fretful Child: I want to look at the moon!

Wearily: Father: Well, why don't you? It's right up there in the sky. Look at it as much as you please.

Fretful Child: But I want to look at the other side of the moon now!



The Swan Boats in Central Park.

The only glimpse of the country which thousands of little girls and boys have is in New York city's beautiful Central park, which is situated in the midst of the great city. This photograph, taken expressly for F & H, shows the swan boats, as they are called, propelled by men who sit in the artificial swans at the back.

Young America.

FROM OUR YOUNG AMERICANS.

Lakeside Home—I live on beautiful Lake Chelan, which is 65 miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide; it abounds in all kinds of fish and mountain goats are often seen from the steamers. There are five steamboats on the lake at present, so that journeying to and from the head of the lake is an easy matter. There are to be excursions on the lake every two weeks. I like the Wide Wide World and Little Women Better than all the rest of the books I have read.—[Lake Chelan Girl (Fifteen).

A Nice Time—I don't go to school, for mother can't spare me. I'm the youngest of six children. My only sister is 17 years older than I. I went driving with my cousin one day and we went about 25 miles. We were both so tired we didn't stop at a house where we ought to. We bought some candy and she and I ate it up. We had a nice time.—[Lucy Long.

Pastimes—One of my favorite pastimes is reading. May blessings be upon the head of Cadmus, the Phoenician, or whoever it was that invented books. Another is eating. Oh, hour of all hours most blessed upon earth.—blessed hour, of our dinners. Another is sleeping. "God bless the man that first invented sleep." So Sancho Panza said, and so say I. But as fate has decreed that I must work for a living, that is my principal occupation. "Who-soever will not work, neither shall he eat."—[No 2 of Letter Circle 90.

Cheer Up—Bravo! Toots, I believe as you do exactly about kissing. I think a girl should keep her lips sweet, clean and pure. I also think as Ethel Wells does about boys and girls going together and having a good time, but my people do not, especially my father, so although I am 17 I have never had a "beau." When I was 14, 15 and 16 I had many invitations and could have gone, but was not allowed to do so, but last winter no one asked for my company and I passed a lonely winter. I am often lonely and blue, for I have no intimate friends, either girl or boy. Where does Ray live? Will he tell me, please?—[Nobody's Darling.

Barrels of Fun—I am in the eighth grade. We have a large public school with 14 rooms and a high school and a primary school with four rooms, making in all 21 teachers. My favorite authors are Louisa M. Alcott and Laura E. Richards. I have read the Ragged Dick series and was very much interested. I agree with what Bluebell said in Black Beauty. I have a wheel and a camera. Did any of the Young Amer-

icans ever dress up in hoopskirts? I have and it is lots of fun. Two other girls and I did one day and went riding on wheels. Of course we had on long skirts which were rather troublesome, but we had great fun calling on our friends.—[A Green Mountain Girl.

SWEET REST.
The red glow lingers in the west,
While above deepens the gray;
The farmer returns to home for rest
Until the morn of another day.
Sweet rest at eventide!
Sweet rest in the southern breeze!
When moments so quickly glide
On, to dreams of peace and ease.
LESTER C. FARRIS, TENNESSEE

Acting—Some of the Young Americans think that we ought not to read novels. I have read hundreds of them in the last few years, and they haven't done me much harm, yet they haven't done me much good either; at least, some of them haven't. I like Dickens and Mrs Holmes's books, also Cooper's. I have read two of Rev C. M. Sheldon's books. Vernon Mangun, I hope your professor won't be so cranky after this. The trouble with our teacher is that she isn't cranky enough. Perhaps the same remedy would help her. I intend to go to college next fall. I think I will be a teacher. Y. A., don't build your air castles too high, they may fall down. I used to think that I would like to be an authoress or actress. I still think I should like to be an authoress, but I've had a little experience in acting, and I didn't find it quite such an ideal life as I expected. I'll tell the Y A that my address is Box 620, Marselles, Ill. If any of them should care about writing to me.—[Lillienne Ardell.

Dickens—Kitty Dillon, don't get discouraged with Dickens. I would advise you to read David Copperfield first, and then A Tale of Two Cities and Hard Times. I am sure when you get acquainted with him you will find Dickens one of the most charming of authors. [Prairie (Fifteen), South Dakota.

A Collector—I, for one, am deeply interested in collecting minerals and other natural specimens. In my little cabinet there are specimens from 16 states, also France, Canada and China. With them as a basis I can give a good outline in natural science and geography. My collection of shells embraces those from many shores, from our rugged Maine coasts to the tropical waters of Florida and the West Indies. I take much delight in hunting out the names of the various shells in Wood's Natural History, a fine premium from F & H. Now, in the course of my collecting I receive many duplicates of stones, shells and postage stamps. F & H have been in our home for many years and seems like a member of the family.—

[L. Claremont Plummer, Fort Fairfield, Me.

Many Pets—I am 12 years old and have one brother. For pets I have two lambs, two dogs, five bantams, three cats and one little kitten. I like spelling and arithmetic best of all my studies.—[Golden Rod (Twelve), Michigan.

Loves Many Things—I am teaching at present for the first time in life and love very much to have little tots around me. I love meekness and submission in any one. I believe in charity at home first and then abroad. I would love so much to be a lecturer on woman suffrage. I suggest we all let our bright lights shine more and more. If we do anything do it with cheerfulness and kind words. God gave us a heart to love one another with and not to deceive and be unkind to the rough? or lowest. How many are acquainted with the song Diamonds in the Rough? Oh! such good sentiments. I feel sorry for Teddy and am going to say if he

will come down in this part of the universe we girls will not treat him so bad as all that. Camerak, I do wish you could be out here to take some of the beautiful scenery that I love so much. I would love to know where Cuddle's Sister lives, for I have a brother just like hers. I love to read. I read over a hundred books last summer.—[Pet, Texas.

Across the Continent—I am the oldest of a family of five, having two brothers and two sisters. My papa is in California, working in the great oil fields there, and we, grandmother, mother and three girls and two boys, are going there. It will be a great event in my life, having never traveled much. It will take five days to go and we will live in Los Angeles. I finished common school this spring and have received my diploma. My object is to be a teacher. I have read a great many books. My favorite author is Miss L. M. Alcott and my favorite book Little Women.—[Flighty Fifteen, Pennsylvania.

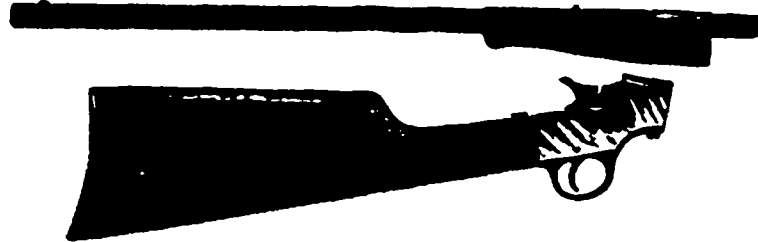
WALTHAM WATCHES

The Waltham Watch Company was the first company in America to make watches; the first to be organized (half a century ago), and is the first at the present time in the quality and volume of its product.

Waltham Watches are for sale by all retail jewelers.

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WITH WOMANKIND

SUMMER COOLNESS.

