

# FARM AND HOME

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## Dominion and Provincial Affairs.

### AFFAIRS OF THE DAY.

The whole Dominion has been worked up into a condition of military enthusiasm by the government's decision to send a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal to fight under the English flag against the Boers. The contingent will be composed of eight companies of 125 men each or 1000 men in all, and will be under the command of Col Otter of Toronto, who played a prominent part in the putting down of the north-west rebellion some years ago. The enrollment of the men to form part of the contingent is now proceeding in the chief cities of the Dominion, from Halifax to Victoria, and by the time this issue of F & H appears, the contingent will have left on board the Allan line Sardinian from Quebec for Cape Town. The voyage to the cape is expected to take about a month and the Canadians expect to arrive in time to see active service.

There has been some controversy over the advisability of sending a Canadian contingent to the cape, and a question promises to become the subject of political controversy. A section of the population led by Mr Tarte, minister of public works, contends that no such policy should have been adopted before the sanction of parliament was obtained, and Mr Bourassa, a leading French-Canadian member of parliament, has resigned his seat in parliament as a protest against the government's course. But the general feeling of the country warmly commends the action that has been taken. In fact, there are those who think that enough has not been done and that the government should bear the whole cost of the contingent instead of simply the cost of equipment and transportation of the men. The sending of the contingent to the Transvaal is a memorable event, as it is the first occasion on which a distinctly Canadian troop has been sent to take part in the foreign wars of the mother country. It is a distinct step in the direction of imperial federation.

The Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was given an enthusiastic reception in Chicago during his recent visit to take part in the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the new government building. The Canadian premier in his speeches made a strong plea for closer relations between Canada and the states, and everywhere his presence evoked the greatest enthusiasm. Sir Wilfrid with his distinguished presence and graceful oratory is at his best on such occasions.

An event of considerable importance in political circles is the change in the premiership of the province of Ontario. Mr Hardy, who has been premier since the retirement of Sir Oliver Mowat has been succeeded by Mr G. W. Ross, for many years the capable minister of public instruction. Mr Ross has formed a new government and announced that he will inaugurate a progressive policy looking to the province's development. It is understood that Mr Hardy will be elevated to the bench at an early date.

The political parties are active preparing for the fray. Both Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the

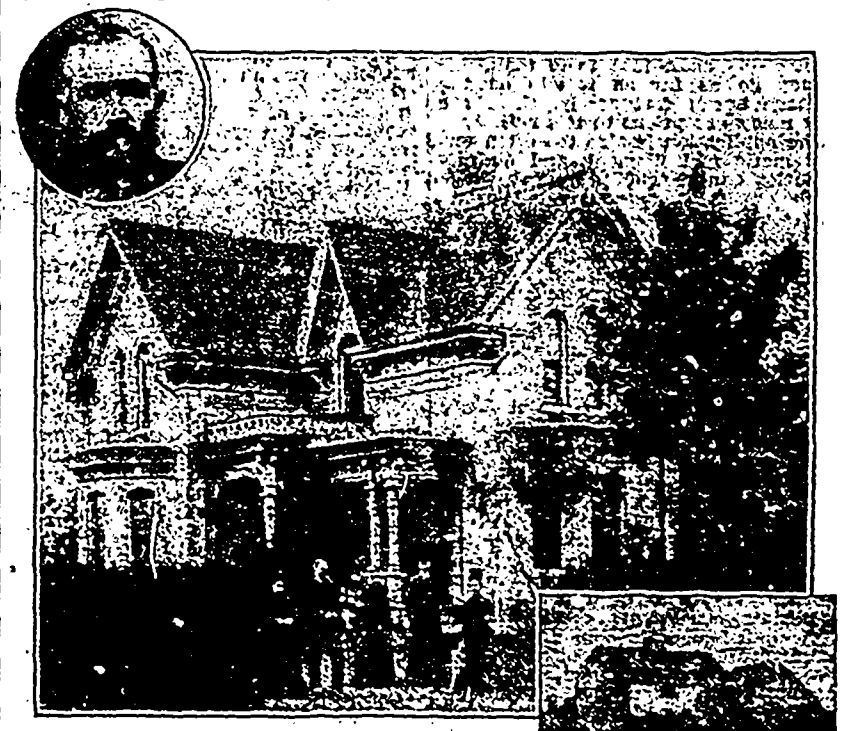
government, and Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the conservative party, have been lately addressing public meetings in Ont and they will continue their political tours until the close of the year, visiting the different parts of the Dominion.

Mgr Falconco, the Pope's delegate, has arrived in Canada and has been given an enthusiastic reception by the Roman Catholic portion of the population. He has taken up his residence at Ottawa, which will be his headquarters during his stay in Canada. There is some uncertainty as to the real object of his mission to Canada, but Mgr Falconco himself states that his position will be similar to that of the apostolic delegate at Washington. It

## A LEADER AMONG CANADIANS.

HONORABLE EXPERIENCE OF ONE OF ONTARIO'S FARMER YEOMEN.

**T**HOROUGHLY loyal to the British people and government in every way, Jabel Robinson of West Elgin Co is one of the brightest and most substantial farmers of Ontario. Born at Linslade, Buckinghamshire, in 1831, he was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner near home, learned the trade and in '52 moved to Kingston, Surrey. He married a daughter of the late Joseph Barnwell of Woburn Beds.



This Comfortable Ontario Farm Home

is typical of those of the province. The ample barn and stack, also shown, are the complement of nearly every home, and both are presided over by sturdy sons of toil, of which Jabel Robinson, shown above, may well be taken as an example. This beautiful cottage home is in the middle of a 500 a farm.

It is a curious fact that while Mgr Falconco, who is an Italian, speaks excellent English, he speaks very indifferent French, which is the language of the vast majority of the Catholic people of Canada.

It is now expected that the Dominion parliament will be called to meet early in Jan and that the general election will follow soon after. This is in line with what has already been foreshadowed in Farm and Home.

Lady Aberdeen, who is kindly remembered as the wife of one of the most popular governors-general of Canada, is on a visit to the Dominion in whose welfare she takes great interest.

Leading English buyers have told me that if we can maintain the excellent standard now reached in our butter making there is an unlimited market for it over there.—[Sidney Fisher.]

Having a natural taste for agriculture and a strong desire to own a home for his family, he left England in 1856 with the view of taking up land in one of the western states. With his wife and one child he landed in New York, but owing to the unpleasant feeling that seemed to exist at that time against the British, he decided to seek a home in Canada. Settling in the village of St Thomas, nine miles from Lake Erie, which has since become a prosperous city, he engaged in house building and the lumber business.

Having a family of seven children, he purchased 200 a of land in the adjoining town of Southwold and moved there in '71. The farm, fences and buildings were in a very bad state, but the farm is now pretty thoroughly underdrained and considered one of the best in the county. The handsome residence and large barn, of which lectures are shown herewith, are typical of the homes of Ont. The houses are nearly all of hard

pressed, whitish brick, cottage style, cozy and comfortable. Brother Robinson's house is perhaps better than the general average. Of recent years, barn buildings have been raised and new ones built on a thick stone wall, so the cellars are large, warm and comfortable as stables. Ontario's barns are necessarily large, as the soil is very productive and enormous crops of grain, hay, peas and oats and root crops are generally raised. The barn illustrated above stands 100 yds in rear of Brother Robinson's house and is a new barn and first-class in every particular. The old barn is nearly as large, and besides several smaller barns and sheds are necessary to hold the produce from Mr Robinson's fertile acres.

Brother Robinson is a faithful, persevering member of the grange, and his home grange, Apple Grove No 166, is one of the 1000 or more granges organized in Canada that have never become dormant. From the first as a Patron Brother Robinson has been active and influential. He was master of the Dominion grange during 1883-4 and was again elected master last Feb. He has attended five sessions of the national grange as delegate from the Dominion grange. While decidedly British, he has warm sympathies with the people of the U.S. He has two sons settled in lucrative businesses in the states, one having founded the Robinson, veterinary college and hospital at Washington, D.C. Brother Robinson spends his entire time on the farm and his 400 a are in a high state of cultivation. He also has a good number of high-grade cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry. Two charming daughters are married to two of the best of Canada's sons, and their cozy farms and homes, near to their father, are models in many ways. F & H hopes at a not far distant day to print the plans of the barn of one son-in-law, John Fletcher, which is a model in more ways than one.

The speeches of Dominion Commissioner Robertson and Deputy Minister James of Ont were two of the best received at the great farmers' national congress, Boston, Mass, last month. The farmers of the states are equally as anxious as their Canadian brethren for the teaching of the elementary science of agri in the public schools. Many delegates present had read the minister's new text-book on the subject and therefore greeted him most cordially. The remarks of Prof Robertson carried the congress by storm, he being given a vote of thanks and elected an honorary member. Speaking for the Dominion of agriculture, he brought expressions of good will from his government and the Canadian farmers. Our popular minister gave a clear-cut statement of what government consists of, how it should help all the people, and how in Canada in particular it helped farmers. There appeared to be a general feeling among the delegates that in some respects our Canadian government is doing more for agriculture than is the government in the states.

The average of analyses of Canadian soils by Prof Shutt of the Dominion experiment farm show the following analyses: Nitrogen .25 of 1 per cent, phosphoric acid .18, potash .59 and lime .66. This means that an acre of soil 1 ft deep would contain nitrogen 750 lbs, phosphoric acid 500, potash 11,700 and lime 19,800. Were these all available to plants, there would be enough nitrogen for 150 average crops of cereals, phosphoric acid for 250 and potash for 750.

# Farm and Home.

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FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., Chicago, Ill.

## OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

The circulation of Farm and Home for this issue is **350,300 Copies.** Sworn circulation statements on Farm and Home are sent to advertisers every three months and are made a part of each and every contract.

## A WORD WITH OUR READERS.

By this time our readers have had ample time to read and reread our unsurpassed premium number—our last issue. Farm and Home is now more than ever, the paper for the great masses of the American and Canadian farmers. The more it is made so by our friends the better paper we can afford to print. The file for 1899 will contain over 550 pages of well prepared, reasonable farm and home matter and at a price absolutely unequalled by any other publication. These are facts well known to all of our readers. Now we want each reader's assistance in pushing up each and every issue to the million mark. Write to us for some specimen copies and visit all your neighbors and friends. Remember that F & H is but 35¢ in clubs of two or more and the club raiser either gets a nice commission or valuable premium. Don't mislay our elegant premium number, but keep it for reference. Send us every new subscription you can get and pick your own premiums from the Oct 15 issue.

There needs to be instituted a new order of teaching agriculture in this country, for most men will not act any further than they can see.—[Ex-Gov Board, Wis.]

## All Around the Farm.

### FERTILIZERS AND THEIR USE.



IN the granite hills of New England, upon many of the original formations of N Y, N J, Pa and Ohio, in the alluvial river bottoms of all of these states, the soils undoubtedly contain a sufficiency of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid to produce maximum crops for a long series of years, provided good farming is practiced or that some one, or at the most two, of these elements are added, while others naturally poor, or which do not possess the necessary physical or chemical characteristics in a high degree, require that all shall be added. The question, Will it pay to use fertilizers to assist in their improvement, can be safely answered only when you know the man that asks the question, for aside from the possession of definite knowledge concerning what fertilizers are, as well as a knowledge of the possible needs of the soil in respect to them, "The Man with the Hoe" is the controlling factor.

Some purchase materials which oftentimes may be of no practical use, or if of possible service if properly used, the use has been such as to render the practice unprofitable in the long run. The general practice in the buying of fertilizers is for the farmer to go to his nearest dealer and purchase what he regards as the cheapest without sufficient regard to the kind and proportion of the constituents contained. He does not inquire whether it is nitrogenous, phosphatic or potassic in its nature—his main idea is to make his money go as far as it will on the tonnage basis, fortunately, there are now many exceptions to this rule.

The application is also too often unsystematic and illogical, and no fertilization can be wholly profitable that is not systematic that is not done by a person who knows what he buys, and who has some definite idea at least of the needs of his soil, and the character of the exhaustion resulting from the kind of cropping that is practiced. By his present method, he may be constantly adding to that which his soil already possesses in abundance, and thus receives no adequate return in increased crops.

The average brand contains only about 300 lbs of actual fertilizing constituents, due to the fact that the demands are for cheap ton prices, though this average is misleading in one particular, inasmuch as it really represents a better fertilizer than is actually purchased. Fertilizer manufacturers, as a rule, admit that it is quite as easy to make brands that will on the average contain as high as 450 lbs of fertilizing constituents, or 50 per cent more than is contained in the average manufactured brand, and that the charges for handling, shipping and bagging would be practically identical, whether the ton contained 300 or 450 lbs. If the higher average maintained the purchaser would get in two tons what he now gets in three, besides having a surer guarantee of the value of the constituents than if the lower grade materials were used.

Many purchase without regard to the character of soil, or its previous treatment, two conditions which should guide, since soils of the same natural character and located equally well will not always show the same results from the application of fertilizer, because in the one case the cropping has been such as to permit of the rapid exhaustion of one, rather than the three, specific elements, while in the other, the cropping may have been quite as severe, but has been helpful because judicious rotations have been used and improved methods practiced.

In the continuous cropping of wheat there would be a much more rapid exhaustion of phosphoric acid than of potash, and if this is continued for a long time, an application of the phosphates only may result in quite as large an increase in crop as if phosphoric acid and potash are both added, because the potash may not have been exhausted; the addition of it would simply add to an abundant supply already present.

On the other hand, if the cropping has been timothy hay, the removal of the potash would have been greatly in excess of the phosphoric acid, and consequently a fertilization with a greater proportion of potash, or even this element alone, of the minerals, may result in quite as large returns as if the fertilization has consisted of both phosphoric acid and potash. If the land has been cropped continuously with tobacco, cotton, potatoes, or other crops, there is likely to be a much larger removal proportionately of some one element, rather than even amounts of all. On the other hand, the cropping may have been such as to be fully as exhaustive in the sense that the

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### WEIGHTS OF FERTILIZING CONSTITUENTS IN PROTECTED AND EXPOSED MANURES.

	Fresh		3 mos		6 mos		9 mos		12 mos	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Weight of manure,	8,000	8,000	2,980	3,903	2,308	4,124	2,224	4,189	2,185	3,838
Organic matter,	1,938	1,938	\$80	791	803	652	760	648	770	607
Total nitrogen,	48	48	40	32	39	33	37	29	37	31
Total phosphoric acid,	25	25	25	25	26	22	25	21	24	21
Available phosphoric acid,	15	15	20	15	19	15	21	17	19	16
Total potash,	62	62	65	48	59	44	60	41	60	40
Available potash,	54	54	62	45	52	42	56	38	55	35

total quantity of constituents removed is quite as great, though since they are removed in more uniform proportions, the period of profitable cropping is extended, and the fertility needed includes all the essential elements, rather than one or two.

It is not alone a question of yield that must be taken into consideration, or the rate of increase that may be obtained from a given number of pounds of added fertility, for the increase in yield may be in all cases quite as great as it is possible to obtain even under the best conditions, and yet the use of it results in a financial loss. To be profitable, fertilizers must be applied to crops, the possible increase in which will bring more than the cost of materials used. Those crops which are generally grown include the cereal grains, hay, etc., which are of a relatively low commercial or market value, but which are highly exhaustive in reference to the fertility elements, while in the case of such crops as fruits or vegetables, the amount of constituents removed is infinitesimal, they are of a low fertility value, and possess a relatively high commercial value. The possible income from a definite expenditure is much less in the former than in the latter.

The use of fertilizers for staple farm crops will not be found to be highly profitable if the profit is to be wholly measured by the returns from each crop to which the fertilizer is applied. Profit is measured by an intelligent and systematic use, which in connection with good practice in other directions will result in a genuine increase in productivity. Too much fertilizing is done by the "hit or miss" method on the principle that if a hit is made there is a relatively large profit, if a miss, the loss is small. It is a gamble from start to finish, and like gambling in other lines, the final outcome shows the bank to be the winner. On the other hand, by the use of intelligence, judgment and foresight, these three great gains may be made.—[Director E. B. Voorhees, N J Exp Sta, to Nat'l Farmers' Congress.]

Connecticut's Abandoned Farms are more a myth than a reality. In fact, the new catalog just issued is nothing more or less than a small real estate bureau gotten up and paid for liberally by the state to help out a few savings banks and what appear to be real estate agents, and farmers incidentally. After writing to town officials, agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, granges and private individuals, only 165 "abandoned" farms could be found in the state. These 165 "farms" include eight building lots 50 by 150 feet within one mile of railroad station and largest city in one county, and a trolley road runs past the lots; these 50 by 150 ft "farms" can be obtained at the moderate price of \$150 each. A few other of Connecticut's 165 "abandoned farms" include 25 in one town near by the big city of Norwalk, and with near or comfortable railroad connections. The 25 are all advertised by one man and include "farms" of 30 acres divided into 9 or 12 building lots to suit purchaser, 3/4 a "farms" and other choice "farms" of 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5, three of 7, and three of 8 a each. From a casual glance at the matter in this catalog F & H believes the intending purchaser can do much better to hire a team and ride through the country and talk with the farmers, a much better bargain can doubtless be secured than by the "select list" of which the above are a part.

## SHELTER YOUR MANURE PILE.

Equal weights horse and cow manure, 4 tons of each, were well mixed at the Dominion experiment farm, Ottawa, Ont. A sample was analyzed. The eight tons were then divided into two equal parts and four tons placed in a small waterproof building and compressed by pounding. The other four tons were placed in an open bin, exposed to rain, but all leaching was prevented. Every month for a year, samples were analyzed, the manure weighed and with the following result. The protected bin is designated a, the exposed b.

**Higher Prices for Milk**—Under the terms of a new contract just signed, farmers shipping milk to N Y city will secure better figures for their product. The Five States' milk producers' ass'n, composed of farmers in N J, Pa, N Y, Ct and Mass, have closed a deal with the Pure Milk Co, whereby the latter is to take all the milk of the ass'n at agreed price for the term of five years. The farmers are to get, net at country shipping stations, 3c qt during Nov, Dec and Jan, 2 1/2c in Feb, Mar and Oct, 2 1/2c in Sept, 2 1/2c in Apr and Aug, 2c in May and July, and 1 1/2c in June. But it is provided that during the first two years the company is to retain 1/2c p qt from all payments, the farmer getting this in the shape of preferred stock in the company now being organized, and thus becoming a shareholder. Therefore, while the prices named represent an average for 12 months of 2 1/2c p qt, the farmer will during the first two years receive net cash but 2 1/2c. The total capital of the new company is 36 million dollars, 20 common and 10 preferred 7 per cent stock. Of this latter, the farmers are expected to acquire in the manner indicated an amount not to exceed 1 1/2 millions. The farmers' sale company, conducting the negotiations, says the producers' interests have been better cared for and that the new company will start in Nov with ample cash capital to handle the milk. It is expected that the ass'n will ship soon, 20,000 cans (40 qts ea) daily, and all the milk of one month is to be paid for in cash not later than the 10th of the succeeding month. The ability and integrity of the company in living up to its contract with the farmers will be watched with great interest.

