

Vol XXI No 404

MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS. APRIL 1 1900

z 50 Cents a Year

Dominion and Provincial Affairs

Dominion Expansion.

Canadians stirred the hearts of the Englishmen when they found ours were fighting men. The present is a golden opportunity to demonstrate that this nation can not only fight but that it can make a first-class article of food as well. This latter fact has also been demonstrated by the high quality of our food shipments sent to the army in Africa. If England wants to show a substantial appreciation of our sincerity and steadfastness of purpose in defending the empire, let her people give us a chance to set some of our delicacies of the farm on their tables. The policy of expansion being pushed so vigorously by the politicians of the greater powers of the world, mostly for commercial reasons, but for political unity as well, has reached our own country and the question has again come to the front of Newfoundland being received into as part and parcel of the Dominion. It has got to come and when it does we will have a well-rounded out confederation.

A Producers' Trust.

"Let us unite agricultural and industrial workers on a co-operative basis, educate and organize," writes F. D. Festner: "form a universal trust for the sole benefit of the working people." Several movements of this kind have started, in one of which Mr Festner is personally interested. The association which goes about this in the most rational and businesslike way will give the cause the greatest push. The danger is in making retaliation for wrongs suffered the prime object instead of looking beyond to a plan which shall work because in harmony with the eternal laws of justice for all.

Early Seed.

Valuable assistance free is rendered Farm and Home readers in every issue by the description and treatment of animal ailments. Hog cholera, black leg, roup, etc. can usually be prevented by proper sanitary conditions, and a year's file of Farm and Home prescribes the treatment for about all diseases, including those which have secured a hold.

Experiments at Washington by Prof Gates, a well-known physicist, in cooperation with the weather bureau, indicates that rain and snow are produced by electrical conditions rather than by differences of temperature or currents of air. There is reason to hope for an improved weather service as the result, if not an ultimate solution of the problem of producing rain artificially.

Live stock is going to be high for several years, says the American Agriculturist, as a result of its inquiry showing vast improvement in the

farmers' financial condition. Cattle are worth more than ever, cows are 50 per cent above the low point of '92, sheep have almost doubled in value within five years, and hogs are higher. But the most notable fact is that numbers of live stock have increased only 5 or 10 per cent, while population has gained 25 per cent. This certainly means good times for live stock and dairy interests.

The annual budget of expenditures calls for \$1,585,000 in Quebec and \$3,726,300 in Ontario. Quebec has a public debt of \$25,000,000; Ontario 3,117,700. While Ontario has a population a third greater than Quebec, its civil government, legislation and administering of justice cost more, while Ontario spends very much more for education, public institutions, agriculture, charities and public works.

The foreign trade of the Dominion has increased \$64,000,000 in two years, yet exports fell below imports by some four millions last year. From Great Britain we bought \$37,000,000 and sold \$99,000,000; to the states we sold \$45,000,000 and bought \$93,000,000 last year. The preferential tariff fails to change the course of trade with our neighbors to the south, for while imports of British goods have increased 20 per cent in 5 years, those of the states are 70 per cent greater.

Flying Chips.

A young farmer writes to an agricultural weekly that he went to the city to make money, and made it. But he bartered his health in exchange; the grind was too much for him. "I find to farm it successfully," he says, "that I must use more head work and more skill than I ever did with my work in the city." Of course. He is now the head of a business, making his own policy. In the city he toiled in somebody else's treadmill.

The owners of preferred stock in the flour trust, instead of getting dividends are to be assessed. The dropped combines are sick unto death, some of them.

The great success of beet sugar factories in the states has spread to the provinces. As the beet sugar industry is yet in its infancy, beet growers or manufacturers should secure a volume of the new book The American Sugar Industry before embarking heavily in the enterprise. It may be obtained of the Orange Judd Co of New York, at \$1.50. This book should be in every public and farmer's library.

The annual statement of the C. P. R. is a striking index of the remarkable prosperity that the Dominion is now enjoying. The gross earnings for the past year, amounting to over \$29,000,000, are the largest in the history of the company, and the directors have been enabled to increase the dividend which has now been placed on a 5 per cent basis. The G. T. R. has also had a

most satisfactory year. In view of the largely increased earnings the companies should be able to make a reduction in their rates for the benefit of the producer.

If a city girl 16 years old can get seven subscriptions to Farm and Home in a short time, with no difficulty, at 50 cents each, as a girl I know did a while ago, what a business our boys accustomed to selling newspapers can do at 35 cents per subscription, with 15 cents cash commission on each!

A man needn't own a newspaper to spread his opinions; witness a Yankee farmer who inscribes quotations from his favorite statesmen in red ink on the eggs which he sells. Thus the breakfast egg may carry more conviction than the morning newspaper.

If you don't see what you want in Farm and Home, call for it. Write to the Editor and tell him what you would like to see in its columns.

Poverty in Prosperity.

Some people seem to resent the assertion that industrial prosperity is general, as long as poverty and the struggle for bread continue to an appreciable degree. Everybody must reach "Easy street" before our disjointed time is right, in their eyes. The Utopia of Sir Thomas More and Edward Bellamy is to banish the condition in which a man must take any thought whatever for the morrow; the struggle will be over then. But poverty has been a good friend to some of us. The debating societies would make short work of the question, "Resolved, that luxury has made more strong men than has poverty." The real enemy in the present industrial system, the one against which Farm and Home is pitted at all times, is the abuse of power. Combined capital is using its power for selfish ends. So long as human nature is what it is, there will be sickness and misfortune, blundering and poverty, but these conditions can be greatly alleviated by keeping up the fight long ago commenced in these columns.

AS FOR POVERTY ITSELF.

with the odds even—well, Benjamin Franklin said that a man was rich not in proportion to what he possessed, but in proportion to what he could go without. I began life working for my board and 50¢ a week, but was quite as happy then as now. Hard work and economy have enabled me to get along, and that's the only way for most of us to get ahead. What anyone can accomplish by this sure and old-fashioned method is to my mind more astonishing (as well as more commendable) than the "big strikes" and "soft snaps" we occasionally hear about. Modest competency for the masses is far better than great riches for the few. That's why the farmer is the backbone of the nation.

Educational Matters.

THE TRAVELING LIBRARY.

The establishment of a system of traveling libraries, whereby the treasure house of knowledge purchased by state funds is open to all citizens of the state regardless of distance from the state capital, marks an era in educational development. At present, the states employing this system are O, Wis, Mich, N Y and Kan. In the first three, the only expense is the transportation charge on the books each way. In N Y a deposit of \$5 is necessary and in Kan \$2. Mass has what is far better, a circulating library in every township in the commonwealth save seven.

For Ohio communities, from 25 to 50 books are sent in each library. These are on every conceivable topic. When in the state library a short time ago, I found one set of books dealing entirely with the subject of music, another was on nature studies, a third on a certain period in American history, while several were on miscellaneous subjects. It will be readily seen of what great benefit this is to the rural community. When one desires to study a certain subject he does not need to content himself with the scanty books at hand, but can secure the best authority on the subject.

Hitherto many intelligent farmers have desired to go into a subject with some thoroughness, but could not for lack of reference. The traveling library obviates this difficulty. One of the greatest blessings is the rich fund of agricultural lore to be had for a trifling sum. The best agricultural works are to be had for the asking. The result is that after learning the practical value of the works, many purchase them for their own library. The possibilities opened up to a rural community and to the schools are almost limitless. Books for study, recreation and reference are all there. The transportation charges seldom exceed \$1.50. One of our libraries with books to the value of \$75 was gotten at a total cost of \$1.04.—[Mary E. Lee, O.]

Mistakes—One of my greatest mistakes when I first started farming was fear of running in debt. Want of ready cash prevented me from getting out fruit and nut trees, prevented me from giving my land thorough drainage, which would have paid me back twice over in a few years. I made a mistake in working too hard and not studying enough. Another was in not building a silo 10 yrs sooner than I did. Another was in feeding whole silage too freely without something to balance it, thereby clogging my cows, which proved a great loss. Another was in listening to "hollow horn" doctors instead of employing regular veterinary surgeons. Another was in not paying better attention to poultry, in providing better quarters, etc. I have made mistakes in trying to get along with useless and dull farming utensils, to the injury of both land and work animals. [E. D. Boardman.]

Army worms are said to have crawled up on the snow in large numbers in western P. E. Island. Army worms have been known to crawl out prematurely before. It is a sure way of destruction.

Farm and Home.

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

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Orders for subscriptions, advertisements, and ad-
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umns none but reliable advertisers, and
we believe that all the advertisements in
this paper are from such parties. If sub-
scribers find any of them to be otherwise,
we will esteem it a favor if they will ad-
vise 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
300,600 Copies.

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

All Around the Farm.

TERRACING HILLSIDES.

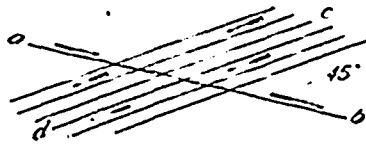
A great drawback to many farms is
the washing away of the soil. But there
is a cure for almost everything if the
remedy is applied in time. On level
land and where the farmer raises only
grasses and small grain the soil may
be held together by the roots of the
crops; on the other hand, where the
land is rolling and cropped to cotton,
corn, etc., the land is sure to wash if
there be no drain to carry water from
the field. What is known as the hill-
side ditch will prevent soil from wash-
ing very materially, but there are many
objections to such ditches. They take
up much space from cultivation,
cannot be gone over well with machin-
ery and much labor is required to keep
them in repair.

The falling terrace does not take a
foot of space from cultivation, is easily
gone over by any kind of machinery and
is easily kept up. To call it a falling ter-
race because level terraces are used to
a considerable extent in some parts of
the south. I do not like the level ter-
race because they have to be made
larger to hold the water and crops in
wet weather are drowned where the
water is held. The falling terrace has
a fall of 1 1/2 in to every 13 ft. a greater
fall will drown the crops. Almost any
carpenter can make a level with a span
of 13 ft as shown.

Fasten a small
spirit level on a
perpendicular piece
which swings
loose, being fast-
ened by a screw.
When the terrace has the proper fall
and is made correctly it never breaks
and causes the land to wash. Another
important matter is to have the rows
of cotton, corn or whatever the crop
may be, cross the terrace with a cer-
tain angle, never more than 75 degrees.
The illustration shows land terraced at

an angle of 45 degrees. Suppose a b to
be a terrace with a fall of 1 1/2 in and c d
rows with a fall of 3 or 4 in, the water in
rows c d empties up the terrace in-
stead of down, thereby making less
strain on terrace a b, for if the rows
c d emptied down, the terrace would
feel more strain, for the water in rows
would be running faster.

The terrace can be made entirely with
a plow, although it takes a good many
plowings to get the terrace high enough.
Hillside ditches can easily be converted
into terraces by plowing in the ditch
and making a terrace of the old bank.
To put terraces on a field where there
is nothing to prevent soil from washing,
first run off a line with 1 1/2 in fall to



PLAN OF TERRACED AND PLANTED FIELD.

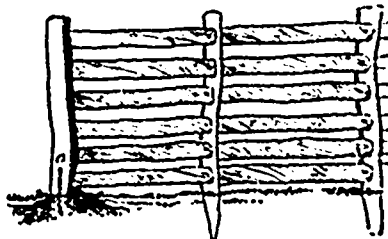
every 13 ft. Take a two-horse plow
and make a list where the line was
run off and plow on each side of this
list 12 ft, for the terrace should have a
flat of 12 ft. The first plowing will
leave a very small ridge, but by steady
plowing to the ridge a good terrace can
be made, although it is always best to
have a rain between the plowings to
settle the ground and the soil turns so
much better.

There are other ways of making a
terrace, as with plow, shovels and hoes.
First plow as stated above, then take
the soil from above and below and put
on the list, this requires a good deal
of labor, although if the manager un-
derstands his business a good deal of
work can be done in a day. When the
terrace is once made there is never
needed a hoe or shovel to keep them up
for that can be done with the plow.
The main thing after all is to have a
good flat, not less than 10 ft. We have
them on very rolling land and they do
remarkably well. The flat can be made
better with hoes and shovels when the
terrace is first made. If there is not a
good flat, the land will wash somewhat
on the order of a ditch.

As there is no land lost from cultiva-
tion by the terraces, they can be put
from 10 to 50 yds apart, depending in
the slope of the field, for on a hillside
they should be put closer together than
on more level ground. When breaking
up land for a crop, always plow the ter-
races first with a two-horse plow, then
between them with a one or two-horse
as desired. When planting a crop in
rows, plant over terrace and all; don't
regard it so far as planting is con-
cerned, although care should be taken
not to let plows cut into the terraces
during cultivation. - [P. H. Mangum,
Jr, Wake Co, N. C.]

POST AND RAIL FENCE.

This fence has six rails to the panel.
One post and twelve 20 penny nails
make an excellent fence, taking very
little space to stand on. The way the



A DURABLE FENCE.

rails are nailed to the posts forms a
brace and balances the fence. A fence
built of good, durable timber should be
good for 20 yrs.

Where solid rocks are under posts,
drill a 1 1/4 in hole in the rock 6 in deep
and bore a hole 3 in deep in the post.
Then get an inch-rod of iron cut, as at
a in the cut, 15 in long, drive one end
in the post; set post up with the lower
end of the rod in the hole in the rock,
plumb the post, then pour melted sul-
phur in the hole around the rod until
full; keep post still until the sulphur
gets cold and you will be surprised
at the solidity of your post. Sulphur
is different from almost anything else;
it contracts when heated and expands

when cooled, therefore is better for the
purpose mentioned than anything else
known. - [W. A. Sharp, Greenbrier Co,
W Va.]

THE FARM GASOLINE ENGINE.

Radical improvements the past 10 yrs
have so simplified the gasoline engine
that it can be readily handled by the
farmer for many purposes. For do-
mestic and household work, farm and
market garden hands, dairymen and
many who do not feel themselves com-
petent to handle machinery, the neat
little gasoline engine comes as a great
boon. Readily geared to run a grain
crusher or grinder, cut ensilage, pulp
roots, pump water, operate a cream sepa-
rator or churn, saw wood or perform
other similar work, the man operating
a large farm can hardly afford to be
without a power machine of this kind.
Placed on a stone boat, it can be trans-
ported anywhere.

In the gasoline engine will be found
simplicity and ease of management,
comparative lightness and portability,
low first cost and running expenses,
freedom from danger of fire or explo-
sion, prompt service at all times, au-
tomatic working, so as to avoid the
necessity of standing by to fire up,
convenient and easily handled fuel,
small water supply and no danger of
freezing in cold weather. While an en-
gine of this kind, say 4 or 5 horse pow-
er, costs \$250 complete, it costs all told
not more than 2c per h p per hour, when
either 1 or 5 h p is used.

A RABBIT-CATCHING DEVICE.

A simple, easily made and sure-catch
rabbit device is made by nailing together
two 6-in boards in shape of letter V.
Use boards 10 ft long. Dig a shallow



CATCHING A BUNNY.

trench just deep enough to place the
trough in. Place the trough in trench
inverted, as illustrated, and cover with
dirt. When the rabbit enters the trap,
take a small pole and push him out
into a sack which should be so placed
as to cover one end of the trough. The
opposite or entering end should be
banked over in part to make an attrac-
tive entrance and not left exposed as
shown in the cut to more completely
show the trough. - [A. E. Tinstman, De
Kalb Co, Ind.]

DETECTING THE HESSIAN FLY.

The Hessian fly may be found in
wheat at this time of year without dif-
ficulty, particularly if the wheat is
badly infested. The larva of the Hessian
fly may be found in the young
plant when not more than three leaves
have appeared. Very soon after the
egg hatches the young plant assumes
a somewhat abnormal appearance. Of
course it would require a trained eye to
detect the infested plants so early in
the season, yet the close observer will
be able to pick out the plants which are
infested with the Hessian fly when the
larva is not more than 1/4 inch in length.
This may be when the wheat has not
more than three leaves. From this
time until the fly emerges in the spring,
the Hessian fly may be found at the
base of and on the inside of the outer
leaf sheaths.

The young larva is found inside of
the sheath of the outer leaves. It feeds
in this position and finally transforms
to the pupa, or what is popularly known
as the flaxseed stage, in which it ordi-
narily passes the winter. In the spring
the adult fly comes forth and proceeds
to lay eggs on the leaves farther from
the root. During the winter the fly, in
the pupa form, appears and very much
resembles flaxseed in form and size,
and the color is not unlike that of flax-
seed and is glossy, which has given it
the popular name of flaxseed stage.

The eggs in turn hatch and the
larvae, feeding on the substance of the
stalk, weaken it and cause it to lodge,
particularly at times of storms and
heavy wind. Individual stalks break
over and cause what is known in some

parts of the country as "crinkled"
wheat. Oats and barley are also infest-
ed with this pest. The writer has
found as high as 14 larvae on one stalk
of barley.

It has been asserted that late sowing
will prevent the ravages of this insect.
While this may be true, yet the sow-
ing, in order to entirely circumvent the
pest, would necessarily be so late that
the chances for a maximum crop yield
would be materially lessened. Sowing
wheat at the latitude of State College,
Pa, Sept 20, would not prevent ravages
of this pest. While moderately late
sowing will undoubtedly afford a means
of keeping this insect somewhat in
check, yet it should not be practiced
with the thought of entirely preventing
it. Moderately late sowing, thorough
tillage and keeping the land in good
tith will insure the largest returns. -
[Prof G. C. Watson, Pa Exper Sta.]

To Burn Lime from limestone, dig a
pit in a hillside 10 ft wide, 16 ft long
and build walls 3 ft high on each side
of brick or sandstone, and then fill this
space with wood between the walls and
round it up in the center like an arch.
On this build the limestone rocks so as
to form an arch to brace itself. When
the wood burns out replace with other
wood and keep up a regular heat day
and night from 4 to 7 days, or until the
lime will slake readily in water. The size
of the pit can be made larger or smal-
ler to suit the wants of the builder.
To burn a large quantity, grate bars
across a furnace are best. - [W. A.
Sharp.]

The Grange is prospering wonder-
fully with 109 new granges organized
from Oct 1, '99 to April 1, and 39 old
granges reorganized. Last year only
about half that number were organi-
zed in the same length of time.

The Bees should now be on their
summer stands, those low in stores be-
ing fed to build up the colonies good
and strong. A good idea is to have ex-
tra hives clean and ready, so that the
first bright, warm day the bees can be
transferred into a clean and sweet hive,
giving them a fresh start in the new
year and saving the time taken by them
to clean out the old hive. Don't forget
to sow some alsike clover with the me-
dium red clover this month. It makes
food for the bees and increases the
hay crop very nearly one-half, besides
having a far better grade of clover hay.
A good way is to mix to every 8 qts of
red clover 2 qts of alsike. - [J. H.
Denyer, Northampton Co, Pa.]

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

J A M Vermont maple sugar is
handled by the Vermont maple sugar mar-
ket, V. I. Spear, mgr, Randolph, Vt. -
S. J. N.: Broom corn seed is sold by nearly
all seedsmen advertising in F & H lo-
cated in the central states. - N. M.: Wil-
liam Fyfe of Clinton, Mass, sells Canada
wood ashes. - C. D.: For information
concerning the Chadbourn (N C) colony,
write to Senator J. A. Brown, Chadbourn,
N. C. - A. L. J.: The Distributors' league
operates in New York city. We have en-
deavored to learn something about them
but without success and cannot vouch for
them.

... OUR NEW ...

Premium List.

Our Complete Premium List
for 1899-'00 is now ready and will be
sent free to any address in the
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offers ever made by responsible
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more of the many good things
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Around the Globe.

Fall of the Free State—The relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith and the surrender of Gen Cronje were followed very soon by the collapse of the Boer cause in the Orange Free State, Gen Roberts hoisting the union jack in Bloemfontein, the capital, and declaring the state British territory. The annexation of this state by President Kruger of the Transvaal had just been announced, but the larger and victorious force was the one to decide, and the dispatches (British, of course) described the cordiality with which the Orange Free State people received the English invaders. It was claimed on the British side that the Free State was dragged into the war against its will and gave a half-hearted support. President Kruger tried some years ago to annex this state, but was beaten off by the inhabitants by force of arms. In 1877 the two republics formed the league which has bound them together in this war. The Orange Free State has been notable for adherence to its principles of freedom for all, being far more progressive than the Transvaal.

To Lord Roberts is given in England the principal credit for the rapid success of the campaign in Africa since the arrival of himself and Gen Kitchener. Gen Roberts, like Gen Miles in our own country, was kept in the background by the war office until repeated disasters demanded the nation's best.

The cost of getting to Bloemfontein was about 2500 British soldiers killed in battle, a thousand more dead from disease, about 8800 wounded and 3483 missing; to say nothing of millions upon millions of dollars.

Trusts—The opening of the national campaign and the Standard oil company's distribution of \$20,000,000 in one quarterly dividend brought congress to a consideration of the trust problem. The house committee on the judiciary chose a sub-committee of seven to take up the subject, as follows: Representative Ray of New York, chairman, and Messrs Jenkins of Wisconsin, Overstreet of Indiana and Littlefield of Maine, republicans, Messrs Elliott of South Carolina, Lanham of Texas and Terry of Arkansas, democrats. It was proposed to pass a constitutional amendment, and send it to the states for ratification, giving congress "power to regulate and repress monopolies and combinations, and to create and dissolve corporations and dispose of their property." This policy would require corporations to take out their charters at Washington and would, apparently, deprive the states of the power of establishing and regulating corporations.