A good test of health is the ability to endure, without suffering, unusual degrees of heat and cold. Those who complain most loudly in February are seldom silent in August. The well man or woman pays little attention to atmospheric conditions. But so few of us are absolutely well that any method of reducing summer discomfort becomes a matter of interest.

To be so busy that one has no time to think of the thermometer is good as far as it goes; but in the most industrious life there are meal times, there is the afternoon siesta and there is the period "when labors close," when one has fairly earned the right to "stretch the tired limbs and lay the head upon one's own delightful bed." But if the room is an enlarged oven an adjective of a different sort is required to describe the bed. In most country houses the upper part of the houses is a protection to the lower half from the burning rays of the sun. Whatever coolness there is, abides in the screened and shaded dining room, parlor and spare bedroom. If the spare bed stands between two windows, the guest who occupies it will often be obliged to close one window, or draw up a blanket, while the members of the family are tossing and panting in the superheated rooms above.

How often at dark or later of an oppressive day you will hear the voices of a farmer and his family on a porch, all dreading to go upstairs to bed. One of them is asleep in the hammock, the others are dropping off in their chairs. How hard it is to leave the dewy freshness of night and go up to those sun-baked rooms. The toad has the lute, the bird has the tree, the cricket has the under side of a bridge, and over-worked humanity has the privilege of perspiring until such time in the early morning hours as the foolish cease from sweltering and the weary are at rest.

Meantime, with screen doors locked downstairs and all other doors wide open, with every window sash raised to its utmost, a volume of coolness is entering the lower rooms. Small wonder, if a white-robed apparition comes down at 11 o'clock and establishes itself with a sigh of relief on the parlor sofa, or the dining room lounge, or even on a cot bed hastily set up in the kitchen. These movable cot beds are very pleasant in summer. One could easily be placed on a front or back porch, or, better still, on an upper veranda, which may be curtained or screened if necessary. In a house where the family are wedded to their sleeping rooms each of these apartments should have at least two windows, so arranged that both sashes can be easily removed and the entire window space covered with screening. Any room is uncomfortably warm, the occupant of which does not require a blanket on the hottest night of summer.

It is a good plan to have two meals a day out of doors—breakfast on the west side of the house and supper on the east side. A darkened dining room, with windows if possible facing north, is the coolest place for dinner. Men who are accustomed to dine in their shirt sleeves, and don clumsy winter coats on the arrival of a guest at the table, should provide themselves with coats of linen or seersucker. More refreshing than frozen puddings or ice-cold fruits or salads is the face of a mother who is not over-heated or over-tired. It is the woman at the head of the table who gives the atmosphere to the room.

Pouring cold water over the wrists is a favorite practice for cooling the system. It is much more efficacious when poured for several minutes over the elbows and allowed to flow down over the wrists. It braces the nerves better than any stimulating drink. One of the best of tonics, when one is dripping with perspiration, is to remove the damp clothing, rub the body till it is rose-colored, with a coarse towel, and put on dry garments. This certainly does not make one any cooler, but it gives such a delightful feeling of assured wellness and vigor that the lassitude and depression of extreme heat are effectually put to rout.—[L. W.]

Soot—If you drop soot on the carpet, cover thickly with salt and it may be swept up without blacking the carpet.—[M. D.]

Alum Baking Powders in Congress.

REPORT THAT EVIDENCE OF THEIR HARMFULNESS IS OVERWHELMING.

The committee on manufactures of the senate were some time ago directed to investigate food adulterations, and accumulated a volume of testimony upon the subject from the best informed parties and highest scientific authorities in the country.

One of the greatest sources of danger to our foods, the committee state in their report, exists in alum baking powders. The committee found the testimony, they say, overwhelmingly condemnatory of the use of alum in baking powders, and recommended that such use be prohibited by law.

Senator Mason, discussing in the senate the report of the committee and the several bills introduced to carry the recommendations of the committee into effect, said:—

When we made this report we made it based on the evidence before us, and the evidence is simply overwhelming. I do not care how big a lobby there may be here for the alum baking powder, I do not care how many memorials they publish, there is no place in the human economy of human food for this thing called alum. The overwhelming evidence of the leading physicians and scientists of this country is that it is absolutely unfit to go into human food, and that in many cases—if the gentleman will read the evidence, some of the physicians say they can trace cases in their own practice—there are diseases of the kidney due to the perpetual use of alum in their daily bread.

When you mix a mineral poison, as they all say that alum is, it is impossible to mix it always to such a degree that there will not be a residuum left of alum, which produces alumina, and which contributes largely to the diseases of the people in this country.

I want to give the senate an idea of the class of men we have called. They are the leading scientists from every college of the United States that we could get hold of.

Senator Mason, from a long list of scientists who had testified as to the harmfulness of alum baking powders, and as to the healthfulness of cream of tartar powder, mentioned the following:

Appleton, John Howard, professor of chemistry, Brown university, Providence, R. I.

Arnold, J. W. S., professor, university of New York.

Atwater, W. O., professor and director, government experimental station, Washington, D. C.

Barker, George F., professor, university of Pennsylvania.

Caldwell, G. C., professor, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

Chandler, C. F., professor, Columbia university, New York.

Chittenden, Russell H., professor, Yale university, New Haven, Ct.

Cornwall, H. R., professor, university of Princeton, New Jersey.

Crampton, C. A., professor, division of chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Fairhurst, Alfred, professor, chemist, university of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Frear, William, professor, state college, Pennsylvania.

Jenkins, Edward H., professor, department of agriculture, state of Connecticut.

Johnson, S. W., professor, Yale college, New Haven, Ct.

Mallet, John William, professor, university of Virginia.

New, W. M., professor, army and medical department, United States government.

Morton, Henry, president of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.

Munroe, Charles Edward, professor of chemistry, Columbian university, Washington, D. C.

Prescott, Albert B., professor, university of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Price, A. F., medical director, United States naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Smart, Charles, lieutenant-colonel, assistant surgeon-general, United States army.

Sternberg, George M., surgeon-general, United States army, Washington, D. C.

Tucker, Willis G., professor of chemistry and chemist of state board of health, state of New York.

Vaughan, Victor C., professor, university of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Van Reypen, W. K., surgeon-general, United States navy, Washington, D. C.
Willey, Prof. H. W., chief, chemist, department of agriculture, United States, Washington, D. C.
Wyman, Walter, surgeon-general United States marine hospital, Washington, D. C.

Mr Pettigrew—Was there any testimony which showed that there were cases of injury to health as a result of constant use of alum?

Mr Mason—Yes; I can turn you to the testimony.

Mr Pettigrew—I do not care to have the senator turn to it. I simply want to emphasize the point. I agree with the senator. It has always been my own impression that alum baking powder is injurious, but I wanted to bring it out and make it emphatic, if the proof sustains that position.

Mr Mason—I quite agree with the senator. It is claimed that there is not a country in Europe that does not prohibit the use of alum. Certainly three or four of the leading countries of Europe to which I have had my attention called prohibit the use of alum in baking powder.

Mr Pettigrew—Did the chemists who came before the committee, these professors, generally testify—was it the result of their evidence—that the cream of tartar baking powder is healthy and does not leave a residuum which is injurious to health?