The number of farmers increases every year who make a distinct specialty of poultry just as they do of dairying or grain growing.

With so great a loss of plant food it certainly will pay well to protect the manure pile carefully and to use plenty of absorbents in the stable.

.... OUR NEW....

## Premium List.

Our Complete Premium List for 1899-'00 is now ready and will be sent free to any address in the United States or Canada, on application.

It is handsomely illustrated and contains upwards of 200 useful and valuable premiums, and some of the greatest and most astonishing offers ever made by responsible publishers.

Now is the time to get up clubs, and by doing a little work for Farm and Home you may secure one or more of the many good things offered, free of cost.

Sample copies and everything necessary to a successful canvass, sent free on request.

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

Business Side of Farming.

PLENTY OF POTATOES IN SIGHT.

The nearly 3,000,000 acres of land under potato in the U S has yielded one of the best crops on record, placed by American Agriculturist at 245 million bu, compared with 204 in '98, 174 in '97, and 286 millions in '95. The high prices last winter and spring served to stimulate heavy seeding to this crop, and fairly favorable weather conditions throughout the growing season brought the big tonnage indicated. In N E an excellent crop has been secured, particularly in the famous Aroostook potato section of Me.

Midsummer drouth shortened the yield to some extent in N Y, where the crop is not a full one, yet compares favorably with the last two years. This is true in a measure of other middle states, while the crop of the west is proving somewhat disappointing, not turning out as well as earlier anticipated. This is noticeable in Mich, northern Ind, Ill, Wis and the northwest generally, although following the harvest liberal quantities are now moving and frequently at low prices to farmers. The quality of the western crop as a whole is good. In Canada and the maritime provinces a moderately full yield is the rule. The important potato crop of Europe is liberal, yet scarcely above an average. Prices to farmers in N E and N Y are very largely 30@50c p bu, Pa and O 35@50c, Mich 25@35c, Ill 25@45c, Wis 15@25c, and further west and northwest 15@30c. The big cities are well supplied and the undertone is one of comparative steadiness.

GOOD DEMAND FOR STAPLES.

Farm prices are well maintained as a rule, with few evidences of weakness, either in cereals or live stock. Cotton has advanced materially compared with late summer, under the belief that the southern crop will fall very much short of first estimates, and due to good demand from spinners. Farmers are busily engaged harvesting corn, and while the '99 crop will not quite reach that of '96, when 2270 million bu were raised, it will closely approach this. Thus is insured a liberal surplus for export and what is much more important, plentiful home supplies for conversion into beef, pork, mutton and dairy products. The yield of wheat and oats and the minor cereals, now all safely housed and in process of distribution, is moderate but not burdensome, and prices are fairly well maintained. Recent sharp advances in ocean freights have served to restrict the foreign movement.

A PROFITABLE CROP.

Growers are getting unusually good prices for sound winter apples, and unless an unexpected reaction takes place there is now every assurance of high quotations throughout the fall and winter. Harvest is practically ended and it turns out that the states always depended upon for a good apple surplus will not have as much choice winter fruit as earlier hoped. Western N Y has a good many apples, and so with portions of Pa, Ct, Mich and the southwest. Yet, believing in a general shortage, dealers have been active buyers for cold storage purposes. Much of the western fruit is deficient in keeping qualities. The final apple report of American Agriculturist places the in-creasable crop of the U S at 35 million barrels, compared with about 25 in '98, 41 in '97 and 68 millions in the bumper crop year of '96.

The Average Condition of Corn Oct 1 according to the gov't crop report was \$2.7, a little less than a month earlier, compared with \$1.9 the mean of Oct averages for the last ten years.

A Good Barley Crop has been secured, the present average rate of yield, 27 bu per acre, according to the gov't crop report being highest since '69. The quality is not especially high, however, yet liberal supplies of good barley are moving to market, meeting ready reception on both home and export account. Foreigners are interested buyers of low grades suitable for mixing with other feed.

Mutual Fire Insurance—I have been a member of one of the Iowa farmers' mutuals for 20 years or more. We have over \$2,000,000 insurance and 1200 to

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

Table with columns for various commodities (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and locations (Boston, New York, Chicago, etc.) with corresponding prices.

1500 policy holders. Our assessment this year will be about four-tenths of 1 per cent or four mills on the dollar.—O. A. Kenyon, Clayton Co, Ia.

The Season for Exporting Apples is at hand and fairly liberal quantities have already gone forward. Shippers look for a big trade. Europe one season took 3,000,000 bbls from this side the Atlantic. Ontario and N S, especially the latter, have a good surplus and this will naturally go to England. Exporters of apples from N Y, N E and the central west fear this Canadian competition. Canadian apples are packed and shipped in excellent manner and have secured a good reputation abroad. The English apple crop was only moderate, northern Europe had a fair harvest, but all of these will be practically out of the way by the middle of Nov.

Moderately Active Live Stock Markets are the rule, although salesmen have experienced difficulty in holding the price level. Fancy cattle are about as high as ever, but the stock yards are full of fair to really good heaves and these are a little easy in tone. Sheep supplies have been excessive, while the hog trade is active at the narrow range of prices, packers endeavoring to secure concessions.

An Excellent Record has been made in the cheese market this fall. It has ruled active and firm, with an advancing tendency which has carried the market to prices around 12@13c p lb both west and east. The movement is liberal and the home consumptive demand broad. In some directions the fears expressed that any higher prices will restrict the outlet.

The Shortage in Field Beans has been keenly felt in the market, with prices a third higher than early in the fall. At Chicago pea beans have advanced to \$1.65 p bu compared with prices around 1.15 during the summer. There is a recognized shortage in Mich and N Y, heavy producing states, a good consumptive demand and some speculative buying.

Butter Indifferently Supported—Outside fancy creameries, the market is easy in tone, receipts at the big cities continuing liberal, although it is a fact that in many dairy sections farmers are obliged to resort to dry feed.

Egg Prices Next Winter will be influenced largely by the offerings of cold storage stocks. These are now said to be largely in excess of last year at this time.

The Depression in Silver—Not in many months has interest in the silver market been smaller. The price has recently worked down a little further to the level of 55c p oz, or substantially the lowest quotations of the year.

A Ten-Year Rye Average in rate of yield, according to the gov't Oct report is 13.7 bu; the preliminary estimate of yield of '99 is 14.4.

The Year's Cotton Record—According to Sec Hester, of the New Orleans cotton exchange, the total commercial

crop for the season ended Sept 1, '99, amounted to 11,275,000 bales compared with 11,200,000 bales one year ago and 8,580,000 bales two years ago.

A Wool Fleece in N S W—The estimated weight of fleeces in that colony is 5 1/2 to 6 1/4 lbs.

Cotton Has Advanced materially since the new crop began to move and present prices a shade under 7c p lb show a gain of 2c over the low point reached by the last crop. The belief is general that the crop now being harvested will prove smaller than early estimates.

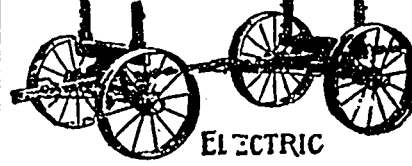
Wheat Growing in Australia—in the province of N S W the '99 crop, officially reported at 10,560,000 bu, was the heaviest ever raised, owing to increased acreage; the av yield p acre was 10.6 bu compared with an av of 12.4 bu for a period of 30 years.

The Borden Condensing Co at its Elgin factory has contracted for 400,000 lbs milk daily, to be delivered at its various condenseries in that part of Ill. It pays \$1.25 p 100 lbs milk from Oct to Feb, and 1.10 for Mar.

An Unrighteous Toll—Farmers have to give half their wheat to the miller to get the other half ground, as well as all the bran and shorts. This appears to me to be clear robbery. All millers ought to be under obligation to do custom work and allowed to take only a certain per cent of the wheat. In the east, years ago, the miller was allowed to take only the eighth bushel. Those were the days when farmers made the laws.—Jonathan T. Havens, McDonough Co, Ill.

Farm Wagon Economy.

The economy of this proposition is not all found in the very reasonable price of the wagon itself, but in the great amount of labor it will save, and its great durability. The Electric Wheel Co, who make this Electric Handy Wagon and the now famous Electric Wheels, have solved the problem of a successful and durable low down wagon at a reasonable price.



This wagon is composed of the best material throughout—white Hickory axles, steel wheels, steel bounds, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4,000 lbs. These Electric Steel Wheels are made to fit any wagon, and make practically a new wagon out of the old one. They can be had in any height desired and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With an extra set of these wheels a farmer can interchange them with his regular wheels and have a high or low down wagon at will. Write for catalogue of the full "Electric Line" to Electric Wheel Co., Box 36, Quincy, Ill.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

SEND ONE DOLLAR

Cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you this CORN SHELLER by freight, C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal to shellers that retail at \$10.00 to \$12.00, pay the railroad agent our special offer price, \$5.00, less the \$1.00, or \$4.00 and freight charges. The sheller weighs 135 pounds and the freight charges for 25 miles will be but 75 cents, greater at shorter distances in proportion. THIS IS THE BEST ONE-HOLE CORN SHELLER ON THE MARKET. Very strong, durable and easy to operate. Frame is made of hard wood and shafting of rolled steel, balance wheel is large and heavy, which makes it the easiest running sheller made, has adjustable ray iron to shell any kind of corn. Comes with fan and food table complete. Shelling capacity, 25 bushels per hour. ORDER AT ONCE, don't delay. Write for free Agricultural Implements Catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC) CHICAGO. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.) Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

Saw Your Wood with Smalley or Battle Creek Wood Saws. More money can be made with our sawing outfits than with any other implement you can buy. SILENT FEED BRAK SAWS—5 SIZES. Circular, square, and portable saws; also Jointing or Pitkin Mills. Every machine sold under a positive guarantee to do perfect work. Also full line of Power saws for operating. Catalog showing our Smalley line complete mailed free if you name this paper. SMALLEY MFG. CO., Sole Makers, Manitowish, Wis. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

Next smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and more than the old way. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.



ISNT IT GENERALLY CONCEDED that Page Fence is the standard of woven fences? We try to make it such. Others try to imitate it. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

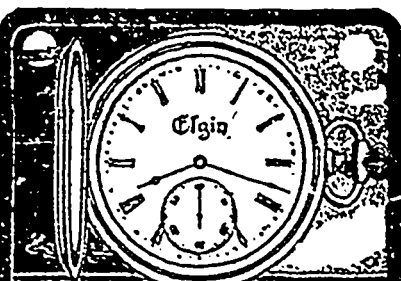
ORCHARD PROFIT depends upon working all the fruit into a salable product. Older for instance, if good, clear and pure it will readily do so. The best is produced by a HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS. Made in varying sizes, hand and power. Get our free catalogue before you buy. HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO., 5 Main St., Mt. Gilead, Ohio. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.



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DOGS FOR SALE of all kinds, fancy pigeons, Lop-eared and Belgian Hares, Ferrets, 6c for catalogue. LANSIS, Box 33,owers Station, Pa.

AGENTS You can make money for Battles' Seeds. by taking orders for Battles' Seeds. Should be sent. New plan. Quick sales. Write for terms at once. FRANK H. BATTLES, Seed Grower, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



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have a lifetime of accurate service—the test of thirty-five years having gained for them the title of

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Sold by jewelers everywhere. An Elgin watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

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Dairy and Creamery.

SCIENCE IN CHURNING.

The churn is an imperfect machine. No churn has every time extracted all the butter, but under favorable conditions, some of these conditions being as yet imperfectly understood, it has proved satisfactory. The loss is a variable quantity, sometimes as low as 1 or 2 per cent, and running up to a much greater amount. It is not improbable that 2 or 3 lbs loss for every 100 lbs of butter is a general condition in creamery management, while in private dairying it far exceeds this. To reduce this loss to the smallest amount is the problem. To do this we must know why it occurs, and to know why it occurs we must understand the philosophy of churning.

Churning consists in causing fat globules to stick together. Concussion is the force used to bring them into forcible contact, and if the proper conditions exist they will adhere to each other. These fat globules are very small. Placed side by side it would take 5000 to make an inch in length, and thousands of millions are required to make enough butter to spread on an ordinary slice of bread. Being so small, the weight is trifling and the force with which they strike each other in churning must mainly come from the concussion of the mass of cream or milk in which they exist. To get all the globules to unite in lumps that will separate from the buttermilk is a big job—too much so for literal accomplishment.

The first condition is the right temperature. If the cream is below 40 degrees or above 90 the fat globules will not unite. The best temperature is not known, but the limits have been narrowed down to a range of from 50 to 68, and this again can be more closely fixed in practice, as the local conditions are known. Fed is one local condition. Cottonseed meal produces hard fat globules, and cream from cows given this feed must be heated to 65 degrees. Bran facilitates churning, and "fresh" cows furnish cream which churns well. When cows are "obstinate" in winter, I buy bran to make it churn better. Farrow cows and strippers give milk with small fat globules, and small globules are more difficult to churn than larger ones. The butter fat found in skimmilk and buttermilk is in small globules. So the temperature suited to most exhaustive churning varies with the season and feed and time the cows have milked and also with the cows themselves—those furnishing small fat globules giving most trouble.

It also varies with the condition of the cream—whether it be sweet or sour. Sour cream churns easier and generally yields more butter. The W Va expersta conducted experiments to determine how much water can be loaded into butter and still produce a marketable article, and found that the greatest weight could be made from sweet cream if churned at a low temperature, say 52 to 54. The sweet cream butter seemed capable of holding more water, and 100 lbs of butter fat was at times made into 122 lbs of butter. In the north, the evidence seems to point to a general loss when cream is churned sweet, due perhaps to churning at sour cream temperature, but the evidence is strong that ripening cream renders the albuminous portion less tenacious and the churning liberates the fat globules more readily and consequently is more effective. Sour milk can be churned but not sweet milk, and this shows that souring facilitates churning. Butter extractors do not churn butter from sweet milk, they churn it from sweet cream as separated from the milk and deposited in a film inside of the drum.

And this brings us directly to an important point—concussion and how to produce it. Two errors exist, viz: Using too small a churn and filling the churn too full of cream. I have found that cream from strippers which was so albuminous that the fat globules would not adhere with a full churn, would stick together readily by dividing the quantity and taking half at a time. The reason is that the cream falls further and is subjected to greater concussion when the churn contains less. And the difference is greater than a dairyman or creameryman, for that matter, would imagine. A natural conclusion is that if the cream falls with twice the velocity it will have twice the striking force.

This is not the case. Here is where philosophy is a help, for it teaches that the striking force increases with the square of the velocity. Dairy-men appear not to have thought of this well known principle. They buy a little box or barrel churn and churn away for hours and wonder why the butter will not come. The reason is that the cream does not fall far enough to get sufficient velocity, and the striking force is too weak. If the distance the cream falls is increased so that the velocity with which it falls is one-half greater, the striking force will be more than doubled. It will be 2 1/2 times as great. If the velocity is doubled, the striking force will be four times as great. It is a common mistake to buy too small a churn. It will not prove satisfactory.

Another point is the speed of the churn. This should vary with the size of the churn and be so timed as to give the greatest thud to the cream, that is, cause the greatest striking force. The things to observe more particularly are—temperature, ripening, size of churn, amount of cream and speed of churn. The temperature must be ascertained by careful observation and will be in the neighborhood of 60 per cent for ordinary cream and lower for thick cream; it must be high enough to prevent excessive foaming and not so high as to come soft and loaded with water; it must be soured enough to "cut the albumen, but not sour enough to be in the early stage of putrefaction. The churn must have sufficient size and have enough vacant space to allow the cream sufficient fall. The velocity should be regulated to give the greatest fall to the cream, as an increase of 10 per cent in velocity of fall makes an increase of 21 per cent in the striking force. This is the general philosophy of churning and will give good general results. The smallest fat globules will some of them escape, and cream abnormally full of albumen, or in which the fat globules are particularly tallowy, will need special treatment. This last kind of cream needs an expert. Ordinary cream needs common sense and reasonable attention to business.—[E. C. Bennett, Ia.]

**Stringy Milk**—R. J. T.'s cow's milk is stringy and the udder becomes sore. The trouble is probably inflammation of the udder. If she was my cow I would give epsom salts 5 or 10 oz, with salt-peter 1/2 oz, repeating the latter in six hours. If milk is hard to draw, would use a tube, and would be sure to get it all out. Would inject a solution of carbonate of soda 1 oz in water 1 pt into the teat, and milk it out to cleanse it, and would rub udder with water as hot as I could bear my hands in, to allay inflammation.—[J. E. Hollis, Worcester Co, Mass.]

**fooling with Bulls** is expensive, for half of each calf is from him and one year is not enough, generally speaking, to decide on his merits. He should be kept in good hard flesh and be let run in a paddock. Never let him run with the cows, for he is liable at any moment to hurt some one. Ring him early in life and keep the ring in good repair. In winter, it is best to keep him along with the cows, as he will be quieter and more easily managed. If fall calving is adopted, his services will be required in Dec and Jan, and he should be prepared by being put in good hard condition.

**When Cream is Properly Ripened** it has a smooth, glossy appearance, a pleasant acid taste and smell and will pour like thick molasses and show about seven-tenths per cent of acid by the alkaline test. It should be the aim of every butter maker to make the same quality of butter every day, in order to make a good reputation for himself, and receive the highest price for his goods.

**From Fall Calving Cows** about 25 per cent more milk is obtained than from those having calves in spring: such is the uniform result of investigations all over the world. During winter the cow is not afflicted from drought by poor feed or shortage of water, heat and flies are not troublesome and her flow is thus not affected when right in the flush of the season. Spring grass coming toward the close of her period of lactation serves as an inspiration to her wearying powers and

greatly increases the waning flow. A cow is generally cared for better during winter than summer, as is her calf.—[Prof J. H. Grisdale, Ont.]

**American Butter in England** is said to be sold as the "best Dorset," all American tags and labels being carefully removed. English shop men have no more scruples in deceiving a customer than American manufacturers have in adulterating their food products.

Be gentle with the cow and sit down to her so that you can place your head against her flank and control the movement of her leg with your left arm, in case she steps around or is inclined to kick.

Warm stables save food in winter and secure an increase of product over cold stables. Warm drink in winter increases the flow and improves the quality of milk. Letting cows get chilled is a costly practice.

Keeping manure on the hams of cows is a mighty poor way of preserving it. To avoid this, the animals must be well bedded, for if good results are to be hoped for, comfort and kindness are above all things necessary.