Resolutions were introduced in congress calling for the prosecution of several great combinations, notably the Standard oil company. The latter resolution asked that the United States district attorneys in their respective districts proceed against the Standard under the anti-trust law because it has increased the price of its product.

The constitutionality of the anti-trust law of Texas has been affirmed by the United States supreme court, in a case involving the Standard oil company, which concern is likely to forfeit its charter in that state in consequence.

Gatherings—The Methodists observed the week beginning March 25 in penitence and prayer on account of the decrease in church membership and attendance. This condition is recognized by the bishops as extending to all denominations, and is attributed in part to the spirit of research and doubt represented by the so-called "higher criticism."

The first of a series of annual conferences to consider the betterment of the negro's condition is to be held in Montgomery, Ala, May 8-10.

The national farmers' congress this year will be held at Colorado Springs Aug 21-31.

From 20,000 to 30,000 Finns, mainly young men, are expected to settle in the United States this spring and summer, owing to Russia's policy of conscripting young men into the army.

Prize fights are legalized by a new law in Virginia. They are prohibited by a new law in New York.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

Table with columns for various produce items (Wheat, Corn, etc.) and their prices in different markets (Boston, New York, Chicago, etc.).

Business Side of Farming.

THE IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

compared with say five years ago, at a time when depression was so widespread and so pronounced, is phenomenal. The produce of the farms of the U S the past year was worth to farmers 1600 million dollars more than in either of the depressed years '94-'96, an av of 31 per cent in values compared with the low point. These statements are made by American Agriculturist in a recent elaborate review of the agricultural situation from a financial and industrial standpoint. The live stock of the country is worth 700 millions more than during the hard times, or a gain of 38 per cent; staple crops 400 millions more than then, while other crops show an increase of 200 millions in value, or a gain of 25 per cent compared with the depression of '94-'96. The produce of live stock shows a gain of 370,000,000, or 40 per cent above the low point. Live stock itself has advanced nearly or quite as much and now exceeds the high point of the boom that reached its zenith in '89.

Farm real estate depreciated terribly during the hard times, but has more than recovered in value, and is now estimated to be worth \$1,220,000,000 more than in '89. The total investment in American agriculture is now placed at 17,550,000,000, a gain of nearly 10 per cent over the comparatively high basis of values of '89. As near as this authority can get at it, the amount of mortgages on farms occupied by their owners is now about 300,000,000 less than at the beginning of the decade. Taken as a whole American agriculture was never in a stronger position in no other country on earth are farmers so well circumstanced.

Old Cabbage at Fancy Prices—The very sharp advance consequent upon the short crop in N Y and other producing states carried the price to \$50 p ton in Mar. This naturally checked the demand, especially with the advent of good stock from Tex, Fla, etc.

Butter at Good Prices—Up to the close of March butter has averaged materially higher than usual, touching 26c in Jan, working down to 23 1/2c in March. A year ago the market held

close to 20@21c for several months. At the opening of Apr, 25, again my was 20c in '97 same price, in '98 18c. Stocks only moderate and demand good, but owing to relatively high prices and the near approach of spring the undertone of the market is one of easiness.

Hogs Highest in Years—The recent hardening in the hog market carried the price to \$5 25 p 100 lbs 1 w at Chicago, the best figure reached since July, '95, when \$5 45 was paid. Our home and foreign trade in pork product is excellent and packers are obliged to pay more than they consider the live animal worth. Receipts of hogs at leading western markets are not burdensome.

Restricts the Demand—Cheese continues higher than in years and the consumption is affected thereby. The market continues firm both east and west and the small interior stocks in Wis, Ia, O, N Y and Vt are closely held. Should present good prices induce manufacturers to turn out a lot of fodder cheese the next few weeks, this may hurt the regular market in May.

Active Live Stock Markets are the rule at most centers, sheep selling at the best figures of the year at Buffalo, Chicago, etc. The general av paid for beef cattle is lower, due partly to the somewhat indifferent quality of the offerings.

High Wool Prices bid fair to hold indefinitely in spite of recent slight weakness abroad. The last series of London auctions of colonial wools showed a slight decline, but our home markets remain steady to firm. World's stocks are considered only moderate and the consumptive demand is very large.

Hothouse Vegetables are in moderate demand, but crowded by fresh stock from Fla and other southern sections. The past winter has been less trying to far south truck farmers than some of those in in the recent past, although late March brought a hard frost. The northern markets are now being liberally supplied with string beans, asparagus, parsley, pie plant, cucumbers, etc. California cauliflower has made a good impression the past season in the east.

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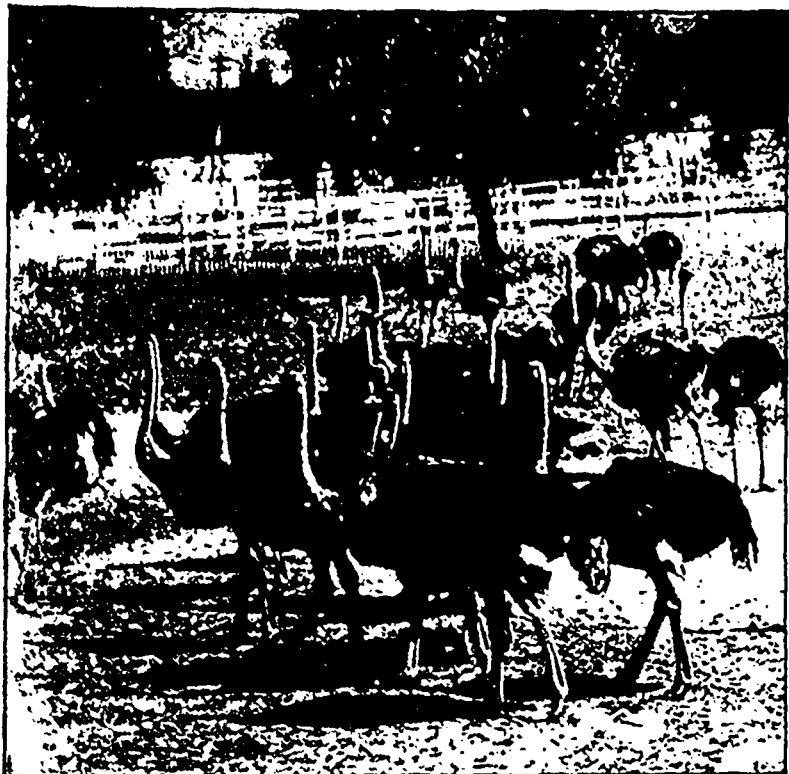
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Flock of California Ostriches.

The Poultry Yard.

OSTRICH FARMING.

The occupation of ostrich raising has within the last 15 yrs reached remarkable dimensions in Cal. From the 4 doz ostriches brought over from Africa by Edwln Cawston, and other flocks, an attraction has been created of which capitalists have of late availed themselves, and now an ostrich trust exists controlling the industry.

Some 500 ostriches are owned by this corporation, which has farms in Cal, Ariz and Fla; while the receipts from exhibition of the birds to tourists form no small part of the revenue. The principal revenue is expected to come from their plumage, the demand for which in this country exceeds \$2,000,000 per annum. The creatures are sturdy, easily cultivated in warm climates, of remarkable fecundity, and yield in feathers, after the age of 4 yrs, a constant revenue each of some \$30 per year. Our illustration represents a group of 3-yr-olds contained in one of the corrals of the South Pasadena ostrich farm, Cal, an institution still owned by Mr Cawston individually and outside the trust. One of the sights of Cal at the present time is the ostrich farms, stocked with descendants of those birds that a dozen years ago were brought over from Africa by this pioneer ostrich farmer.

TEN YEARS WITH TURKEYS.

For about 10 years I have taken charge of the young turkeys on my father's farm, and I can say that experience has been my best teacher. When I began I lost about three-fourths of all hatched. Last year out of 50 I raised 48. A cat took the other two. The year before out of 27 I raised 26.

When the turks are hatched, dust them and the mother thoroughly with wood ashes and place the mother in a box coop without any bottom and grated at the sunny side so that the little ones can go out when they like. I keep them in this until two weeks old, when they go where they please, only I have them come home at night and let out next day when the grass has dried.

For food for the first week I give bread just dampened with sweet milk or water, with a handful of onion tops cut fine and a little pepper mixed with it. As they become older, give chopped grain, oats, wheat, peas and corn. This I scald with boiling water, when cool, mix in the chopped onion tops with a little salt and pepper and bits of bread. Feed five times a day at regular hours.

Keep the food and water dishes clean and give plenty of fresh water three times a day. The ashes are all that I ever use as a preventive of lice. Under

the above treatment I have hardly a sick turkey. Of course some die, but not as many get sick and die as formerly. They either get killed or drowned.—[A. Taylor, Lincoln Co, Ont.

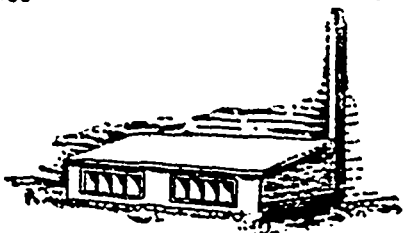
SITTING HENS.

To get the very best results from the sitting hens it is necessary to let them sit in a room by themselves and not fasten them on. Keep corn and fresh water by them and let them come off and go on when they have a mind to. Sometimes it is true they will change nests, but that does no hurt, if all of the nests are covered. By looking in at them once or twice a day there is generally no trouble. The hens that hatch best are the ones which steal their nests.

Before the sitting hen is given eggs, dust her well with insect powder, dust some also over the eggs and when it is time for the eggs to hatch, dust some over the eggs again. It will do no harm to give the hen a liberal dusting with the powder before she is given her chickens off the nest. As a rule, a hen will not leave her eggs or become lousy if ashes are left in the coop so that she may flutter in them when she is off—[V. H. Crossman, Worcester Co, Mass.

AN INEXPENSIVE DUCK HOUSE.

Ducks are easily the most profitable of all poultry, if the flesh product simply is considered, while as layers of eggs the Pekin duck is exceedingly



ANNEX FOR DUCK HOUSE.

profitable. There can be no doubt that it would be wise for more farmers to keep a flock of breeding and laying ducks, and for this purpose there is no better breed than the large, white Pekin.

As ducks roost on the floor, only low quarters are needed. A low, shed-roofed affair can be put onto the side of the barn or other farm building in the manner shown in the cut, three feet of height being sufficient. Let the pen open into the large building, the partition between being hinged at the top, so that by raising it one can clean out the pen and put in dry bedding.


For Pickling Eggs.—Lime 2 qts, salt 1 qt, cream of tartar 3 oz, boiling wa-

ter 8 gals; stir well and let cool. It is immaterial whether you remove sediment or not after about two weeks. Drop the eggs as gathered (only the fresh ones) in the pickle and keep covered from the light.

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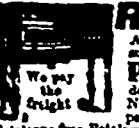
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A Diversified Agriculture.

DOES SAP FLOW UP OR DOWN?

Maple sap is mostly water and sugar. The sugar is all manufactured in the green leaves and a part of it stored in twigs and trunk of trees to be used in early growth of the next season. The water is all absorbed from the soil. Experiments made in Jan show that the wood is then saturated with sap—about 40 per cent of its weight at that season being water. If the entire tree weighs 10,000 lbs, there is in it some 4000 lbs of sap, and if this contains 3 per cent of sugar there would be in the tree some 120 lbs of sugar in solution in the sap.

During the sugaring season there is probably little movement of this sap within the untapped tree, but this sap may be under great pressure. The pressure, on a good sap day, may rise in such a tree to the startling amount of over 20 lbs to the square inch, as registered by steam pressure gauges used in our investigations. When this pressure is relieved by tapping at any point there is a tendency to drive the sap from all directions out through the tap-hole.

Careful experiments indicate that the sap moves very easily and rapidly with the grain of the wood, but very slowly if at all across the grain, and that, as a result, the sap flows into the tap-hole from above and below, but not in any appreciable amounts from the sides. Two or more tap-holes on different sides of the tree will therefore drain more sap from the tree than will one hole. These experiments indicate also that the upward and downward flow of the sap into the tap-hole is about equally rapid. Sap, at sugaring time, flows both up and down, but not laterally around the tree trunk.—[Vt Exper Sta.]

A Beautiful Pheasant—The illustration shows a beautiful and exceedingly rare variety of pheasant found in the Himalayan mountains. The illustration



THE IMPEYAN PHEASANT.

tion hardly does the bird justice, because of the wonderful brilliancy of its plumage. The Impeyan pheasant succeeds fairly well in aviculture. It deserves more attention than it has received as an ornamental bird.

To Make Charcoal, cut the wood 4 ft long and have it as near the same size as possible. Level the ground where the charcoal is to be made about 15 ft in diameter. On this set the wood upon end, three lengths high, until the entire space is filled, placing something dry in the center to start the fire. Outside wood should be packed very close together. Cover with leaves and then with sward and earth, leaving just space enough to start the fire, with a 3 or 4 in hole at the top. When the fire gets started good, shut off the draft with earth whenever necessary. It takes from 7 to 10 days to complete the burning, and it must be watched continually. Have a supply of water by to quench the fire with, then draw the charcoal.—[W. A. Sharp, Greenbrier Co, W Va.]

For General Purposes on a farm or orchard where two or more mules are used, the farmers' handy wagon is the greatest labor saving and most useful wagon that we have ever used. It has broad tired wheels which turn completely under the low wagon bed and the wagon can be turned in its own length. The platform or bed is 6 by 12 ft and without sides. For hauling anything, from wood to burn in the

grove to oranges grown in the grove, it is simply great, just what everyone who has much hauling needs. We use ours part of the time with two mules and part of the time with four, and for every purpose that can be imagined, and would not know how to get along without it.—[G. L. Tabor, Baker Co, Fla.]

Roup manifests itself by an appearance of chilliness, feathers "on end" and seeking a warm, "sunny side" to roost. An occasional sneeze escapes, followed by a watering at the eyes and nose. Appetite at this stage falling. This continues for a day or two, then the discharge increases to a viscous, malodorous catarrh, the eyes swell, comb and wattles turn purple and the mouth discharges a slimy mucus. No food is wanted, but there is considerable thirst, though not so extensive as during the first stage. Vitality is lowering, and if the bird moves at all it staggers, with drooping tail and wings. Death usually ensues from the third to the sixth day in malignant roup. Sporadic roup is not so rapidly fatal nor so malignant, and is therefore more responsive to medicine. For treatment, see replies to chicken queries.

No Machine will hatch chicks so successfully as a well-managed hen; and I have never yet seen the person or thing that can raise a brood of chicks so well as a well-trained hen. By well-managed hen, I mean a hen that while sitting is given one-half the care and attention that an incubator must have. By well-trained hen, I mean a hen that is tame, quiet, not afraid of her owner and will come quickly at a call. Such a hen will raise 20 chicks if she is given half the care required by a brooder. She must have a dry, clean coop, plenty of food, water and grit, and she and her chicks must be dusted once a week with insect powder.—[Fred Grundy, Christian Co, Ill.]

The railroads of the country consume about 1,000,000 of timber annually. They are now asking the co-operation of the federal government in the economical management of their unused timber lands. The Santa Fe road planted 1280 a in catalpas 15 yrs ago at a cost of \$125,000, it is estimated that in 10 yrs more the tract will have produced \$2,500,000 worth of poles, ties and posts.

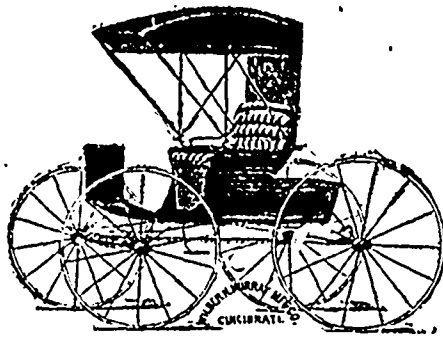
I AM NOW in position to do more for the "Success Anti-log" weeder than I was the last year for the reason that I can talk from personal knowledge, and can now recommend the weeder for all purposes for which it is designed, and more than you have recommended it for. One person told me after using it after a drill to mow the ground and work in the grass seed that it was well worth its cost if it could not be used for any other purpose. For field corn, potatoes, sowed corn, strawberries, in fact, whatever it has been used on it has given perfect satisfaction. K. E. Gardner, Hancock, Mass.

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for your order for a single buggy or one set of harness as we are for a car load. If we receive your order for one item others will come in time. That's how we've built up our business to its present mammoth proportions. Our work has stood the test of years and our best customers are those who have been purchasing of us from the time we started in business, 14 years ago. The advertisement of our celebrated "Murray" Vehicles and Harness has appeared in Farm and Home each spring for the past 11 years, and to the thousands of its subscribers who are our regular customers we wish to say that we have added many new styles this season and will be glad to mail catalogue upon request. Our prices are, as usual, surprisingly low. To those whose patronage we have never been favored with, we wish to say that they will be doing themselves an injustice if they fail to send for our free catalogue No. 11 before purchasing. Goods shipped with privilege of examination without one cent in advance.

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Dairy and Creamery.

KEEP UP THE SUMMER MILK.

A very large share of Vt farmers are dairymen. Every one of them has a barn more or less well equipped for the winter feeding of his stock. They all labor in summer, sowing, cultivating and harvesting crops for winter use. A large share of them carry, to all intents and purposes, dry cows only in the winter, working hard all summer simply to keep the cows alive during the winter, while they are bringing in little or no income.

These same men, however, often take no thought of means of summer feeding of cows. They depend solely upon the pastures. It happens all too frequently, however, that the pastures dry up and the cows shrink seriously in their milk flow. It is a difficult thing to turn the tide backward. A cow once shrunk in milk seldom regains her former yield, and then with difficulty. It seems the part of wisdom for the farmers to divert some of the energy which they now devote to the growing of food for the maintenance of dry cows to the growing of food for keeping the milk flow during summer. The larger use of sowing crops such as oats and peas, Hungarian, rowen and the like is well worth while. Considerable amounts may be grown without very great expenditure of time or money, and they are excellently well adapted to help out a short or dry pasture.

There is, perhaps, nothing better for this purpose than silage. It has been very thoroughly demonstrated that a pound of digestible dry matter can be placed in the cow's manger by way of the silo cheaper than in any other manner. The silo capacity of a dairy farm should be made large enough, in my judgment, to enable one to use silage all the time. The silo intended for summer use, however, should be deep and with a relatively small surface area to avoid what otherwise might prove to be large losses owing to fermentation. The stave silo is now coming rapidly into vogue, and is proving so very useful for most purposes, and is so readily put up and comparatively so inexpensive for its tonnage capacity, that it is to be hoped that the number of silos in Vt will rapidly increase in the near future.—[Director J. L. Hills, Vt Exper Sta.]

Cream Will Not Churn—What is the remedy for a cow giving milk that becomes strong in less than 12 hours after being drawn? The cream will not make butter, writes a reader. It is next to impossible, as a rule, to say what causes milk to get strong in a few hours after it is drawn from the cow, but in this case the fact that the cream cannot be churned gives me the trail to the probable cause. The only cream I have ever seen that I could not churn was from the milk of cows near calving, and the milk from cows in this state or condition is many times unfit for human food. If this is not the cause, it may be one of many causes; the most frequent cause is from being exposed after being drawn from the cow to unsanitary surroundings. The lack of care in the handling of milk is a terrible reflection on the intelligence of our people. There is no doubt but we consume more filth in our milk than in any other article of food, and charge the most of it to the innocent cow.—[H. B. Gurler, Ill.]

Bloody Milk occurs from several causes, such as a spongy condition of the glands of the udder, ulceration of the glands of the teat, etc. Use a milk tube to draw off the milk, also bathe the quarter of the udder with cold water for 10 minutes after it has been milked. Mix tannic acid 2 gr, glycerin 1 oz and water 1 oz, shake well and inject a little into the tube of the teat after milking.

The Traveling Dairy School and the agricultural college have done much to improve the quality of butter made on the farm, and for this mankind should be thankful. While better butter than formerly is made on many farms, there is still enough poor butter made to supply the demand for that kind of stuff that sells at the price of poor lard and makes the patrons of common boarding houses die of dyspepsia. Some farmers' wives visit the dairy school, year

after year, and are taught the best methods of churning and working butter and go home, and through the force of habit keep right on making the oleaginous stuff they have turned out all their lives. They know, from the object lessons they have had, that butter should not be churned after it assumes the dimensions of wheat grains in the churn, yet, because they think it is easier gathered with the dash than with the ladle, they keep right on churning till the product is very poor axle grease. The surplus is taken to the corner grocery and sometimes it is sold for butter and sometimes not, but the price received is a knock down argument for them that there is no money in the dairy. The law should compel merchants to label this "stuff" "poison" or "dangerous" for the protection of the public.—[Frank Hunt, Ont.]

Influence of the Sire—If breeders and dairymen would only realize that "the bull is half the herd," and how thoroughly, in the course of years, for good or ill, the blood and characteristics of the bull impregnate and dominate any herd where he is used, there would be more care used in the selection of the breeding bull. If he prove to be a good sire, his influence for good will be felt for years,—if a poor one, it will take years to eliminate from the herd the bad features he has left behind.—[Valancy E. Fuller, N Y.]