Mr Mason—Yes; I say emphatically, yes; that the weight of the evidence is, that whenever any of these distinguished men, who have a national reputation, the leading chemists of the colleges, were interrogated upon the point, they stated that fact, every one of them, to my recollection.

PEACH DAINTIES.

Frozen Peaches: Pare and cut in two juicy peaches, fresh and ripe, sprinkle generously with granulated sugar, freeze for an hour like ice cream, remove from the freezer just before serving, add a little more sugar, and serve in glass dishes.

Peach Custard: Equal parts ripe sliced peaches, green corn pulp and water. Sweeten to taste and bake 20 minutes in a brisk oven.

Peach Flout: Crush 1 pt of very ripe peaches with a gill of sugar, pass through a wire sieve, beat the whites of 4 eggs to a stiff froth and add a cup of powdered sugar. Beat the peaches and eggs together, and heap on a fancy dish. Freeze if desired.

Baked Peaches: Wash peaches that are ripe but not soft, place in a deep dish, sprinkle with sugar and bake until tender.

Spiced Peaches: For 7 lbs of fruit take 1 pt of vinegar, 3 lbs of sugar, 2 oz of cinnamon, ½ oz cloves. Scald these together and pour over the fruit. Let stand a day and a night, drain off, scald again and pour over the fruit. Let remain another day and night. Cook together until the fruit is tender. Take out the fruit and cook the liquor until it is the desired thickness. Skim well. Pour over the fruit in a jar and cover. Keep in a cool place.

Peaches and Cream: Pare and slice the peaches just before sending to the table. Cover the dish to keep the air from changing the color. Do not add sugar and cream, but pack them after serving the peaches.—[R. A.]

ALL SORTS OF PICKLES.

Plums: To the vinegar, add salt and mustard seed, put on stove and let come to the boiling point; while hot, pour over the plums and let them stand over night. The next morning heat the vinegar and pour over a second time. Plums for pickles should be gathered just as they begin to turn.

Beans: Pick the beans while small and lay in a strong brine until they look yellow, then drain and pour boiling vinegar over them. Set in a cool place for 24 hours, then reboil the vinegar, adding cloves, pepper and mace to season. While hot, pour over the beans. It is better to seal the jar or close with waxed paper.

Peppers: One peck of peppers, before they turn red, vinegar, mace and grated nutmeg are the ingredients. Open a small place in the side of each pepper and remove the seeds; set them in strong brine for three days, remove from the brine and dry thoroughly. Add

mace and nutmeg to the vinegar and boil for 15 minutes. Put the peppers in a jar and pour over the hot vinegar.

Sweet Tomato: Peel and slice 1 pk green tomatoes, add 6 tablespoons ground mustard, 1 tablespoon each of ground cloves and cinnamon, 1 lb brown sugar, three celery tops and 3 qts vinegar. Let boil 30 minutes and put in jars, adding a little horse-radish root if not sealed.

Radish Pods: Put radish pods in a jar, having carefully washed and dried them; over them pour hot, spiced vinegar to which a little salt has been added. These make a very dainty pickle and may be used in place of nasturtiums or with them.

Celery: Separate the stalks, wash thoroughly and set in strong brine for four or five days. Remove, drain and put in jars. Pour hot spiced vinegar over, and after 24 hours remove and re-heat vinegar, being sure that there is enough to completely cover the celery the second time it is poured over. Keep in a cool, dark place.

Beets: Peel the beets and cut in any preferred shape. To 3 qts vinegar add salt, pepper, ginger, mace and allspice; boil the beets in this for 30 minutes and put away in glass jars.

Cauliflower: Cut or break into small branches and put in a strong brine for five or six days. Remove, boil for 10 minutes in clear water, and after draining, dry thoroughly. To distilled or white wine vinegar add mace, pepper, corns and allspice, and after letting stand near the fire for 24 hours, pour, while cold, over the cauliflower. Close the jar with oiled paper if possible. At the end of a week add enough vinegar to again cover the cauliflower, as it will have absorbed much of the first.

Green Tomatoes (Sour): Peel green tomatoes and to each quart add 3 small pickles, 1 pt small onions, 2 peppers, ¼ lb salt, ½ lb mustard seed. Chop until fine. Set away in a jar for 24 hours, then cover with good vinegar and place a little horse-radish root on top. This may be kept without sealing, but a weight may be necessary to keep the pickles under the vinegar.—[L. M. Annable.]

STRING BEANS.

Stewed Beans: Break off blossom end, remove strings, cover with cold water and cook until perfectly tender. They should be nearly dry; if not, drain, add 1 cup milk, season to taste, heat, stir in 1 dessertspoon flour mixed smooth in a little cold milk, and stir constantly until thick. Just before taking up stir in a dessertspoon butter. Serve on thin squares of toast.

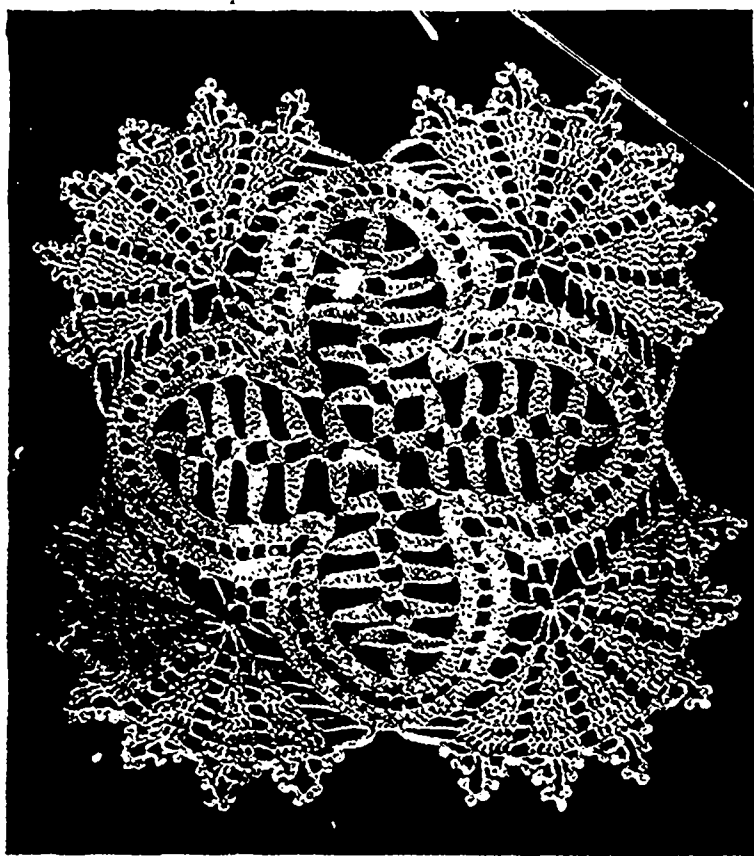
Beans with Cream Sauce: Cook young string beans as directed above; when done, season and pour over them a sauce made by cooking together until thick ½ pt milk, 1 dessertspoon butter and 2 teaspoons cornstarch.

Bean Croquettes: Mix thoroughly 1 cup stewed green beans (cut very small) with 1 cup finely chopped cold cooked meat, 1 beaten egg, a dessertspoon melted butter, 1 dessertspoon flour, and seasoning to taste, and drop in spoonfuls in boiling fat. Fry to a delicate brown on one side, turn carefully, and fry on the other. Serve hot. A nice way in which to use left-overs.