Alternate sour and sweet milk will kill any calf.

To get best results in feeding skimmilk it must be separated on the farm. I believe the hand separator has come to stay, because it is profitable and is also labor saving. A good way to run it is to use his majesty, the dairy bull.—[Prof J. H. Grisdale, Ont Experiment Farm.]

**Keeping Cows for Profit** is a well-named booklet containing a wealth of information concerning winter dairying. The most up-to-date processes are clearly described so that the average dairyman can get a clear idea as to how money making dairymen are getting along. The chapters on feeding, butter-making, cheese production, their marketing, etc. are clear-cut statements as to how money is being made from the cow and her product. Profusely illustrated, the booklet is distributed free by the De Laval Separator Co of New York and Chicago.

**Where to Buy**—L. L.: Belgian hares are sold by John Rauscher, Jr, Freeport, Ill, or B. H. Greider, Florin, Pa.—Mrs T. O. L.: The birds you mention, also turkeys, can be had of C. C. Shoemaker, Freeport, Ill, or W. Altee Burpee & Co, Philadelphia, Pa.

**The Douglas Mixture** is a good tonic for poultry. Add 1/2 lb copperas and 1/2 oz sulphur to 1 gal water. Dose 1 table-spoonful to each gallon of drinking water.

**SAVE FEED.**

Feed is lost to the animal economy. It is burned up in supply to the heat. It is hoard (cooled) before it goes into the animal's stomach it saves that much feed (feed). **Electric Feed Cookers** save feed, save money and produce better results. Made of best cut iron with steel lining; boiler made of extra heavy galvanized steel. Capacity 15 to 100 gallons. Greater and price free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 56, Quincy, Ill.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**THE LOSS OF AN EYE**—terrible calamity. The tip of a horn often does it in tying up cattle. Cut off the horns quickly and humanely with the **Keystone Dehorning Knife**. Cuts on four sides, no crushing or tearing. Highest Award World's Fair. FULLY GUARANTEED. Write A. C. BROSIUS, COCHRANVILLE, PENN.

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**More Money Per Pound.**



The advantages of a farm separator are not alone in the increased amount of butter produced from the same milk, but also in its improved quality, which brings the extra few cents per pound. The Little Giant Separator produces these results surely, every time, everywhere. It makes the dairy business pay. Isn't that what you want? Send for Catalogue No. 68.

The Sharples Co., P. M. SHARPLES, Canal & Washington Sts. West Chester, Pa. CHICAGO. U.S.A.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**MORE BUTTER.**

And better butter is what every cow owner desires. This demands something better in the dairy than the old milk pan or the modern creamery. We have it in our improved patent **Aquatic Cream Separator.** Centrifugal separators cost too much money and require too much machinery. This cost less than the interest on the money and is better. Keeps runs easily and leaves the cream in the best condition. Made in 4 sizes, from 1 to 1500 lbs. Easy to clean and easy to operate. Strong and durable. Prices, \$100 to \$1100. **AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.** Write at once for special terms and catalogue. **AQUATIC CREAM SEPARATOR CO.** 177 Factory Bldg. Watertown, N.Y.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**NO WHEEL, NO WAGON.**

Wheels generally break down first. It's cheaper to buy new wheels than to repair the old ones when you can get: 4 Buggy Wheels 7-8 in. Steel Tire for \$7.50 4 Carriage Wheels 1 in. Steel Tire for \$8.00 4 Milk Delivery, Spr'g Wagon Wheels, 18-20 The best of their kind. Gears and Axles furnished and boxed set. Write for price list No. 33 with directions for measuring. Wilmington Wheel Co., Wilmington, Del.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**To Pacific Coast Without Change.**

Low Rate One way excursions in Canadian Pacific Railway, modern comfortable, upholstered tourist cars. For full information call on or address, H. J. COLVIN, 197 Washington St., BOSTON.

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**FOUR TOOLS IN ONE.**

Visc, screw, drill and hand. Send \$2.50 and mention this paper and we'll send you this outfit with terms to agents. Money refunded if not pleased. Bloomfield Htg. Co., Bloomfield, Ind.

**\$50 a Month Easy!**

We can give you something to do that will make you \$50 a month without any trouble, right around your own home. A Big Money Maker. Send your name and address, any hour. Please investigate. Write to-day. **ORANGE JUDD CO. (Agents) Dept. 62 Lafayette Place, New York.**

**Remember,** when you are ready to buy a cream separator, that the **IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR** EXCELS ALL OTHERS IN: Thoroughness of separation, Little power required to operate, Little time required to clean, Simplicity, only three parts to the bowl, Durability, therefore smaller repair bills, Consequently, is the one you will wish to buy, if you desire the best. Send for our latest illustrated catalogue. **VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

## The Orchard.

## STARTING THE APPLE TREE.

Select seed from large, uniform, well matured fruit from long-lived, hardiest, vigorous growing varieties. For summer and fall sorts I prefer seed from Red Astrachan, as this is a vigorous growing tree and long-lived. For winter varieties also plant seed from hardy varieties, growing trees such as Minkler and Red Romanite. Many of the seeds used in planting come from cider mills, from knotty, immature, wormy, wind-fallen culls. If seedling roots have influence on long life as claimed, why not the seed? And why propagate from poorest seed?

Select scions for grafting from the best and most uniform bearing trees. This you can do by watching a few years fruiting. Never take scions for grafting from nursery stock or water sprouts. Select your scions, and if you or none of the family can graft, have a nursery man graft them. There should be a man or woman in every neighborhood who knows how to graft. All short-lived, tender sorts should be either budded or grafted about 3 in above the crown or collar, on whole roots, roots about 6 in in length. The roots will throw up water sprouts or suckers which must be pulled off. In case the scion or graft should fail to grow, let one water sprout grow which can be budded or grafted next year.

Vigorous growing varieties, adapted to the soil and climate, grafted on piece roots, are soon supported by their own roots. It may look like a big job to get seeds, but 1 bu of apples will make hundreds of seeds. Wash or separate seed from pomace, for if left in the pulp they will mold. Mix with alternating layers of sand in boxes; it is best to keep them where they will freeze and thaw until early spring. Then sow, plant out in nursery beds or thick rows, in rich, well pulverized ground. If well cultivated and kept clear of weeds, they grow large enough the first season to graft, and the following summer to bud. Seedlings neglected and stunted in the seed bed are unfit for nursery stock. The above will apply to peach, plum and cherry.—(Jacob Faith, 40.

## BUY TREES EARLY AND OFTEN.

The fruit grower should watch the market and endeavor to supply what it demands; if it calls for red fruit, raise red fruit; if size and beauty are called for, regardless of quality, raise those varieties which have size and beauty for their strong points. At all events it will pay one to watch catalogs for new varieties which will more fully meet the requirements of the market. With prices for choice varieties double that of common kinds and often more, it will pay any grower to replace some of his poorest kinds with improved ones.

If engaged in raising apples, pears, etc, he will often do best to procure scions of varieties desired and top-graft in the orchard. In general it may be said that if trees are thrifty and sound it will be more profitable to graft than to dig out and replace with new trees. If he is growing small fruits, they will have to be replaced with new plants; with strawberries and raspberries this objection will not count for much, as they must be replanted every few years to obtain the best results, but with some other fruits this will cause considerable expense.

Do not think that I would have you pull out all of your trees and plants and replace them with new varieties simply on the recommendation of some travelling tree agent or some fine description in a nursery catalog. The day of the former is past—not but what he has done good work in the past by awakening an interest in fruit-growing in many rural homes, but at present there are many reliable nursery companies in all parts of the country, such as those who advertise in F & H, from whom farmers and fruit growers can purchase nursery stock and save the agent's commission, which in many cases amounts to considerably more than half of the price of his goods.

The reason that I would not place implicit confidence in the descriptions given in the catalogs is not that I think that they are intentionally misleading, at least in the majority of cases, but because of the varying adaptability of varieties to different soils and condi-

# The Curtis Publishing Company WILL GIVE One Thousand Dollars

To the agent sending in the largest list of subscribers to **THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL** and **THE SATURDAY EVENING POST**, up to April 15, 1900. The subscription price to both publications is \$3.00 per year.

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\$18,000 in Cash will be Given to the 76<sup>th</sup> Largest Club Raisers.

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We want the best agents to be had—those of experience, and who can be relied upon for faithful work; persistent and energetic, gentlemanly or womanly in address, and with “gumption” and the tact to secure what they attempt. Retired ministers, school teachers, or those seeking outdoor life, make good agents.

Send for full particulars to **The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.**

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tions. Thus varieties which in the nurseries will exceed the glowing descriptions given in catalogs may be a complete failure with you, while a variety which is rated as second or third class may be one of the most promising for your locality.

I know of an orchard of Harvey apple trees which every other year bears a good crop of fruit, while on our own farm and others adjoining only about a mile from the first, we cannot raise even a medium crop of Harveys in any year or by any method of cultivation. The surest way by which you can learn the varieties best suited to your locality is by purchasing a few trees and plants of different varieties every year.

This can be done with very little outlay.—[H. L. Smith, Me.

Horticultural Society Meetings will be held as follows: S E Ia at Mt Pleasant, Nov 21-23; N E Ia at Cresco, Nov 28-30. N W Ia at Spencer and Minn state at Minneapolis, Dec 5-7. Ia state at Des Moines, Dec 12-15. So Dak state at Parker, Dec 12-14; S W Ia at Logan, Dec 20-22; Neb state at Lincoln, Jan 9-11; Southern Minn at Albert Lea, Jan 17-19; Wis state at Madison, Feb 7-10.

Horticultural Affairs—H. D. N. W.: The Secrets of Canning, by E. F. Schwaab, is by far the best treatise of

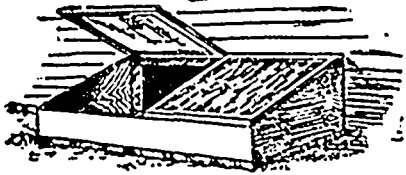
the subject of canning extant. It is sold by the Orange Judd Co of 52 Lafayette place, New York, at \$5 per copy, postpaid.—Subscriber: I know of nothing practical in the shape of a bean kiln for drying beans. Good air circulation is all the kiln beans need. Growers very often lift beans from one bin to another, running them over a screen with a blast of air underneath, but any artificial process would damage the beans.

The success of the farmer of the future depends upon mental rather than manual labor.

The Poultry Yard.

COOP AND HOTBED.

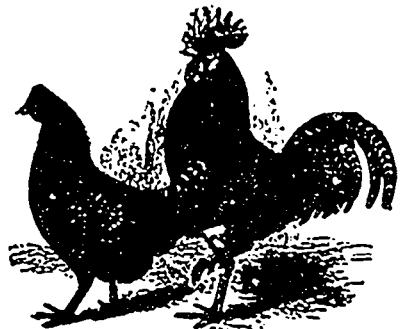
The cut shows a hotbed that is built against the south side of the poultry house, serving all through the winter as a sunny scratching place for the



HOTBED AS A POULTRY RUN.

fowls. These are shut out at the approach of spring and the hotbed started. About the time the plants are started the fowls will be getting out upon the ground, while all through the deep snows of winter they will have an exceedingly sunny space to run in. Make the hotbed large enough to give sufficient scratching space. The room can well be utilized with early plants in the spring.

Scotch Grays—This breed recalls the plumage of that old favorite, the Dominique, but their alertness and style is



PAIR OF SCOTCH GRAYS.

more like the Game fowl, although they are fairly heavy birds, weighing 8 to 9 lbs for cocks and 7 lbs for hens. They are general purpose fowls, good layers and sitters, and very popular in Scotland and northern England. The objection to them from an American point of view lies in their off-colored skin and legs.

Moisture makes trouble for hens in the half-feathered stage, and the roosting place should be dry during the molting season.

For Feeding Ducks, rules vary. One large eastern grower allows 400 quarts of mixed feed per day at two feeds per day for 600 breeding and laying ducks. This is at the rate of about two-thirds of a quart per day for each duck. Comparing this with the ration for hens, it will be seen that the appetite of the duck is much larger than that of the hen.

Women and Girls living in small towns and in the country will find poultry raising a pleasant and profitable industry. However, hot hatching on a large scale, and investing liberal sums in fine poultry houses, fancy breeds of fowls, incubators, etc., without previous experience usually proves disastrous. Close attention to details and careful management are necessary to success. For

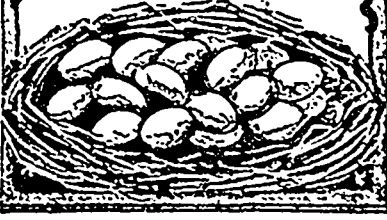
those distant from market, eggs are more reliable than chickens as they are more easily shipped. A person who wishes to raise broilers for market cannot do better than to breed Brahmas, Langshans and Cochins. They are excellent for the table and fairly good layers. Leghorns are given the credit of being the best layers. Next come the Houdans, Wyandots and Polish. For flesh and eggs combined raise Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings and Black Spanish. The number of males required for a flock of hens varies with the breed. One male to 15 or 18 hens of the smaller breeds and one to ten or twelve of the larger breeds is sufficient. [Mrs M. B. K., Iowa.]

To Preserve Eggs in lime take 5-lbs salt and 13 lbs of lime to which add 30 gals soft water. When thoroughly mixed add 1/2 lb borax, 1 lb cream tartar, 1/2 lb saltpeter, 1 1/2 ozs lime, which should be dissolved in hot water, mixed thoroughly, added to the solution of lime and salt. When settled pour out the clear solution and place the eggs in this.

Good Hens; Good Eggs—About ninety per cent of the farmers in this part of the country let the poultry roost in trees, on the fences and on the farm implements and vehicles. If they have any henhouse at all it is so filthy that even a hog would rather sleep in a snowbank than in the house. Their fowls are a lot of little dunghills that have been inbred since their great-grandfather took the farm yet none of these farmers will say, "I don't see why my hens don't lay. I feed my hens as much as Neighbor So and So, and he gets lots of eggs. Now is it any wonder he doesn't get any eggs?" When he does get them they are so small that I would want about 24 eggs for a dozen. Why don't the farmers get some good hens and kill off all the old stock? Some farmers will not keep a horse, cow, hog or sheep unless they are good ones, but they will keep the old flock of hens year after year while all the time they are running their owner into the hole, and putting a mortgage upon his farm. [Alter Ego.]

A Nestful of EGGS!

May be obtained in Fall and Winter if you do as thousands of successful Poultry Raisers do, namely, mix daily with the mash food a small quantity of Sheridan's Condition Powder. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. No matter what kind of food you use Sheridan's Powder with it will increase your profit this winter while eggs are high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs. Sold by druggists, feed dealers or by mail. Single pack, 25 cts.; five, \$1.00. Large cans, \$1.25. Six, \$5.00. Express paid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. Sample of best Poultry paper sent free.



Prepare for Winter.

Now is the time to think about keeping your stock warm during the coming winter. Before cold weather sets in look over your outbuildings and see if there are any leaky roofs, any shingles or clapboards coming off, or any cracks that need stopping up to make the buildings warm.

It is poor economy to have cows and horses sleep cold in the winter, and every farmer knows how much more profitable hens are, and how much faster the chickens grow if they are kept warm.

If you will accept a suggestion from us, of which the editor of this paper will approve, you can fix up your old outbuildings, prevent leaky roofs, make warm your sheds, barns, hen houses, hot beds or greenhouses at very little expense.

Go to your nearest hardware dealer and get a roll of NEPONSET RED ROPE ROOFING, which is made for any outside covering, and is positively water-proof,



wind-proof and frost-proof. There are five hundred square feet in each roll, and it will only cost you \$5.00 including the necessary nails and tin caps.

Don't confound NEPONSET ROOFING with common tar paper, which, when exposed to the weather, will crack, crumble and quickly rot away.

Tar paper was all right for your grandfathers, but in this age of advancement a covering which is very much more durable and economical is required, and that is NEPONSET. It takes the place of shingles or clapboards on out-houses, and back plaster in dwellings. Any one can put it on and it will last for years.

If you would like to have a sample of this Roofing and full particulars before you buy, send a postal card to F. W. BIRD & SON, EAST WALPOLE, MASS, and they will send it to you by return mail free.

The Bone Cutter Question

Is not "Is a bone cutter a good thing?" (all agree that it is) but: "Which bone cutter is best?" Every user will say: The WHESTER & HANNUM. It cuts bone, meat and vegetables finer and with less power than any other. Only one hand required to operate. Absolutely self-feeding and self-regulating. Stearns Clover Cutters and Grit Crushers are money makers. Booklet telling all about these machines and how to make poultry pay, free. Send your address. E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 40, Syracuse, N. Y. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

Nothing Under the Sun will Make Hens Lay and keep them in healthy condition all the year round like

BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC

Thousands can testify to its excellent merits. A trial will convince you. 1 lb. can 25c., 5 cans \$1. For the month of November only we will sell a 1 lb. can 15c. or 5 cans \$1. Now is your chance to lay in a supply of this Food, and you will have plenty of Eggs when cold weather comes. Our immense illustrated Catalogue free. Address

EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., 28 Vesey St., New York City. W. V. RUSS, Proprietor. N. B. Sent by mail add 15c. per can for postage. When writing kindly mention this paper.

ONLY \$5.00

For this first-class cooker and water heater, just the thing for cooking feed for stock, pigs or poultry and for heating water for scalding hogs. Burns wood only. The Farmer's Feed Cooker is made of best cast iron with No. 7 galvanized steel boiler, and holds 20 gallons. We make larger cookers and will quote prices on application. Send for free circulars. Reliable Inck. & Brdr. Co. Box 40, Quincy, Ill. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

HENS TEETH (ROCKY HILL) One Ton, 67.00

CHIT 100 lbs., .50 Rocky Hill Grit Co., Ellford, Mass.

DEATH TO LICE on hens and chickens 64-p. Book Free.

D. J. LAIBERT, Box 304, Apponaug, N. T.

THE IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator

Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars FREE. GEO. ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

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and Almanac for 1899. 128 pages, 100 illustrations of Poultry, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses, etc. How to raise Chickens successfully, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full descriptions of Poultry houses. All about incubators, brooders and thoroughbred Fowls, with lowest prices. Price only 10 cents. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 558, Freeport, Ill. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

BRABAZON'S POULTRY BOOK

Price List of Eggs and Fowls for sale. Is a buyers guide of 70 varieties, price 10c. Cuts of fowls from life. J. R. Brabazon, Sr., Glenview Farm, Delavan, Wis.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM

with the perfect self-regulating EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR. Thousands in successful operation. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made. GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 R. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

DON'T BUY AN INCUBATOR

and pay for it before giving it a trial. Buy the celebrated PREMIER INCUBATOR on trial. The experience out fact is it is simple a child can run it. First prize World's Fair. Also sole manufacturer of Simplicity Incubator. Catalogue and Poultry Lists 5 cts. Plans for Poultry Houses etc., 15 cts. COLUMBIA INCUBATOR CO., 20 Adams St. Delaware City, Del.