Winter Wheat Bran furnishes a smaller quantity of nitrogenous nutrients to the animal than spring wheat bran, because of its inferiority in composition and digestibility. There is also a great difference in the protein content of brans.

Young Man, Take a Hint—When you work for a farmer by the month, your board is free, your wages go on wet or dry, and even if you get sick you are cared for. Not so in most other occupations. Your wages come only when you work, but your board bill goes on wet or dry. A farmer just told me his hired man in early March worked two days and boarded seven. Our young men should also take into consideration the temptations in cities to spend money, which is so hard to resist. [Jacob Faith, Vernon Co, Mo.]

It is right for the weak to unite for defense; it is wrong for the strong to unite for oppression.

SHARPLES Cream Separators. Don't think if you buy a farm separator you must buy something complicated and hard to manage. Don't think that because one kind of farm separator requires an hour to wash it that do. Don't think that constant repair bills are a necessity just because some one with a complicated separator has to pay them. Don't think that some other farm separator is as good as the Sharple's because some agent for the other condemns the Sharple's. He fears its superiority. Is the reason he condemns it. Send for free Catalogue No. 33. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa. THE SHARPLES CO., 2580 Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

BUTTER PROFITS More money comes with the use of improved machines—and easier work. Send for our big illustrated catalogue—mailed free. "BESTOV" everything for dairymen. THE DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLY CO., 1937 Market St. Phila.

1900 "ALPHA-BABY" CREAM SEPARATORS. Great as has been the previous superiority of the "Alpha" De Laval machines to other separators, the 20TH CENTURY "Alpha" developments place them still further above the possibilities of a tempted competition from anything else in the shape of a cream separator. NEW STYLES, CAPACITIES AND PRICES. Old Style "Hollow-Bowl" Baby No. 1, '50 lbs., - \$50.00. Old Style "Strap" Humming-Bird, - 175 lbs., - \$50.00. Improved "Crank" Humming-Bird, - 225 lbs., - 65.00. Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 1, - 325 lbs., - 100.00. Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 2, - 450 lbs., - 125.00. Improved High-Frame Baby No. 2, - 450 lbs., - 125.00. Improved High-Frame Baby No. 3, - 850 lbs., - 200.00. Improved Dairy Steam-Turbine, - 850 lbs., - 225.00. Send for "20th Century" catalogue. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. General Offices: 1102 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 103 & 105 LESSION ST., SAN FRANCISCO. 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. 327 COMMISSIONERS ST., MONTREAL.

COMPETITORS HAVE FRANKLY ADMITTED THAT The Improved U. S. Separators ARE THE BEST SKIMMERS ON THE MARKET. We illustrate herewith our new corrugated bowl, which is giving such perfect satisfaction, and which does not require hot water to flush. A small quantity of skim milk does the work thoroughly—more so than competitors that have central tubes and a multiplicity of discs for the cream to stick to, as the U. S. has neither. Competitors, in their efforts to find something to check the Victorious Progress of the United States, have tried to make a big bugbear of using hot water to flush the bowl, but now this, their last criticism, is overcome, and they are at loss to know what to harp on to prejudice purchasers against the Improved U. S. and reduce the constantly increasing sales. Write for our 1900 or "New Century" catalogue giving full particulars. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS. Do you know them? They are superior to all others in points that mean money. Being lightest running, they save work. They miss less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the butter fat. They increase quantity of butter. These are part of their advantages. Write to-day for illustrated, free catalogue. You need it if you own three cows. It tells how to increase your butter output by 25%. U. S. BUTTER EXTRACTOR CO., 22 High Street, Newark, N. J.

GOOD FLAVOR makes good butter. It's the flavor that sells butter. The flavor of butter depends upon the treatment of the milk. It must be relieved of all odors of Animal, Stable and Food. PERFECTION Milk Cooler and Aerator takes out all the animal heat and all bad odors with it; takes out all odors due to feeding ensilage, cabbage, turnips, etc., or any odors arising from the stable. Makes sweet milk, rich cream and fine flavored butters. Siles from 1 to 200 cows. Send for prices and free catalogue of Farm and Dairy supplies. L. R. LEWIS, Manfr., Box 20, Cortland, N. Y.

LABEL Dana's White METALLIC EAR LABELS stamped with any name or address with consecutive numbers. I supply forty recording associations and thousands of practical farmers, breeders and veterinarians. Samples free. Agents Wanted. G. M. DANA, 17 Main St., West Lebanon, N. H.

Your Cow's Production will be increased 25% by using our Aluminum Cream Separator and Up-to-date Churn. 21 00 in. Catalogue Free. Agents wanted. GIBSON-STEWART MFG. CO., Gibsonia, Pa.

Live Stock Interests.

RAISING AND FEEDING RAPE.

Get a field of blue grass pasture next to the one where you wish to sow rape. Have the rape field well covered with barnyard manure if possible, and plow as early as you can. Roll the ground and harrow it two or three times to get it in fine condition. In a few days or after each rain, harrow again, once for each time it rains, after the soil is dry enough to cultivate. This will kill all foul weeds and put the soil in the same condition that you would to produce 40 to 50 bu wheat p a. Sow broadcast about 5 lbs seed p a from May 15 to June 1. If sown after this I would drill in rows 28 in apart and use 2½ lbs seed p a.

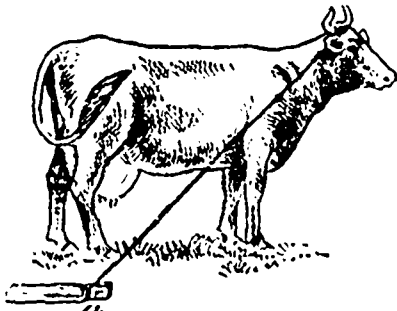
Dry weather is liable to come any time after June 1, but if one will cultivate it about twice where sown in rows, it will insure against drouth later on, and give a great stimulus to the growth of the plant, and produce a crop that will make \$20 of finished mutton, pork or beef to the acre, besides enriching the soil to the value of \$5 p a for the next crop.

My reason for having a field of blue grass next to the rape is to counteract the looseness of the bowels and make a more perfect ration from using the two at the same time. Last season I purchased 50 yearling Shropshire rams that had been poorly wintered. They weighed 138 lbs each on July 1. I turned them on rape with access to a blue grass field and fed them a grain ration of corn and oats, ½ lb p head each day. On Oct 1 they weighed 190 lbs each. The gain would have been greater with the same number of lambs or wethers.

There is not a flock of lambs for mutton in O, Ind, Ia, Ill or Mich but could be finished to a higher average weight from Sept to Dec in this way than they are by feeding all the long winter months, and until May, as some do. The farm could winter two good breeding ewes for what it costs to fatten one lamb in winter. Feed them grain while on rape pasture and get better profits and in a shorter time.—[L. S. Dunham, Mich, in Shepherd's Bulletin.

KEEPING JUMPERS AT HOME.

To prevent cattle jumping fences and straying, tie the end of a rope around the horns and the other end about 2 ft from the end of a rail. If the animal



FENCE-JUMPING PREVENTER.

does jump the rail will catch on the fence and hold until released. An animal under these conditions will not try fence-jumping very many times. I have seen a large bull kept within lines by this method.—[S. Dole, Marion Co, Ill.

CATTLE AND HOGS DID IT.

Ten years ago I began farming by renting an \$0 a farm. I had a team and wagon, four 2-yr-old heifers and three sow pigs as stock in trade. The farm was poor, and the first years we had hard work to make both ends meet. Bought machinery as I could pay for it and the same with everything we needed. What we could not pay cash for we went without. I began by sow-

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

37 Briggs St, Harrisburg, Pa, Feb 18, 1899. Dr B. J. Kendall Co. Dear Sirs—Inclosed you will please find \$2. for which you will please send me by return mail your book which you advertise in your "Treatise on the Horse" which is given away by the druggists, of which I have one. I have also used your Kendall's spavin cure four years, and found it gave satisfaction. I cured a curb which I sprung on a young mare some four years ago. Kindly send me the book entitled "The Doctor at Home," and oblige, S. H. MORROW.

ing clover and changing every two years. Raised our helper's calves and bought a few good ones and graded up by using the best Jersey male I could get. Sold milk to the creamery. Hogs were graded up by using a full blood Duroc-Jersey male every year and bought a few full blood sows the last year. Have had fair success in the 10 yrs. I have paid \$2125 rent, bought 160 a good land worth \$30 p a and am in debt \$00. Have on hand 33 head hogs, 10 high grade Jersey cows and a fine bull, 6 well bred horses and all the machinery needed. Wife and myself have done most of the work. The land grows double the crop it did when we began. Could have done better if we had begun on a good farm, but as it is you will see that cows and hogs, with corn and clover, are the mortgage lifters.—[J. B. Dayton Co, Ia.

Flying Fox is reported as having been sold from the late duke of Westminster's string of racers for \$196,900, the highest price ever paid for a horse. The grandsire of Flying Fox, Ormunde, was secured by his present owner for \$150,000. At the sale of Flying Fox, the 19 head offered sold for \$370,000.

Black Leg was quite fully described in F & H, July 15, '99. After extended investigation, the Kansas exper stands this disease exists in every county of Kan, occurring in cattle of all ages and both sexes, the most susceptible age being 6 to 13 mos. During 1896, '97 and '98, 40 per cent of all Kan cattle owners sustained losses from this disease. In 1898, out of 541 cattle owners, 100 lost over 4½ per cent of their entire herds, comprising 26,700 animals. Last year, 146 cattlemen report an average loss of over 6 per cent of their entire herds. Curative treatment is not possible, but prevention is possible by vaccination, by which means practically all susceptible animals may be saved. All cattle between 3 mos and 3 yrs should be vaccinated annually.—[Dr Paul Fischer.

Feeding in Transit rates, abolished last fall, have been restored, but the old carload rates have not as yet been conceded by the railroads.

Fur, Hair or Wool can be removed from a hide or pelt by the use of either good hard wood ashes or fresh lime. Mix with water to the consistency of thin paste, regulating the quantity by the size of the skin from which the hair is to be removed, using sufficient liquid to submerge the whole hide without having to be weighted for the purpose. About two days' time will be sufficient to allow the hide to remain in the liquid to cause the hair to slough off easily. Wood ashes, prepared in the same manner as lime, will answer the same purpose, but will usually require about twice the length of time to produce the same results.—[R. Logan, Branch Co, Cal.

The Angora Goat is one of the most valuable of animals for fleece, pelt and carcass and one of the easiest and cheapest to cultivate. Foreign mohair sells at 45 to 50c p lb and domestic 25 to 35c. Over 1,000,000 lbs are annually consumed and not over 300,000 lbs produced. Some claim Angora flesh to be as good as Southdown mutton.

The Best Trough for stock to eat from is a hollow tree. Saw to the length wanted, split through the middle, cut out and burn smooth. Nail a board at each end. The grain will then be in the middle and cannot get stuck in the corners.—[Jacob Faith.

Newly Born Calves require care. Do not allow them to get too much milk the first or second day. Milk from the cow half or more. Rich milk will often cause indigestion and scours in the calf. I have steeped cinnamon bark in boiling water, poured off the tea and given to calves cold.—[Mrs E. E. Long, Kan.

A Profitable Experience—A farmer told me how he earned \$60 one year by raising Shepherd puppies. He procured a female Shepherd puppy when four weeks old for \$3. Her diet consisted mostly of corn meal made in mush and old-fashioned Johnny cake. Pastry and too much meat are injurious for young dogs. She had two litters in a year, four in the first and five in the second. These were sired by a full-blooded

TEST FOR YOURSELF

The Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root.

To Prove What This Famous New Discovery Will Do for YOU, Farm and Home Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Free By Mail.

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

The kidneys filter and purify the blood, that is their work.

So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

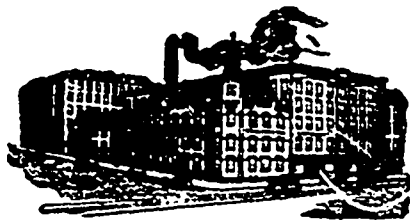
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by Farm and Home the one which we publish this month for the benefit of our readers speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy. Mrs. H. N. Wheeler of 203 Boston St., Lynn, Mass., writes: "About 18 months ago I had a very severe attack of grip. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My water at times looked very like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. I had no strength and was all run down. The doctor said my kidneys were not affected, but I felt certain that they were the cause of my trouble. My sister advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I procured a bottle of my druggist, and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I continued its use and was soon cured. My strength returned, and to-day I am as well as ever. My cure is exceedingly gratifying to me."

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength, get weak and waste away.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

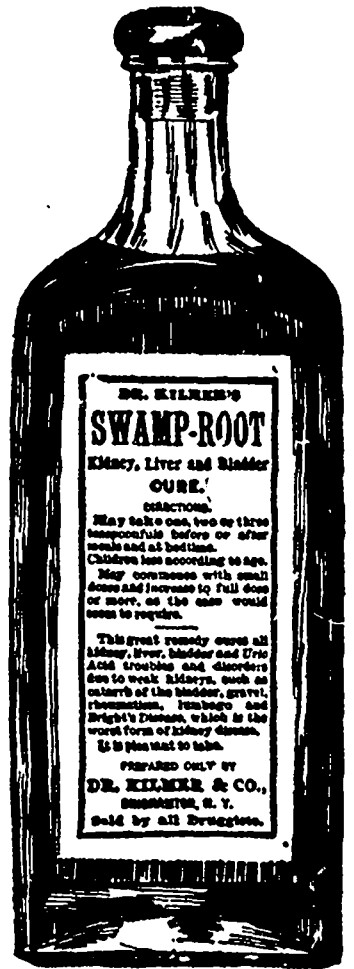
If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float



Home of Swamp-Root.

Shepherd, and in compensation one of the male puppies was given from each litter. There was one female puppy in each lot of dogs. When four weeks old he advertised them in the city papers. The females were readily sold at \$5 each to neighbors who wished to try this line of farming. "Next year," he said, "I intend to go more extensively into this business, raising Scotch collies, Shepherds and hounds. There is more money in this line of farming than in poultry."—[L. M. Cadney, N. Y.

Cribbing among horses is a habit oftener found among city horses than country animals. Sometimes they can be broken of the habit by keeping a muzzle on them at all times except when feeding. If this is kept up for sev-



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

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

To prove its wonderful efficacy, send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., mentioning that you read this generous offer in Farm and Home, when you will receive immediately by mail free of all charge, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a pamphlet of valuable information pertaining to kidney and bladder diseases. This book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that those of our readers who have not already tried it are advised to write for a free sample bottle, and to be sure and state that they read this generous offer in Farm and Home.

eral months they forget and the muzzle can then be left off.

I cannot conceive a finer ewe for the range than the Rambouillet ewe of proper type. I cannot conceive a finer lamb for the feeder than the Dorset cross on that sort of ewe. This is experience, not theory, says Joseph E. Wing.

According to the statistician of the federal dept of agri there were \$9,114,000 sheep in the U S Jan 1, '99, and 41,883,000 Jan 1, 1900. Their average value increased from \$2.75 to 2.93 and total value from 107 to 122 millions.

F & H is one of the essentials to my success in farming.—[W. H. Moore, Tulare Co, Cal.

Canadian Farm Affairs.

TOBACCO GROWING IN QUEBEC.

The experience of most Canadian tobacco growers is limited to the culture of the plant. Very little is known respecting fertilization at the relation of soils to types, so that in many instances land utterly unfit to the purpose, owing to lack of fertility and suitability, is put to tobacco, producing a nondescript article, which very often is afterward treated in such a manner that whatever small proportion might have been good is spoiled with the rest. As is well known to tobacco growers in the United States, the commercial value of tobacco, especially in the cigar leaf types, is derived more from the proper treatment of the plant from the moment it is harvested to the time it is sold than to any previous care.

After long consideration of the matter by the honorable minister of agriculture, he decided to establish an illustration station in the center of production of tobacco. The work to be carried on here is not to be on experimental lines, but rather more illustrative of the processes and methods which have been found to produce the best results in our climatic and other conditions. The main object is to teach how to cure the leaf and how to sweat and pack it, besides the many minor details of the art.

There is no doubt but that in our fall season the atmospheric conditions are very often adverse to the proper curing and drying of the leaf in buildings, affording no control over the natural elements, and the consequence is that the greater part of the quality is destroyed at this stage. Now it is proposed to show the necessity of improvements in the buildings used for curing and drying tobacco, and to this purpose a carefully designed building, embodying all the principles known to the expert curer of tobacco, has been put up at the illustration station, established at St Jacques, Montcalm Co., Que.

This is not a very elaborate affair and can be built at small cost. It differs essentially from the ordinary barns, in that it is air-tight and is provided with a rational system of ventilation. Artificial heat will also be experimented with, not so much with a view to doing the curing properly, as to completing the drying of the stems and stalks which remain generally more or less full of water when very cold weather sets in. All this work is to be done on a large scale with a view to extreme economy and profits. Then the process of fermentation is to be taught to growers visiting the station. These are the two principal objects in view, but of course the entire line of operations will be conducted so as to be illustrative of some fact ignored or neglected by growers attached to old methods. Fertilization, especially, is to receive the closest attention; the combined use of chemical fertilizers and nitrogenous plants played under will be made a special feature of the work.

The actual average yield per acre is not above 700 lbs of dry leaf, and it is believed that when farmers have learned how to use chemical fertilizers and green fertilizers the average yield will be raised to 1200 lbs with a corresponding gain in the quality of the crop. The expert in charge of the station will also deliver lectures during winter at meetings of tobacco growers, where information will be given to them respecting the requirements of the different markets and general information. It is hoped that by these lectures farmers will be brought to grow a more regular product, limiting themselves to the variety that may be found to succeed best in a particular district and thus create a regular product, which is an indispensable element of success.

Concerning the products of the stations it is proposed to export to Europe all that which may be thought suitable for markets there, the results, including every item of cost from beginning to end, will be made known to growers and their attention turned in this direction. New varieties will be experimented with in view of finding out which will give the best substitute to the tobacco now imported for the different manufacturing purposes.

The appearance of the '99 crop and the low prices which have ruled the

past year make growers eager to learn something, as they realize that conditions have changed greatly.—[Louis V. Labelle.

THE BEST APPLES FOR ONTARIO.

Both in importance and general culture the apple ranks first among the fruits. Its period for use extends nearly through the year, as by planting a selection of summer, autumn and winter sorts a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained. My list of the best six varieties for a home garden is as follows:

Yellow Transparent, a new Russian variety imported in 1870 by the U S dept of agri at Washington. Tree a strong grower and an unusually early bearer; fruit pale yellow, good size and good quality, skin clear white at first, turning to a pale yellow when fully ripe. It is the earliest of all apples, and this makes it exceedingly valuable as an early market variety or for domestic use. My experience with this variety is very satisfactory. It never spots, is always bright and clear of skin, of a mild, pleasant yet sprightly flavor, it bears abundantly and at an extremely early age; it should be in every home garden in Canada.

Primate comes next. Tree a strong grower, very hardy and one of the most productive; fruit about medium size, roundish, pale yellow or straw color, with a blush on sunny side; flesh tender and fine grained, juicy and sub-acid; ripens early and continues in season a long time, and is very free from scab. When well grown and perfectly ripe it is one of the finest dessert apples in its season.

My third choice would be Duchess of Oldenburg. Large size, streaked with red and yellow, flesh juicy, sprightly and sub-acid, ripening early in the fall; tree a vigorous grower, having fine healthy foliage, bearing abundantly and when very young; succeeds in all sections of the country and is as valuable in the extreme north as in the south and is as hardy as any known variety. These facts, with its freedom from scab, recommend it to all parts of the country, and it is just as valuable in the orchard for market as in the garden for home use.

The Gravenstein is very large, round, greenish-yellow, often when well grown having a beautiful reddish shade; flesh tender, juicy and crisp, with a slightly aromatic flavor and of the first quality; tree very vigorous and productive, bearing regular crops of finely-shaped, handsome fruit. King of Tompkins Co fruit is of the largest size, red, making a handsome appearance; flesh inclined to yellow, juicy, tender, with an agreeable rich and vinous flavor which, with its beautiful appearance, makes it a valuable market sort as well as for home use. It bears a good crop annually when well cared for, and commands first-class prices in any market. My sixth choice would be Northern Spy. This apple needs no commendation, as it has established itself in the minds of all who know it as a variety that has no equal in fine high flavor and long-keeping qualities, retaining its natural flavor through long storage better than any other variety. Its only fault is in the long time it takes to come into bearing, but when it does begin to bear it is a lasting satisfaction to its owner. This fact can be largely overcome by planting Talman Sweet and after it have grown a few years top-grafting with Spy. It will then fruit much sooner and be of better quality by this second grafting.—[W. Warnock, to Goderich (Ont) Hort Society.