Beans in Potato Cakes: Form mashed potatoes into square cakes about 1½ in thick. With a spoon dig out a hollow in each, brush over top and sides with soft butter, and fill with stewed green beans, nicely seasoned. Place on a buttered tin and set in a hot oven until the potato is delicately browned. Green peas are very nice prepared in the same way.—[Mary Foster Snider.]

Green Corn Pudding—Take 6 ears of green sweet corn, and with a sharp knife score each row of kernels and scrape from the ear. Mix with this pulp 2 eggs well beaten, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ pt sweet cream (or milk may be used with a lump of butter) and 12 small crackers, rolled. Mix well together, and bake for two hours.—[A. R. A.]

Pickled Onions—Peel small, silver-skinned onions and drop them into a kettle of boiling water. When they look clear take them out with a strainer ladle and place on a dry cloth. When dry, place in a jar and cover with hot spiced vinegar. Weight down and cover closely.—[L. M. A.]



Finger Bowl Doily.

FINGER BOWL DOILY.

Use crochet cotton No 50 and a fine steel hook. Make a chain of twelve stitches.

1st row—Miss one st of twelve ch, * one tr in each of next six sts, this forms the first small leaflet. There are thirteen in all, forming one large leaf. The second leaflet is made of eleven ch, miss one st, one tr in each of next seven sts of eleven ch. The third leaflet is made of thirteen ch, miss one st, one tr in each of next eight sts of thirteen ch, proceed with the remaining ten as follows. Eleven ch, miss one st, one tr in each of next seven sts, nine ch, miss one st, one tr in each of next six sts, six ch, miss one st, one tr in each of next five sts, seven ch, miss one st, one tr in each of next six sts. Turn and work the rest of the leaflets along the opposite side, three trs in two ch between two leaflets, eight ch, miss one ch, one tr in each of next seven sts of eight ch, three trs in the six of next stem between two leaflets, nine ch, miss one ch, one tr in each of eight sts, three trs in stem between two leaflets, eight ch, miss one st, one tr in each of seven sts, three trs in sts of stem as before, seven ch, miss one ch, one tr in each of six sts, one tr in each of remaining five sts of twelve ch in beginning the leaflet. This completes one large leaf. Proceed in the same way with the second leaf without breaking the thread, beginning with twelve ch again and join this last st of twelve ch with a d c when working it to the point of the last-made leaflet of the thirteen, turn and work the six trs, repeating from *.

2d leaf—Like 2d 4th leaf—Like 2d. Only the small leaflets on both sides are joined to the previous leaf and the succeeding one (see illustration).

The border 1st round—Fasten with a d c at the point of the first leaflet of the leaf first made, * six ch, one d c in point of second leaflet of same leaf, six ch, one d c in point of next leaflet, repeat from * three times, eleven ch, one d c in leaflet at point of leaf, (b), eleven ch, one d c in next leaflet, (a), six ch, one d c in point of next leaflet, repeat from (a) seven times, eleven ch, one d c in point of second leaf, repeat from (b) twice, eleven ch, one d c in next leaflet, (c), six ch, one d c in point of next leaflet, repeat from (c) four times.

2d round—Three ch, one tr in each of five trs, keep top loop of each on hook and draw through all together. This is half of the corner between the first leaves. At the corners between the other leaves, the trs are worked in the

same way as the five, by keeping the top loop on hook, but where the round is six trs are worked in the same way before making the d c in three ch in beginning the round, before reaching the corners there is one tr in each st.

3d round—Five ch, miss two trs, one tr in next tr, (d), two ch, miss two trs, one tr in next tr, repeat from (d) all around except that over the twenty-two trs at top of each large leaflet miss only one tr. Between the corners do not make any ch, but miss the four trs, and those drawn together join in third of five ch.

4th round—Like 2d Without breaking thread begin a scallop.

The scallop 1st row—(e) One s c in each of four trs on left side of leaf, five ch, one d c in fourth tr opposite second leaf, one s c in each of next two trs, five ch, one d c in third of first made five ch loop, five ch, miss two trs in leaf, one d c in next tr. (You are working back and forth along the outer edge of first and second leaves.) One s c in each of two trs, five ch, one d c in third of five ch, five ch, one d c in third of next five ch, five ch, miss two trs, one d c in next tr, one s c in each of two trs of leaf, five ch, six double trs (thread over twice), each separated by one ch in third of center five ch loop.

2d row—Five ch, miss two trs of leaf, one d c in next tr, one s c in each of next two trs of leaf, five ch, two trs on first of six double trs, * two ch, two trs on next of six double trs, repeat from * four times, five ch, miss two trs of leaf, one d c in next tr.

3d row—One s c in each of next two trs of same leaf directly after the d c last made, five ch, three trs in first two trs, (a), two ch, three trs in next two trs, repeat from (a) four times, five ch, miss two trs of leaf, one d c in next tr.

4th, 5th, 6th and 7th rows are worked like 3d, only there is an increase of one tr in each group of trs in each row, thus in 4th row there are four trs divided by two ch in each group, 5th row, five trs, and so on.

5th row—One s c in each of three trs of leaf, seven ch, (b), eight trs on seven trs, two ch, repeat from (b) five times, seven ch, miss three trs of leaf, one d c in next tr.

9th row—Seven d cs under seven ch loop just before first group of eight trs, (d), five ch, one d c in first of five ch for plect, one tr on fourth of first group of eight trs, plect of five ch as before, one double tr on same fourth tr that last tr is on, (f), five ch, one d c in first of five ch for plect, repeat from (f) twice, (three plects), one double tr on next tr, which is the fifth tr of same group of eight trs, plect a before, one tr in same place as double tr, plect, five d cs under two ch loop that divides the group of eight trs, repeat from (f) five times, seven d c under the

ch loop between the scallop just made and the leaf, one s c across top of leaf and along the side to the fourth tr. Repeat the scallop from (e) in the beginning of 1st row until there are four scallops. [Sarah E. Wilcox.

Persimmon Pudding - Persimmons are usually eaten in the raw state, but they may be cooked and are often canned. The following recipe is given for pudding. One pint of persimmon pulp, 1 cup sugar, 1 qt sweet milk, 3 teaspoons flour, 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon and 2 of baking powder. Bake in a hot oven for an hour, cool and serve with whipped cream.—[Reader.

Raisin Puffs—Two eggs, 1/2 cup butter, 2 cups flour, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup raisins, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 cup milk, steam one-half hour in cups. Sauce. Two eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup or 3 tablespoons hot milk poured over the sugar and eggs. They fill eight cups.—[Ma.

He who docks a horse should be confined naked on a sugar dock in fly time, with his hands tied behind him. [New Orleans Picayune.

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A PRAYER.

O Father, from thy dwelling place Look on thy children here below, Who, though they do not see thy face, Thy kindness and thy mercy know

With one look of thy loving eye Restrain the wanderers who roam, Cry to them with the loving cry That brings the chiefest sinner home

Make them to feel that treasures sought— Jewels, however bright they shine, That even heaven itself is naught Compared with one kind look of thine.

Entreat them, win them with thy love, Their many sins and faults forgive, That in all thy bright home above May worthy be with thee to live MOSES TEGGART

POLLY'S CALLS.