OUR INCUBATORS EQUAL THE BEST.

They have all the latest improvements and are sold at very low prices and GUARANTEED to please every customer. Send 6c for our 148 page catalogue which contains full descriptions of our extensive line and tells how to raise poultry successfully. Send for it at once. DES MOINES INCUB. CO. Box 60 Des Moines, Iowa. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

BIG MONEY IN EGGS

If you can only get enough of them at the lowest cost. GREEN CUT BONE solves the problem. It doubles the egg product. It makes hens lay in the dead of winter when eggs are worth money. It keeps the hen laying. It makes chicks grow fast and mature early, and makes early layers of the pullets.

MANN'S NEW BONE CUTTERS prepare bone in the best way. Cut fast, run easy, last long. Mann's Clover Cutter, Granite Crystal Cuts and Swinging Food Trays are all necessary to highest success. Cash or installments. Illustrated catalogue sent Free. F. W. MANN CO., Box 34 MILFORD, MASS. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

The 20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK

is the very latest, up-to-date authority on the poultry business in this country. It treats the entire subject in a masterful way drawn from years of ripe experience in conducting the largest pure blood poultry plant in the country. Treats extensively of the newest and best things about the world famous Kelly's Incubators and Brooders. Best to anybody for 10c to cover postage. Reliable Inck. & Brdr. Co. Box 40 Quincy, Ill. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

The Handy Mechanic.

SOME GOOD GATE LATCHES.

The form of the gate latch or fastening is an important portion of a fence and care should be exercised in making. The form shown in Fig 1 is very simple and effective.

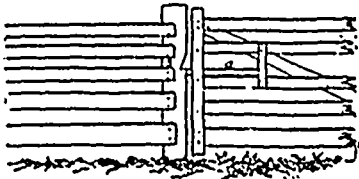


FIG 1. SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE GATE LATCH.

The latch, a, is of hard, tough wood, 18 in in length, 3/4 in thick, and 1 1/2 in wide. Through the inner end, a wooden pin holds it in position.

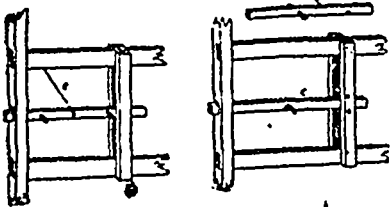


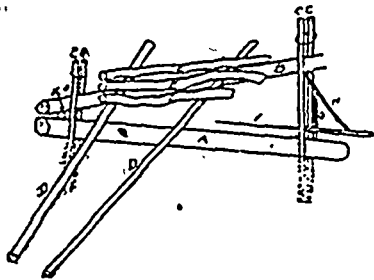
FIG 2

FIG 3

When the gate is closed the outer projecting end rests in a notch cut in the post, as at s. All the plans shown admit of the gate opening either way if desired. In Fig 2, a swinging latch is used, which should be about the size of that in Fig 1. It is suspended by a wire at c. Two wooden pins prevent it from being moved too far in either direction. The plan in Fig 3 is quite similar to the others, and is clearly shown. The latch, c, is shown in an enlarged form. A notch is cut in the lower side, which rests on a pin when the gate is closed, the weight of the latch keeping it in position. Next in importance to the hinges of a gate are the fastenings, which should invariably be made of the very best material.

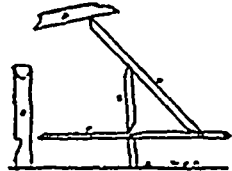
A SECURE ANIMAL TRAP.

Lay the bed piece A firmly on the ground. Then place the four stakes, c o o c, that must be pointed to drive into the ground to keep the fall piece



A RUSSIAN WOLF TRAP.

marked B, in position. Lay B on A with a piece of timber 2 or 3 inches in diameter between, as at x. Secure the tops of the stakes with rope or wire. Then lay on the two bearers, D D, to hold the loading E E E. The trigger is simple and easy to make. I G H is the trigger in three pieces. Determine the intended height of the trap between A and B at the position of the trigger-post G, and let the post be three-quarters the height. Let H be the strongest



TRIGGER.

piece, as it has to bear the weight of all the loading. The piece F is the slightest, with the stoutest end to the right hand of the trap. In preparing the trigger, mate the pieces in proportion and it will be evident that the slightest pressure on F is sufficient to disengage it at the catch I when the B, with its loading, collapses on to the intruder.

In placing the trap in position, it should be arranged so that the part F on the trigger comes in the center of the track, or hole, in any fence; and the load bearers, D D, should be so arranged as not to come in contact with any obstruction when it falls on the

vermin, or they may make their escape. The loading can be made as heavy as circumstances seem to require.

KEEP WATER OFF THE ROADS.

Water is the greatest enemy to road making and if it can be excluded or got rid of, most materials, even clay, will make a good road. Gravel, or clay and gravel combined, make an excellent road when free from water, but when mixed with water it is a failure. In the rainy season in autumn, if the road bed is flat, or if there are ruts or depressions holding the water, or if there are pools of water in the ditches, or by the roadside, it permeates the ground, till the road bed to a considerable depth is perfectly saturated or filled with water, making a soft, muddy road till freezing time, when there is a rough, frozen surface for a time. But the greatest trouble is in the spring time when we say the "frost is coming out of the ground." This water, when frozen, is expanded in every direction, separating every atom of dirt or sand from every other atom, and when the ice is melted, there remains this loose condition of the ground or road material, with only water between and separating the particles of earth, giving conditions that make the road unfit for use; and so we see it is the water that makes the mischief, and of whatever material the road is built the water must be excluded or the work is a failure; hence good drainage should be the first consideration. And so this section of road that has been selected for improvement should be well studied, and when it is determined what to do in view of permanence and durability, why not proceed as is done in other work of like importance, and employ experts in their line of work, or let the job by contract?—[Road Commissioner Wells, Vt.]

The Farm Water Supply—Actual chemical and bacterial examinations by Prof Shutt of the Ont exp farm, of a large number of samples from farm water supplies all over the Dominion, show a great many well waters to be badly contaminated with barnyard drainage. This is a great wrong, one which no farmer can afford to let pass uncorrected. It is just as necessary to have pure water as good food. The well should never be in the barnyard, either for the house supply or for stock; it there becomes a cesspool. Water may be reeking with the products of animal digestion and yet be clear and sparkling. Prof Shutt believes much of the headache and nausea so prevalent throughout rural districts are in part caused by impure water.

To Keep the Tire on a Wheel—Some farmers can set their own tires on wagon wheels, which is a great convenience when they are far from a blacksmith; but they cannot always succeed in setting them so they will remain tight for any length of time. Have the wheels perfectly dry, as the oil which is to be applied will not soak into wet wood. Procure an oil heater such as is used for this purpose, a long narrow iron vessel in which linseed oil is placed and heated. Bring it to the boiling point, keeping it there, for if it gets much hotter it will burn the felloe so it will not be durable. Put a stick through the wheel so that it can be kept turning in the hot oil for an hour; by that time it will be well saturated and the tire can be put in place and will remain tight for years unless the wheel itself wears out. The pores of the wood being filled with oil makes the wood impervious to water, and it is then much more durable. It cannot shrink in a dry season or swell in a wet one.—[M. M. W.]

Krauser's Liquid Extract of smoke is no longer a novelty, and its use has spread rapidly to all parts of the country in the last few years. It is made from the finest selected hickory and contains the same ingredients of the wood that preserves the meat when it is smoked in the old way. Liquid extract of smoke is made by E Krauser & Bro, of Milton, Pa, who will send full information to anyone interested. It improves the flavor of the meat, is perfectly healthful and is a better protection against insects than the smoke of the smokehouse.

OVERWORK WEAKENS YOUR KIDNEYS.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE YOUR BLOOD FILTERS.



The Prompt Way to Cure Yourself When Symptoms Show That Your Kidneys Are Out of Order.

To Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of the Great Modern Discovery, Swamp-Root, Every Reader of "Farm and Home" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

The way to be well is to pay attention to your kidneys.

They are the most important organs of the body—the blood filters.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys strain or filter out the impurities in the blood—that is their work.

Purifying your blood is not a question of taking a laxative or physic.

Does your blood run through your bowels?

What the bowel-cleaner does is to throw out the poisons confined in your bowels ready for absorption into your blood, but the poisons which are already in your blood, causing your present sickness, it leaves there.

There is no other way of purifying your blood except by means of your kidneys.

That is why bowel-cleaners fail to do their work—they forget the kidneys.

When you are sick, then, no matter what you think the name of your disease is, the first thing you should do is to afford aid to your kidneys by using Dr Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

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.

Dr Kilmer, the eminent physician and specialist, has attained a far-famed reputation through the discovery and marvelous success of Swamp-Root in purifying the blood, and thereby curing chronic and dangerous diseases, caused by sick kidneys, of which some of the symptoms are given below.

Pain or dull ache in the back or head, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, irregular heart, sleeplessness, sallow complexion, dropsy, irritability, loss of ambition, obliged to pass water often during the day, and to get up many times at night, and all forms of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root is sold by all dealers, in fifty-cent or one-dollar bottles.

To prove the wonderful merits of his great discovery he now offers to every reader of this paper a prepaid free sample bottle of Swamp-Root, which he will send to any address, free by mail.

A book about Health, Diet and Disease as Related to Your Kidneys, also sent free with the sample bottle. This book contains some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured.

The great discovery Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a sample bottle, and to kindly mention Farm and Home when sending their addresses to Dr Kilmer & Co, Binghamton, N Y.

Some Live Farm Problems.

LOANS AT LOW RATES.

CO-OPERATION TO SECURE LOW INTEREST ON FARM MORTGAGES.

[Concluded from Last Issue.]

That there might be no question of security, the amount of loan should be duly limited, say to one-half, or slightly more, of the market value of the property mortgaged. Allowing loans much larger than one-half the security would interfere with the sale of bonds, and might result in occasional direct losses, having the effect of making light borrowers suffer for the advantage of those who borrowed to the full extent of their security, as the rate of interest would have to be advanced to make up the loss. The books of the association should be open to the inspection of members, and close government inspection and surveillance provided for. Government guaranty of debentures, if obtainable, would make a still lower rate to mortgagors possible by securing better terms for debentures. This is given in some parts of Germany, and it is said that this guaranty is never drawn upon. It will be much better for the country than guaranteeing the securities of railways which prey upon the producers of the country, or allowing the banks to fatten by according them exclusive money issuing privileges.

Of course, this plan would in many localities require legalizing by suitable legislation. Here, in Ontario, amendments to our loan corporation's act would be needed. This act now recognizes only permanent stock as a basis for debenture borrowing. As the stock would be surrendered simultaneously with the payment of the loan which is at risk, and would reissue with the next investment, it would be as good security to the debenture holder as permanent stock, providing there was no material delay in reissue, or providing accumulated funds were properly safeguarded. As the stock decreased, the funds on hand would increase fourfold. If funds should accumulate in any considerable amount through lack of borrowers, which would not be probable, or through bad management, the bonded indebtedness should be decreased or the affairs of the association liquidated.

Now, as to the salability of the bonds of such a co-operative association, assuming that the prices of securities in the main are fixed with due regard to their character, government securities are quoted equivalent to about 2 1/2, while the new 3 1/2 railway bonds are about par. Consider the instability of all railway securities. Railways depend much upon monopolistic privileges which are not at all certain to long continue. Unwise and dishonest management may at any time bankrupt them, and the bonded indebtedness frequently exceeds the necessary cost of construction. So unstable are railway securities that any multi-millionaire or syndicate by threatening to parallel any road can at any time seriously affect the market price of its bonds. Compare such securities with bonds secured by farm mortgages, and the capital stock of a loan organization on the above co-operative plan even without a government guaranty!

As an alternative to this, a modification of the Saxon loan ass'n plan might be adopted. Its unlimited liability of members might be eliminated, and the investor's confidence retained by lessening the ratio of the allowable amount of loan to the amount of stock, which is 50 to 1, and even greater for large stockholders, the holder of stock amounting to 1000 marks being entitled to borrow 200,000 marks. This discrimination in favor of large landholders also seems objectionable.

The stock of the association is non-transferable, and members may retire when loans have been repaid, at the end of any year, but are liable to the association for a year after retirement.

The association issues mortgage certificates of the same amount of each mortgage and secured by it, and guarantees the certificates. These are sold upon the market. I cannot see any advantage in selling certificates of varying denominations secured by individual mortgages, over selling bonds of regular denominations secured by a collection of mortgages except that it would obviate the necessity of keeping

any considerable amount of funds on hand. There would be no loss of interest on idle money. Full particulars regarding this system will be found in U S consular reports for 1896.—[Edwin F. Moore, Lincoln Co, Ont.]

Breed and Feed is the cause of great difference in the profits of a herd. Not long ago I visited a section of Canada where dairying is carried on throughout the whole year. The average output at a certain creamery was 150 lbs butter per cow per year, while the yield from one of the best herds averaged 250 lbs per cow. The variations of values of the different herds of 11 patrons who furnished milk to the creamery was as follows. Nine received from \$15 to 20 per cow for 12 mos, 18 from 20 to 25, 7 from 25 to 30, 5 from 30 to 35, one received 41 and another 43.50.—[Dairy Supt C. Marker, Calgary, Alb.]

The Fermentation of Manure is caused by its lying in heaps so loosely that the air is not driven out of it. This loss can be almost wholly overcome by compacting and leveling the heaps so as to exclude the air, or by filling with water, which serves the same purpose. The weathering and leaching may be prevented by proper covering, so inclosing the manure as not to allow a free access of air to it. A basement is best for this purpose, but it is not indispensable; any good covering will answer nearly as well. We would accept the usual loss from leaching more readily than we would that by fermentation, as it is not apt to be so heavy, and would urge all farmers who wish to husband this resource of the farm to look carefully after the manure piles, even if they are well covered in from the weather. It is not practical for Maine farmers to build expensive cisterns in which to store liquid manure, neither do we think it a good practice, as the urine alone soon decomposes, while if it is mixed with the solids and retained there by the liberal use of absorbents it will remain quite a long time without decomposing.—[S C B. Walker McKeen.]

The Season of Fencing should not be allowed to pass without our readers keep fully informed as to the latest and best in machinery for putting up a strong and durable wire fence. One of the old and reliable firms, making a machine that answers every claim, is that of McGregor, Banwell & Co of Windsor, Ont. Thousands of miles of wire fences are now put up each year in the Dominion and as a first class machine can be bought for only \$5, our readers should send for description and particulars.

Quebec—The summer has come and gone once more and the harvest of hay, grain, corn and vegetables, which was all good, has been reaped and saved in fine order. The apple crop was small in Huntingdon Co, but in some parts of the province there was a larger and better crop. Plowing began Oct 15 by most farmers, but was later in being started this fall than in past years. Bees did not do as well as expected and the honey harvest was very small compared with that of last year. Butter and cheese have advanced greatly in price during the last 2 mos, butter is now selling at 22 to 24c and cheese 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c, pork 4c 1 w, fat sheep 3 1/2c 1 w, lambs \$3.25 each, beef 5 to 6c d w.

Cal has about 40 canneries which put up about 50,000,000 cans annually, over one-third being vegetables. There are also over 20 vegetable-evaporating plants in the state which send their products to Alaska and Asia.

The Best Salt, especially for dairy purposes, should be fine, even grain and easily dissolved. One of the best dairy salts is made by the Windsor salt

**FANNING-MILL.** For full information about this, also best Horse-Power, Thrasher, Clover-huller, Dog-power, Hye Thrasher and Binder, Feed-mill, Saw-machine (circular and drag), Land-roller, Steam-engine, Engine and Fodder Cutter, Road-alo.

Address G. G. HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y. Please tell what you wish to purchase.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

works at Windsor, Ont. It is in general use by butter makers in the states and throughout the provinces. Thousands of prize-winning packages of butter have been made with Windsor salt, which is the greatest testimonial the Windsor salt works can offer. The finest grades of household and table salts are also put up at Windsor. Keep salt in a clean, dry place, especially that in dairy use, for it may absorb foul odors and carry them into the butter. F & H readers who write direct to the manufacturers at Windsor will be pleased with the descriptive catalog while prices are at the bottom notch.

Tennessee—Never in the history of the Volunteer state was such rapid development being made in all industrial lines. The highlands region is attracting the attention of thousands from all sections and in fact settling up with intelligent and industrious people. If you want a healthful home in the sunny southland, address The Highlands Colony Co, White Bluffs, Dickson Co, Tenn, for printed matter describing their charming country.

**CHAMPION EVAPORATOR**

For MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR. Has a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling boiling capacity and saving fuel, small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleaning and storing, and a perfect automatic regulator, which insures rapid and shallow evaporation, producing the best quality of syrup. The Champion is a perfect evaporator for



SORGHUM, CIDER and FRUIT JELLIES. Catalogue Free.

**THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO.**  
84 Wellington St., MONTREAL.  
Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**Windsor Salt**

IS PURE SALT. NOTHING BUT SALT, Live, bright, sparkling crystals, the Saltiest Salt in the World.

**WINDSOR SALT WORKS, WINDSOR, ONT.**  
Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**WANTED RELIABLE MEN**

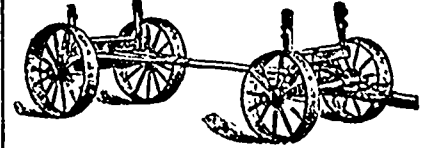
Good honest men in every locality, local or traveling, to introduce and advertise our goods tacking up show-cards on fences, along public roads and all conspicuous places. No experience needful. Salary or commission \$50 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Write at once for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

General and local agents in every unrepresented county for a quick selling family medicine. Exclusive territory. No competition with druggists. Write at once for special terms. HERBAROOT MEDICINE CO., Box 544, Montreal.

**WIRE** Highest grade colled and other wire for sale. Write for particulars. McALEGOR, BANWELL & CO., Windsor, Ont.

Farm Wagon only \$21.05. 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 23 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4 inch tire, and sold for only \$21.05.