Ontario—The L. E. & D. R. R. have made a survey for an extension of their road through Elgin Co to St Thomas. The township of Southwold is cut up with three railroads and several fine farms practically destroyed. There is much local dissatisfaction that the Dominion government has given \$3200 p mile toward this extension. It is another case of a government present to satisfy corporate greed.—Winter until late Feb very mild with but little snow. Since then snow has come in abundance, making it almost impossible to do much teaming in the woods. The past summer being very dry, feed is rather scarce and prices will have a tendency to be high for the same. Prices of most articles which the farming classes require are abnormally high while the prices for those commodities

which they want to sell are low. Here we see the effects of the combines and trusts on the one hand and the lack of co-operation and organization of the laboring classes on the other.—Farmers at Clachan are fairly contented which indicates they are prospering. We can carry on mixed farming, as something is sure to catch the rise in market. This year beans are 1.60 p bu, hogs 5c p lb l w, hay 10. Wheat and beans last year light crop. Wheat went into winter quite uneven, being too dry, although on light land it looks well. Clover seed should be sown as soon as the ground is fit to put a team on. Use a grain drill with a grass sower attached, setting tubes well back, which makes a perfect seed bed and benefits the wheat if careful to drive the drill between rows of wheat, sowing 10 lbs clove and five of timothy. Winter hanging on in Wentworth Co. The most that can be done is to plan for coming work; this is very important. It is not altogether the line of work that a person is in, but the amount of skill and energy that is put into it that makes success. While we are very much interested in South Africa, it is taking too much energy, men and money from peaceable pursuits for the good of the nation. Poultry, dairying and the pig business are being enlarged and horse raising is getting more attention lately.

Wants the Grange—There can be no doubt but that some farmers' fraternal organization as has been proposed by Secretary James would be a most decided advantage. This want was what gave rise to the grange and later to the Patrons of Industry, but the results of these efforts to organize farmers are not very encouraging to try any new organization along that line. The objects to be attained, as set forth in Mr James' proposition, viz, to promote the "interest," "education" and "pleasure" of the farmer and his family are very worthy; but the question arises, what are the farmers' interests? In answering this question you at once get into financial, mercantile and political questions, and these, so far, are the things that have played havoc with farmers' organizations. I am of the opinion that nothing we have had as yet so nearly filled the bill as the grange, and if we could have a revival of the interest in that order it would accomplish the objects we have in view better than an attempt to launch a new organization, says C. J. Thornton of West Durham, Ont, in The Sun.

Apple and Potato Barrels—The size generally but not uniformly used in exporting apples from New England to the English markets is the flour barrel holding a little less than 3 bu; the potato barrel is much the same in capacity. Effort is being made in the east to secure uniform state laws regulating the size of all barrels for handling fruits and vegetables, these to be of the capacity of the flour barrel.

Dominion Grange Officers are: Master, Jabel Robinson of Middlemarch; overseer, J. McDougall of Milton; lecturer, J. G. Lethbridge of Strathburn; secretary, W. F. W. Fisher of Burlington; treasurer, James Fallis of Newbridge; chaplain, J. Allan of Churchill; steward, J. G. Mitchell of Glencoe; assistant steward, J. Gray of Lonsdale; gatekeeper, H. J. Dynes of Burlington.

Ontario Sheep Interests are unusually bright, writes the veteran John Campbell in the Sheep Breeder. It is long since in Ont sheep breeders have had such a steady demand at good paying prices for the surplus of their flocks as during 1899. There has been no boom and we trust there will not be. As wool has increased in value considerably, and market lambs are selling at \$4.50 to \$5 p cwt, delivered at the shipping stations, the growing of sheep is certain to increase with us, and that will be one of the results of the general disappointment in producing the bacon hog. With very little experience the conclusion is easily arrived at that 100 lbs of lamb is grown at much less cost than 100 lbs of bacon hog, and it brings an average of \$1 p 100 more when ready for the market. In my 20 yrs experience with pure-bred sheep, that line of sheep husbandry at present compares very favorably with any year during that time. There is a strong, healthy trade with a greater discrimina-

tion by buyers in favor of the good ones than at any previous time. The good, the choice and the extra choice ones find ready customers. The lesson, therefore, is "Produce the best."

After years of careful experimenting, we now have a long list of hardy, valuable commercial fruits that we can grow as well as they can be grown anywhere. Plantings have not been as extensive as they might have been and we do not produce sufficient for our own market. It would be well if more extensive planting were undertaken. [Pres C. P. Newman, Que Pomological Soc'y.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

The question of spraying fruit trees to prevent the depredations of insect pests and fungous diseases is no longer an experiment but a necessity.



Our readers will do well to write Wm. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalog, so describing twenty-one styles of Spraying Outfits and full treatise on spraying the different fruit and vegetable crops, which contains much valuable information, and may be had for the asking.

The market gardener, the truck raiser, the farmer, the flower grower, all need the help of Rawson's 1900 Seed Book. Tells all about the famous

Arlington Tested Seeds

Describes many novelties and specialties. It's free—write for it.

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Boston, Mass.

"As you sow so shall you reap."

**BEFORE BUYING SEEDS,
PLANTS, BULBS OR
FRUITS, SEND FOR
DARCH & HUNTER'S CATALOGUE.**

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Successors to
JOHN S. PEARCE & CO., London, Ont.

FREE BEST FENCE MACHINE MADE.

To first purchaser in each neighborhood of not less than 2,500 lbs. of coiled spring wire at market price. Offer open for 30 days to introduce our goods.

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HANWELL CO.
Windsor, Ont.

Windsor Salt

Gives to butter that delicious sweetness and freshness which brings the high price. Perfectly pure; natural crystals—try it.

THE WINDSOR SALT COMPANY, Limited,
Windsor, Ont.

Large and Small Fruits.

A NEGLECTED NATIVE FRUIT.

The persimmon is one of our native wild fruits which is susceptible to great improvement by proper selection and cross fertilization. It is a southern fruit, hardy as far north as New York, but is little known outside of its native belt and not given much attention there as regards cultivation. The fruit, which varies much in size and firmness, ripens from Aug to Dec, and until



TWO NATIVE PERSIMMONS.

thoroughly ripe is very astringent or puckery, but after ripening it is the sweetest of our native fruits, containing 20 per cent of sugar as against 12 for apples, 11 for cherries, 9 for oranges and 5½ for strawberries.

It has generally been supposed that frost is needed to ripen them, but such is not the case for all varieties, for the early sorts are ripe and gone long before frost appears. The native sorts are from ½ to 2 inches in diameter, contain usually from four to eight seeds and vary greatly in shape, as shown by the illustration. The Japanese kinds are larger, heavier and contain fewer seeds, but are less sweet. The trees, in the open, grow not over 40 ft high and are self-fertile, although a few male trees are found which bear no fruit. Varieties do not come true from seed and res-urce must be had to grafting or budding which is easily done. Owing to a long tap root, the seedling trees are not easily transplanted except when under two years old. They come into bearing from 3 to 5 yrs from the graft.

Persimmons do well on almost any soil, but best, however, on locations similar to that demanded by the peach and plum. They draw rather more heavily upon the fertility of the soil than most other fruits, but send their roots so deeply that they thrive on the poorest soils. The fruit has been greatly improved in Japan, where it ranges in size from 8 to 20 oz and holds relatively the same position that the apple does in the U. S. They are little known in the northern markets but a profitable demand could easily be created by shipping only the choicest varieties. Marion, a native persimmon which was found in Mo. is shown at a, and Golden Gem, a variety of Ind origin, at b. The aMarion ripens in Oct, the Golden Gem in Aug and lasts for six weeks.

A Mulch for a Strawberry Bed in a windy location has the four-fold benefit of protecting crowns from freezing and thawing, holds back the buds from late spring frosts, keeps the fruit from getting sanded during rain storms and while keeping down weeds retains the

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The superintendent of the Lenox sprayer company of Pittsfield, Mass. has delivered an address before the Lenox horticultural society at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. Owing to other matters ahead of it we cannot publish it in this issue. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent complimentary to anyone inclosing 10 cents for postage to the Lenox sprayer company, 21 West street, Pittsfield, Mass.—[Adv.]

moisture during a dry time. But the mulch must be loosened in the spring, to let the plants push through, else if not smothered entirely they will be retarded.—[Mary E. Cutler, Worcester Co, Mass.]

Catawbas in April—Some good Catawba grapes have been carried in cold storage throughout the entire winter in N Y and O. Demand fair but not important, as consumers fail to appreciate the novelty of grapes so late in the season.

The Currant Stem Girdler cuts off the new growth of currant stems and then lays an egg in the pith. To hold in check, trim off and burn all girdled canes 2 in or more below the point of injury as soon as the girdling is noticed. The egg, deposited an inch below the girdling, will then be destroyed.

If your orchard consists of a lot of undesirable varieties, top-graft with sorts proved to be hardy, long-keeping and salable.

The prudent man builds his grandest successes on the foundation of ruinous failures.

If farmers would do more thinking and a little less hard work, they might better their condition.—[O. L. Briggs.]

Top grafting on Wealthy or Duchess is not to be recommended, as growth is too slow.—[Prof McCoun, Ont.]

Burpee Seeds

are the most popular

They are sent out only in sealed packages from the New Burpee Building, Philadelphia. A postal card application will bring

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1900

which tells all about the Best Seeds that Grow, as tested at Fordhook Farms, the largest trial grounds in America.

No matter how many other seed catalogues you may have, you cannot be thoroughly posted without Burpee's. Write TO-DAY. Address simply

BURPEE, Philadelphia.

GREGORY'S SEEDS.
For 40 years the favorite with practical gardeners and florists. The no-180 catalogue describes all varieties. Send for it.
J. J. GREGORY & SON, Marlborough, Mass.

PEAR POSSIBILITIES
are only fully realized by those who plant our Standard Kiefer Pears.
Our stock is renowned for vigor and rapid growth and absolute freedom from disease, etc. The pear is enormously productive, large size, fine flavor and handsome appearance. A good seller. These are free from light ripening late. Our stock is the best the growers' attention.
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BRADLEY'S FERTILIZERS

Always grow splendid crops of even-sized potatoes, which are free from rot and scab. They may be used with or without stable manure with perfect success.

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.

The Agricultural Drain Tile made by JOHN H. JACKSON, ALBANY, N. Y., are the very best that long experience, thorough equipment and superior clay will produce. Tile drained land is the earliest, easiest worked and most productive. Make also Sewer Pipe, Chimney Tops, Red and Fire Brick, Oven Tile and Supply Mortar Colors, Cement, Plaster, Lime, etc. Write for what you want. 773 Third Ave.

NEW STRAWBERRY "ROUGH RIDER" LEADS ALL.
It is the firmest, latest and best-keeping strawberry yet introduced. Extremely large, immo-ly productive. Sold at 50¢ per qt wholesale season of 1900. Endorsed by best authorities. Write the introducers. Send 10¢ for 6 months subscription to FARMER'S FRUIT FARMER. Catalog free. L. J. FARMER, Box 15 Palaski, N.Y.

Buy direct from the grower Apples, Pears, Plants, Peaches, Plums, Blackberry & Raspberry Plants.
Full line of nursery stock. Certificate. Catalogue free. **ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.**

Success Weeder and Surface Cultivator

The opinion of farmers who have tested it:

"You appear to be the most liberal manufacturer we have ever dealt with. This is the third year we have used the Success Weeder. We used it for corn, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, etc., with wonderful results. We had a good two-horse cultivator at the time we bought the weeder, but have not used the cultivator since, as one small horse and the weeder will do more and better work than two teams and cultivators."

J. E. GRAY & SON, Youngstown, O.

Surface cultivation will average 50 per cent better returns than the old way. Let us tell you all about it.

O. Y. HALLOCK & SONS, Box 311, York, Pa.

The Garden.

ESSENTIALS TO A GOOD GARDEN.

It goes without saying that a garden soil should be very fertile and one need not expect to get good results from poor or even fairly fertile soil.

One should be liberal in every respect in the garden. Liberal with manure, liberal with seed, with work and with the soil, that is, make the garden large enough, lean to liberality in everything but growing weeds.

WORK AMONG HOTBEDS.

It will often be necessary to cover the sash with straw, mats, light manure, etc. on cold and frosty nights.

Even dull light is better than no light, consequently it is a bad plan to cover the sash with mats except for direct purpose of keeping out cold.

A LITTLE KNOWN VEGETABLE.

Salsify is easily grown, may be cultivated without trouble, and is easily stored for winter use.

difference in the total yield, Sandwich Island being ahead, but the roots of Sandwich Island had fewer lat-rals and were smoother.

TRANSPLANTING THE CABBAGE.

Cabbage is one of the market garden-er's best paying crops and should have good attention. A gross feeder you can scarcely make the soil too rich.

No danger from frost need be feared, as the cabbage plant, if properly hardened up in cold frames, will stand any frost likely to occur.

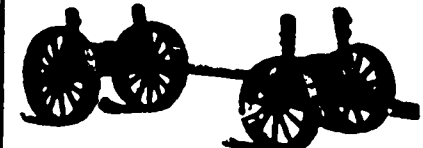
A Labor Saving Dibber—Take a stick, a, 4 1/2 ft long, about 1 1/4 in in diameter for a handle and fix an iron point on one end.

Succession in Sweet Corn—For early, corn is very hardy. Quincy Market follows in a few days and is a big cropper of large and sweet ears.

A revised estimate of the wooded area of the U. S. is that 37 per cent of the country is in the woods.

Farm Wagon only \$21.25.

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 24 inches high.



This wagon is made of the best material throughout, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels, and fully guaranteed for one year.

CURES RHEUMATISM FREE

A Simple Remedy That You May Try Without Spending a Cent—Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 Years' Standing.



42 Years of Age. Entirely Cured of Rheumatism After Having Suffered 42 Years.

If you have rheumatism, write to me and I will send you free of cost a trial package of a harmless remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 30 years' standing.

Jacob Senauer after an error for 33 years, not with- standing having employ 4 seven physicians. At 18 Oak St., Vincennes, Ind. this remedy cured him.



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

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10TH OR 20TH CENTURY?

Take your choice, but use Page Fence on the Farm. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ARLING, WY.



STEEL PICKET LAWN FENCE.

Field and Hay Fences with or without bottom rails. Sold in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100 feet.

IT TURNS TO STONE!

A Fence Post, costing but a trifle more than Cedar, and lasting HALF A CENTURY OR LONGER. Adopted for ALL Fences. Write for Descriptive Circular. DURABLE CEMENT POST COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Where to Buy Farm Trucks.

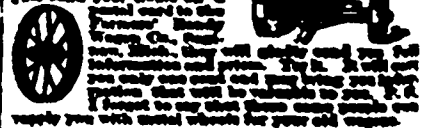
Of course you ought to have a low-down, broad-in-set platform, short-coming farm truck, and you ought to have one that you can use all these things.



used by the U. S. Government. Under the law we they built 20 solid wheeled farm trucks per day for our Uncle Sam.



To get a guarantee on any other make longer than for one year. With it you have to tell you all the reasons why these Michigan people are in better position to supply your needs than any other make.



ALL STEEL LAWN FENCE. BUILT CHEAPER THAN WOODEN. CATALOG FREE. Write to the MFG. CO. 633 E. 10th St., Battle Creek, Mich.

Forestry Matters.

PLANT TREES.

What do we plant when we plant the tree? We plant the ship which will cross the sea. We plant the masts to carry the sails. We plant the plank to withstand the gales. The keel, the keelson, and beam and knee. We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree? We plant the houses for you and me; We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors. We plant the studding, the laths, the doors. The beams and siding, all parts that be; We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree? A thousand things that we daily see; We plant the spire that out-towers the crag.

We plant the staff for our country's flag. We plant the shade, from the hot sun free; We plant all these when we plant the tree. [Henry Abbey.]

A CENTURY OF LUMBERING.

The present generation is the first one that has ever shown an appreciation of the value of the forests of the country. Past ages have changed the typical character of trees and clearing land has practically exterminated certain varieties of trees. The day of the black walnut as a lumber species, commercially speaking, has now gone by and the same will soon be true of the white pine. White pine is already nearly exterminated in Pennsylvania, and the ship yards in that state are stocked with lumber from distant states. In 15 years, hemlock will be exterminated in Pennsylvania.

The removal of forests from hill-sides does not decrease the rainfall. Four-fifths of the rain falling in a forest area is taken up by the soil, while four-fifths of the rain falling on a cleared area runs off in streams, causing floods and freshets. Last spring, driving along a stream so dry my horse could not be watered. I noticed signs of a terrible freshet. Crossing to a hotel, the landlord said five persons were drowned in that freshet. Continuing across that country, I came to the head waters of a stream encircled by a rich forest growth. I saw no signs of a freshet there. I crossed to a third stream where there was a clearing and there were the same unmistakable signs of a freshet. These three streams were all within 15 miles of each other. In a nearby town, the assessors were obliged to pay a big bill of repairs caused by a heavy and severe overflow.

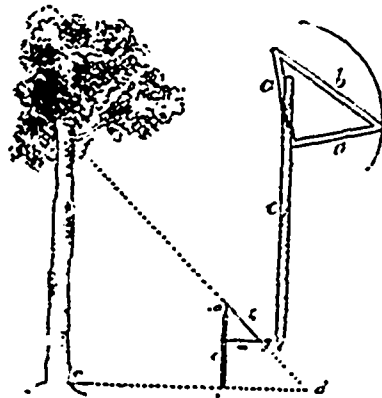
Forests giving off water moderate climate to a considerable extent. Death valley, Cal., is caused by dry winds passing over the tops of the Sierras, being emptied of moisture against the western slopes of the mountain. As the winds descend on the valley at the foot hills of the mountains, they are hot and dry and everything parches under their withering influence. Along the Adirondack range in New York, estimates place the quantity of vapor given back at 5000 millions of tons annually. In these days of machinery, gang and belt mills rip up boards in a twinkling, 500,000 ft daily. The complete exhaustion of the timber lands of the United States, if kept up at the present rate, will become a reality in 60 years. Regrettable as it may appear, the larger portion of this lumber is wasted and much of it goes to kindle forest fires. Barkings for turpentine is destructive to the tree, although not to the lumber. While in some sections of the country wood lands may now be obtained at a very nominal sum per acre, it will be but a few years before wood in all parts of the United States will be worth much more than present values.

To prevent forest fires, legislative action should be taken requiring lumber companies to clear up the wastes of a season's sawing. The Wisconsin lumbermen's ass'n has already secured the passage of a bill for that purpose, realizing the necessity for self-protection. Each year the statistics of nearly all European nations show an increase in forest area. It will be but a matter of time before many states will pay a bounty on every acre of trees planted. Such plantings invariably redound to the good of the state. The Mississippi levee system is necessary to a large extent because of the removal of trees about the headwaters of contributing rivers. Kansas and Nebraska are de-

pendent on irrigation. Colorado was originally peopled by gold miners, and the trees felled. There are three states dependent on a single forest area, and Utah is much in the same condition. If the state never dies, its citizens should be bound to leave it in as good condition as it was given to them. Five years ago I went over a barren sand hill where white pine seeds had been planted, germinated and become quite high. Last year, those same saplings were 200 and 300 ft high. In Pennsylvania, 3,000,000 ft of timber is burned annually and in 50 years 1,500,000,000 ft of timber has been destroyed. The white oak is better than the white birch in Connecticut, and many acres can be profitably planted with such trees and the state bounty on such plantings claimed.—[T. J. Rothrock, Pa State Forestry Commissioner.]

MEASURING A TREE.

It is often desirable to know the exact height of a tree, and especially in getting out long timber it is of importance to know the height to a limb or burl or



AN EASY WAY TO MEASURE A TREE.

other imperfection. This may be ascertained by means of the following simple device. Take two straight pieces of wood, a, a, about 15 in long and fasten them together at the ends at exact right angles to each other. Connect the opposite ends by means of a diagonal stick, b, having a perfectly straight outer edge. Fasten the horizontal stick by means of a bolt and thumb-screw to a stake, c, about 2 ft long. The length of the sticks is immaterial provided the horizontal and perpendicular pieces are of exactly the same length. Select a point at approximately the same distance from the tree that the limb is from the ground. Set the stake upright in the ground and fasten the triangle in such a manner that one arm shall be perpendicular while the other is horizontal and pointed to the tree. Sight across the diagonal stick at the height which it is desired to measure. If the line of vision comes above, move nearer the tree. If it falls below, move back until the line of vision strikes the desired point. Then making due allowance for irregularities of the ground, the distance from the stake to the tree will equal the height of the point taken.

Another method nearly or quite as good is to set a pole of known length upright by the side of the tree. Measure the length of the shadow of both the pole and the tree. These known, use the rule of three as follows: Length of the pole multiplied by the length of the shadow of the tree and divided by the length of the shadow of the pole will equal the height of the tree.—[C. O. Ormsby, Washington Co., Vt.]

Remember We Pay agents for Farm and Home a liberal cash commission instead of a premium if preferred. If you have a little spare time and would employ it profitably, write us to-day for our special cash terms.

ACME PULVERIZING HARROW CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER. Meets the most exacting requirements of all soils for all crops under all conditions. Crushes, cuts, lifts, pulverizes, turns and levels. Made of Cast Steel and Wrought Iron—lasts always. Light draft; cheapest Riding Harrow made. Best Pulverizer on earth. Sizes 3 to 13 1/2 ft. SENT ON TRIAL to be returned at my expense not entirely satisfied. Chicago, Columbus, Louisville, San Francisco, Kansas City, Minneapolis, etc. Catalogue and booklet, "An Ideal Harrow," mailed Free. Address, DUANE H. NAPP, Soto Mfr., Millington, N. J., or Chicago, Ill. Please mention this paper.