Dear me, please excuse my appearance, for I have come a long way on my bicycle. Nevertheless, I had a delightful trip, and met quite a number of the Councilors on the way I passed by a large open field, in which, to my surprise, a Whistling Girl, bright-eyed and rosy-cheeked, was sitting in the sunshine eating peaches and cream. Of course I dismounted to exchange greetings. She offered to share with me the contents of a large basket she had with her, at the same time taking from it a Raisin Loaf, Graham Gem and some Huckleberries. I could not well refuse such a treat.



Ah, listen, what is that? Oh, 'tis only a Village Rustle singing Sweet Marie. Presently she joined us with a basket of beauties. Among them were the prettiest white Calla Lily, a June Rose, Jessa Mine, Sweet Brier, Wild Rose, California Violet, Narcissus, Bluebell and a Marguerite. But I must tear myself away, for I have a long journey before me. Mount my wheel and speed away. In front of a neat little cottage stands Lonesome Old Bach, busily engaged in getting wood to cook his meals.

On and on I sped, but hark, the sweet strains of music are wafted to me from behind a clump of forest pines, and then, emerging from her hiding place, comes our beloved Kink, picking on a dulcet guitar that sad sweet song, "What makes thee sad, my darling?" A "high-top" buggy comes into view and I recognize Cobble and Coddie's Sister further on I speed Pretoria in earnest conversation with Little Papoose.

Ah, there sits Shiftless Simpson, sewing on a button, having just finished mending the pair of trousers he is working on. 'Tis no one's else business but his, and he seems to be so happy about it. There comes Plow Boy. He had been to see Nisakayuna, and together they had discussed his favorite subject, Phrenology.

Lonesome Joe in his buggy draws his ponies to a standstill by my side, and gallantly offers his services, for I had punctured a tire badly. He assailed my injured wheel and myself in the buggy, and a delightful drive I had under the beautiful Silver Moon for some miles, when all our pleasure was cut short by the ponies becoming frightened and dashing off at breakneck speed. I told him I would either fall or jump out. He begged me to remain where I was and be quiet, but I was strong-headed and so I jumped out. With a start I awoke from my pleasant dream.—[Polly Pepper.

"My parents may come between us," she faltered. "If they do, he exclaimed hotly, "they must be pretty small." And he pressed her still closer.

AMONG OURSELVES.

Yes, Mr La Rue; F & H does accept stories and poems, and pays market prices, according to merit. Stories should be from 1000 to 3000 words long. Inclose stamped, self-addressed envelope and write your name and address clearly at the head of the first sheet of the manuscript.

An Ideal Couple—Cowboy and Sister Ella, you both have my sympathy. I have never had a like experience, but if I did, I would not let pride stand in the way of a reconciliation. There are so many ways of making up, 'twould be easy enough, I'm sure. I have been engaged several years and we have never had any quarrels. 'Bear and forbear' has been our motto and we mean to live up to it in the new life we are soon to enter. Oh, no, we did not become acquainted through F & H, but it's a fine paper. Just 'be same. I belong to a letter circle, and it would be one of the best if the letters weren't so long making a round. I think age will improve it. It's only in its infancy now.—[Member of Letter Circle No 106.



Courage!—Bad Boy. I would advise you to give and keep the freedom that ought to bring a lifelong happiness to you and your friend. If her mother deserves the name of mother, you certainly cannot respect her more than by allowing her to obey her mother's wishes. Remember, "honor thy mother." If you have reason to believe the girl is faithful, then explain your feelings to her, and she will explain her part in due time. Wait a while. Love can wait; if not, it is of a different character. If you cannot beat the old adversary in his first attack, it will be very hard to beat him after the sacred knot is tied. My best luck comes from obeying my good mother. Suppose you gather up the courage to ask her mother why she objects.—[Experience.

Lost Isles!—As I look around on a company of young friends assembled for a social evening, I often think how short a time it will be before we shall be scattered to the four corners of the earth, some never to be seen again in this world, and some even forgotten, crowded out of our minds by the business and cares of life. And yet, how often in after years shall our thoughts turn back to this, the happiest time of life, and long for the old times, the loving hand-clasps of the near and dear friends of long ago, who live to us in memory only! How it stands us in hand to exert ourselves to the utmost to make ourselves and others as happy as possible, so that in looking back we shall have nothing to regret. In reviewing my school days just passed, I can recall the names of many dear friends who have gone to join in the ceaseless struggle for gold and fame, the majority of whom I shall probably never see again. I often think of a poem by I loved Milton: "Twas long ago we reamed a summer sea, With pictured sails that fanned the perfumed air. Far o'er the waters, yet we knew not where Sudden an isle, dim as a memory, Called like a siren to us, until we Lay in her bosom an hour at anchor there. We sailed afar; then searched in sheer despair, But never more we found where it could be.

"O lips of those who loved us, lightly pressed, Where are ye now, since life is growing gray? Hands clasped in ours, dear faces once caressed And left forever, and some tender breast Where we were anchored by sweet love, a bay— Lost isles are these from which we sailed away." [Wyopa.

A Thankless Task—There has been a good deal written about stepmothers, pro and con. I think they are, as a class, like the proverbial mother-in-law, a much-abused lot. A stepmother, no matter how good she tries to be to her stepchildren, has invariably a thankless task. I have seen, in a sum-

The Bridal Feast

Is not infrequently followed by a long, lenten period of enforced fasting and fleshly mortification. The cheek grows hollow, the eyes are dull and deep ringed, and the step is slow and languid. There is an "all dragged-out feeling," which makes life an utter burden. The great functional changes which follow marriage are not usually anticipated, or the wife suffering might be avoided.



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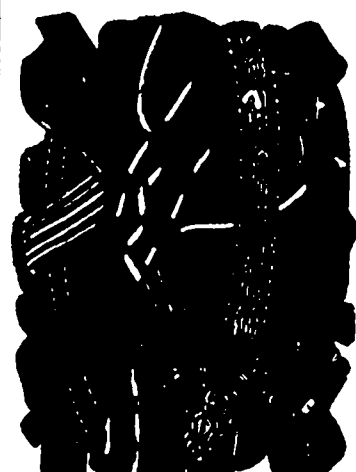
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Farm and Home Council.

ber of instances, women do their very best to bring up children, with nothing but abuse for their pains. Outside influences help to nag the children on against their stepmother. I am a widower myself, but have no living children, so if I should marry again, my wife won't have to be a stepmother. [Widower.]

Inquiring Friends—R. A., letters intended for the Council should be addressed to all at this office.—Fancy-work patterns, quilt blocks, etc, sent to this office are returned whether available or not. This in reply to A. M. G.—Subscriber, the address of the blind millionaire of New York city, Charles Broadway Rous, is 549 Broadway.—If Reader will send us the address of Baird we may be able to answer her query. She may obtain the cookbook described of the Werner Co, Akron, O. Reader would like to know what to put on a pulp ball where the dipper strikes on the inside and on the outside where it begins to wear off.—G. B. T., you can probably obtain the instruction book of the manufacturer of your sewing machine, or the agent.—Mrs J E T writes "Will someone tell how to fix or salt cucumber pickles so they will be green and brittle, and how much salt to use to a gallon of cucumbers?" Your canning query is answered on Page 299, July 1 issue.