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. Catalogue giving a full description will be mailed upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices made any size and width of tire to fit any axle.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**SUCCESSFUL MEN**

have learned their business "from A to Z." Your future depends upon your ambition. We have prepared "ousands who... between times" to secure... positions through EDUCATION BY MAIL in Electrical, Civil, Mining, Steam and Mechanical Engineering; Metallurgy, Journalism, Machin's Design, Mechanical Drawing, Art, Architecture, English Branches, Stenography. Low price; easy terms. The United Correspondence Schools, 124-125 Fifth Ave., New York. Write at once for Catalogue No. 73.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**HEESEN FEED COOKER**

Get Your Money's Worth. You will find this cooker by far the most satisfactory in every way. Absolutely full measure—(50 gallon size not stamped "70 gallons"); one-half cheaper than any other; simpler lasts for generations; quickest in heating; most economical of fuel, coal or wood; 7 sizes, 15 to 70 gallons. Send for circular. Money back if not satisfactory. Direct from factory to farmer. 37 High St., Tecumseh, Mich.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**WALL PAPER** Send for free sample book of beautiful designs direct from manufacturers and save 25 per cent. Agents Wanted. KAYSER & ALLMAN, 1214-1216 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**SEE THAT LOCK?**

It's the CHANDLER LOCK and it makes the stay stay where you put it, on any kind of wire—hard steel or soft, large or small, thin or heavy. CHANDLER FENCE is superior to others. Anybody can build it, and it's rigid, strong, safe and handsome. Agents make money selling it, and building it. WE WANT Agents everywhere and will grant exclusive territory. Write us today for terms, catalogue, &c. CHANDLER FENCE CO., 12 S. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**FENCE! STRONGEST MADE.** Built strong. Chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 14, Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

**Stays Up**

50 INCH  
49 INCH  
47 INCH  
34 INCH  
28 INCH  
122 INCH

THAT IS THE STRONG CHARACTERISTIC OF THE **AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCE.** Once well stretched it stays in place and holds its shape. Cannot be broken by animals, or by expansion and contraction. Cannot rust, because of the heavy galvanizing. Made entirely of large wires. Sold by our agents everywhere. If you can't find an agent in your town write to **AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago or New York.**

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.



Organize and Educate. A BAD CUCUMBER PEST.

The striped cucumber beetle has been very destructive in Mich this year, the loss to the cucumber pickle crop around Benton Harbor being placed at \$10,000. The larva or grub of this pest works in the roots and later comes out and feeds on the vines. The best remedy is a thorough dusting with air-slaked lime and sulphur when they are in the adult stage and a liberal amount of tobacco dust dug in about the roots of the vines when they are in the grub stage. Lime may be slaked with hot water, using enough only to turn it to a powder, and then mixed with about one-fourth its weight of sulphur. This should be dusted onto the plants liberally through coarse sacking cloth, and when rains wash it off should be renewed. Treatment should be begun as soon as the beetle appears and continued as long as possible, for it is very much easier to keep the adult beetles down than it is to kill the grubs after they get a start. For the grubs, use tobacco dust and not tobacco stems and waste. The dust is many times more effective. It has a high manurial value as well.—[Entomologist R. H. Pettit, Mich Exp Sta.

The Patrons Co-operative Ass'n of Linn Co, Kan, was organized July 21, 1876, with a capital stock of \$65. It was instituted by a few members of Pleasant Home grange who had faith in one another, business sagacity and who have been willing to put push and work into a little co-operative effort. At first, a back room was used in a brother's home as a store house, but after 2 yrs, a building 20 by 32 ft was erected. After a while, an addition 28 by 36 ft was built and later another 20 by 36 ft with a second story. The association now has over \$5000 in merchandise on hand and 8000 of its capital invested as a sinking fund. The sales of 1898 amounted to \$28,500 and from Jan 1 to July 1 of this year \$15,000. The association has paid back to Patrons since its organization over \$10,000. One-half the profits are usually paid to Patron the other half going into the sinking fund to enable the association to increase the stock. Shares are \$5 each and 6 per cent is paid on capital stock. In '78 a grange hall was built over the first store building and in '85 a better hall was built over the new store and this second hall is the one in use by this grange of 250 members at the present time. The great and lasting good done by the faith and perseverance of a few in this local enterprise has been of far-reaching results in many ways to the town of Cadmus.

Substantial Grange Growth has been made this year. National Secretary John Trimble reports to F & H granges organized and reorganized Oct 1, '98, to Oct 1, '99, as follows: Mich 56, Ohio 26, N Y 22, Ind 17, Pa 15, N H 13, W Va 11, Me 11, Cal 8, Col 7, Vt 7, Ore 5, Wash 3, Kan 4, Ct, Mass, Ill, Md and S C 2 each and Wis 1, Mo 1. This is a very satisfactory growth, being a total of 219 granges; last year 225 granges were organized.

The Tendency of the Times is for our government to wage wars and bolster up the trusts. Farmers and laboring people should vote together and not elect to office any lawyer or man that uses money to buy his election. The use of money in our elections is what is bringing ruin on our country; our poor farmers have to foot the bills in the way of increased office salaries in spite of a decreasing rural population and prices for products. The rich have ridden on the poor long enough. [John Hensel, Cumberland Co, Pa.

The City Unemployed are not inclined to work. They consist largely of people who have never done an honest day's work and never propose to. Those who do work are looking for soft snaps and good jobs. An acquaintance who subsequent to the recent trolley strike lost his position of motorman at \$2 a day, now prefers to be idle rather than accept a job at \$1.50 a day, because he thinks it is not enough pay. Seemingly he prefers to keep his family of six on nothing rather than on 1.50 a day. Many city people believe it is the city that makes the country great, while exactly

the opposite is the fact, they have political, domestic and natural economy entirely wrong end foremost. They call the rural residents old farmers and hayseeders, but who, speaking in a general way, are the superiors morally and intellectually every time. F & H boys and girls should stick to the farm, for on the rural populace the country must depend for its brain and brawn. Besides, as long as there is a living for anyone, the farmer has it first. The question that confronts the laboring people of the city every day is one that hardly engages the country laboring people's serious attention once a year, and that question is: Where is my daily bread to come from?—[Lewis B. Flohr, Brooklyn, N Y.

The National Grange meets in 33d annual session at Springfield, O, Nov 15. At least 26 states will be represented. Officers will be elected (and probably mostly re-elected) for 2 yrs. One of the chief topics will probably be a thorough discussion on trusts; then the social condition of the farmer in the community will come up for no small share of consideration, also education in rural schools, rural mail delivery, good roads, Nicaragua canal, election of U S senators by popular vote, a discussion of our tariff laws as related to wool and shoddy, and a great many other matters of great moment as affecting the interest of farmers. The actual paid-up membership is about 200,000. The officers of the national organization have done work of far-reaching results the past two years and as a result an unusual growth has been made and a most desirable class of farmers added to the membership. The Ohio state grange convenes at the same place at the same time, but while the national grange is in session 10 days the Ohio state will be but three.

Home Life demands as large a knowledge of the material world and of the forces that affect human life and welfare as does the farm life. The wife has the care and keeping of the children. She must feed them and she should know how best to do it. Our high schools and women's colleges teach literature, philosophy, languages and mathematics, which is right. The sciences still take secondary place. Some of the girl graduates know a little French, German and mathematics, but what do they know about themselves as women? What do they know about the foods they put on the table every day? What do they know about all those varied physical forces, the use of which determines the welfare of the family? I would that somehow this science movement that is touching the farm life should touch the home life.—[Director W. H. Jordan, N Y Exp Sta.

Fruit Trees on Line Fences—Long Island (N Y) reader A and B are neighbors. A has fruit trees almost on the line dividing his land from B's. The branches of A's trees overhang his land. What are the rights of A and B? The branches and the fruit thereon still belong to A. If fruit falls from the branches to B's land it still belongs to A. But A's property is trespassing on B's land and B can remove it. B can cut A's branches from the trees at the division line, but after they are cut off they still remain A's property.

"Not One Cent until tried" is the way the Columbia Incubator Co, Delaware City, Del, send out their incubators. This company was formerly the Von Cullin Incubator Co, but they have just reorganized under the name of Columbia Incubator Co.

A Fence That Is a Fence, one that a wagon can back into and not knock down. Is the kind made by the American Steel and Wire Co of Chicago or New York. Wire fences, when properly put up on farms, pastures, fields or orchards, show ample proof of their efficiency and durability, are neat, attractive and require but very little repairing. Animals cannot break a wire fence properly put up; action of heat and cold has no effect upon them and they successfully resist efforts of all kinds to destroy them. These fences are sold in nearly every town and city in the states and Canada; if there is no agency in your town, write for one, saying F & H told you to do so.

Wood for utter tubs or boxes should be thoroughly seasoned that it may be absolutely odorless and tasteless. Ash, spruce and poplar are good sorts.

Talks with Our Lawyer.

Questions for Our Legal Advisor are answered in turn, but on account of the large number of queries received it is often some weeks before replies can be printed. In case an immediate answer by mail is desired, \$1 should be inclosed. Subscribers to eastern edition should address the Springfield Office, western edition readers, Marquette Building, Chicago, Gardner & Burns, 918-918 Marquette building, Chicago, have charge of western edition legal inquiries; for the eastern edition Charles T. Beckwith, 129, of Springfield, Mass.

CAUTION: Subscribers in asking questions regarding the distribution of estates should state all the facts and circumstances, if real estate is involved, where it is situated, etc. A question like this, "How much of her husband's property does a wife hold?" cannot be fully answered in this column, as the law varies according to the facts, and the whole law is too long to be printed in full, and hence our answer may be misleading.

Divorce—J. S., N Y: A marriage of a man or woman who has a husband or wife living is void. The expense of a divorce depends on the charges of the lawyer employed. Lawyers' charges differ greatly.—E. H., Pa: Willful desertion, without reasonable cause, for 2 yrs is sufficient ground for divorce. If a husband has obtained a divorce from his wife, she takes no dower in his real estate at his death otherwise she does, even through ground for divorce existed.

Miscellaneous Matters—F. G., Ill: When a husband dies leaving a widow and no children or descendant of a child the widow takes one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate.—T. P. D., N J: A holder of patent rights can be compelled by process of law to assign them for the benefit of creditors.—Joint Tenant, Mass: Persons holding lands as joint tenants may be compelled to divide such lands by process of law.—Subscriber, N Y: A pile of stone to B. B picked the stone over, took the best and leaves the rest on A's land. Can A compel B to take the stone away? No but A can sue B for trespass for leaving his stone on A's field.

Trespass of Poultry—Subscriber, N Y: A and B, neighbors, quarrel and B forbids A to trespass on his land. A's hens get loose and overrun B's land. Has A a right to go on B's land to drive his hens home? No. The hens commit a trespass and give their owner no rights of entry on the land, trespassed on. If A's property got on B's land by no wrongful act, as for an ex-

ample, if A's hat was blown by the wind on B's land, A would have a right to go on B's land to take his property, but the hen case is not parallel. Hens are domestic animals, and when astray do not become wild animals, the property of any captor. If A's cats trespass on B's land after warning to A and annoy B, B should sue A for trespass. The middle line of a line fence should be over the line dividing the properties, that is, as much of the fence should be on one side of the line as on the other. One neighbor has a right to step on his neighbor's land for the purpose of painting a line fence, but he must do no damage further than the technical damage of stepping on his land.

Bigamist's Have no Right to Estate—M. H., N Y: A married woman leaves her husband and marries another man without first having obtained a divorce from her first husband. She has children by her second husband. Her second husband dies. What are her rights in her second husband's estate? She has none. Her second marriage was entirely void. She was not the wife of husband No 2 and therefore has no rights in his estate.

Rent Contract—F. B. C., N Y: A rented his farm to B for a cash rent, reserving to himself certain rooms in the house, the right to keep four head of cattle, a garden, fruit for his family use and wood. A and B now disagree. A is keeping a horse, but no stock. Each claims the dooryard. They disagree as to whether sweet walnuts are fruit. The contract seems to give A no right to keep a horse. A has a right to reasonable use of the dooryard in connection with his room. Nuts are not fruit.

Widow's Share—X. Y. Z., N J: A widow's dower is a life estate in one-third of the real estate of which the husband was seized at any time during coverture, to which the wife shall not have released her right by deed duly acknowledged. Dower includes no share of personal estate. If a deceased husband leaves children, his surviving widow takes one-third of his personal estate. If he leaves no children the widow takes one-half. Legal representatives may mean executors, administrators, heirs or assigns.

What a Farmer's Boy Can Do. No man qualifies himself for a position as a first-class Locomotive, Steam, Electrical or Civil Engineer without leaving the farm until he is ready to enter his new occupation and EARN A GOOD SALARY. Our system of teaching by mail will give any boy a technical education. Write for pamphlet and state what you wish to study. Local Correspondence, Box 819, Saratoga, Pa. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH. \$7.50. Uses the same records as the higher-priced instruments, and is constructed on the same sound principles that have established the superiority of all Edison Phonographs. The greatest home entertainer ever made. For our new catalogue of machines and records, apply to this any Phonograph dealer. NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH Co., New York. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

WINCHESTER Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells. "LEADER" loaded with Smokeless powder and "NEW RIVAL" loaded with Black powder. Superior to all other brands for UNIFORMITY, RELIABILITY AND STRONG SHOOTING QUALITIES. Winchester Shells are for sale by all dealers. Insist upon having them when you buy and you will get the best. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

How the Mortgage Was Lifted

SWINE THE MONEY MAKERS.

In 1867, I bought a run-down farm of 160 a. Paid \$3000 down and mortgaged for 6120 at 5 per cent. To meet the first payment I gave 2000 cash I owned and a 1000 note on personal security. Besides this I borrowed 500 on personal note with which to buy two mares, one cow and 60 stock hogs. Then I hired a girl to help my wife and a man for myself.

I bred colts for several years with profit, my mares continuing to work meanwhile. Would leave the colts in the stable while working the mares. I bought and bred 10 sows for spring pigs, which I sold and bought another cow. Wife sold butter, fed the milk to the pigs, sold eggs and raised chickens, while myself and hand pushed repairs on the house, barn, fences and ditches until crop time. We also cut a large lot of wood, cleared up about 4 a of new ground for corn and some small patches for potatoes and garden truck.

Made and sold 60 gal maple syrup besides what we used. Planted out a young orchard of cherries pears and apples as well as small fruits. Cultivated about 30 a in corn, 30 in wheat, 10 in oats, each yielding poorly on account of the exhausted soil.

A few patches of potatoes, a good garden, and the summer work was done. I purchased a half interest in a steam thrasher and ran it for all there was in it. Cleared about \$500. Aug 1 found me, with two teams at \$3 per day each, hauling gravel on the new pike that ran past my door. We made about \$200 at that. I contracted with the township trustee to furnish about \$40 worth of wood for the school houses. Hauled wood to town whenever I should have gone with an empty wagon, as well as when I found nothing more profitable to occupy our time. In the fall fed my clovered hogs and sold them at 7c per lb gross. They weighed 310 lbs on an average, and brought over \$1400. I also taught a winter school at \$60 p mo and wound up the year's work deeper in debt than ever, not having paid my interest—but I was rich in experience. The fine profit on my hogs gave me a pointer.

As our great president said, I was confronted by a condition—that mortgage. But I had a theory as well. My ground needed a fertilizer. Clover was a good one. Hogs, horses, cattle and sheep would eat clover, clover would make corn, corn would fatten hogs and hogs would lift mortgages.

I resolved that I would make a specialty of hogs and clover—not neglecting to push every side issue to the utmost and turn an honest penny wherever I could. I made it a rule to fatten 100 head or more of hogs every year from that time on. I would raise the pigs if I could, but if I failed, would purchase the remainder and have them ready at feeding time.

To this end I bred 25 sows, gilts, every year, to a thoroughbred boar, turning him in between Christmas and New Year's, one year a Berkshire and the next Poland China, alternating. I sel-

dom raised less than 100 pigs. Fed but little corn through summer and winter. Turned them on clover in May at one year old, from the clover I turned them on small patches or fields of green corn about Sept 15, fed until Dec 1 and marketed them. They seldom weighed less than 300 lbs and sometimes more.

My sales for hogs ranged from \$700 to over 2000 p year—very seldom less than 1000. It took corn to do this. I reclaimed all my wet land by ditching, cleared from 5 to 10 a of new land every year and sold the wood. I hauled all my surplus or waste straw and refuse on the poor land and fed my hogs on it. I stirred the land a little deeper than it had been done, broke my ground with a jointer attachment, turning everything under, planted the corn in the rough by dragging a log in the furrow, to make the soil soft for covering, always drilled, placing the grains 18 inches apart.

Cultivated the ground thoroughly after planting, all after harvest, leaving the ground as level as possible and always had good results. I did not raise corn enough to feed all these hogs. I bought and hauled thousands of bushels of corn and fed it out on my farm. By this process and with all the stable manure I could make, and what I could get and draw from the village, one-half mile away, I have built up my farm very fast, and it will now produce 100 per cent more grain per acre than when I came on it. Worked my wheat ground thoroughly, whether in corn or fallow, making a compact and mellow surface and sowed from Sept 15 to 25 from 1 1/2 to 2 bu p a. Corn that was hogged down as late as Oct 25 seldom failed of a good yield. Sowed all my wheat ground in clover about Feb 15 to 20. Seldom raised oats. Wintered my stock almost exclusively on clover hay. By this method of rotation, clover, corn, wheat, a good patch for potatoes, a good garden, some fruits of every kind, for use and some to sell, I brought up the soil fertility. Raised good Jersey cows and some stock of all kinds. In just 9 yrs from the time we moved on the farm the mortgage was lifted. The farm had come into a high state of cultivation and had \$1000 in bank. All this time we lived well, were working, Christians in church and Sunday school, were liberal and entertained preachers and friends royally, and since the lifting have even been more prosperous.—[G. P. G., Rush Co, Ind.]

The American Shropshire Registry Ass'n is claimed to be the largest live stock association in existence. It has a membership of 1930 and has issued 130,000 certificates. Mortimer Levering of Lafayette, Ind, is its secretary.

Stringy Milk—M. C. has a valuable cow 12 yrs old that for 3 yrs about 3 mos before calving and while giving a good mess of milk, it has become watery and stringy, full of stoppers and unfit to use; she does not dry off until six weeks before calving. The cause of the trouble is probably due to the age of the cow, coupled with long period of lactation. As a preventive, I would recommend potatoes and any other succulent food in liberal quantities, avoid concentrated foods as much as possible. It may also be well to give a tablespoonful of saltpeter two or three times per week. If the animal is valuable as a breeder, or if she is an extra heavy milker, she may still be profitable even with the loss of the milk for six weeks. In any case, it would be best to dry her when she shows the trouble mentioned.—[J. E. Gifford, Devonshire Farm, Mass.]

A New Separator was placed on the market last spring, called the Aquatic cream separator, and which seems to meet a long felt want as its price is so low that it comes within reach of all. It is made in five sizes, very easy to clean and operate, requires no power to run it as it operates on the system of reducing the viscosity in the milk, whereby the cream is obtained quickly and in a smooth condition, free from talata, odors, etc. The company claim it is just as practical for the farmer who keeps one or two cows as those who keep five or ten. They sell from \$5 to \$11, according to capacity. If you are thinking of buying a separator visit the Aquatic Cream Separator Co, 312 Factory square, Watertown, N. Y., and ask them for a catalog, which is mailed to all free who mention this paper.