The test of time is the most severe test of all. ELLWOOD FIELD FENCE (STANDARD STYLE) MADE IN SIX HEIGHTS. ELLWOOD FENCES that have been up for ten years are as good, as strong and as efficient today as the day they were put up. Thousands of satisfied fence users will tell you so. The Ellwood Woven Wire Fences are better now than ever before, our wires being of a special toughness and temper, made by ourselves just for this fence. Wire, galvanizing and weaving are perfect. You get the benefit. Ask our agent in your town to show you the Ellwood Fence and you will see why it is the best. If you fail to find our agent write direct to the manufacturers. American Steel and Wire Co., CHICAGO. NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO.

IRON AGE The No. 6 Iron Age Combined Hill and Drill Seeder is the most perfect combination implement ever offered. Drills accurately or drops in hills any distance desired. Can be easily and quickly changed into ten practical tools. It sows, rakes, hoes, cultivates, plows, levels, furrows, covers and hills. Can be converted with the wrench from a seed drill to a double or single wheel hoe in three minutes. It is ten tools in one and each of them is the very best of its kind. Save days in the season's work. Send for a free copy of the famous Illustrated Iron Age Book for 1900. It's a guide book to prosperity. BATEMAN MFG. CO., Box 114, Grenloch, N. J.

From Manufacturer to You THE ORIGINAL and still THE BEST HARROW of its kind. Of best seasoned white oak. Teeth of best all tempered steel. Provided with guards. Chassis steel, serrated clips for holding teeth. Strong, durable and reliable. Pulling and pushing equally easy. Full line of harrows, mowers and spring wagons, harvesters, etc. Write for free catalogue with prices why we can sell cheaper. No goods all over the country. CASH SUPPLY AND MANUFACTURING CO., Department L, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

AUTOMATIC Weeder and Cultivator. So Straight Frame Equal to It. A clean labor and money saving. Kills all weeds on any kind of crop—any kind of land. Special for wheat fields in spring—makes the seed bed perfectly, increasing yield 1/2 to 2 ft. wide or narrow 3 1/2 ft. Works 2 acres per hour. All with best of improved steel. Cash price \$7.50. Freight out of Mich. Free and north of Ohio \$10.00. Write for big free catalogue of implements, harrows, mowers, Road & Spring Wagons, Harvesters, etc. CHAS. E. BENTLEY, Toledo, O.

BULL-STRONG Heavy Duty. Any height desired. Made of best seasoned steel wire galvanized. The coil makes it self-regulating. It's CHICKEN-TIGHT Our Prices will surprise you. We sell direct to the farmer at lowest wholesale. Anti-Rust Prices as we belong to no combination or trust. Catalogue and price free for the asking. CHAS. E. BENTLEY, Toledo, O.

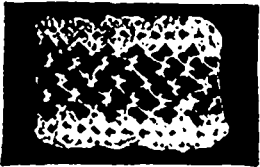
ORNATE FENCE For yards and lawns. Substantial, Durable and Cheap. Special Prices For Churches and Churches. 20 Patterns. Catalogue Free. ORNATE FENCE CO., Box 7, Waukegan, Ill.

THE TEN ACRE FARMER— or the successful fellow who does his farming with one horse will find nothing equal to the "Plaxer Jr." Horse Hoop for his purpose. They are capable of the greatest variety of work and do it all perfectly. This one has double levers—one controls depth and the other width. A great variety of attachments. Remember that the "Plaxer Jr." was the original iron frame horse hoop. It was made the best at the start and has ever remained the best. Beware of imitations; insist on getting the genuine "Plaxer Jr." for nothing is so good. We make a complete line of Seed Drills and Wheel Hoops (2 styles), Horse Wheel Cultivators, Sugar Beet Drills and Four Row Sugar Beet Cultivators, Rooting and Orchard Cultivators, etc., each with a variety of attachments all of latest and most approved patterns. Our new 1900 catalogue is a worthy successor of that of '99. It is bound in every way and shows what it contains and the progressive farmer at home and abroad. Pictures of the views are full page, made from actual photographs and reflect the actual work and customs of people across the seas. We have printed and are now mailing 50,000 copies. There's one for you if you write for it. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1107-K Philadelphia, Pa.



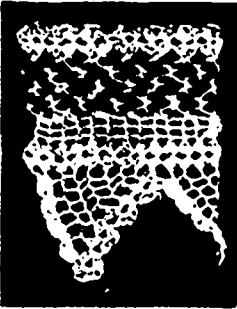
APRON LACE.

Make ch of twenty-five sts and turn. 1st row—Shell in 4th st from hook



(for shell three tr, ch two, three tr in same st), one-half knot st, and fasten in 7th st, one whole knot st, fasten in 10th st, one-half k st, one tr in each of 15th, 16th and 17th sts, shell in 20th st, ch two and turn.

2d row—Shell in shell, three tr on three tr, fasten in end of k st and make whole k st, fasten in ends of other whole k st, one whole k st, fasten in end of last one-half k st, shell in shell, ch two and catch in farther end of 1st shell to make top even, ch two and turn.



3d row—Shell in shell, one-half k st, fasten in ends of whole k st, one-half k st, three tr on three tr, shell in shell, ch two, shell in loop of two ch in 2d row, ch two, turn.

4th row—Shell in shell, ch two, one tr under ch of two, ch two, shell in shell and continue on up as in 2d row.

5th row—Same as 3d until shell after three tr is made, when ch two and one tr under each of the ch of two in 4th row (always making two ch between each of these tr), ch two, shell in shell, ch two and turn.

6th row—Shell in shell, one tr under each of three ch in 5th row, with two ch between each tr and before the shell, each time. Proceed up as in 4th row.

7th row—Same as 5th until shell after three tr is made, when make one tr with two ch between under each ch of two, ch two, shell in shell, ch two and turn.

8th row—Shell in shell, one tr under each ch of two, with two ch between, shell in shell, and continue on as in 6th row.

9th row—Same as 7th till shell after three tr is reached, when ch two and make one tr with two between, under every two ch, ch two, shell in shell, ch two, turn.

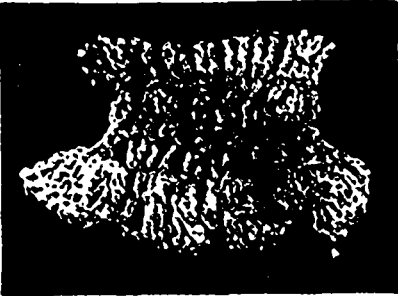
10th row—Shell in shell and fasten at end to give rounded appearance, six tr under 1st, 3d, 5th and 6th ch of two in 9th row, fastening down each one at end to make it round, ch two and proceed up row as in 8th row. Continue from 3d row to any desired length.

The insertion is too simple to need explanation. Both shell and k st precisely as in wide lace.—[Mrs L. A. Gullickson.

CROCHET LACE IN CROSS STITCH

Silk or silk cotton should be used for this lace to produce the best effect. Make a chain the desired length.

1st row—One tr c in every st of chain.



2d row—One tr c in third st, then one tr c back in first st. This forms the cross stitch. One tr c in fifth st, one tr c back in third st again. Proceed across the row, crossing in this way, always one tr c between.

3d row—Same as second.

4th row—Six long tr c (thread over three times) in first cross stitch, one

tr c in next cross stitch, six long tr c in next, one tr c in next, and repeat across the row.

This lace should be crocheted very loose and would be an easily made and Clearwaters.

ZIGZAG LACE.

This design is knitted of No 50, Clark's crochet cotton. This is a very desirable pattern to knit in yarn for trimming woolen house jackets, or winter underwear. Cast on nine sts and knit across plain.

1st row—O, p two tog, k four, o twice, n, k one.

2d row—K three, p one, k four, o twice, p two tog.

3d row—O, p two tog, k eight.

4th row—K eight, o twice, p two tog.

5th row—O, p two tog, k four, o twice, n, o twice, n, k one.

6th row—K two, p one, k two, p one, k four, o twice, p two tog.

7th row—O, p two tog, k ten.

8th row—K ten, o twice, p two tog.

9th row—O, p two tog, k one, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k one.

10th row—K three, p one, k two, p one, k two, p one, k two, p one, k one, o twice, p two tog.

11th row—O, p two tog, k fourteen.

12th row—Bind off seven, k six, o twice, p two tog. Repeat from 1st row. [Emma Clearwaters.

VICTORIA EDGING

Use Saxony wool. Cast on sixteen stitches, knit across plain.

1st row—Sl one, k one, o two, p two tog, k one, o two, p two tog, k three plain, o two, p two tog, k one, o, k three.

2d row—Sl one, k one, p one, k one, o two, p two tog, k four, p one, k one, o two, p two tog, k three.

3d row—Sl one, k one, o two, p two tog, k two, o one, k two, o one, k three.

4th row—Sl one, k one, p one, k two, o three, p two tog, k three, p one, k two, o two, p two tog, k three.

5th row—Sl one, k one, o two, p two tog, k three, o one, k two tog, k one, o



two, p two tog, k three, o, k three.

6th row—Sl one, k one, p one, k three, o two, p two tog, k two, p one, k three, o two, p two tog, k three.

7th row—Sl one, k one, o two, p two tog, k four, o, k two tog, o two, p two tog, knit the rest plain.

8th row—Cast off three stitches, k two, o two, p two tog, k one, p one, k four, o two, p two tog, k three.

Repeat from first row.—[Mrs J. S. Yates.

CHILD'S KNITTED SKIRT.

This is a very handsome pattern. Use Germantown and two needles. For convenience knit in two sections and sew together. Knit with blue and white. With blue cast on one hundred and one stitches, knit back and forth twice, then join on the white wool.

3d row—P two, thread over, * k four, slip off two stitches from the left hand needle, then put them back on the needle so the first one slipped off will now be the second one on the needle and come in front of the other, then knit three stitches together. This gives a crossed effect from left to right. Now k four, thread over twice, p two, thread over and repeat from * across the row. At the end make half the point instead of the whole and finish with thread over twice, purl two.

4th row—K two, p seven, * k two, p eleven and repeat from * across the row, ending with k two.

Continue 3d and 4th rows until there are three holes or six rows, then join on the blue wool and knit back and forth six rows. Join on white and work the six rows like the first white. Continue in this way until there are five stripes of white and six of blue. In the last blue stripe after the fifth stripe of white, make two rows of blue only,

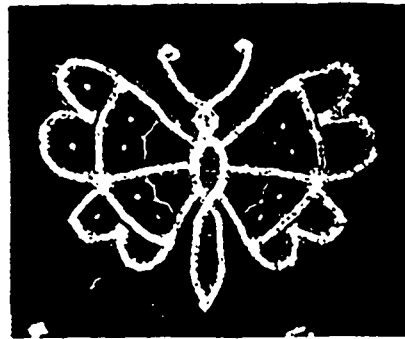
then join on the white and work as follows: P one, k two, p two across the row, but narrow about a dozen times or enough to bring the number of stitches to eighty-six.

Last row—Purl the knit and knit the purl stitches to form small blocks. In the next two rows work so the purl blocks will come directly over the knit ones, and the knit ones over the purl ones. Knit in this way for twenty-four rows, which will make six rows of purl and six of knit blocks.

Finish in ribs (k two, p two), making eighteen rows, then work the top. Thread over, narrow across the row and bind off. Knit the other half the same, except that after the block pattern is finished, knit only half across, then back and forth for the eighteen rows. Now cast on six extra stitches for an under lap and finish the other half of the stitches. Fasten the under lap under the opposite side at the bottom of the pocket hole, sew the two halves together, make a cord for a draw-string, run it through the holes and finish each end with a tassel.

To make a ladies' skirt, cast on more stitches and add thirteen stitches for every extra point.

TWO BUTTERFLIES.



The differing wings make two butterflies of this Battenberg design, which is made especially for our readers.

FOOL'S PUZZLE.

The design here shown, sent by Mrs P. A. Dedrick, is one-quarter of the entire quilt block, being the upper right-hand corner. The four quarters



are alike. The joining of the other three blocks or quarters can be sufficiently seen from the picture to enable the worker to put them together, and it is only then that the quaint pattern can be fully appreciated.

Woolen Disk Rug—Take scraps of woolen goods or felt for lighter material may be used, cut into round disks of the size of a half dollar, string through the center, on a stout cord, until a roll of any desired length is formed. Coll this into a round or an oblong shape and sew the edges together with wrapping twine. Sew together from one side, so the stitches are visible from one side only. A rug three feet in diameter is a pretty size.—[Subscriber.

To Wash Wool Articles, knitted or crocheted articles, use castile soap and a little borax, with lukewarm water. Cover the articles well and let them soak a few minutes. Gently squeeze until clean, rinse in water of the same temperature, squeeze as dry as possible. Dry quickly, stretching the articles into shape occasionally as they are drying.—[A. R. A.

The Struggle.

A FARM WIFE'S EARNINGS.

Soon after our marriage my husband bought what is now known as "Orchard farm," paying down only a small part of the purchase price. Farming tools must be bought, the place supplied with stock, interest paid and the debt reduced as rapidly as possible. It was understood that husband and wife were to be equal partners, but the wife soon learned that if they paid for the farm there would, for a time at least, be very little cash for either partner. She then and there determined to do any honest work to earn money, and can say that from that time to the present, nearly a quarter of a century, she has never been without money that she did not earn outside of home and farm work.

She never kept bees, raised poultry or garden truck, but preferred to work for others, with little outlay, quick returns and no responsibility other than to do her work well. Cook books to sell on time were the first venture, and were secured from a friend who was a publisher; on these there was a good profit. The proceeds were invested in a small stock of household conveniences and flavoring extracts, the best obtainable. These were kept in stock, sold well and nearly doubled the money invested. When an acquaintance called, or even a stranger, or when going abroad, there was something shown to invite examination with a view to a sale.

Agencies for popular papers and magazines were taken, commencing to solicit subscriptions early in the season to forestall other agents if possible, and always on the alert to secure those that paid the highest cash commission. After a time vineyards and small fruit farms were established in the vicinity, farmers raised cucumbers and onions for market, there was a demand for berry and cucumber pickers and onion weeder, and later in the season for onion "toppers." Ruby's cab was drawn to a shady place in the field, left in the care of a little girl (who was glad to render the service for some favor), while baby's mamma picked berries, grapes or cucumbers or weeded onions. These may appear trifling and commonplace opportunities for money-making, but not one was let slip.

Mrs Frederick had a fine oil painting with heavy gilt molding which had fallen from the wall. The frame was in a sad plight, pieces of the molding were broken out and long strips slivered off here and there. Putty, some tiny brads, a palette knife and a bottle of liquid gliding wrought results that not only astonished Mrs Frederick but the "Jack-at-all-trades" herself, and renovating old picture frames soon became a source of revenue.

The wife of a well-to-do resident died leaving a flock of little ones; here were golden opportunities—garments to make and mend, moth-eaten carpets to deftly darn, new carpets to make and lay, fruit to can, etc.

Carpet rugs were cut and sewed on shares or by the ball. The proceeds from floor mats and rugs bought the warp and paid for the weaving, the carpeting was sold to merchants or at private sale. It did not pay very well, but it was something when more remunerative work was not available. Up-to-date fashion magazines supplied the latest styles in fancy work. Crocheted and knitted edgings, dollies, tatting, mats, mittens, hoods—some of these were kept on hand for sale as opportunity offered, or were more often sought. An old ladies' home only half a mile from Orchard farm paid for night nursing.

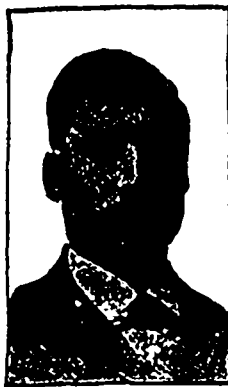
During these busy years not much pie or cake was made nor ruffled nor tucked garments, not many peddle parties given nor 5 o'clock teas; but there was an abundance of nourishing food. We were reasonably tidy in our household appointments and presentable in our apparel and dispensed hospitality without grudging. We believe there are some opportunities in almost every community for a woman to earn more or less money, but they must be sought with alertness and vigilance, and one must be neither afraid nor ashamed to have it known that one is ready to work.—[A Farmer's Wife.

What part of the face resembles a schoolmaster? The eyelid, because it always has a pupil under the lash.

Success Without a Mortgage.

STUDIED HIS MARKET.

THIRD PRIZE ESSAY, TEN DOLLARS.



A SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

I had spent 3 yrs on a farm and had been a harvest hand in Mich and in Dak, sheared sheep, worked in a nursery and run a threshing machine. In the 3 yrs on the farm I had read the American Agriculturist and was always interested in farming.

Something had to be done and I kept my eye out for a farm. Farmers were dependant on account of the low prices of wheat and hops, as well as everything else, and many farms were being sold out at mortgage foreclosure. I finally learned of a farm of 170 a. that had been taken in on a \$3000 mortgage, which the mortgage people had rented out for \$40 the year before and was then abandoned. The owner was willing to sell it for \$750 cash. It was an old farm, taken up 30 yrs before. Half of it was bottom land lying along the river; the rest steep hill, covered originally with fir timber, but now with cull trees and second growth.

Ten acres of the bottom had been in hops, and a hop-drying house, three tumbledown barns, an old water saw-mill, a shambling house and several



A WASHINGTON FARMYARD.

smaller outbuildings added to the neglected look of the place. An old orchard of an acre was grown up with weeds and brush, and of the 50 a of land once cultivated barely 20 was fit to plow. The rest had grown up to brush. All the cleared land was thickly dotted with big stumps, mostly cottonwood, but a few cedar.

I had \$200 cash. I made the owner an offer of \$75 per year cash in advance rent for the place for a term of 5 years, with the privilege of purchase at \$750 at any time within the term, which was accepted and we moved onto the place. It was off the main road in a rather lonesome looking place, which had something to do with the cheap price. Part of the old house was torn down and the remaining part cleaned and straightened up and whitewashed. One of the barns was put in order and the others as well as the old mill torn down to make sheds and fences. The old orchard trees were sparingly pruned and sprayed and a little of the growth of brush in the field cut.

A team of horses, harness, wagon and some other tools, as well as two cows and helters, some pigs, chickens and ducks were easily procured from farmers who were ready enough to give credit. A new plow was bought and in the spring all the available land was plowed without stopping to dig out stumps or clear out brush, except the small patches and edges that had already been cut. The idea was to raise as much crop as possible for the amount

of work. We were too far from market because of the bad road, to make it profitable to raise such things as required frequent trips to town. Wheat would not pay to raise in competition with the great wheat farms where it can be grown and put on the cars for 20c p bu, corn will not grow in this country, where the climate is not warm enough for it, but pork, poultry, eggs, butter, potatoes, onions, winter apples and other fruits were apparently the best crops.

The first year we raised 1000 bu potatoes on a little over 3 a, which sold at \$15 p ton; 400 bu onions on 1 a sold for \$350; also sold some eggs, a few carrots, and eight pigs for \$100. I came out in the fall with a good supply of vegetables and meat for winter, a nice start in pigs for the next year, and a pointer that there was money in turkeys and ducks. Incidentally we found out, at a cost of half our poultry, that three or four dogs and a flock of guinea fowl would go a long way toward keeping away the wild cats, foxes, skunks and other poultry pests.

By the next spring a good many of the easiest stumps were rolled out and a few blasted with dynamite. The edge was cut from brush patches, squaring out plowed pieces. The old land was weedy, but no weeds were allowed to grow. The manure was put on the root crop land, where there was the most work. Good crops of sugar beets were raised, which were fed to horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. Oats were raised for hay. I tried the experiment of sowing barley and Canada field peas together and found it a great success. As soon as the crop would do to cut we began to mow it with a scythe and feed to the pigs, cutting and drying the last of the crop and stacking it the same as hay, but saving out plenty for seed. There are no pea weevils in this country and peas make splendid feed for pigs.

The second year we sold 300 turkeys for \$200 and also made a good profit on the ducks, which were sold while three-fourths grown, and the poultry and eggs paid for all the groceries. It was hardly profitable to make butter. For a few cows it did not pay to buy a cream separator, and dairy butter, no matter how good, would not bring the price of creamery butter. Other work paid better than making butter the old way.

Near the city were a score of dairies which supplied the city with milk. Their cows were good and they used generally thoroughbred bulls; they raised few of the calves. It paid better to sell their milk and buy new cows than to raise the calves. The first year I bought six well bred heifer calves and more the next year and later sold them back to the dairymen at a good profit. The third year 5 a was again planted in hops. This year the crop went a ton to the acre and cost about \$100 p a to grow and harvest, not taking into account the value of the land. The hops we hope to sell for 12c or better. Turkeys, pigs, cows, eggs and poultry paid best.

The farm is paid for, the brush cleared up, the stumps much less, the weeds kept well out of sight, plenty of fruit trees and small fruits of all kinds set out and growing, and we don't have to worry about where the next month's living is to come from. Neither have we a mortgage hanging over our farm and home.—[Jerry Mecker, Pierce Co, Wash.]

THE APIARY IN APRIL.