A Would be M D, all medical colleges require that the candidate be a graduate of an academy or high school. Some require a university education. If a diploma cannot be shown, an entrance examination is required. It is not necessary to read or study any medical works. — By sending 25c and postage to T. & J W Harrison, 47 St Martin's lane, London, W C. Subscriber may obtain the only authorized list of unclaimed fortunes in England. It is published every three years as a supplement to the London Gazette.—If M. E. L. will put enough cans in the boiler at once to support one another, she will probably have no trouble with their "floating."

The Hoe Cure—I have been an interested listener in the Council chamber for some time and if you will please move over a bit I will take a 2x4 seat among you.



Love seems to be the password to the inner circle, so I will rehearse my little tale. I've been doing the dancing for the past two years. Yes I had a dose, a good one; thought for a while I would lose my atmosphere, but I looked up a god hoe and struck out for Georgia, where I am now farming sassafras. Ladies, be sincere, be true to your nobler instincts. If you know a man admires you, do not encourage him for the purpose of seeing him make a fool of himself. Men, do not trifle with a woman's affection. You it is who make her what she sometimes is—an angel in appearance, but behind the winning smile a soul and heart small and cold. Let us both be true to our Leader, opposing everything that does not demand a purer, nobler manhood and womanhood. [Incog.]

Purple Plums—Make a syrup of brown sugar, using as many pounds as you have of plums. Boil, skim carefully, then pour while hot over the plums. After two days remove the syrup, heat and again pour it over the plums; repeat this three times, then place all in a kettle over the fire and simmer one hour or longer if the plums are not then tender. Preserved plums are best when kept in sealed jars.—[L. M. A.]

Green Grape Tarts—Take grapes no larger than small peas, pick from stems and wash thoroughly. Clarify the requisite amount of sugar in an earthen dish, put the grapes into this and simmer ten minutes. Line shallow pudding cups with a rich paste, fill with the fruit and syrup. Add an upper crust and bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven.—[L. M. A.]

Experience with Hired Help.

[From Page 10.]

these away, strain the milk, etc, while he milks another that remains near the house. We take supper at 5 and milk immediately after which he usually does nothing else of consequence.

You : me a man, such as you see I need, and must have—or I shall quit the business—and I'll pay any reasonable price, give him free rein, and give you a "crisp five dollar bill"

You may hear from us again (wife and self). I'm anxious to see answers and replies. Glad you started the ball [E. Otego Co, N Y.]

ONCE A HIRED MAN.

From 1868 to 1886 I was a farm hand, serving in all capacities of farm work and working for men of nearly all kinds of dispositions. There were some for whom I worked for the second, third and even the fourth time, and there were others for whom I could not and would not work after having made an effort to serve them. Those for whom I worked for the second and third time were men who seemed to appreciate my services and manifested it by compliments and recommendations to others. Since becoming an employer to a limited extent I adopted the tactics of those men whom I considered ideal employers, and I attribute my success to the following: I pay good, living wages, give the men plenty of good and wholesome food to eat, good, clean and comfortable beds to sleep in, and 12 hours out of 24 in which to do their eating and sleeping. In case of extra or rushing, and long hours of work, I reward the effort accordingly. I manifest my appreciation by complimenting them, and when mistakes and blunders occur, I do not rush into a fit of frenzy and abuse, but I reason with them and show them wherein and to what extent I have been damaged and I admonish them to be careful, and try to prevent all mistakes possible. When their term of service has expired, I advise them to be saving of their earnings, and that by being economical and saving they may soon become employers. I give them a hearty welcome when any of them come to my place, and thus far I have had no trouble in keeping hired help.—[J. F. H.]

ON A STOCK FARM.

In the first place, don't try to get rich too fast by paying the help just as little as possible, but be honest and fair with them. The way I am doing is this. I furnish them good houses with plenty of ground to raise all the produce they need. I furnish pasture for a cow and allow them to raise their meat. I have fruits of all kinds for them to use. In fact, they have as good a home as I have. I pay them good wages, and then I expect every man to do his duty. I have no trilling whatever. I don't mark them with a little less time than they work, but give them all the time they put in or a little more, as comparison of our time books always shows.

I furnish my regular men work all the time if they want to work. I always have something for them to do that pays me. I have them mending fences through the winter when it will do, so as to have all such work out of the way when crop time comes. They cut my fuel or repair my machinery or do some of the many things there are to do, either at idle times or when you are so busy you don't know what to do; thus helping me and them, too. I don't allow a man to work hard all summer and then let him starve in the winter, any more than I do my live stock. Every man is given a good team and good tools and is then expected to do me good work. If a man gets hold of a piece of machinery he can't handle the foreman is expected to show him or put it in order for him.

I never fuss at a man if he can't or won't do what I want him to do. I settle with him in good humor and that ends the matter. But that is a very rare case. In a very busy time I never quibble over a few cents a day, but pay the man's price, and I always get enough more done to balance it in the end. It is understood all over the country that I expect good work done and am willing to pay for it, and always just as soon as the work is done.

I don't board any of my regular men, except a boy to do the milking. My wife is not expected to do farm work,

housework, sewing and all, but has a hired girl that has been with us 14 years

I don't expect a man to work 18 hours a day. We get up early and get a good start and then take a good noon, go out at 1 and quit at 6, unless we have something that is liable to spoil, and then we work later. But every man knows he is going to get off in time to rest before going to bed. Work as far as possible is made a pleasure instead of drudgery.

Men to do well must be well treated and counseled with, and not treated like dumb animals. Another thing, don't tell a man all the time you are not making any money, using that as an excuse for cutting him down or keeping him from asking a raise. I do business to make money honestly and legitimately and I don't care who knows it. I want my men to make something, too, and they always do. If I make a profit at a certain thing I always say so, and if I lose I tell the truth about it. There is nothing in howling hard times and no profits; life is too short.—[E. C. Huntington, Indiana.]

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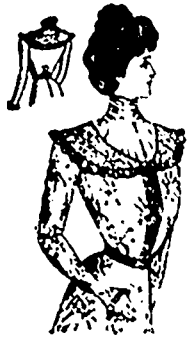
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507-LADIES' FAN CY WAIST, 32, 34, 36 and 38-inch bust. China blue and white foulard, cream liberty satin, and perle of heavy white lace over satin. Satin, poplin, taffeta, venetian or laund-downe may be used.



508-CHILD'S REEF, 2, 4, 6 and 10 years. Effective in white poplin with embroidery and insertion. It may be decorated in broad-lyon-venetian, covert kersey, serge or flannel with ribbon valise braid or heavy lace.



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503-THREE-PIECE SHIRRED SKIRT, 12, 14 and 16 years. Blue and white foulard with black Valenciennes insertion. Designed for India silk crepe, de chine, tulle, veiling, albatross, also appropriate for swiss organdie, lawn and muslin.



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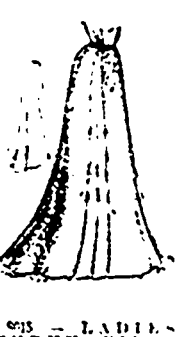
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505-THREE-PIECE SHIRT, 32, 34, 36 and 38-inch waist. This mode may be stylishly decorated in covert, broad or ladies' lace, venetian crepe line or deep darts, also appropriate for plique, linen, duck or silk.