Our Veterinary Adviser.

Swelling—J. A. F. has a cow which has a hard swelling on her left side and on the milk vein. Give epsom salts 1 1/2 lbs at a dose; after the physic operates give nitrate of potassium 1/2 oz at a dose in a mash twice a day for no week. Rub the swellings once a day with a little soap liniment.

Chorea—C. J. C. has a spring colt which is affected very much like a person having St Vitus dance. Give the colt bromide of iron 10 gr at a dose twice a day in a small mash, and continue it for several months if necessary.

Nervous Cow—F. B. has a Jersey cow which is very restless when milked; she will keep shifting her hind feet and stop feeding. The only remedy for this trouble is to use kindness and find out whether the cow prefers squeezing the teat or pulling. Some men have hard hands and they milk roughly and if the cow is nervous she will be restless and even keep up her milk. Try petting, and milk as gently as possible.

Swollen Sheath—W. M. S. has a horse which swells in the sheath. If the horse is fat, give aloes 1 oz, ginger 1 oz and bicarbonate of soda 1/2 oz; mix, dissolve in hot water 1 pt and add cold water 1/2 pt and give at one dose. After the physic operates, mix sulphate of iron 4 oz and nitrate of potassium 4 oz, divide into 24 doses and give one twice a day in bran mash. If the horse is thin in flesh omit the physic, but give the powders. Give regular exercise.

Bleeding After Castration—R. S. McC. wants a remedy to stop bleeding after castration in a calf. If the cords are large, they ought to be tied well up and the ends of the cord left out through the wound. When bleeding takes place after the cord has been cut and there is danger of the animal bleeding too much, take a piece of cotton batting and steep it in tincture chloride of iron and put it into the pouch and stitch it; let this remain in for 24 hours, then cut the stitches, bathe the part and remove the cotton. No after treatment is required.

Bunches—D. W. has a cow which got one of her toes hurt one year ago, since then bunches the size of a hen's egg have come out on the fore leg. Take a blunt knife and scrape off the top of the bunch until the blood begins to ooze, then wipe it off and apply a little terechloride of antimony to it with a feather. Repeat this every third day until the bunch disappears; then mix oxide of zinc 1 oz with vaseline 2 oz and apply a little once a day to heal it.

Chronic Cough—W. S. C.'s horse has a cough and rattle in its throat as if there was matter in it. This is caused by a deranged condition of the mucous membrane of the throat and windpipe. Put turpentine 1 oz into a pint of boiling water and hold this under the horse's nose for 15 minutes, repeat twice a day and continue for several weeks. Also give 1 oz Fowler's solution of arsenic at a dose in bran mash once a day and continue it for 5 or 6 weeks.

Thrush—P. E. S. has a horse which has thrush in foot. Poultice the foot for a few days with bran, then wash it clean and dry the affected part, then put in 1/2 teaspoonful of dry calomel, press this to the bottom of the part, then put in a soft rag to keep the calomel from falling out when the horse puts his foot on the ground. Repeat the calomel once every third day until it is cured. Keep the foot dry.

Indigestion—Mrs E. W. D. had a calf which was fed on skimmed milk for nine days, then fed on flour meal and clover tea, etc; it seemed to do all right for a week, then it bloated and died. Young calves will not do well on such food. If fed on skimmed milk it should be mixed with flaxseed tea. Medicine is of no use in such cases. The cause of the milk curdling so soon is the result of a bacteria getting into it. To prevent this wash the udder, teats and flank of the cow before milking, also see that the vessels that the milk is put into have been well washed and scalded with boiling water for at least 10 minutes and have them exposed to the air for a few hours after scalding.

The Swineherd.

WEANING PIGS.

Weaning pigs is a part of the swine business that requires the very highest skill and intelligence. Of absolute importance, first, is that the sow be in good flesh at farrowing time. If the sow is thin she will seldom give milk enough for her litter even for the first three weeks, and, besides, the milk will be of such poor quality that it is apt to cause disorders in the young pigs, which the very best after-feeding and care will not compensate. Granting then that the sow carries from 100 to 150 lbs of firm flesh (not fat) to be later elaborated into milk for her offspring, we begin weaning at three weeks old and finish at eight.

When the nurslings are three weeks of age, we teach them to drink milk. If we have not another compartment adjoining the brood pen, we feed the milk when the sow is let out. The milk being at blood heat we place it in a wide pan or low trough. I catch a pig and stick his nose in the milk up to his eyes. He soon begins licking the milk from around his jaws and off the other pigs, and finding the milk sweet to his taste soon looks for more, and in a very short time all or nearly so are drinking the warm milk from the trough.

Once a day is often enough to offer milk the first week. During the fourth week of age we feed milk twice a day, always proportioning the quantity to the amount of milk given by the dam. When five weeks old we begin feeding cooked meal, shorts and cornmeal with the skim milk. We would not risk feeding raw cornmeal, for it would be sure to cause scours and probably thumps. At six weeks of age we feed milk and meal three times a day, always guarding against feeding too much. At seven weeks we keep the dams from the pigs during the night, only permitting the pigs to suckle during the day. We do not wish the dams to become too much run-down, as they surely will if pigs of this age are allowed to suckle them ad libitum; in the morning, before being fed, the sows are admitted to the pigs, after which in an hour the pigs get their feed of cooked, or scalded meal and water with milk if we have it. At eight weeks the pigs hardly look to the dam at all, and are now on full feed, when we ship them into the fattening pensure.—[J. A. Macdonald, P. E. I., Can.]

How Long have you suffered from rheumatism? How long have you read about 5 Drops without taking them? Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough? If so, then try the 5 Drops, and be promptly and permanently cured of your affliction. All our readers are referred to the advertisement containing a number of testimonials in this issue. No one should fail to take advantage of the special offer in this number.

CATARH CAN BE CURED.

Catarh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous disease, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by address, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 100 Fowlers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.



56 PIECES FULL-SIZE, For Families.

Every person enjoying this advertisement can get a handsome... FASHION COMPANY NEW YORK CITY, Dept. 42, P. O. Box 3717

WANTED AGENTS.

We want at least one good agent at every postoffice where we are not at present represented, to solicit subscriptions to FARM AND HOME. This is a rare opportunity for men and women out of employment, and even for enterprising boys and girls who wish to engage in profitable work through the fall and winter months. If you can canvass all of the time or any part of the time and would make money easily and quickly, send at once for our new terms to agents and complete premium list, which we send free on request.

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

## Thoughtful Moments.

## ANGEL VISITS.

Abraham is a capital illustration of genuine courtesy in his entertainment of the angels who, unannounced and unheralded, in the garb of ordinary wayfarers, presented themselves at his tent door. Note how courteous he is in his hospitality! The three strangers suddenly present themselves. How does he know who they are? Nevertheless, though they present no credentials, he bows himself to the ground and begs them to pass not on, but to let his servant bring them water that they may wash their feet, and urges them to rest under the trees, while he himself promises to bring them food; "a morsel of bread" in his modest, oriental style he calls it. He begs them to "comfort their hearts." What a homely, courteous phrase that is! Then after that he tells them that they shall go on their way. Moreover, he did not speak soft words to strangers, and then so in and so out at his wife, because of their unexpected arrival, expressing the wish, for her private ear, that they would stay away and mind their own business, and not sponger upon his hospitality. But he hurried into the tent and said to Sarah, "Hasten, and quickly make ready three measures of fine meal and knead it and make cakes upon the hearth." Then he himself "an unto the herd (see how eager he is to make good his promise of hospitality), and "fetched a calf," not an old, scraggy, worthless member of the herd, but a calf "tender and good," and gave it to his servant, who hastened to dress it. Then he took butter and milk, and the calf, and the cakes as well, I suppose, and set them before the strangers. That was a "morsel of bread" indeed!

Such courtesy always commands the visit of the angels. The man entertained may be a tramp or a bore, he may apparently have no blessing in his hand to give, and have no influence to command on either from God or man, but the very fact of such royal courtesy brings the angels of all good will and kindness to the heart of the entertainer. Unawares he entertains the heavenly guest, who abides with him, when the perhaps unworthy recipient of his hospitality has gone his way. But more likely it is neither an angel in disguise, nor a tramp, nor an imposter, but some worthy man or woman—some fellow being, perhaps, who has little claim upon us as the world counts obligation, but whom God has sent to us for a word of cheer and the outstretched hand of welcome, the representative of some good cause; the pleader for some worthy mission; the young man who needs a start in life; the young woman who needs a little mothering or fathering; the orphan boy or girl who needs up-bringing in a Christian family; some one or other who, for a day or a year, needs hospitality and kindly care. Let us give it to him in a kindly way. Let us show him not only charity but courtesy. With him will come the angels who will never leave our threshold.—[Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.]

## CONUNDRUM PRIZES.

Nine prizes, aggregating five dollars, were offered in the issue of Aug 16 for the best nine lists of conundrums, charades and tricks; the first prize \$1, the others 50c each. Instead of nine prizes, 19 are awarded, the sum of \$5.50 in all. The winner of the first prize of \$1 is Lela L. Christy, 13 years old, Box 214, Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. The winners of the other nine prizes are as follows: Miss Argie Long, Killbourne, Mason Co., Ill.; Norman H. Langille, Springfield, Annapolis Co., N. S.; Mae West, Box 63, Ashton, S. D.; Gertrude Oresca Oxley, River Philip Center, Cumberland Co., N. S.; Elnora Chesley, Ensom, N. H.; Rosa E. Gaylord, 211 Robinson street, Hamilton, Ont.; J. McC. Stegenson, Blackstock, Chester Co., S. C.; Percy L. Secord, St. Thomas, Ont.; Nellie Kelsey, Sherman, Tex.

She went from the door, father, mother behind her.

Warm lay the sunlight on vine and on tree.

With tasks long and cheerful her parents had piled her.

And laden with many a thought was she.

Answer: Schoolgirl.

## SOME MORE GUESSWORK.

What is more watery than a woman with a waterfall on her head, a cataract on her eye, a ripple in her laugh, a "creek" in her back, and a spring in her heel? A man with a notion (an ocean) in his head.

I am a part of the United States. I am round at both ends and high in the middle. Ohio.

Upon the hill there is a mill, back of the mill there is a walk, and near the walk there is a key. What city am I? Milwaukee.

What tree is that which bears no buds, leaves or branches, and yet it can bear more fruit than any you can name? Axletree.

From what island can you reach mainland without crossing water? Rhode Island.

What similarity is there between a barber and a lady with children? The barber has razors to shave, and the lady has shavers to raise.

Which is the most noble musical instrument? Piano, because it is square, upright and grand.

What is the difference between the prince of Wales and a bombshell? The prince of Wales is heir to a throne, and a bombshell is thrown in the air.

If tough beefsteak could speak, what poet's name would it pronounce? Chaucer (chaw, sir).

Why are the prairies so flat? Because the sun sets on them every night.

I washed my face in water which neither fell nor run, and dried my face on a towel that was neither wove nor spun. Watermelon and the sun.

What is the difference between the manager of a theater and a sailor? The sailor likes to see a lighthouse on a stormy night, and a theater manager does not.

Why is a cat falling from the fourth-story window of a building like a man striking a match on his foot? Because they both light on their feet.

Why do short people get up earlier than tall people? Because tall people are longer in bed.

What is that which is often brought to a table, cut, passed around, but never eaten? A pack of cards.

What great country will remain by beholding the first letter of another country? P-Russia.

When did George Washington first take a carriage? When he took a "hack" at the cherry tree.

What tricks are the most common among the boys of Ireland? Patricks.

What is it from which you take the whole, some will remain? The word "wholesome."

Why is a member of parliament like a shrimp? Because they both have M P after their names.

Why are bakers self-denying people? Because they sell the bread they need (knead).

Why is a bank a bad place for delicate people and bald-headed cashiers? Because they are exposed to many drafts.

In what way are washerwomen unreasonable? They always expect to have soft water when it is raining hard.

How does coal differ from any other purchased article? Instead of going to the buyer it generally goes to the seller (cellar).

How should a wife resemble roast lamb? She should be tender and sweet, nicely dressed with plenty of fixings, but without sauce.

Why was Goliath surprised when he was struck by a stone? Because such a thing never entered his head before.

Which candle burns longer, a wax candle or a tallow candle? Neither, they both burn shorter.

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I am 11 years old and have got two sisters and three brothers. My school will commence Monday. I live in the country...

My Lila Alward. I have six cats, one chicken, three doves and a rabbit for pets and a big doll. I named it 'Do-llie.'—[Roxie.]

I call my dog Sharper, and call the cats Tom and Topsy. Papa keeps three cows and two horses. I have five sisters and two brothers...

The birds sing all the year round here and the mockingbird sings at night. I am nine years old. For pets I have a black hen and a little pullet that I call Marion...

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1, 1898, I ran away and was married to the boy I loved, and thought loved me, but such was not so. Indeed, he could not have kissed me five minutes before we married...

Lincoln Didn't—I see that there is some talk of improving our letters. I believe that it is a good suggestion, and let us always try to do better than we have done...



A Tale Without Words--II.

Student's History from Ginn & Co, Chicago.—[Girls' Favorite (19).

Friend by Correspondence—Dear boys and girls, as I have enjoyed reading your letters so much. I think I will write, too. I am a boy 19 years of age and live on a farm of 220 acres...

[To Page 13.]



A TALE WITHOUT WORDS--I.

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[From Page 12.]

four years. She lives in Union Port, Ind. and her initials are M. C. M. I wonder if she ever thinks of me now or our welcome friend, the F & H. I never kiss a girl without her consent, which is very proper. I can do all kinds of housework, and last winter I cooked in a logging camp. I have very good habits, and of the taste of tobacco and liquor I know not. Dancing is my favorite amusement. I can play the organ and expect to take lessons on the violin this winter. Lawrence Levere, I like your poem, for I, too, have listened in rapture to the clear notes of the dear old dinner bell. Boys, you should think kindly of the girls, yes, honor them, for if it were not for them we would not strive to reach the top of the ladder. I have three sisters and six brothers and I think home is the best place on earth.—[Young Farmer, Wisconsin.]

"Unladylike"—I enjoy reading some of the letters and some I do not—Water Lily's, for instance. I think her letter sounded very unladylike. Girls that get termed "fast" and "flirts" may seem favorites with the boys, but I don't believe they respect them. Do you, boys? This is my third year at high school. My favorite studies are ancient history and physics. I am a great lover of literature. One of my favorite authors is E. P. Roe. How many of the Y A's are G E members? I am, and will be sent as a delegate to our C E state convention.—[Reba, Louisiana.]

Rather Fishy—Well, I am going to try to write to the Young Americans again. I guess my other letter got as far as the waste basket. I think it is too bad Fred Swanson should catch it from all sides just because he wanted to kiss a girl. It would not have hurt her. I wish the Young Americans would not write so much about pets, and more about books, music and our homes. I do not agree with Lover of Roses. I think girls ought to do more or less outdoor work. I work out Coors lots, hoeing, planting corn and potatoes, etc., and am very healthy, weighing 117 lbs., and I am 13 years old. I never lived any place but on a farm and love it. I tell you, boys, you miss lots by not corresponding with girls. There are many boys who have pluck enough to say that they should like to correspond with girls. Have girls really got more sense than boys? I believe they have. I should like some of the others' opinions on that. I have three sisters and one brother, and I like to sew and read. I am making a crazy quilt now. I read the Youth's Companion, F & H, newspapers and any number of good novels. Did any of you read Ramona? I have just finished The Lamplighter. I liked it so much! I liked the Swiss Family Robinson, only thought it rather "fishy."—[Kittie Dillon, Colorado.]

"A Good Chance"—I have heard of many accidents with gunpowder, but never thought I would be the victim of one. When I was nine years old I was experimenting with powder such as is used for blasting rock. I was putting it under tin cans, in gas pipes and other things. It was tried in guns, but failed to explode, so it was laid aside. A friend of mine was at our place that day and we thought as my folks were all away we would have a good chance. So we set to work and got a gas pipe about three feet long and four inches in diameter. This we intended to transform into a cannon. I set it upon end threw in a handful of powder and then threw in a lighted match, but it failed to ignite. I then threw in another match and was foolish enough to look over into it. I didn't think of what I was doing at the time, but I thought of it enough afterward. All the powder exploded right in my face. I had on a thick, heavy hat, which was blown some distance away from me, and my hair was melted into one solid mass. For three weeks I was laid up and my face was swollen so badly that I had neither eyes, nose nor mouth. They told me I looked more like a Chinaman than anyone else. I thought I would lose my eyesight, and my face felt like a lot of burned leather. I said I never would play with powder any more, and I never have. I do considerable hunting, but I never look into my gun barrel when I am pulling the trigger. I will do no more playing with

powder, and hope no one else will. Now as to the remedy I used (I think this will be of value to some other unfortunate person). Take molasses and flour and stir together so as to form a paste, spread over a cloth and then apply to the burn, change it twice a day and wash the burn twice each time, using cotton batting for a swab. [Edward Ardell, North Dakota.]

Held Her Breath—Water Lily, you ought to be ashamed of yourself, and I pity your poor mother. You surely cannot have any brothers or you would soon find out the opinion of your "beaux." Or are they like yourself, "young and green?" Hurrah, Ray! I'm sure we all congratulate you. How proud that girl of Frederick Swanson fame must be, if she reads the F & H! Maybe he is young, very likely he is, but when he gets older the girl he will respect is the one who does not kiss every boy she goes with. I should count it an insult, showing he had no respect for me, if a boy, no relation, tried to kiss me, and I think Water Lily as well as some others will be wiser as they grow older. Write something about literature? Well, I don't believe I can, but Dickens, Captain King and E. P. Roe are my favorites. A queer mixture? Well, maybe, but they are. How many have read Ben Hur? That is one of the best books I ever read. It made me hold my breath when I read the description of the race in chariots. Those Arabian horses, how I wish I had them to drive for awhile. I love to drive. Oh, yes, J. Fenimore Cooper is another of my favorites, though some people do say all the good Indians died just after his books were written. You may think I have a great many favorites, and I have. I like Dickens for his language and description, Cooper for his plots, etc. Dear me, I must stop, or this will find the waste basket. For fear some of you will think I'm getting old and gray-haired, I will remark I am—[Sour Seventeen.]