March and April are the most critical months of the whole year with bees and the heaviest losses occur in these months. Many colonies go into winter quarters with scant provisions, which, being consumed about this time, leave such colonies to starve to death. Bees in most localities begin to breed rapidly at this time and to draw heavily on their stores. As a rule, bees will consume more honey now than they do in the 3 mos preceding, hence the importance of looking after them now and furnishing food to all that need it. In localities where the weather is yet quite cold, candy is the best food to give them, but where it is warm enough for them to fly every few days, syrup may be fed them with safety.

To obtain the best results, we should not be content with feeding merely to save the colonies, but should now begin stimulating feeding, as this doubles the strength of colonies, and by that means doubles the size of the honey crop. It

requires about one gill of syrup per day to each colony to accomplish this, and it will be found to be a good investment.

We can also furnish the bees a substitute for pollen in early spring, and especially during this month, when most needed. Any kind of grain, ground fine, will answer. I prefer oats mixed with rye or wheat. Set it out in the apiary in boxes; shallow boxes are the best. First take some syrup and get the bees to working on that, then set the syrup in the meal, or spill some of it in the meal, and in this way it is no trouble to get them started. It is a very interesting sight to see them working on the meal, this alone will pay for all the trouble.

At this season dysentery gets in its greatest destruction, and often results in the loss of whole apiaries. This disease is brought about by long confinement in cold weather in unprotected hives; in some cases perhaps an inferior quality of honey will bring it on. The best and about the only cure for dysentery is fine weather. A few fine days, which will admit of the bees flying freely, will ordinarily effect a cure, and without this but little can be done. Blocks of candy should be given all affected colonies. This is a healthful diet for them, and they will leave their own stores to feed upon it. A thorough drying out of the hives, chaff cushions and packing of whatever nature, is very beneficial if the weather will admit of it. Bees cannot successfully fly when there is much snow on the ground, and it is better to shade the hives at such a time, so as to induce the bees to stay in except on days that are warm enough for them to fly, when they should have the full benefit of the sun.—[A. H. Duff.]

Pure Food Laws—A special committee of the U S senate has been taking evidence as to the nature of adulteration in food products. Testimony shows there are practically no manufactured or compounded food products on the market not habitually adulterated. While some adulterations are deleterious to health, all are sold at prices far above their real value. Manufacturers claim adulteration is so general they

must either adulterate or go out of business. All manufacturers profess to favor a federal pure food law. As a remedy the committee distinguish between adulterations injurious and non-injurious to health. The former may be regulated by state statutes and the enforcement of an interstate commerce law; the latter by trade regulations such as the imposition of a revenue tax, as is now done on oleo, filled cheese and adulterated flour. For this purpose the committee favors the enactment of the Brostus pure food law, its operation to be under the federal dept of agri.

Painting Old Furniture—Put a small quantity venetian red or Spanish brown in kerosene oil, mix and apply very thin. Three or four coats should be applied. Then varnish when thoroughly dry. For outside work, use linseed oil, as kerosene will not be durable when exposed to the atmosphere.—[W. A. Sharp, Greenbrier Co, W Va.]

If Cabbage Growers would use paris green promptly on young cabbages, killing all worms while young, there would be few butterflies left to lay eggs for later broods, 1 lb paris green to 100 lbs lime or plaster, thoroughly mixed, will kill all worms and not be dangerous even on cabbage.—[F. H. Burnette, La.]

CHICKEN QUERIES—J. T.: The chickens with lumps on eyes, no appetite, etc, have roup. Bathe the eye and head with Arabian balsam and give one quinine pill to each chicken daily.—C. J. C.: The Downy fowl is not a practical breed. The Golden Wyandots are considered one of the best breeds for all purposes, but no better than the Plymouth Rock or R I Red.—G. B.'s chickens have fever, closed eyes, bad breath, thin, yellowish droppings a bad case of roup. Give tincture of acetate in drinking water, 10 drops to 1 qt water. Use Arabian balsam or other good ointment. Separate sick birds and keep in dry, sunny place.—A. V.: We do not advise using oil stoves in the henhouse. There is some danger of fire by dust collecting on the burner. Better cover the house with warm roofing.—Mrs S W.: The water in which old potatoes have been boiled has sometimes proved harmful to poultry.—N. Y. Subscriber. Ipecac is the chief remedy for scouring. Sometimes 1/2 t rice will cure.

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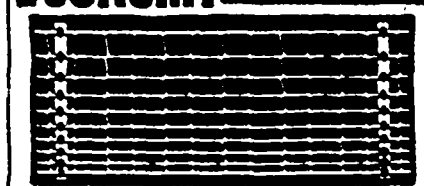
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Plants and Flowers.

A TERRACE FLOWER GARDEN.

It sometimes becomes necessary to cut down large trees that are in close proximity to the house and that leave a very unsightly stump.

Take any old barrel, knock it to pieces and saw the staves, b, through the middle into two equal lengths.



AN ORNAMENTAL STUMP.

about 2 in projecting above the strip intended for the top, the other strip is placed near the bottom.

Paint the frame red when finished, as this color looks well among the green, and set it up over the stump that you want to hide.

The one described is not far from the well and has a full supply of water which is conveyed to it by a short piece of rubber hose attached to a small spray pump.

POTTING TROUBLES.

Have the soil in good condition. Make mellow and loose with sand and leaf mold. Mix some time in advance and keep but little cooler than the soil from which the plant to be potted is taken.

The pot should not be filled full. Pots that can be handled conveniently across the top with thumb and fingers may be filled to within one-third inch of the top.

Scale Insects on House Plants can be best removed, I find, by washing the leaves with strong soap suds.

To Sow Seed in straight rows, either in box flats or out of doors, we know of no better way than to mix the seed with dry sand, put in a bottle and put a quill through the cork as illustrated.

Delaware The farmers of Kent and Sussex counties have organized an Iron-bound association which they intend to make a real trust with a capitalization of \$10,000.

A large share of the inferior fruit of the orchard should be eliminated by culture.—[G. T. Powell, N Y.]

Big Gardeners

frequently fail to secure normal profits because dry weather prevents crops from utilizing stable manure; it "fire-dangs, burns up and dies. This trouble does not, cannot arise where they use sufficient supplies of

Nitrate of Soda

to force all their crops to early maturity. The cheapest and most effective of all Nitrogenous fertilizers. Write for free book to John A. Myers, 12-B John St., New York. Nitrate for sale by fertilizer dealers everywhere.

Write at once for List of Dealers.

A HINT FOR HUNTERS. YOU can get only two shots at the most with a double-barreled gun, but a WINCHESTER REPEATING SHOTGUN. gives you three, four, five, or even six shots before the game is out of range.

Six Lovely Everblooming Roses Free!

To introduce our popular illustrated literary and family paper, Good Literature, into thousands of homes where it is not already taken, we make the following extraordinary offer: From receipt of only Thirty Cents we will send Good Literature for the remaining Nine Months of this year.

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BUG DEATH (Safe to Use. No Arsenic.) Kills Potatoes, Squash and Cucumber Bugs, Cutworm and Tobacco Worms, etc. Prevents Blight or Potato Rust. Use freely on Vegetables, House Plants and Grape Vines.

Danforth Chemical Co., 41 Spruce Street, Leominster, Mass. CABBAGE PLANTS—Choice Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames. None but good, stocky plants will be sent out.

WANTED: Three active men to represent large firm, capable of managing branch business and employing others in various towns, \$800 per year, clear of expenses.

15 FULL SIZE PACKETS FINEST FLOWER SEEDS 10c For 10c, we will send you a full size packet of each of the following fresh, true, virus-free flower seeds:

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STEEL LAND ROLLER THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE. We also manufacture Grain Drills, 2 & 3 Horse Tractors, Power Corn Shellers, Calf Raisers, Feed Cutters, Grinding Mills, etc.

THE HOME CIRCLE

Mrs Berwick's Easter Hat.

By Waldo.



ALL happened years ago, but the memory of it is as fresh and strong as if it had all occurred but yesterday, and many a good laugh have I had as I recall that Easter morning. We had taken a brief spring vacation, to experience for ourselves what we had long read of and heard of the joys of sugaring. And that is how we chanced to be up in the little hill town of Worthington at Easter time. We had planned to return home the Saturday before Easter, but finally yielded to the persuasions of our host and hostess, Mr and Mrs Berwick, and decided to remain over until Monday. And this decision settled the fate of Mrs Berwick's Easter hat.

It was in part due to the hat that we agreed to stay over, for from the moment of our arrival Mrs Berwick's hat had been the subject of much good natured banter and many jests. The fact is we had brought up the hat from the city with us. The Berkshire hills affording a limited choice in millinery, Mrs Berwick had written my mother to buy her a hat in time for Easter, giving her a few specific directions, but trusting largely to my mother's good taste. The letter wound up thus: "I want a hat that will show the natives what an Easter hat is." Mrs Berwick was city bred and was living in the country under protest. So the hat was duly bought and intrusted to my care for delivery and in due time Mrs Berwick was trying it on before the looking glass to a running fire of comment and chaff. It certainly was a beauty, a dainty creation from New York and most becoming to our hostess, although we pretended to find all manner of faults with it. So it came about that one of the inducements held out to us to remain over Sunday was the privilege of accompanying Mrs Berwick and her hat to church. We accepted and plans were immediately laid for the morning.

As I have said, the season was late. There had been much snow that winter and now the last of March, there were still huge drifts and roads were in a terrible condition. It was therefore with a justifiable degree of doubt that Mr Berwick finally consented to Mrs Berwick's suggestion that we attend service at the little meeting house on the top of Peru hill, the highest point in Massachusetts, rather than at the Worthington church, some miles nearer. Of course we city innocents loyally supported Mrs Berwick's plea and the majority ruled despite many a protest from Mr Berwick. But we knew not what we did. And then there was that hat. Worthington could bow down before that hat anytime; it should take Peru by storm first.

Easter morning dawned bright and beautiful and we were early astir, for the ride was a long one at best and we were beginning to suspect a hard one. Mr Berwick harnessed old Jerry, a sober, sedate old family pet, out of whom the interminable hills had long since taken any colitis, friskiness he may have had, and presently the open democrat was at the door. While the rest of us were getting in Mr Berwick disappeared. Soon we saw him coming, carefully carrying a five-quart pail. "For goodness sake, John, what have you got there?" exclaimed Mrs Berwick. Mr Berwick handed the pail to me and it was heavy. "We go past Abe Hopkins' place," said he, "and I want him to try my syrup. Promised him I'd bring some over the first chance I had, and now's the chance."

I have said the roads were bad, how bad only a hill farmer can know. In places the roads were so gullied that we were forced to get out in the mud while Mr Berwick skillfully piloted Jerry and the wagon across. Twice we took to the fields through openings in the fence, made for the purpose in order to get around huge drifts. Progress was slow. Occasionally the road pitched sharply down hill and the brake with which the democrat was fitted was all that made

descent possible, but for the most part it was up, up, up; it seemed as if we would never stop climbing. The Sunday morning shine disappeared early, for up the steepest parts all save Mrs Berwick walked, and the mud, sticky, slippery Berkshire clay, it was awful. The day was warm and the wind was soft, but it blew as only on those hill-tops it can blow. It has always been a marvel to me that they do not have to anchor their roofs up there as they do in Switzerland. Mrs Berwick started with the new hat where it belonged, crowning her bewitchingly pretty face, but alas! the wind whooped and howled and played hide and seek among its flowers and ribbons and threatened to ruthlessly destroy this dainty bit of millinery, so that Mrs Berwick tied a scarf over her head and carried the hat in her lap while we chafed her unmercifully.

At length the little Peru meeting house was outlined against the sky; it seemed scarce a half mile distant, but Mr Berwick assured us that we still had two miles of hard climbing, the hardest of the trip. The road certainly did not improve, but the goal was in sight and there was every prospect of our being in time for service.

Then there loomed up a huge gleaming, dazzling barrier, a tremendous drift. As before we took to the fields and when we again struck the road, congratulated each other on the surmounting of what was probably the last of our serious difficulties. But it is the little things of this life that are often of greatest moment. Just above the drift on the steepest part of the grade was an innocent looking little gully, a very small gully. It promised nothing worse than one more jolt. Old Jerry stepped over it, the forward wheels struck into it, and then—well, after that things happened at a rate that left no vivid impression of details. The king bolt, weakened by the long strain, snapped as the wheels struck the gully. Old Jerry, startled by the crash, started forward suddenly with the forward wheels, pulling Mr Berwick, who fortunately had a tight hold on the reins, over the dashboard. But the rest of us? Oh, the memory of that wild ride.

Of course with the departure of the forward wheels we were all pitched sharply forward, and then while we struggled to untangle ourselves we started down hill at a velocity that threatened dire destruction. To this day I bless that snow drift. Rushing down the hill backward we struck the drift fairly in the middle and such was our speed that the body of the wagon was thrown completely over with the three of us struggling underneath. Fortunately the snow was soft, otherwise we could hardly have escaped serious injury. As it was, when we had struggled out from the smothering snow and taken account of damages, we found nothing more serious than a few bruises and scratches. Mr Berwick, who had led Jerry to a neighboring tree, had come manfully to our rescue. He was unhurt, save for his dignity, but his Sunday clothes were a sight.

Suddenly Mrs Berwick bethought her of her hat. "My hat! my hat!" she cried. "Who has seen my hat?" We began the search at once. The wagon body was removed and we plunged into the depths of that drift. Mr Berwick's foot struck something hard and I saw a comical look of dismay pass over his face. He dug in cautiously and then brought out the syrup pail. Needless to say the syrup was not there, but it was full nevertheless and it contained—Mrs Berwick's hat. And such a sight as that hat was! Syrup dripped from every point of ribbon and dragged feather. It oozed through the delicate straw. In fact the hat was the most pitiful wreck that could be imagined. The cover of the pail had evidently been forced off when we first struck, and then in the struggle in the snow someone had forced the pail down over the hat.

There were tears in Mrs Berwick's eyes as she viewed the wreck, and yet for the life of her she could not help but laugh, and as for the rest of us we laughed until our sides ached. "I don't care," said she, "I laid from the first that that was the sweetest hat in Berkshire county." "It certainly is now," remarked Mr Berwick, dryly. By this time we had begun to appreciate our own troubles, for save Mr Berwick, not one of us had escaped more or less of a syrup bath, and it was a sorry looking party that finally accepted the hospitality of Mr Hopkins and cleaned up

and made repairs, while Mr Berwick arranged for another wagon to take us home. Since then Mrs Berwick has had other Easter hats, but I suspect she still mourns the one that never got to church.

The better evil is, the worse it is.

O, How Happy I am to BE FREE from NEURALGIA

Is what Mrs. Archie Young of 1817 Oaks Ave., West Superior, Wis., writes us on Jan. 25th, 1900. "I am so thankful to be able to say that your SWANSON'S '5 DROPS' is the best medicine I have ever used in my life. I sent for some last November and commenced using it right away and it helped me from the first dose. Oh, I cannot explain to you how I was suffering from neuralgia. It seemed that death was near at hand. I thought no one could be worse. I was so very weak that I hardly expected to live to see my husband come back from his daily labor. But now I am free from pain, my cheeks are red, and I sleep well the whole night through. Many of my friends are so surprised to see me looking so well that they will send for some of your '5 DROPS.'"

RHEUMATISM "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for 2 years. I was in bed with it when I saw your advertisement in a paper, recommending SWANSON'S '5 DROPS' very highly. I thought I would try it. It has completely cured me, but I like it so well that I want two more bottles for fear I will get into the same fix I was before I sent for '5 DROPS,'" writes Mr. Alexander Jurell of Vanndale, Ark., Feb. 6th, 1900.

Is the most powerful specific known Free from opiates and perfectly harmless. It gives almost instantaneous relief, and is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Grippe, Croup, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuritic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Malaria, Creeping Eruptions, etc., etc.

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GUESS.
What burns to keep a secret? Seal-ing-wax.
When is a brick a tile? When it is a projectile.
When is a confidential friend most to be dreaded? When he takes you apart.

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We have purchased, at recent sales, several large lots of Remnants of Silk Ribbons, at prices which will enable us to sell them at a very low price. These remnants are all from one to two and three yards in length, and many of them are the finest quality of Ribbons in the market, of different widths, in a variety of fashionable shades, in fact, nearly all colors are represented, also different kinds of Ribbons adapted for bonnet strings, neckties, trimming for hats and dresses, boys' scarves, etc., etc. No lady can purchase such fine Ribbons as these at any store in the land for many times our price, so that the bargains offered by us should be taken advantage of by our customers.

Our stock of Silk Ribbons, from which we put up these recent packages, consists of Crown Edge, Gros Grain, Moire, Foot Edge, Satin Edge, Silk Brocade, Striped Ribbon, and various other styles of Plain and Fancy Silk Ribbons suited to the wants of our lady friends.

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Original and Only Genuine. **SAFE** Always reliable. Ladies use Dressing: **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take others. Beware Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Ask your Druggist, or send for stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and Booklet for Ladies, in letter, by return mail, 10,000 Tremont St., Boston, U.S.A. **Chichester Chemical Co., 222 1/2 Madison Square, N.Y.C., N.Y.**

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52 Lafayette Place, New York.



THE FIRST EASLER.

O sacred sight! behold the place,—
The sepulcher where Jesus lay!

Before one early streak of dawn
Hath lit the garden's hallowed shade,

But what is this? From out the gloom
Bright angels tell their glorious news.

Still week by week its Easter brings,—
The holy day the Lord hath made!

REJUVENATION.

With a sense of something growing,
Something stirring in the earth,

THE DAFFODILS.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,

The waves beside them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee;

For oft, when on my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood,

LOVE'S CASTLE.

Key and bar, key and bar,
Iron bolt and chain!

Turn key and lift bar,
Loose, oh, bolt and chain!

But, oh, heart, and woe, heart,
Why do you ache so sore?

Turn key and lift bar,
And loose bolt and chain!

PASS IT ON.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.

CONTENT.

The wealth of earth we may not claim
In gold and priceless works of art;

RUTH RAYMOND.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.

We shall give you the usual number of
puzzles for April, and 15 prizes will be
awarded, the first of which will be a
watch. The contest will be governed by
the following

RULES.

No two answers will be allowed to any
question, that is, you must not say the
answer is this or that. Answers must be
mailed within 10 days of the receipt of the
issue of the 15th. The contest is open to
every subscriber or one member of the
family. Write your answers plainly, and
be sure and spell your words right, as a
misspelled word will throw out the
answer. Always write your name on every
set of answers, as any set without name
or address will be thrown out. Answers
may be sent by letter or on postal, as the
writer chooses. Webster's International
dictionary will be the standard of author-
ity. Address all answers to the Puzzle
Editor of Farm and Home, Springfield,
Mass.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT FOR APRIL.

1. A Flag Puzzle—each number and letter
x represents a letter.

1 x x x x x x x x x x 11
x x x x x x x x x x 12
x x x x x x x x x x 13
2 x x 10 x x x x x x x x 14
3 x x x x x x x x x x 15
4 x x x x x x x x x x 16
5 x x x x x x x x x x 17

From 1 to 11, changed from one form to
another.
From 8 to 12, an official in an eastern
church.
From 9 to 13, caused to move faster.
From 2 to 14, squeamishness.
From 3 to 15, not restrained.
From 4 to 16, admission.
From 5 to 17, one who subsists on milk.
From 7 to 10, clean.
From 1 to 6, what we call the American
flag.

ANSWERS TO THE FEBRUARY CONTEST.

1— R A D S
F A D S
F A M B L E R
D E L T A
S E A

2—Humburg.
3—Lacquer.
70,962 1/2 - 2,35,181.

4—Mussulmanism.
5— P h i l i p
U l t i m a
Z i m b a
Z i n d i a
E a d e d
R e v e l s
S p r u c e

6— C
A P I C O L
C R I M S O N
C O S T A
L O N

7—Portsmouth.
8—Nightingale.
9—Troy, Wetmore, Salem, Wheeling, Up-
ton.
10—Procataretic.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR FEBRUARY.

George K. Sanborn, N H. Mrs W. H.
Root, N Y. Mrs Sarah Gilles, Minn. Mrs
May Buntin, N H; Albert Pennell, Me;
Mrs T. J. Butler, N Y; Lizzie M. Bowles,
N H; Mrs Sarah E. Newton, Mass. Mrs
J. H. Cunningham, N Y. James R. Hoole,
N H; Isadore Cropsey, N Y. Miss Lizzie
M. Buntin, N H. Nancy B. Wilson, N H;
E. J. Orr, Mo; Henry Thomson Tenn.

RISE IN PRICES—I appreciate the first
page of F & H. A good deal is brought
to light there which farmers otherwise
wouldn't know. As you say, farmers are
not organized and have no money to sup-
port lobbyists at Washington. They must
take 50c per bu for wheat or keep it, and
they must pay about \$5 per cwt for wire
fencing, though we got it for about \$2 a
year ago; nails have risen at the same
rate, also lumber. Freight rates are to be
raised. Oil is raised by a trust. What are
we coming to? The government replaces
greenbacks and treasury notes with na-
tional bank notes. The farmers here in
the northwest need to be remembered.—
[G. Malchle, Minnesota.