507-LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust. For tall, waists close fitting. Jacket hases are in favor, the double breasted effects being universally becoming. Covert, Venetian, drap d'ete or pumela are appropriate fabrics for this mode. The seams may be strapped with stitched bands.



500-LADIES' FOUR-PIECE SKIRT WITH BOX PLATED BACK, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31-inch waist. Although there are innumerable new tucked and platted skirts being introduced, the four piece model with the box platted back is exceedingly popular for light weight cloths. Poplin, Venetian, cheviot, crepe-line, drap d'ete or pumela are appropriate fabrics for this mode, and the seams may be strapped with stitched bands if so desired.



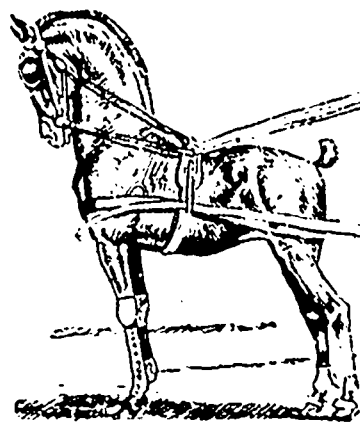
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500-CHILD'S WRAPPER, 2, 4, 6 and 10 years. This comfortable garment may be made of lining, crepe, or flannel. It is a French garment to slip on over a night robe when the nights are cold or fashioned in peraline lawn and dimitie. It makes a most serviceable little wrapper for summer wear.



5021-LADIES' CORSET COVER, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust.



THE IDEAL HORSE.

According to the notions of the "four hundred."

Chill Sauce—Peel and cut in slices 20 large green tomatoes, place in an earthen or agate kettle, chop fine 5 onions, 3 green and 2 red peppers, add to the tomatoes, also put in 2 1/2 cups vinegar. Place the kettle over the fire and let the contents slowly simmer from 2 1/2 to 3 hours. When the mixture has been cooking two hours, add 2 tablespoons salt, 1 large cup brown sugar and 1 teaspoon each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon. When cold, put into jars, add a few pieces of horse-radish root and cover.—[L. M. Annable.

Salad Dressing—This recipe for salad dressing will keep weeks sealed and set in a cool place: Two-thirds small cup vinegar, 1/2 cup sugar, 2 raw eggs beaten, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 tablespoon butter. Cook in double boiler until the consistency of thick cream. Add cream or rich milk to thin when ready to use. Boiled potatoes cut into dice when cold and served with this dressing make an appetizing dish.—[L. Y. B.

Sweet Peach Pickle—One gallon peaches peeled and stoned. Put 3 cups each vinegar and sugar in a sauce kettle and bring to a boil, put in the peaches and let boil one-half hour, then add 2 teaspoons each whole cloves and ground cinnamon. Let boil five minutes and can.—[Cava Jernegan.

Oil Spots—To remove machine oil spots, rub with baking soda moistened with cold water before the garment is washed, and expose to the sun. Two applications may be necessary.—[M.

The Fire Which Destroyed the immense Swamp Root medicine plant of Dr Killmer & Co, July 1, was the most disastrous which has ever occurred in Binghamton. However the Killmers resumed business next morning, though not at the old stand, which is a heap of smothered ashes. While the firemen were yet pouring water on the burning Chenango street establishment, the Killmers were arranging to do business somewhere else.

That this great industry might not be crippled for a moment, through the courtesy of other prominent firms and citizens, the large factory and adjoining buildings on South street were vacated for the benefit of the Swamp Root people and possession was taken immediately, and here, by Monday, July 2, this new, temporary factory will be turning out Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy. In quantities of about 60,000 bottles per day, and in two or three weeks' time the full capacity of more than four times the amount will be produced. The immense demand for Swamp Root will thus in no way be interfered with.

On the old site, with adjoining property, which has just been purchased, will be erected immediately, an absolutely fire-proof six-story structure, plans for which have been nearly completed.

Advertisement for a sewing machine. Text: "If You Want to SAVE MONEY... \$14... \$40.00... \$20.00... \$12.00... Other Machines at \$7.00... Illustrated catalog and testimonials free. CASH BUYERS' UNION, 133-166 W. Van Buren St., E-52, Chicago, Ill."

WOULD you rather buy lamp-chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?

Tough glass, Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.

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Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.

Our "Index" describes all lamps and their proper chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Advertisement for electric products. Text: "WE EXCEL and UNDERSSELL ALL! Electric Carriage Lights, \$4.35; 15 Telephones, complete, 5.95; Telegraph Outfits, 2.75; 22 Medical Batteries, 3.85; Battery Table Lamps, 3.00; Electric Railways, 2.95; Electric Necktie Lights, .75; Miniature Electric Lamps, .30. Agents Wanted. Send for New Catalogue, just out. OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, Cleveland, Ohio. Headquarters for Electric Novelties, Supplies, Book."

Advertisement for The New York World. Text: "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 news points on the globe. It has brilliant illustrations, stories by great authors, a capital humor page, complete market reports for the household and woman's work, and other special departments of unusual interest. If you want to watch every move of the great political campaign which is now in progress take the Thrice-a-Week World."

Advertisement for a special campaign offer. Text: "SPECIAL Campaign Offer. By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer for the period covering the campaign the THIRICE-A-WEEK WORLD and FARM AND HOME Until Jan. 1, 1901, for only 60 cts. You thus receive a total of 180 papers for but little more than half a cent apiece. Webster Dictionary Free. If your subscription is sent immediately, we will include a copy of THE COMPANION WEBSTER'S DIGEST, containing 20,000 words, a full dictionary, which will be found elsewhere in this issue. Now, then, is the time to subscribe. Sample copies of The World sent free on request. NOTE—Present subscribers taking advantage of his offer will have their subscription extended FIVE months. AGENTS WANTED everywhere to solicit subscriptions to this combination. Terms and particulars on application. Address all orders to FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill."

Advertisement for a sewing machine. Text: "If You Want to SAVE MONEY... \$14... \$40.00... \$20.00... \$12.00... Other Machines at \$7.00... Illustrated catalog and testimonials free. CASH BUYERS' UNION, 133-166 W. Van Buren St., E-52, Chicago, Ill. Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers."

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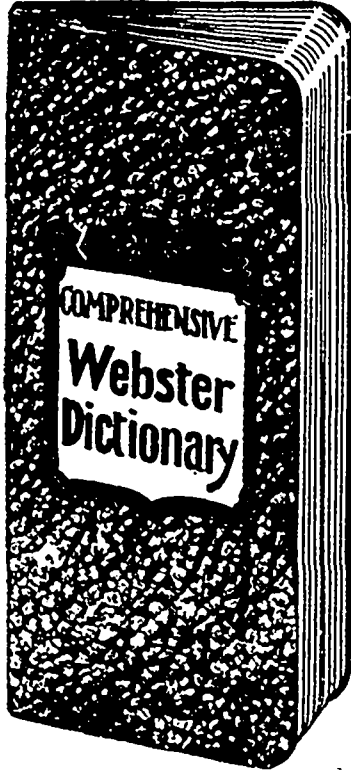
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Around the Globe.

THE CHINESE WAR CLOUD.