My Burnt Leg—It was bath night! My mother had carried the hot water upstairs and set the pail with it in the tub, and I was downstairs. It was about 8 o'clock at night and I ran upstairs, laughing, two-steps at a time. Mother had just gone out of the room with the light. I was generally afraid in the dark but I didn't seem to be that night, and I ran straight into the tub and tripped my toe and fell knee first into the hot water. My right leg was scalded from hip to heel. I yelled out that I was scalded and my mother and sister hurried back with the light. My father came up and looked at it and then went for the doctor. When I took my clothing off the skin rolled down in layers from the leg. The drive to the doctor's was about six miles. Mother did all she could to stop the pain. When the doctor came the leg was covered with big blisters. He put something on it and went home and came back the next day, and 15 or 16 times after that, I was in bed for two months. It spoiled my Christmas, for it was scalded in November. I was so run down for a time that the doctor didn't know whether I would live or not. Some of my friends were very kind to me. I suffered agony when it was being dressed. I have scars on my leg yet. After it began to heal I had many pleasant hours reading. I hope I will never have another scalded leg. I composed this verse on my sickbed: Lying on a bed of pain, Day after day, again and again, The leg was dressed each day with care By my own mother, so sweet and fair. [Victor W Jones, Ontario.]

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PHYSICIAN OR NURSE?

Many women look upon the medical profession with positive aversion; others invest it with a halo of idealism. The truth is, a physician's work involves drudgery just as most occupations do. There is ample opportunity in it for self-sacrifice and no true man or woman will neglect that opportunity. But is it a practical means of self-support for a woman? Considered simply as an occupation, it may safely be said that scarcely any other line of work is so certain ultimately to bring a steady income. This may not be large but it is almost assured. The reason is evident; the able physician becomes more valuable every year, and in the same proportion are his services increasingly sought after. This is as true of women as of men.

In most occupations to which men and women alike are admitted, men enjoy certain advantages. In teaching they almost invariably hold the more responsible positions and usually get higher salaries for work which may be no more difficult, perhaps even easier. In general, the same principle holds true of all occupations open to both sexes. But in medicine no such favoritism prevails. The woman physician is independent, and she may charge the same price for her services as do her brother physicians. Moreover, there is distinctly a place for the woman physician—a work which she can do as well as a man and which the very fact of her sex opens to her the more readily. I refer to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. There are few women who would not rather submit their cases to one of their own sex than to a man, provided they had equal confidence in the woman. Also, women are in general better fitted by temperament for the care of children. On the other hand, there are branches of medical work which manifestly must be left to men. But on the whole, the amount of medical work for which women are peculiarly fitted is larger than that from which they are debarred.

The difficulties of the profession are not to be underrated. They are perhaps greater for women than for men. The physical strength necessary is a most important factor; not mere muscular strength, though at times that is needed, but endurance of body and mind. The care of the sick involves great responsibility and often a great drain on the physician's strength. Sleep may be lost night after night and yet the daily work must be done. Many women are manifestly unfit for such service, and at certain times of course nearly every woman is thus unfit. It is probably the very fact that women in general are physically weaker than men that is partly responsible for the prejudice against them as physicians. It is a curious fact that many people look upon physical strength as in some way contributing to the skill of a physician. This is true, to be sure, chiefly of uneducated and unthinking people. There seems to be a certain psychical influence on the patient of the entrance into the sick room of a large, powerful man in robe and health. It is as if he dispensed portions of his physical vigor as he does his medicines. Something of this same feeling is responsible for much of the lack of confidence in women physicians. The undersized, undeveloped man is at the same disadvantage, only in less degree. But the prejudice against women is fast disappearing, and no woman thinking of studying medicine need let it influence her decision.

After the question of health and strength comes that of mental and moral qualifications. The practice of medicine requires peculiar traits—a temper not easily ruffled, charity for the weaknesses of others, a cheerful disposition, or at least the power of appearing cheerful, tactfulness, neither over-confidence nor self-distrust, thoroughness in thinking and doing, a mind always open to new truths, the moral honesty that is willing to admit error even at the sacrifice of pride. This is a formidable list of qualifications. Few people possess them all, and several are matters more of natural endowment than of education. Many physicians

successful financially have possessed few or none of them, but their success has been in spite of their lack. A certain appearance of wisdom passes for ability with the average of mankind. Of all the qualifications mentioned, none are more important than the power of careful, thorough investigation and good judgment. Fortunately, both are qualities which can be cultivated.

The requirements for admission to most medical schools are not severe. The graduate of a high school of a good standard will have been over most of the ground covered by the entrance examination. Some of the schools are more exacting, requiring that the applicant possess a degree from a college or scientific school. The medical course covers at least three years; in the best schools four. The work is fully as hard as a college course and the expense is usually greater for several reasons—higher tuition, greater cost of medical text-books, higher price for board and room, as the medical schools are nearly all in the large cities. In most of the schools open to women the tuition is \$150 a year; at Johns Hopkins medical school in Baltimore it is \$200. Assuming a tuition fee of \$150, the yearly expenses of an economical student would range from \$400 to \$500. There are usually a few scholarships given to students who are needy and who stand high in their classes. These scholarships may pay a part or the whole of the tuition fee.

The feature of a medical course in which the interest of the prospective student centers is the dissecting. Probably most women and many men look forward to it with more dread than pleasure. That it is disagreeable at the outset goes without saying. Some women find it impossible to overcome their repugnance to the work, and abandon the study of medicine on that account. But except to persons with a morbid horror of such things, it soon ceases to be more than mildly disagreeable—and not even that to those who take a special interest in anatomy. After the completion of the course in the medical school, a period of service in a hospital is invaluable and should be secured if possible. Of course it lengthens the time of preparation by a year or two, but the added cost is slight, as you are incurring little or no expense except for clothes, the hospital furnishing room and board. These hospital positions are usually given by competitive examination. In most of the large cities there are one or more hospitals thus open to women.

The final question is where to settle for practice. If you have aspirations for a permanent position in some woman's hospital, or to carry out some special line of investigation in a laboratory, or to make a specialty of some branch of medicine or surgery, or for an exclusively office practice, you must settle in the city. And this necessitates that you be practically independent financially. If you are looking to be self-supporting, it is better to go into the country or a small city. The work is harder and the reward relatively smaller, but you are practically sure of something to do soon. As a case in point, a young woman, graduated from a New York school, settled in a New England town of 2000 inhabitants. The first day she had a patient and within a month about 15. Except that she had taken the practice of a physician in an adjoining town for a few weeks, some months before, she went to the village a stranger. Here was an exceptional case, probably, but it illustrates what has been done. If you are thinking of studying medicine, don't decide the question hastily. Perhaps you have a liking for physiology as taught in high school, remember that what you studied was very elementary. Borrow a larger book of your family physician and read that; borrow a book on anatomy and try to learn to describe the bones of the head. Then imagine yourself as just beginning a year of such study. This isn't medical practice, to be sure, but it is the work which every medical student has to go through with, and the test may give you some idea whether you would like to devote your life to work which has an intimate relation to anatomy and physiology.

To become a trained nurse requires less time, less ability in certain lines, and much less money. But it requires far more physical strength and endurance to go through the nurses' training school than the course at a medical school. The actual physical labor devolving upon a nurse is often considerable; the hours of service are long,

the work is confining and exacting. The best schools require a certain amount of study of the principal subjects of a regular medical course, but more elementary in character. Although the training-school routine is severe, it is carefully systematized so that every pupil has regular hours for work, recreation and sleep. Much of a nurse's work is disagreeable, judged by the ordinary standards. Moreover, it lacks the scientific interest that attaches to much medical work which is otherwise equally unpleasant. A favorite test applied to a "probationer" is to set her at work with basin, soap and brush scrubbing up the feet of some "hobo" just admitted. Such work is something of a shock to a young woman whose idea of nursing is that it consists chiefly in moistening parched lips and cooling fevered brows, as most novels would have us believe. In some training schools the nurse receives a small salary besides her room and board. The opportunity of the trained nurse depends largely upon her reputation among the physicians of the city or town. A nurse who has the thorough confidence of a prominent physician is likely to have work constantly. The pay in most cities is three dollars a day. Private nursing is far more exhausting than hospital nursing, unless two nurses are employed on the same case, for the family is apt to expect at least 20 hours' service out of each; 24. The opportunity for the trained nurse in a country town does not compare with that of the physician. Country people, as a class, either do not appreciate the value of skillful nursing, or they are unable to pay adequately for it. The physician, however, although she can charge for her work only the low rates which prevail in the country, yet finds her services always in demand. As is true in many other instances, the profession which calls for the greater expenditure of time and money in preparation eventually yields the greater reward.

These qualities already mentioned as essential in the physician are almost equally necessary for the nurse. But it is no easy matter for one to analyze her own character and determine whether she is fitted to become a nurse or a physician. But one consideration is not only necessary but practical—be sure that you really want to be a nurse or physician. Be sure that the work itself really interests you; look squarely at the cold facts of the case, and don't let your imagination invest the work with a charm that doesn't exist.—[H. A. Cooke, M. D.]

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[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 72363]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have three children and suffered with falling of the womb and flooding. My physician scraped the womb, still the flooding continued and I was no better. At last he advised me to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I thought I would write to Mrs. Pinkham for she could advise me better than any one if I was to take her remedies. I received her reply and followed all her directions and I am very glad to send you this testimonial, for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is just what it is recommended to be. I advise all women who suffer from these complaints to try it"—MABEL LEMP, 105 2D AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

"A year ago I was a great sufferer from painful menstruation. I could not lie down or sit down for the dreadful pain each month. I wrote to you and took twelve bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has helped me so I cannot find words to express my gratitude toward Mrs. Pinkham. I am to-day well and hearty"—MISS JOSE SAUL, DORSET, CLARE CO., MICH.

More than a million women have been helped by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

Advertisement for 'Urethane' medicine, featuring an illustration of a person and text describing its benefits for various ailments like Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Colds, and Bronchitis.

"SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA" FREE

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE



"Samantha at Saratoga" is the most popular book ever written by the famous authoress, Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife"). It is a brilliant work of witty remarks, droll philosophy and ludicrous descriptions, written in the author's best vein, and will be enjoyed by every lover of the humorous. Many thousands of the subscription edition of this book have been sold at 50c each. We have just published an entirely new and complete edition of "Samantha at Saratoga," containing all the best of the original, in one large volume of 374 pages, printed from large type, embellished with and for the purpose of introducing our popular illustrated household magazine, THE LADIES' WORLD, into thousands of homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following special and extraordinary offer: Upon receipt of only FIFTEEN CENTS we will send you "Samantha at Saratoga" for THREE MONTHS, and to each subscriber we will send a copy of our new and complete edition of "Samantha at Saratoga." This is an exceptional opportunity, and places the incomparable book within the reach of all. THE LADIES' WORLD is a large, 16-page, 16-column illustrated magazine for ladies and the family circle, with elegant covers printed in color. It is devoted to Stories, Fables, Ladies' Fancy-Work, Home Decoration, Housekeeping, Fashions, Hygiene, Juvenile Reading, Floriculture, etc. You will be charmed with the magazine, and delighted with "Samantha." Five subscriptions, with the book free to each, will be sent for 75 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We have been established as publishers and printers to the mercantile agencies as to our responsibility. Address: S. H. MOORE & CO., 23 City Hall Place, New York.

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OXFORD CAMERA FREE

And Complete OUTFIT FREE. A thoroughly practical camera, suitable for taking pictures of scenes, etc. Sent complete with all supplies necessary; takes pictures 2 1/2 inches. Our agents are delighted with it. No money required. Send your name and address only, and we will send you, prepaid, 10 packages of Sweet Sprays of Violets, the most lasting and fragrant you ever saw, and the most lasting and fragrant you ever saw, and the most lasting and fragrant you ever saw. Sell them among your friends for only 10 cents each. When sold send us the 10c received and we will send you the Oxford Camera and Complete OUTFIT FREE. \$100.00 in valuable presents, writing books, etc. to be received in 10 days. Write to our agent for full particulars with the Oxford Camera. Oxf. Co., 311 City St., New York, N.Y.

BOYS IN GIRLS

Watches, Cameras, Sporting Goods, Jewelry, etc., given away for selling 10 packages of Belgian Ink at 10c. We will send you, prepaid, 10 packages of Belgian Ink at 10c each, and you will get credit on your order for 10c. Write to our agent for full particulars. When you sell the ink send us the money and we will send you the watches, etc. \$100.00 in valuable presents, writing books, etc. to be received in 10 days. Write to our agent for full particulars. BELGIAN INK CO., Dept. 2, Chicago.



Just "Jollyng"—Dixie, you "superior" devil, how can it be possible that



we really possess intellects so dull, hearts so ignoble, souls so devoid of "sweetness and light"—as to be incapable of perceiving the true virtues, of knowing the loyal sufferings, and of loving, with sincere affection, the noble works of God? It is always best, Minnie Lorne,

to assume that a young man is just "jollyng" till he sees the minister. Blame us not Bobby Burns says. "Some say kissing is a sin. But if it was as lawful, lawyers would not allow it; if it was as holy, ministers would not do it; if it was as modest, maidens would not take it; if it was as plentiful, pulp folks would not get it."—[Niskayuna.

Woman Suffrage—There is, once in a while, a monarch who denies the right of man to place a crown upon his head. Only the great Jehovah can crown and anoint him for his work, and he reaches out, takes the crown and places it upon his head with his own hand. I suspect that this is in effect what woman is doing to-day. Virtually there is no one to give her the right to govern herself, as men govern themselves, by self-made and self-approved laws of the land. But in one way or another, sooner or later, she is coming to it. And the number of thoughtful and right-minded men who will oppose will be much smaller than we think; and when it is really an accomplished fact, all will wonder, as I have done, what the objection ever was.—[Clara Barton.

The Humorous Side—It seems as if one gets a broader view of life in all of its phases from the many discussions carried on by the Councilors. Of course there is a great deal of nonsense written, but what would this life amount to if it was not for the nonsense contained therein? I have a great deal of sympathy for the person who is continually looking on the dark side of this life. If you wear a smiling face everybody has a smile for you, but if on the contrary your face is as long as a rail and as sour as a pickle, just notice how quick the world turns its back on you. Now there is Cousin Jack: he is a boy after my own heart. I'll bet he is one of those lads that would see the humorous side of a punctured tire and having to walk 10 or 12 miles as a consequence.—[Just a Happy Lad.

"Brother to the Ox"—F & H says: "The man with the hoe, etc. continues to be discussed." I might add (discussed). The man at it is doing the latter is the man that is either afraid of or ignorant of the truth told in that poem. The man that has gained the title of "Rev" is scarcely in position to be in touch with "the man with the hoe." If Mr Chadwick and his class wish to become thoroughly posted in the matter, they must leave their pulpits and cushioned pew surroundings, put on the garb of the laborer, and with hoe, ax and pick, hie them to the field, forest or mine, where, after years of incessant toil, under humiliating circumstances, they will learn why it is that so many are "brother to the ox." Your humble servant is an outdoor worker and works shoulder to shoulder with those whose highest thought and ambition is to no please their employer that their job may be held secure. I may glance up from my work

and hastily drink of the beauties of the autumn landscape, and may long to go with family and filled basket to spend a day or two roaming the hills; but the knowledge that next winter is coming on, and that the loss of a day's wage means the lack of a pair of shoes for some member of the family puts a step to any speculations in regard to an outing. After generations of working like the ox, men will become "brother to the ox." I would like to say more, but will not tax the patience of the editor.—[R. C. Sabin.

Real Experience—I trust that the good Slow Boy under fire is he who is good only to himself. Otherwise, the G Y M is fortunate in his critics. But he is unfortunate in that he is not a god. Virtue is acceptable as its own reward only when the virtue of one is the reward of the virtue of the other. I know this is not the philosophical conception of real virtue; but it is the experience of real men and women; the wisest, best and strongest in the world. "Love ye one another."—[Niskayuna.

Counsels—It may be that the "fast girl" is welcomed in general society (there is some sham in all society), and she may have scores of admirers, but that does not raise her one atom in my estimation. Some men like to be amused. Besides, there are men and men.—[E. C. K.

Am an interested reader of all the good things of the F & H, especially of the struggles of the friends in raising debts. I, too, know the strenuous efforts it takes to start without money, yet there is a satisfaction in earning and saving for ourselves. Let the young people begin in good faith. Self-denial is good for us all.—[Ellosie.

The letters are on their third round. The circle is real interesting and all the members seem to enjoy it.—[Secretary of No 61.

Spite of Faults—Surely it isn't necessary to flirt in order to be popular or lively. Really, I haven't any respect for a flirt, one who for pastime will win another's love, only to throw it aside if a better "chance" appears on the scene. Now, about the "rough" young man. We all admire a bright, wide-awake person, but I don't think we like him any better because he smokes or goes in doubtful company, but rather in spite of the fact that he is a little little wild. You know a perfect person is rather tiresome. My friends must care for me in spite of my faults, not because I haven't any.—[Vanette. F & H

Onward and Upward—We are at best the children of circumstance. If, by virtue of our forefathers, we are born into this world with an unimpeachable character, how much more credit are we deserving than he, who, through the same inevitable law of human nature, comes into the

world with a nature as "prone to evil as the sparks are to fly upward?" The underlying principles of our character are not at our option. Then comes the second stage in the formation of our moral standard—infancy up to the age of our accountability. Our surroundings during all that time are leaving permanent impressions. Those things which first awaken the consciousness cannot do other than imprint a lasting impression upon the plastic mind of the little child. The tendencies which were its inheritance at birth are either intensified or modified (be they good or evil), according to their daily surroundings. Alexis De Tocqueville has said, "We must see the first images which the external world casts upon the dark mirror of his mind, or must hear the first words which awaken the sleeping powers of thought, and stand by his earliest effort. If we would understand the prejudices, the habits and the passions that will rule his life. The inner man is, so to speak, to be found in the cradle of the child." What we are upon arriving at the age of accountability is our heritage. If we possess a high moral character which will not change, regardless of all the evil influences and temptations which might be brought to bear upon it, who deserves the credit? Or if, on the other hand, it is an evil nature which proves our heritage—one so degraded that not even the most upright companionship could overcome the natural born tendencies, upon whom does the blame rightly fall? The

# SLOCUM CURES CONSUMPTION AND WEAK LUNGS.

## THE PROOF

### Lungs and Throat Healed.

MAGGIE S. BOSWELL, Enterprise, Ga., says:

"No pen can describe what I suffered day and night from weak lungs. Many, many times, day and night, I nearly suffocated, my throat being in a terrible condition from inflammation and weakness.

"I despaired of a cure, as everything I tried did me no good. Hearing so much about Dr. Slocum's celebrated treatment for consumption and pulmonary troubles, I sent for the free course of medicine which he so generously distributes, and now in the name of humanity I write my grateful thanks for the cure I obtained, hoping others will take heart, and get well before too late. I shall never cease to recommend the Slocum system wherever I go."

### Consumption Cured.

MR. THOMAS SAMPSON, Federal Point, Fla., says:

"I had weak lungs which continued to grow worse until consumption was developed. In vain I sought relief from almost every source, until I procured the Dr. Slocum treatment, and this speedily cured me. To-day I am a well man, thanks to this famous physician, and earnestly hope every consumptive and sufferer from pulmonary troubles will consult him without delay, for his discoveries will surely cure. Every friend of mine shall know the truth."