Trusts or Competition? is the title of a
book by A. R. Nettleton, a former assist-
ant secretary of the United States treas-
ury, who has studied the problem in the
United States and in Europe. It is an
interesting analysis, and the conclusion is
that trusts must be disintegrated. The
volume is published by the Leon publish-
ing company, Chicago, and sells at \$1, or
in paper covers 50c.

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will give the curtains absolutely free to anyone taking advantage of the great offer we send to
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reading and American have been used by my readings. Numbers of 1-100. Birthdays, Births and Deaths all
made clear by my investigations. All 4 letters included. Address: Mrs. Anna, Station 40, Philadelphia, Pa.



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To Stain Horn in imitation of tortoise shell, mix equal quantities of red lead and quick lime with a solution of potash and very strong soapuds.

What relation is the door mat to the scraper? A stepfather (step farther).

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These patterns retail at 25 to 35c each, but by special arrangement with the manufacturers we supply them at 10c.



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7311-LADIES' SHIRT WAIST, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust. Many dainty white waists are shown for dressy occasions...



7313-GIRLS' TUCKED COSTUME, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Stylish costumes by this mode may be developed in ludia silk, cashmere, henrietta, Venetian, jersey, crepe-line and other light weight fabrics.



7310-LADIES' PRINCESS PETTICOAT, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust. These slips may be made of taffeta, muslin, percale, lawn or nainsook...



7310 MISSIE'S TUCKED SKIRT, 12, 14 and 16 years. Venetian, cashmere, henrietta, serge, luncheon or chaille may be employed to develop attractive skirts in this mode.



7312-BOYS' VEE KILT SUIT, 2 and 4 years. Attractive suits in this mode may be fashioned in tweed, melrose, camel's hair or serge...

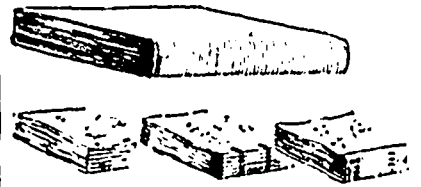
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Full directions, quantity of material required and illustration of garment with each pattern.

Best of the Eight—I have recently become a reader of your valuable paper, F & H, and to say it is of the eight papers taken by me, the most valuable and most appreciated.

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Periodicals containing valuable matter for reference, like F & H, should not only be preserved, but bound, so as to be more conveniently referred to.



The cuts show a simple and excellent plan for doing this. Lay the numbers evenly together and punch holes down through all the numbers, as suggested.

OUR PATTERN OFFER (Continued.)



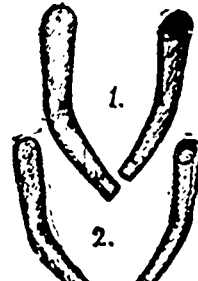
7315-GIRLS' BOY REEFER, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Very stylish and attractive are the becoming but refreshing for girls which are fashioned in tweed, cheviot, broadcloth or covert...



7315-LADIES' JACK-KNIT, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust. Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist. This stylish costume is developed in the new shade of gray metal broadcloth...



7316-MISSIE'S THREE QUARTER COAT, 12, 14 and 16 years. There has been such a decided preference for half tight or box blisters and long coats during the winter that the three-quarter lengths in lighter material are assured popularity for the spring...



7317-LADIES' COAT AND DRESS SLEEVES WITHOUT FULLNESS AT THE TOP, 32, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. Much attention is given at present to the fit and shape of fashionable sleeves...

Doughnuts—Two well-beaten eggs, 1 cup sugar, 2 tablepoons thick sour cream in a cup which is filled up with buttermilk, salt, nutmeg, flour to handle.

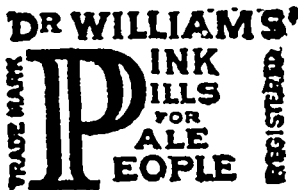
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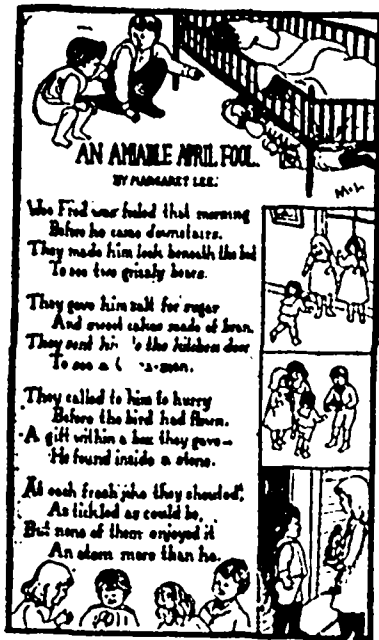
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MARRY. MARRY. MARRY. MARRY. MARRY. MARRY.



AN AMAKE APRIL FOOL

BY MARGARET LEE.

Who Fred was fooled that morning Before he came downstairs. They made him look beneath the bed To see two grizzly bears.

They gave him talk for supper And sweet cakes made of bran. They sent him to the kitchen door To see a () man.

They called to him to hurry Before the bird had flown. A gift within a box they gave— He found inside a stone.

As each fresh joke they shouted, As tickled as could be, But none of them enjoyed it An atom more than he.

Young America.

THE GAME OF BIRDS.

"Let's play 'birds,'" requested Sylvia, wearying of the evening's merriment. "I'll begin by acting out some bird I've seen or heard of and the rest guess its name. If you can't by my character playing I'll give you a description of it. Whoever guesses correctly will take a bird and the rest will guess." and she began a series of low, sedate bows. "There isn't such a bird as pottleness, is there?" asked Vincent. "Or bowing bird?" added Ray.

"You've almost found it, Ray, only you and I mean something very different. My hero builds resorts or runs of twigs and grasses and adorns them with shining white stones, shells and bones. I believe these bowers are found only in Australia or the adjacent islands, though, and they are not for nesting places, but a kind of a resort to run and play and meet society birds in."

"Society bird?—no, bower bird," guessed Anna. "Right. Now, your turn." But Anna was already humming a plaintive air almost too low to be heard. "Humming bird," shouted Hazen, and Hazen immediately went to the organ and played her most exquisite music. "Most any bird, they're all musical," said Ray, but the others knew it had a special name.

"I never heard of a playing bird," grumbled Harold. "Oh, I know! Where is its home?" "Amazonia. It is the only bird that makes any impression on the natives." "Is there such a bird as the organ bird?" "That is it."

Harold disappeared a few minutes and when he came in he was enveloped in his mother's red shawl and stalking on improvised stilts. "I live in troupes or companies, and always when fishing in the mud for dinner have sentinels or guards to watch for enemies, for my flaming coat makes me valuable. I build tall mud hillocks and place the eggs in a hollow at the top, for my long legs would make it very inconvenient to sit on a low nest. On this hillock one leg dangles on either side."

"Flamingo," said Anna, and took her seat at the organ. "Why, you just gave us that,—organ bird." "No, this lives in Peruvian forests." "Well, organist; name almost the same, though the bird is very different," said Harold, and resorted to his stilts again and stood in a corner looking grave and sage, till he suddenly pounced upon the cat and attempted to swallow it. All gave it up till he said his neck and head wore no feathers, but that he carried round a great pouch on the front of his neck."

"To pack cats and rattlesnakes in, and you live on the banks of the Ganges. Adjutant. What queer creatures there are in this queer world. Now let's try our artistic skill, then go home," and they drew around the table. Pencils and paper were furnished and they tried that old-fashioned drawing game, everyone making a mark, straight, round or crooked, and exchanging with a neighbor. Then the neighbor drew another line joining it or not and exchanged again. The third tried to connect them and the fourth to make them look like some figure, a cow or a rosebud. The fifth wrote its name

underneath, whatever he thought it looked like. "Oh, for a little bolsterous fun before we part," cried Hazen. "These are all so brainy they make me feel so wise I shall have troubled dreams," and she brought a fleecy ball of cotton and placed it in the table's center. With all their might all blew furiously to keep it from alighting on him or her. For full five minutes they kept it pretty near the middle of the board, till suddenly, in a neglectful moment of hers, it touched Hazen. "There, I'm waked up," she declared, "and willing to break up."—[The Maine.

FROM OUR YOUNG AMERICANS.

Musical Pigeon—My pets are a dog, three cats, two doves and one pigeon, which is very tame. We have an organ and when I am playing on it the pigeon always finds his way into the parlor and jumps upon the keys and walks back and forth. It seems that the music charms him.—[Raymond (Thirteen), New York.

Scott—My favorite novelist is Scott. I have three of his stories. They are Waverly, Kenilworth and Ivanhoe. I also have a poem by the same author named Marmion. My next favorite book is Middlemarch, by Elliot. I also have Romola by the same author, but I do not like this book as well as the others. I always enjoy Beulah, by Evans, every time I read it, and I also have Vashti, by the same author. Then I have Cranford, by Mrs Gaskell, which I like very much.—[O. Smith, New York.

Mischief—I had a fine time Halloween tying up gates with wire and putting pumpkins and paper in the chimneys so they wouldn't draw. If there is any mischief done I am always the one that did it (so the people say). I have one sister and she is all right. She is nothing like me, she is so quiet. She takes the P & H and I like to read the letters written by the young folks. [Trix.

Friends Only—Old Maid, like you I am called queer and for the same reasons. I like boy friends, but I want them to be friends only. Some do not agree with me, saying it is impossible for a girl and boy to be friends without one of them having a stronger feeling than friendship for the other. I think they can be friends only.—[E. O.

Ten Times—Merton V., you are all right. I think we can each learn something from another's experience. Water Lily, is this our first and only love? I have fallen in love 10 times or more, but always seemed to fall out just as easily. Some people call me fast, but what I want to be is, in masculine language, just a "jolly good fellow," with both boys and girls. I live in Omaha and this summer mamma had a couple of booths out there. Well, I just did not do a thing but enjoy myself and made all kinds of friends. Vernon M., I have read all of Rider Haggard's works. Like you, my favorites are Longfellow and Holmes, and then come Tennyson and Whittier and Lowell and Lord Byron. Really, I don't know who I like best.—[Fickle Fifteen, Nebraska.



Ites are Longfellow and Holmes, and then come Tennyson and Whittier and Lowell and Lord Byron. Really, I don't know who I like best.—[Fickle Fifteen, Nebraska.

Oyster Boats—I live on the grand old Potomac river, where we have the fine oyster rocks. Men from the eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland, as well as from our own neighborhood, go out in the river and catch these oysters from Sept 1 to Oct 15 with oyster tongs, from Oct 15 to March 25 with dredges and tongs, and from March 25 to April 25 with tongs. After the day's work is finished the boats go beside the buy or market boats that lie in the harbors and sell their oysters to them, getting from 25 to 55c per tub. These buy boats sail with the oysters to Baltimore or Washington, where they are delivered to packing houses, private parties, etc. One tub or bushel makes one gallon of oysters when shucked. The oyster tongs have handles (called shafts) from 12 to 30 feet in length, which are fastened together and work very much like scissors. These shafts have iron pieces fastened to them with slanting teeth, something like an iron rake; with these

the men can catch oysters in very deep water. Our law runs down to a harbor, and in the evening when 200 or '00 oyster boats come sailing in it is beautiful. Averil, I have a collection of Indian arrowheads, also quartz and civil war relics. Among the latter is a brass U S belt buckle. I think it is nice for the Councilors to write on any subject they are interested in.—[Rider.

Janitor—We have eight months of school this term. I am janitor this winter. I have a hot time, too. Water Lily, you are just all right. Of course we young folks have a right to love (but I didn't say whom). This would be a queer world if we did not love, for God is love.—[Bashful Youth, Thirteen, Minnesota.

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DELMER D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

A peculiar fact that accounts for the seeming disregard of danger that characterizes the soldier in action is that, while he knows full well that many will be laid low by the leaden ball, he instinctively feels that the man at his right, or his left, is more apt to be struck down than himself. The same delusion accounts for the apathy of many sufferers from Varicocele who, knowing well that the disease is one of the warnings of approaching Paralysis or Epilepsy, do not take the warning to themselves, hence are satisfied to neglect the condition by simply wearing a suspensor. The Paralytic patients whose cases have come under my immediate observation invariably regarded their Varicocele as a matter of no great seriousness until after they had reaped the bitter harvest of neglect. Every man who has Varicocele and fails to seek prompt and permanent cure invites disaster. The engorgement of the vital veins with stagnant blood breeds infectious toxins, which exert an exceedingly injurious effect upon the nerve centers and interfere with the transmission of vital energy. Locomotor Ataxia and various other forms of Paralysis are engendered by the absorption into the matter of these foreign elements. The longer this process, known as auto-infection, continues, the greater is the danger of Paralysis.

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The Richardson Home,
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Private Correspondence Room 504.

A Red Season.

Nearly all the hats shown in New York thus far are of fancy straws twisted into such marvelous shapes that very little trimming is needed to produce the proper effect.



Large rosettes of chiffon, made to resemble huge roses with brilliant colored centers, are popular, also rosettes of panne, velvet and tulle. The hat at the right is of pale yellow straw in the popular "Miss Hobbs" shape and has a narrow band of black velvet around the crown and huge rosette of the same at the left side.

white fancy straw bound with narrow black velvet ribbon. The hat is completely covered with a draping of pale blue chiffon, crowned with an immense double bow of black velvet and two large rhinestone buttons.

"April Hopes."

"TIPS" FROM NEW YORK.

Long sashes are again noted, the most attractive being of crepe, finished off with ruffles and ruchings at the ends and fastened at the belt with a rosette of the same.

In selecting goods for a summer shirt waist get enough of the same material for a skirt and have it made from the five-gored skirt model, with six tucks at the middle of the back.

Skirts are to be worn long and very much trimmed, either with pleats, tucks, rows of machine stitching or heavy bands of lace.

dainty effects are produced by trimming skirt and blouse with strips of white beading through which narrow black velvet ribbon is run.

Stained Floor—I used a floor like the one I will describe to you three years, and then moved away, leaving it for someone else to enjoy, and it was perfectly satisfactory.

to make it smooth, and pour into the remainder of the water, which must be brought to the boiling point on the stove. Stir all the while until well boiled, then stir in bits and shreds of newspaper (which has been already prepared) until it is the consistency of putty.

Cookies (Good)—One cup sugar, stirred with 1/2 cup butter, 2-3 cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda and 1 of caraway seed stirred in the cream, 2 eggs beaten separately, 1 teaspoon cream tartar rubbed in the flour.

Vapo-Cresoline advertisement featuring an illustration of a person in bed and text describing its uses for various ailments like coughs and colds.

Entertaining the Public advertisement offering a job that pays \$30 to \$300 per week with no previous experience required.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text claiming it is a fountain of health for weak and nervous women.

FREE WATCHES advertisement offering a gold watch and chain for free to those who send in a certain number of orders.

SILVER WATCH FREE advertisement offering a silver watch for free to those who send in a certain number of orders.

\$18 to \$35 WEEKLY advertisement for men and women, offering a high-paying job opportunity.

\$1000 for BOYS advertisement for THE AMERICAN BOY magazine, offering a \$1000 prize to subscribers.

Wanted Agents advertisement for FARM AND HOME magazine, seeking agents in various locations.

California Violet Dolly advertisement featuring a large, decorative floral pattern and text describing it as a stamped linen pattern.



OUR TALKING BEE.

Why the Boy Leaves—Much has been said and written about "why boys leave the farm."



Now if all the boys who have been born on farms or have lived on them the greater share of their lives should all stay where they are, why, I believe that farmers would become a drug on the market. There would be so much produce raised that there would not be a market for all of it.

MY SOLDIER BOY.

I am praying for you, Jeanie. While the days are going by, Praying when the sun is shining.

A Fool's Paradise—I see so many writing their experiences for the Councilors that I want to say something myself.



Yet at about 29 I fell in love with a neighboring ranchman's daughter, wooed and won her, and we became engaged. We were both poor, and agreed that it was best that we should wait until I had prepared a home before we were married.

clined with thanks. That was long years ago. I still love her, and somehow I can't help but believe that she still loves me. She is called an old maid now—but time has made great changes—and while I still love her I feel more resigned to my fate now.

The Convent—Your advice, Miss Moore, was received with much pleasure. Now do any of you think it would be advisable to take a business course in some college, and did any of you girls ever go to a convent to school, and if so, please tell me how you liked it?

A Push—When you see others down-hearted who cannot get along, feeling that fate is against them, does it ever occur to you that if you gave them a push it would lighten their burden and also give you a light heart?

A Dull Mist—Really, it grieves me more than my tender heart can express to learn that you, dear friends, have changed your names from Tablers to Councilors; for, if I must admit it, anything concerning a table has ever held a peculiar charm for me.

Drowning Trouble—Nella Arnold, do you think that anyone ever takes to drink to "drown trouble"? I know that is quite often claimed as the cause, and it may be that trouble sometimes weakens the will power so that one is overcome by temptation.

branch of the immediate past, but when one takes to drink, all one's past record is forgotten in the shame of filling a drunkard's grave. As you say, the best and surest way to find relief from care and trouble is to take it to the Heavenly Father, but so many haven't this refuge, and these are the ones who are most tempted by drink.

KANSAS.

Away with your fashion, your glitter and gold, I do not desire them, if the truth will be told. Let me stay here in Kansas, where the hot winds blow.

Bread and Water—I tried to love my father's wife and was very glad when he brought her home. I had known her before and loved her. She had been with us but a few days when she tried to show her authority and made things very disagreeable for us.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 94,398]

"I am so grateful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me that I feel as though I must tell about it.

Women Would Surely Try Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine if They Only Knew, Says Mrs. King

and received benefit from it at once. I have taken it ever since and now have no headache, no pain in my side and my stomach and bowels are perfectly well.

The way women trifle with health shows a degree of indifference that is past understanding. Happiness and usefulness depend on physical health; so does a good disposition. Disease makes women nervous, irritable and snappish.

Advertisement for sewing machines, listing prices for various models like the 1400, 1500, and 1600 series.

Advertisement for a diamond ring, offering a free trial and mentioning 'Garfield Gum'.

Advertisement for Goldometer, a pocket case for testing gold and silver.

Advertisement for Edgar Tate & Company, offering a free book on inventions.

Large advertisement for a \$20,000 guess on the census, with 1,528 cash prizes ranging from \$3,500 to \$5.

Advertisement for The New York World, Thrice-a-Week Edition, for \$1.00 per year, and Webster's Dictionary for free.

Farm and Home Council.

sorry, but her unkindness to me has made me feel rather hard toward step-mothers. The trouble is nowadays so many marry without ever thinking seriously of what they are doing. A woman will marry a widower with half a dozen children rather than be called an old maid. Of course these children must be a care and that care is more than she wants. I am only judging from my own experience, and hope there are not many who have gone through what I have.—[A. C.]

Wild Oats—Having seen the imperfections in the lives of young men leads me to offer a word of advice, hoping they may profit thereby. Most young men are prone to sow their "wild oats," which is very unmanly as well as unnecessary, and only causes them to regret it later in life. Boys, listen, and remember this, and you will never have anything to regret. Never go where you would be ashamed to have the world know you went, and never do anything you would be ashamed to have the world know you did. This also might be a guide to some young ladies, although as a rule they are far superior to the young men. I find that a young man who is morally good and has no bad habits is respected by the world, even his employer having more confidence in him. So let us strive to do our best, as the future of our country as well as our homes depends upon our efforts.—[Charles Bailey.]



Southwestern Hospitality—In answer to the request of Hans Been (Feb 15) I will give the following: At a public sale about two years ago I met an old gentleman acquaintance whom I hadn't seen for some time. After the ordinary hand-shake he said, "Let me see, Jim, didn't you have a sale not long ago?" I said "No." "Well," he says, "I heard something about you. I thought you had had a sale." I said, "Maybe you heard I had got married." "That's it," he exclaimed, and continued, "Well, I didn't miss it so very much—only the difference between having a sale and getting sold." On my trip to Colorado and New Mexico in '97, I spent about three and one-half months among the boys that are supposed to be loaded down with daggers and six-shooters. Can a stranger travel three weeks in New York or Massachusetts, enjoy the best accommodations the people can give, offer to pay for the same, and leave the state without paying out a cent? Such was my experience in New Mexico. I like the drift of discussion on this page. My wife and I watch it with a good deal of interest.—[Jiz] of the Canyons.

NEVER SAY DIE.

In the battle of life when Defeat seems nigh, And thy hopes have vanished Like mists in the sky, And foes have triumphed till Thy heart doth cry:— Then look aloft, my boy, But never say die!

MARVIN L. PIPER.

Sham Love—Now as to kissing. A moderate amount is all right (but be "mejum," as Aunt Samantha says: don't go to extremes in anything) where both parties have chosen one another from among the rest. But kissing and love-making just for fun are entirely wrong. I say, don't cheapen yourself in such a manner! You can thoroughly enjoy one another's society without sham love. (A sensible person cannot get enjoyment out of anything sham.) Girls, if I were to tell you some of the things said about silly girls behind their backs, by young men, perhaps it would open your eyes; though it isn't very gentlemanly to do so, they will make fun of you nevertheless. Girls, cultivate all that is true and womanly. Respect yourselves, for "self-respect demands respect," you know. Keystone Bach.



don't be so vain over your neat house-keeping, please, as you have only yourself to look after. You said women could keep a neater house if they tried to do so. That there are some slovenly and indifferent housekeepers one must admit. But if you knew how hard most women who are poor or in moderate circumstances work, and try to keep things respectable, you would be more lenient in your judgment, I think. We should be careful how we judge others, for we might not do even so well under similar circumstances.—[Mrs Susie Miller.]