What a day or an hour may bring forth in the 'purple east' is beyond the power of any man to predict. As F & H goes to press there are indications of a general uprising of the Chinese people, north and south, against the 'foreign devils.' That picturesque London journalist, William T. Stead, puts the case this way: "The fact is that the white world is face to face with a determined effort, by no means confined to China, on the part of the colored races, to assert their rights to live their own lives in their own way, without the perpetual bullying of palefaces." This may be an over-statement, nevertheless, repeated aggressions on the part of Russia, Great Britain, Germany and France, since the weakness of China was demonstrated in the war with Japan, undoubtedly have infuriated the mass of common people. The invasion of eastern Siberia by Chinese showed plainly enough the feeling of the Chinese toward Russia.

The force which the United States will have in China in August is estimated at 10,000, and provision has been made for placing 15,000 men there. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, in command of our troops, has been made a major-general. The president has sent a commissioner to China to investigate the situation, in the person of W. W. Rockhill, chief of the bureau of American republics, formerly chief secretary of the legation at Peking. He writes and speaks Chinese fluently.

Here and There—Trade with Porto Rico has nearly doubled in the past year, though that with Cuba has increased but little. Exports to the island from the United States in May, 1929, were \$305,564, and in May, 1930, \$626,473. The imports into the United States from the island in May, 1929, were \$647,173, and in May, 1930, \$1,103,567.

Chicago city officials have allowed the removal to Union park of the riot monument erected in Haymarket square in memory of the policemen killed there in 1886 by the anarchists.

A monument to Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, will be erected on the Lincoln farm near Evansville, Ind., where her body is buried.

The earl of Hopetoun has been appointed governor-general of the new Australian commonwealth. He is hardly 40 years of age and his five-year occupancy of the governorship of Victoria was creditable. He is a man of large means, a member of the Scottish peerage and a peer of the United Kingdom.

Siberia is no longer to be a penal colony. The imperial decree abolishing the former status is a result of the building of the Trans-Siberian railroad. Nothing since the opening of our own western lands by the Pacific railroads has been comparable to the rapid settlement of the vast Siberian plains by the rushing farmers who have followed the iron road.

Nine thousand Mormons have established themselves in Alberta, Canada, having founded five towns, of which the leading one is Cardston, with a population of 8000. The chief industry is agriculture, which is said to be pursued with marked success. These Mormons are said to be non-polygamous.

An immense steel plant to be built in South Buffalo by the Lackawanna iron and steel company, capitalized at \$25,000,000, will get all its power by electricity from Niagara Falls.

Christian Endeavor—The 50,000 or so of Christian Endeavorers in session at Alexandra palace, near London, elected Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark president and treasurer of the world's union of the Y. P. S. C. E. and John Willis Baer of Boston secretary. The number in attendance at the meetings represented not merely the United States and England, but Germany, France, Spain, Japan, Australia, Jamaica, Mexico and other countries.

Famine Figures—Dr. Louis Klopsch, who has recently traveled 2000 miles in the famine-stricken portions of India, says: "One-half of India to-day is a great charnel house, in which countless thousands have already perished of cholera, plague, dysentery and starvation, and as many more are doomed to a like fate. Twenty thousand new cases of cholera weekly, with 75 per cent mor-

tality, representing 15,000 deaths every seven days, plague on every hand, dysentery mowing down its victims right and left, and starvation starving millions in the face, reaping a harvest unprecedented, sums up the horrible story."

The North Country—There is reported a surplus of over \$1,000,000 in the Canadian treasury from the revenue of the fiscal year just closed, to apply on the public debt, which is about \$260,000,000. The Dominion has been "running behind" in its expenses for many years, and the apparent turn of the tide is heartily welcomed.

The 30,000 people gathered on the gold coast of Cape Nome, Alaska, are reported by the United States treasury department to be threatened with an epidemic of typhoid fever, under conditions which render it next to impossible to combat the disease. Many of the people are penniless, and at the end of the 90-day working season may have to be transported from thence by government steamers. Many gold seekers are leaving the district, on account of the enormous cost of living and the discouragements met at every hand.

The Birds are now in charge of the department of agriculture, in accordance with the provisions of the Lacey act. Certain live animals also are included under the law. To import a bird from abroad calls for a permit, with certain exceptions. Among the birds whose importation is forbidden is the English sparrow. Interstate traffic in birds or game killed in violation of state laws is prohibited. The act calls for the distribution by the department of agriculture of certain game birds, but as no appropriation of money was made for the purpose, this plan cannot be carried out at present. The Lacey law is expected to be a potent agency in the preservation of wild birds.

Virginia has been selected for the name of one of the new battleships. The name of Virginia has been borne in our navy but by one vessel, a comparatively small steamer used in the civil war. Virginia was, however, a famous name in the Confederate navy. Thirty-two naval vessels built or authorized bear the names of states of the Union, leaving but 13 states to compete for the next battleship of first rate. Armored cruisers may be named after states, as they come within the category of first rates.

The Social Experiment carried on for 25 years near Rockford, Ill., has been abandoned by its promoter, George Jacob Schweinfurth, who advises his followers to study the Christian Science teachings of Mrs. Eddy. The Schweinfurth "heaven," as it was popularly known, put into practice certain revolutionary ideas concerning marriage. The community was highly prosperous, a change in the promoter's faith inducing him to abandon it.

The Railroads are shown by the report of the interstate commerce commission to have received less revenue per passenger and ton per mile than in the previous year, operating expenses also showing a slight decrease, owing to economies in operation. The average revenue per passenger mile for the year was 1.25 cents. The revenue per ton of freight per mile was .724 cents. Of the aggregate capital of all the roads, 59.29 per cent paid no dividend during the year ending June 30, 1929. The extent to which consolidation has gone appears in the fact that of the 2049 corporations, only 543 are independent, operating roads.

The number of railways in the hands of receivers on June 30, '29, was 71, a net decrease of 23 compared with the previous year. The mileage for the 12 months showed a gain of 2593 miles, the greatest in seven years, placing the total at substantially 190,000 miles of single track, with nearly 37,000 locomotives and 1,376,000 cars of all classes. An analysis of the figures presented in the report points to the large amount of "water" in the share capital.


President Stillwell of the projected Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroad says he has secured practically all the money needed to build the road. The capital stock is now \$25,000,000, but as the road is built this amount will be increased until there have been issued \$20,000,000 4 per cent preferred stock and \$20,000,000 common stock. The name of the Mexican terminal of the road re-

cently has been changed by the Mexican congress to Port Stillwell. It is expected the whole work of construction will be completed within two years. The entire length of the road when completed will be 1480 miles, which will compare with a distance of 2100 miles on the Santa Fe from Kansas City to the Pacific.

An Irish lawyer addressed the court as "gentlemen" instead of "your honors." After he had concluded, a brother reminded him of his error. He

immediately arose to apologize, thus: "May it please the court—in the heat of debate I called your honors gentlemen. It was a mistake, your honors."

"That's a dead man by the railroad," said the citizen to the coroner, "and they wants you to set on him right away." The coroner was soon on the spot, only to find the man alive. "What did you tell me he was dead for?" he said angrily. "Well, sir," replied the citizen, "the very last words he said to me wuz, 'Bill, I'm a dead man!'"



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