Opposing Influences—Plow Boy, I am also much interested in astronomy and palmistry, and read all I can find alluding to these subjects. Hope you will give your mind another airing in the near future. Opinions and tastes differ the same as people. Each man to his own liking. Shiftless Simpson, your theory of how influence effects one's life is I think correct. How hard it must be for one placed between two

opposing influences of equal strength! Surely one doesn't know what to do. If the influence overcomes the other it often proves to be the bad, although sometimes done for the best. Perhaps this may be easily accounted for, as this world is prone to evil, and in consequence may have the stronger influence, even after a well fought battle. Let us hope some good comes out of all this. I live on a farm and work out of doors some at times and like it. Oregon Rose, I am going to raise some chicks of my own this year. Our hens did not lay well until we gave them a prepared food, and now we cannot complain.—[A Young Mrs.]

Human Targets—Jay Hawker, welcome home! Yes, you have heard it before, but I could not refrain from saying it once more. I would like to take your hand and whisper, "God bless you, 20th Kansas!" but "arms are short and time is fleeting," so though we have never met, please know that your stranger friend is glad that you have

come back to your home and tho' that love you. How cruel it all seems that so many true, brave hearts lie silent, far away, where only the stars keep vigil by night and the lonely winds by day; and to the dear ones at home whisper in a silent language, "No more, no more." Well may we say with Longfellow, "How majestically mournful are those words, they sound like the roar of the winds through a forest of pines!" Surely there must be another way, there is another way, and 'twill teach the world by its unmistakable origin that God did not make men for targets, but that his life and destiny point to higher things. Niskayuna, I have until recently believed you to be a woman. I'll not ask your pardon, for I am sure, were we to do the matter justice, you ought to fall upon your knees and offer profound thanks for my so honoring you. Sed quis cognosco?—[Narcissus.]

Why is a man with wooden legs like one who has an even bargain? Because he has nothing to boot.

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GOOD SIDE DISHES.

Dandelion Salad: Choose the soft, central part of young dandelions, tear into bits and wash in cold water. With a soft, dry cloth remove all adhering water. Peel and thinly slice cold boiled potato and three small onions, mix these with the dandelions, cut cold ham into dice, add to the salad and over all turn a dressing of oil, vinegar, sugar, salt and pepper beaten together.—[L. M. Annable.

Delmonico Potatoes: These are fine when potatoes are getting too old to be nice cooked plain. Take six good-sized potatoes, prepare and cut in small square pieces, boil tender in salted water. When tender turn off the water and set in a warm place on the range. Place 2 tablespoons butter in a pan to melt, stir into this 3 tablespoons flour, browning slightly. Add 3 cups milk and mix smooth until it boils. Turn the potatoes into a baking dish, cover with the sauce and stir up with a fork, season with salt and pepper and set in a hot oven about 15 minutes to brown. Serve in same dish.—[L. M. A.

Drop Dumplings. One egg, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 pt sweet milk. Make as stiff with flour as can easily be stirred, boil 15 minutes. [Ora C. Blery.

Creamed Carrots. Scrape 1/2 doz medium sized carrots cut lengthwise into four parts and boil until tender in salted water. Drain, add 1 cup rich milk and when it begins to boil stir in 1 tablespoon flour rubbed smooth in milk, also a piece of butter and a little salt. Serve hot.—[L. M. A.

REQUESTED RECIPES.

Potato Yeast Without Hops. One-fourth cup flour, 1/4 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, 3 raw potatoes, 1 to 2 qts boiling water, 1 cup yeast. First, see that you have at least three quarts water boiling rapidly. Pare the potatoes and keep them covered with cold water. Mix the flour, sugar and salt in a large bowl and grate the potatoes as quickly as possible, not stopping to grate every scrap, mix them at once with the flour, using a wooden or silver spoon that the mixture may not be dark-colored. Pour the boiling water directly from the teakettle over the grater and rinse off the potato into the bowl, using perhaps a pint of water at first. Mix the water thoroughly with the potato and flour; then add slowly enough more boiling water to make it the consistency of thin starch. The amount of water will depend upon the quality of the flour and potatoes. If it does not thicken, pour the mixture into a double boiler or granite pan and let it come to the boiling point, stirring well to keep it from sticking. Strain through a squash strainer and let it cool. When lukewarm (clear through the mixture, not merely on top), add the yeast. Cover slightly and keep in a warm (not hot) place, until light and covered with white foam. After it begins to rise, beat it well several times, as this makes it stronger. At night or when well risen, put it into wide-mouthed earthen or glass jars. The next morning cover tightly and keep it in a cool place. Reserve 1 cup or more in a small glass jar, and do not open it until ready for the next yeast making. Always shake yeast well before using, take your cup to the jar instead of taking the jar to the hot kitchen; when empty, scald the jar and the cover thoroughly. This is the quickest and easiest way of making yeast, 15 minutes being ample time for the first part of the process. It is whiter and looks more inviting than that made with hops. It keeps well two weeks and makes delicious bread.—[From Mrs Lincoln's Boston Cook Book.

Ginger Cookies Without Eggs One cup molasses, 1/2 cup shortening, 3/4 cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 1/2 teaspoons salt. Heat molasses to boiling point and pour over shortening. Add dry ingredients mixed and sifted. Chill thoroughly. Toss one-fourth mixture on a floured board and roll as thinly as possible; shape with a small round cutter, first dipped in flour. Place near together on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate

oven. Gather up the trimmings and roll with another portion of dough. During rolling the bowl containing mixture should be kept in a cool place, or it will be necessary to add more flour to dough, which makes cookies hard rather than crisp and short.—[Miss Farmer's Boston Cook Book.

PIE PLANT.

Baked. Cut in pieces one inch long, put in baking dish in layers with an equal weight of sugar, cover closely and bake.

Stewed. Make a rich syrup by adding sugar to water in which long strips orange peel have been boiled until tender, lay in this syrup pieces of pie plant three inches long, cook tender.

Pie: Take the juice of 1 lemon, 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup chopped rhubarb, butter the size of an egg, 1 cup chopped raisins. This is enough for two pies and is very rich.

Another Pie: Peel and cut in inch lengths 1 pt rhubarb, pour over this hot water, let stand for five minutes to remove acid. To 1 cup granulated sugar add 1 teaspoon flour and a little salt, mix this well with the rhubarb, line a pie plate with paste, turn in the rhubarb, cover with crust, wetting edges with milk, cut opening in top and bake in brick oven.—[A. R. Annable.

Good Butter—Where sweet milk has frozen, the cream should be skimmed off before the milk has time to thaw. You will get more butter and much nicer. I scarcely ever allow the milk to stand until it becomes thick or clabbered. When milk which has been set in pans or dishes for skimming becomes sour it is ready to skim and churn. This is my experience in making good butter. During the hot weather here in Tennessee, butter is not very salable. I pack my butter in stone or earthen crocks or jars having small tops. I use a wooden bowl and small ladle. After taking out of the churn, it is worked and set in cellar until morning, when I work out all the water possible. Salt it little more than for table use. Pack down hard with a wooden pounder. When the crock is nearly full cover the butter with salt one inch thick, cut a piece of cloth to fit over the butter, cover this with best white sugar, tie a thick cloth over the top and cover. I have kept it in this way one year.—[M. E. G.

Muffins—Corn Meal. One egg, 1/2 cup sugar, 3 level teaspoons baking powder, pinch salt, 2 cups milk, equal parts flour and corn meal sufficient for thin batter. If not liked quite so sweet add more milk and thickening. Hot oven. [White Ribbon.

Wheat: Flour sifted 1 pint, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 tablespoon (scant) butter, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Good either hot or cold.—[O. C. B.

Chocolate Cookies—Take a cup of light brown sugar, 1/2 cup melted butter, 1 whole egg and the yolk of another, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 2 tablespoons melted chocolate, 1 cup raisins finely chopped and 1 1/2 cups flour, with 2 teaspoons baking powder sifted through it. Mix well together and drop from a spoon on a greased tin, far enough apart so they will not touch as they spread. Bake a rich brown and brush over with melted chocolate sweetened.—[A. R. A.

White Mountain Cake—Take 2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 3 cups flour, 1 cup milk, two eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder. After the sugar and butter have been creamed, add the rest and stir all together well. Bake in three layers and put together with icing or jelly.—[Mrs Clement.

Cream Cookies—Two cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sour cream, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon lemon, mix soft as you can roll.—[Ora C. Blery.

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

Talks with Our Lawyer.

WILL—D. W. W.: A father makes a will devising to his son a certain farm, and at the time the will is made, telling the son to move upon the farm and live there during the lifetime of the father; the father is to pay for all material put into any improvements upon the farm, the son to perform the labor necessary to build such improvements. The father has since made a new will, leaving the farm to someone else. This would probably not be such a breach of the contract as to enable the son to recover against the father for labor done upon the farm, as the father might change his mind before his death and leave the farm to the son; but if the father should seek to have the son vacate the farm, an action would probably lie against him for such breach. After the death of the father, the son would probably have a claim against his estate for the value of such labor done upon the farm, in case the farm were devised to some other person.

DEED—H. S., N Y: A man cannot deed real estate directly to his wife in N Y. The practice is to deed to a third person and have the third person deed to the wife. The absence of revenue stamps does not make a deed illegal, but prevents the use of it as evidence in a federal court. The omission also makes the grantor liable to a fine. An adopted child inherits the same as a natural child.

JUDGMENT—J. J. B., Vt: A wife's property cannot be taken to satisfy a judgment against the husband. A judgment carries costs and the costs can be collected if the man who owes them has any property, but if he has moved out of the state and has no property he cannot be imprisoned because the costs are unpaid.

LAND TRANSFER—M. L. W., N Y. By the Torrens system of registering and confirming titles to real estate, a court is established to register land titles and make them secure for all future time. Upon application being properly brought before the court, the public examiner examines the title, and after notice has been given to all adjoining owners and adverse claimants, an absolute certificate of ownership is issued. Thereafter all incumbrances upon such land, to stand in law, must be entered on the certificate itself. This makes the certificate documentary evidence of the title and for the future dispenses with the examination which at present a purchaser must institute in order to assure himself of the condition of the title. This statute has been recently considered by the supreme judicial court and has been declared to be constitutional in all its provisions.

LEASE—B., Me: A lessee asks his lessor to build a vault in his store and the lessee agrees to furnish the steel and iron doors. When the lease expires, can the lessee remove the doors and take them with him? No. They became part of the real estate and are not a removable fixture.

TIMBER ON DEEDED FARM—A. N. B., N Y: A sells the timber on his farm to C. In the deed to C the timber was not reserved. Can C now stop B cutting the timber? Yes. The deed carried the real estate, including standing timber.

DEED—J. W. F., N Y: A deeded a farm to B, describing it by meets and bounds and also describing it by stating its measurement as 100 a more or less. After the acceptance of the deed the land was surveyed and found to measure only 80 a. Has B any redress against A? No. The description by meets and bounds governs. B should have had the survey before he closed the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS—E. A. M., N Y: Parties to an agreement to conduct a farm on shares may agree to whatever division of the proceeds they choose.—H. M. S., Mass: There is no new law in Mass requiring Ct people selling fruit in Mass to have a license.

CURE—G. H. I.'s horse has a curb. Mix 2 dr biniodide of mercury with 2 oz lard and rub a little of this on the enlargement once every third week and continue it for several months if necessary.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF—A Cal prune grower thinks it isn't right for him to get a better price as a result of the duty on prunes. In the end, however, prunes will be so largely produced as to be cheaper than ever to the consumer, while by growing and handling them on a large scale the producer will still be able to make a little profit. If the iron and steel magnates were as conscientious as our Cal friend, the protection of monopolies would cease. My own idea is that, as long as the country is under the protective policy, the farmer should and must have his share of protection, especially on crops like sugar, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, etc. that are imported so largely or grown in the tropics by coolie labor.

Our Veterinary Adviser.

LAME MARE—C. J. S. has a mare whose hoof grows long at the toe but not at the heel; it is very tender. Shoe her with a bar shoe. Mix 2 dr cantharides with 1 1/2 oz lard, rub a little of this around the heels once a week and continue it for several months.

DISTEMPER—G. P.'s dog has distemper; there is a discharge from the nose and eyes and it has a poor appetite. Give one tablespoonful of good whisky and one grain of quinine at a dose in a little milk three times a day. Wash the eyes with warm water twice a day.

CYSTS—A reader's pigs have lumps on shoulders. The lumps are cysts, but it would be difficult to give the cause without an examination. After the cyst is opened and all the fluid pressed out, inject a little tincture of iodine; this will destroy the wall of the cyst and it will not fill up again.

OBSTRUCTED TEAT—J. H. S. has a fresh cow and it is with difficulty that the milk can be drawn from one of the teats. The opening at the point of the teat is too small for the quantity of milk which comes down the tube. Use a milk tube to open the orifice and to draw off the milk. If a tube cannot be got, use a knitting needle. After this has been used a few times it will be all right.

SPAVIN—O. N. wants a cure for both bog and bone spavin. For bog or blood spavin, mix 2 dr biniodide of mercury with 2 oz lard and rub on a little every second week. For bone spavin, have it fired by a qualified veterinarian.

ECZEMA—J. S. has a cat that bites itself and the hair comes off in patches. Boil 1 oz stavesacre seeds in 1 pt water for one hour and let it simmer for one hour longer, then strain and add water to make it up to 1 pt. Then wash the cat all over and repeat in a week if not cured. Also give a t. spoonful of cod liver oil at a dose three times a day for a week or two.

HORTICULTURAL MATTERS—A. B. R.: Australian brown onion seed is sold by W. A. Burpee & Co of Philadelphia, Pa.—Several Subscribers: For information about the early market gardening Chelsea colony of S C, write to Mr Hilsley, 211 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—E. D.: Two very good books on spraying are, Weed's Fungi and Fungicides, and Insects and Insecticides, they are sold at 50c each by the Orange Judd company of New York.—Several subscribers: I have not the address of F. A. English of Whitman Co, Wash, on file.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY—F. H. W. A.: Barn Plans and Outbuildings, sold by the Orange Judd company of New York at \$1, contains illustrated plans for various sized barns.—W. Z.: Babcock milk testers and other dairymen's supplies are sold by the Vermont Farm Machine Co of Belows Falls, Vt, the Dairymen's Supply Co, 137 Mar. et street, Philadelphia, Pa, and P. M. Sharples Dairy Supply Co, Chicago, Ill.—Hide Prices, F. G.: The quotation in F & H 11 1/2c p lb, related to hides taken off at packing houses, which always command a big premium over country lots.—W. E. E.: The Buckley watering device, made at Poughkeepsie, N Y, runs the length of the stable and is self watering for stock.

THE MAPES MANURES, that have been advertised so extensively in F & H during the past month, are among the very best of all commercial fertilizers. Farmers use them year after year. If not fully posted about them, address a postal to The Mapes Co, 143 Liberty street, New York, and on back of it write: "Send your pamphlet to me free of cost, as stated in F & H," adding your name, postoffice and state.

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make of planter opens the furrow, plants the seed at regular intervals, fertilizes, covers and performs the whole operation correctly and accurately in a moment of time. Two men and two horses to a planter can plant 4 to 7 a per day in a perfect manner. This machine can also be regulated to plant sweet potatoes, corn, peas, beans and make up rows of cabbage, sweet potatoes, etc. The illustrated catalog of the manufacturers is free; write for one to-day and kindly mention F & H when doing so.

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Statistics that Stagger Fifty Million Starving People—Many of them at Death's Door



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Three months ago the Government placed the number of sufferers at thirty millions; to-day it admits that this estimate was too low and that double the number would probably be nearer the truth. Five millions of these people are now employed by the Government at wages averaging two cents a day each, but the remainder must be relieved by private charity or succumb to starvation. England is doing nobly, but she is not equal to the occasion, and America, with her overflowing, bursting granaries, must speedily come to the rescue or these millions will perish from the very lack of what we enjoy in superabundance.

A Noble Record

Christian America has never yet turned a deaf ear to the pitiful cry of agonizing despair. Ireland, Russia, Armenia, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and India itself bear eloquent witness to her generous and prompt responsiveness to every worthy appeal, and in this calamity, greater than any yet witnessed, she will unquestionably prove herself worthy the noble record of the past, and share in generous measure the abundance wherewith she has been so bountifully blessed.

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Missionaries now working in India have been so affected by the scenes of heart-rending suffering which they have been compelled to witness that, though their hearts are breaking, their tears refuse to flow. They themselves have given all they had and all they could borrow and now they are daily inditing pathetic communications, and sending them broadcast with the fervent prayer that God would move the hearts of their more fortunate brothers and sisters in distant lands to contribute largely in this hour of

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Looking This Way

For many years these godly men and women have pointed the people to the Saviour, and countless thousands have accepted him and have been baptized in the Faith. Indeed, the cause of Christ is making wondrous progress among the dense and dusky population of India, and now that disaster has befallen them and death is threatening them, what wonder that they are hoping for help from this country whence hail the missionaries who have told them again and again the beautiful story of one Jesus who went about doing good, who fed the multitudes, and whose followers in this prosperous country are walking in the footsteps of their Master, daily testing their

A Safe Investment

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Let us each and every one make this investment, and lend to the Lord all we can possibly spare, and in due time he will repay all that we have lent him. How many lives will you undertake to save? Send us word quickly lest they perish before relief can reach them.

The Land of His Birth

This pathetic cry for bread comes from the continent of Asia, concerning which Dr. Talmage says:

Egypt gave to us its monuments, Rome gave to us its law, Germany gave to us its philosophy, but Asia gave to us its Christ. His mother an Asiatic; the mountains that looked down upon him, Asiatic; the lakes on whose pebbly banks he rested and on whose chopped waves he walked, Asiatic; the apostles whom he first commissioned, Asiatic; the audiences he whelmed with his illustrations drawn from blooming lilies and salt crystals, and great rainfalls, and bellowing



FAMINE CHILDREN PLUCKED AS BRANDS FROM THE BURNING
Photographed at the American Mission House of Rev. E. S. Home, Hydrabad

lives by the standard he established, and ever asking themselves, What would Jesus do?

Help Them Quickly

And shall they look in vain? Shall they be disappointed? Shall we lead them to believe that our religion is mere profession? Shall we shut up the bowels of our compassion and tell them that American money and American grain are for Americans only—that religion is one thing and charity quite another? Or shall we open up our hearts, our hands, our purses and our granaries, and in the name of our Master whom we serve bid them share with us the bounties of our Heavenly Father's goodness?

Two Cents a Day

Two cents a day will support a life. One dollar will keep a man, woman or child two months from starvation. Ten dollars will save five lives for four months.

tempests, and hypocrites' long faces, and croaking ravens—all those audiences Asiatic. Christ during his earthly stay was but once outside of Asia.

A Flying Relief Ship

The Secretary of State for India has cabled to THE CHRISTIAN HERALD that his government will pay transportation charges if America will speedily send a cargo of corn, and already arrangements are under way to have a capacious vessel laden with life-saving American grain start from the harbor of New York at an early date.

Your Opportunity

All may help in this blessed work. Every contribution, however small, will be heartily welcomed and promptly acknowledged in the columns of The Christian Herald. If we can secure a million bushels

of corn of the 2,500 millions harvested last year, we can fill ten ships, and the greatest life-saving fleet ever organized will speedily set sail and bring hope and life for four months to a million men, women and children.

Let All Join Hands

Let every village be represented. Let every Church, Sunday School, Home and Foreign Mission Society do its share. Let Sunday School Officers, Teachers and Scholars vie with each other in hastening to the rescue of this unfortunate people. Let farmers organize and send car-loads of corn. This is the greatest opportunity of the closing century to do good in the Master's name. We are Heavily almoners. He gave up all for us and now through these starving ones he claims a share of what he has entrusted to our care. Are we unjust stewards? God forbid!

Help or They Perish

We urge upon every reader of FARM AND HOME to join the life-saving crew and to throw out to these starving people the life-line, before it is too late. Send us for mite boxes and collect funds. Fill a car with corn and send us for instructions. If you cannot pay freight charges The Christian Herald will pay the bill. If you cannot send corn send money. Pray that God's people everywhere may realize the importance and urgency of the case and may willingly and cheerfully give, even as God has prospered them.

Young People's Societies, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavorers, work earnestly; for the night of death threatens to enshroud a continent. You can give the clouds a silver lining and you will do it. This is The King's business. It requires haste. Every day's delay may prove fatal. Let us then be up and doing. He that sitteth in the heavens watches us. His eye is upon us. What we do let us do it as unto Him, and he that seeth in secret and rewardeth openly will bless us with an everlasting blessing.

The Daughters of the King

There are in every community godly women, sympathetic and kind; consecrated women, who long to do good, as they have opportunity and to aid the poor, the suffering and the distressed. We look confidently to them for aid at this time. They can work, they can speak, they can plead, pray and give. May God call them to this mission and graciously prosper the work of their hearts and their hands.

Every remittance of money and every contribution of corn will be acknowledged in THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.

ADDRESS: INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND,
The Christian Herald, 425 to 432 Bible House, New York