These are but specimens of thousands of grateful letters pouring into Dr. Slocum's offices in one unbroken stream.

Every letter breathes of new life, new health, new ambitions—of cures.

Dr. Slocum, the world-famed specialist, is to-day brightening the illustrious pages of medical history with his brilliant cures of consumption, coughs, lung weakness, tuberculosis, asthma, catarrh, la grippe and its after effects, and pulmonary diseases. His name will go down to future generations as the one conqueror of the deadly consumptive bacilli which for years has devastated nations.

The Slocum system is a triumph to the genius, skill and research of Dr. T. A. Slocum, who has demonstrated that consumption and kindred diseases are curable; first by killing the deadly germs, second by healing the raw, inflamed mucous surfaces, third by toning up the entire general system, and fourth by building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks. For these purposes four distinct preparations are administered, each a miracle worker in itself. They cannot fail when used together.

## FREE TREATMENT.

To further demonstrate to the world the value of his discoveries Dr. Slocum has arranged to send out at once several thousand more FREE full course treatments, consisting of the four preparations, to all who write for them.

Simply address Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., giving your express and post office address and stating that you read the announcement in the Farm and Home.

No matter how many discouragements you have met with, Dr. Slocum will cure you. It is important that you take advantage of this generous offer at once, before the raw, fall winds complicate the dangers.

If in need of expert advice, Dr. Slocum will thoroughly diagnose your troubles free of charge, and tell you how to get well quickly.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

## LEARN TO HYPNOTIZE!



Reader do you desire to become a Hypnotist? Do you want to know how to utilize the most powerful and mysterious force of nature? Do you value the means of securing freedom, love and personal success? Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to return a misguided friend, to gain business success to win wealth, position and happiness? If you do you must learn to Hypnotize. Why not do other accomplishments so easily acquired? It can be mastered in a few hours time, with out leaving your home. It costs nothing to send you an account of it. The greatest Hypnotist in the country has just issued to each of us a free and exhaustive TREATISE on Induction in Hypnotism, covering the whole ground of his science, and he will send it to you the editor of this magazine FREE TO ALL who apply. The book contains a "new" method containing hundreds of beautiful and artistic engravings, and shows as never was done before the principles of the science, and the use of the mysterious force of nature, all in a popular and plain style. It tells you just what Hypnotism is and what you may accomplish with it. It shows you how you may sway the minds of others, perform astounding feats and gain an immense amount of the best, new and sensational methods of securing success guaranteed.

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great Dispenser of Justice alone can say. After the second stage in the formation of our character has passed, we are responsible for any change that takes place, although at best I think it could be but slight, compared with all that remains unchangeable. Yet he, who, through idiomitable will power and perseverance, overcomes hereditary evil and strives for a footing upon a higher plane, deserves great credit. Someone has said, "It is not so much what a man is, as how far he has traveled." Therefore, it stands to reason, the question of vital importance to us is, how far have we traveled? What advancement are we making? Are we striving onward and upward? Let us trust that it may be so.—[Lottie Cornthwaite.

**NO OTHER LOVE SO TRUE.**

Can the barrier between us ne'er be broken?  
Must our young lives drift apart forever more?  
Can the words of true love never then be spoken?  
Can we never then be sweethearts as of yore?  
Your words to me that night did seem most cruel,  
Yet I know you're faultless and as pure as snow,  
And to me you always will be my heart's jewel,  
For I've never loved but one and that is you.

I pray that love's pangs you may never suffer,  
And find some one who worthy is of you,  
You may find great numbers who from me may differ,  
But you'll never find another love so true,  
May your pathway then be strewn with brightest roses,  
And the pure, bright sun upon it ever shine,  
But you may travel this wide, weary world all over,  
You'll never find another love like mine.

MARK AUSTIN.

**Inquiring Friends**—Nelle Barber, we don't print a music exchange now. A letter circle would be of much help to you. — I would like to ask where the young men of Canada can get work in the winter. Is there good lumbering in Michigan, and in what counties? [Mr White.—The addresses of Little Mischief and Coddle's Sister are asked for. —C. D. T., write to the manufacturers of your organet where you can get music for it. —Will you please publish the recitation Mrs O'Shaughnessy's Tooth-ache and oblige quite a number of your subscribers?" asks a subscriber. If some one will send us a copy we will consider publishing it.

**Essentials of Life**—We should accept people as they are and not attempt to make them over to suit our own ideas. The peculiarities, the moods or even the words of our friends should not worry us in the least. We should go deeper than these outer signs and seek the inner soul. The fact that they are our friends is the essential thing, all else is unessential. If we worry over petty things, we cannot give our best thought and attention to the really essential things—the development of our children, the happiness of our family and our friends, the good of our community and consequently of our country, and the proper development of our own bodies, minds and souls.—[J. B.

**OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.**

No doubt all are working on the premium list puzzle, so we will give you very hard ones this month, only just enough to keep up your interest. We shall give 15 prizes, the first of which will be a watch, and the others will be good ones and well worth working for. 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. Address all answers to the Puzzle Editor of Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.

**First Installment for November.**

1. **DOUBLE ACROSTIC**—Initials and finals form the names of two rivers in the United States: 1, furious; 2, the premium or discount on foreign bills of exchange; 3, trash; 4, scope; 5, a large flat-bottomed boat, with square ends; 6, an Arabian outer garment.
2. **CHARADE**—My first is to cajole, my second is a tea party, and my whole is a bore.
3. **SQUARE WORD**—Make a square of the word HOME.
4. **WORD CHANGING**—Fill the blanks with words pronounced alike, but spelled differently. 1, I went to see the grocer — the sugar, but he told me to get out of the —; 2, the shoemaker's — is not — that is required to make a shoe. 3, I — like to have it made of —. 4, Would you like to lose an —? Not —; 5, — may see the — standing under the —.
5. **ANAGRAM** (one word)—**SIX FUN LEAPS**

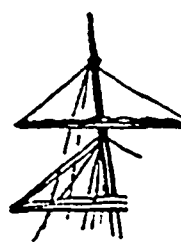
**Answers to September Puzzles**

- 1—Obligingly.
- 2—Judiciary.
- 3—Samarita.
- 4—STRIP TEASE RATAN ISAAC PENCE

**Prize Winners for September**

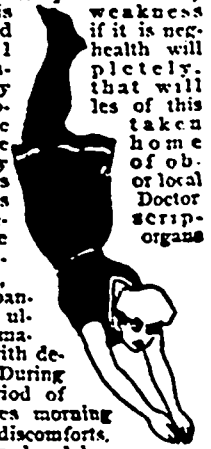
Miss E. D. Ward, Ala. Mrs Mary E. Howe, Neb. John Fleming, N J, David Little, Mass. Ellen Harrington, N Y; Louisa M. Nelson, N H; Minnie E. Sears, Mass. Mrs F. B. Hancox, Ct; Mrs T. N. McClelland, Ky. Sarah J. Pickett, N B. Orrin C. Sandborn, N H; C. Dixie, N Y. T. H. McLain, Me. Lizzie M. Bowles, N H; E. M. Eaton, Me. Chat.

Puzzle Editor Farm and Home: This is to thank you for the nice prize I received for answering the puzzles. I am very much pleased with it. Hoping that others may be as successful as I have been, I remain, yours truly, Anna B. Willis, N Y.



**A Dive to Death.** The woman who would risk a leap from the masthead of a ship would be considered foolhardy in the extreme. What, then, of the thousands of women who take the dive to certain death by neglecting their health in a womanly way

When a woman finds that she almost constantly suffers from headaches, weak back, pains in the sides, nervousness, irritability and despondency, she may be certain that all is not well with her special womanly organism. There is and disease there, and lected her general soon break down completely. There is a remedy promptly cure trouble. It may be in the privacy of the without the necessity noxious examinations treatment. It is Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes the that appertain to womanhood, new, clean, well and strong. It banishes pain and cures ulceration and inflammation. It does away with debilitating drains. During the anticipatory period of maternity it alleviates morning sickness and other discomforts, at the critical hour makes labor light. It restores health to women broken down by weakness and disease.



"I had female trouble for eight years," writes Mrs. J. J. Dennis, of 233 East College Street, Jacksonville, Ills. "For three years I suffered continually. Words cannot express what I suffered. I sought relief among the medical profession and found none, until indeed by kind friends to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed 65 pounds. After taking 'Favorite Prescription' I was built up until now I weigh 135 pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain bearing down pains in the lower part of my bowels, and such distress every month, but now I never have a pain."

Constipation poisons slowly, but surely. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure speedily and surely.

**JOHN M. MYTH CO.**



**MAKE YOUR OLD BUGGY NEW**



\$6.70

By furnishing it with this elegant buggy top, which we furnish for only \$6.70. This top is thoroughly well built, correctly shaped and if purchased from small dealers would cost you not less than \$10. It has extra quality imitation leather roof, quarters and valance, is handstitched throughout, and is nicely lined with Slater's all-wool wool-dyed cloth (inside of top and back curtain). It has the best steel bow-sockets, wrought rails and joints, japanned prop nuts, covered with a good quality of enameled blatern drill, with side curtains to match. This top will make your old buggy worth \$15 more money. It is the greatest value for the money ever offered. We securely crate it, and deliver free on board the cars in Chicago at our price, we will ship the top to your nearest freight station, subject to your examination and approval. If you are not satisfied with the value we furnish, order the top returned to us and we will send your money back to you. Order at once. This special offer is only for a limited time. Give us measurements from outside of seat-ends to outside of seat-ends and we will guarantee a perfect fit.



In which is listed at lowest wholesale prices everything to eat wear and use, is furnished on receipt of only 10¢ to partly pay postage or expressage and as evidence of good faith the 10¢ is allowed on first purchase amounting to \$1.00 or above. OUR MONTHLY GROCERY PRICE LIST FREE.

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**Protect Your Feet From The Cold and Wet. All Knit "BALL-BAND" WOOL BOOTS, are the best.**

They are the most comfortable and will wear twice as long as others. "Ball-Band" Socks and Rubbers are the best in high quality as the All-Knit Boots. They have superior features not found in others. Be sure that the trade-mark "Ball-Band" is on every pair. There are more imitations and counterfeits this season than ever before. We make all our own rubbers and are not connected in any way with any Trust. Insist upon getting "Ball-Band" goods from your dealer and take no others said to be "As good as" etc. Milwaukee Woolen Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

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**NO ADVANCE IN PRICES**

**\$15.50**

**ARLINGTON OEM DROP HEAD Sewing Machines**

Improvements, such as Self Threading, Vibration Shuttle, Self Setting Needle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, etc., adapted to light and heavy work. Full set of attachments free. A better machine than some sold at from \$10 to \$15. Shipped direct from factory at wholesale prices C. O. D. or on 30 days free trial in your own home. No agent's or dealer's large profits to pay. A positive saving of \$10 to \$20. **WARRANTED 20 YEARS.** Money promptly refunded if not found as represented. We have over 50 different styles including some as low as..... **\$8.50**

A Good High Arm Machine at \$9.75. Our New Ball Bearing Kenwood Sewing Machines are the quietest running machines on earth. A child can operate them. A \$25.00 Kenwood with decorated wood work, piano finish, \$27.00. A \$35.00 Ball Bearing Arlington \$19.00. **50 CENTS DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON ALL MACHINES FOR CASH WITH ORDER.** As to our reliability we refer to the First National Bank of Chicago or any other Chicago bank and trust or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports. Write at once for our Large Illustrated Catalogue and Special Freight Offer. Address **CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. Van Buren St., Dept. B-32, CHICAGO, ILL.**

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**HIGH GRADE. GUITARS, WATCHES, FREE CAMERAS, MANDOLINS, BICYCLES**

You can quickly earn a premium by selling a few boxes of our high-grade Toilet Soap to your friends and neighbors. **NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.** Our plan the best even Boys and Girls do well. Our premiums as good as money will buy. Large Illustrated List including Sewing Machines, Dress Skirts, Jackets, Caps, Mackintoshes, Guns, etc., mailed **FREE.** Write today for full particulars. **DAWMAN SOAP CO., 36 FIFTH AVE., DEPT. 128, CHICAGO, ILL.**

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**LACE CURTAINS FREE**

These beautiful Royal Lace Parlor Curtains are of the newest Savoy design, three yards long, 36 inches wide, are washable and will last a life time. You can get two pairs of these choice curtains, same design as in cut, and four beautiful Bath Curtains (one yard square each) **FREE** by selling our **GREAT COLD REMEDY AND HEADACHE CURE.** Cures Cold in One Day! Relieves Headache at Once! We will give the curtains absolutely free to anyone taking advantage of the great offer we send to every person selling six boxes of our Tablets. If you agree to sell only six boxes at \$1.00 each, write to-day and we will send the Tablets by mail postpaid. When you send us the money and we will send your Bath Curtains, unbuttoned, so they may be made to fit any window, together with our offer of two complete pairs of Royal Lace Parlor Curtains, comes in a parcel, together with one day money is received. This is a grand opportunity for ladies to beautify their homes with the fine Lace Curtains of exquisite design. All who have earned them are delighted. Address: **NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., 1010 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. Box 17 L.**

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**FREE. WATCHES, RINGS, WATCH CHAINS and CHARMS.**

As a grand premium, any one can earn this beautiful Gold Plated Hunting Case Steam Winder Watch, Chain and Charm (guaranteed) a perfect timekeeper, by selling our **ELECTRIC LAMP WICKS.** They can be sold in a few hours. They are practically indestructible. No trimming; no smoke; no smell. **OUR SPECIAL 90-DAY OFFER,** which is apart from the above: Send us your name and address, we will send you six wicks, postpaid; sell them at 3¢ each and remit us \$1, and we will mail to your address, free, a beautiful Gold Plated Watch Chain and Charm, also a beautiful Gold Plated Ring. **ELECTRICAL WICK CO., Dept. J Orange, N. J.**

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.





THE HOME CIRCLE



THE BERKSHIRE GHOST.

WERE driving through the Berkshire hills on our way to Mt. Everett, when a lady in our party called attention to an old house near the foot of the mountain. It stood at a bend in the road, on the bank of a trout brook and was nearly hidden by forest trees. 'Here,' she said, 'I lived for three years with my two children and taught the district school. The house, which had long been unoccupied, was given me free of rent. Late in the last week of vacation we came with our household goods to this lonely, picturesque spot. The children, who, since their father's death had been separated from me, were in high glee at the prospect of our once more having a home together. By Saturday night the rooms looked attractive, but there were still many last things to be done. We dined supper until Richard and I should finish putting down the matting in the dining room. The twilight deepened into dusk. We were placing the matting in the last corner of the room and Louisa had laid her hands on the dining table to move it from the wall when there came a distinct rap, which sounded as if someone in the cellar were knocking on the floor. I went to the two outside doors, one in the dining room and one in the adjoining wood house, but found no one. 'Then the knocks were repeated: 'Rap, rap! Rap, rap, rap!' I lighted a candle and explored the gloomy cellar, but found no living thing. Then I assumed indifference and urged driving the last tack and setting the table. But when for the third time the rapping came, my children sprang out of doors, exclaiming that they would never sleep in that house. 'We went to the family who owned the place and asked if they thought there might be someone in the neighborhood who was trying to frighten us. The kind neighbor did not believe that possible. She had never heard of the house being haunted, though she made no attempt to explain why a house in so good condition had been abandoned. She went with us on our return and for a long time we sat in the darkness listening for a rap, but hearing none. 'She asked us to go home with her for the night but, knowing that to yield at the beginning would be to lose this attractive home that I had been at some expense to furnish, I said, 'No.' Then she promised to leave the door unlocked and beds ready for our occupancy in case we became frightened during the night, and, reminding us of God's protection, she bade us good-night. 'It was the promise of running down to her house if the worst came that gave my children courage to go to bed, which we did without lights or food. When we were all quiet in our rooms upstairs, Richard called to me, 'Mamma, have you said your prayers?' I replied, 'Do you want me to say them aloud?' He said, 'No. But do pray that the knocking won't come any more.' I promised, and did breathe a prayer to that effect. I listened anxiously, hoping it would at least delay until the children could fall asleep. For a long time I heard only rippling water and rustling leaves. Then the regular breathing of the children assured me they were asleep. I was about to follow their example, when the fearful noise began. 'Rap, rap! Rap, rap, rap.' That was the farewell knock. I passed

a sleepless night and only fell into a drowse after the sun had looked in to bid me good-morning; but the knocking was not repeated.

'About noon on Sunday, Richard espied an enormous woodchuck by the brook, and killed it for its fat. He found its home, a deep hole in the hillside on the opposite side of the brook, and from the hole a path leading up the slope and under our house. Putting his hand under the house, just where the path led, he got hold of a loose board, so adjusted that by pushing it back and forth he could make it knock against the floor and, 'Rap, rap! Rap, rap, rap,' repeating the sound that had frightened us. That solved the mystery. The old fellow had been in the habit of going there to scratch his back, and had ignorantly and innocently caused our alarm. We did not regret his death, as with it the ghost was laid. For three years we lived there very happily and were never again disturbed.'—[Frank Shepherd.

DANGERS OF THE PICKET LINE.

'During the civil war,' said Col Jacob J. DeForest, late of the 51st regiment, N Y Volunteers, now living at Dunnesburg, N Y, 'the picket line was a most dangerous position. This was especially so when actually confronting the enemy during a siege or just before a battle, for it was at these seasons of the keenest watchfulness that most men were killed or captured while on picket.

'One evening during the siege of Yorktown in 1862, an orderly rode up to my quarters. He was the bearer of an invitation to dine with the colonel and major of an Albany regiment, officers with whom I had been well acquainted at home. I accompanied the orderly to the quarters of my friends, perhaps a mile away, and after passing an enjoyable evening rode back to my quarters. Not more than an hour later, when I sat writing in my tent, a soldier from the Albany regiment came with a note informing me that both my friends were then prisoners in the hands of the enemy. After my departure, they had lighted their cigars and strolled off toward the picket line, which they missed entirely, to walk plump into a squad of confederates, who promptly escorted them to headquarters; they were allowed to send for their baggage, and next day were hurried off to Richmond, where they remained six months before being exchanged.

Once, during the peninsular campaign, I was requested by Gen Heckman to take the place, as officer of the day, of a certain Col Zabriskie, of I think, the 9th New Jersey volunteers. It was my turn to serve in that capacity on the next day, but I willingly exchanged places with the Jersey man and served his trick. On the next night he went on the picket line in my place, to be brought in on a stretcher, dead, shot through the heart by a skulking foe before midnight. I shuddered when I looked at the bleeding body on the stretcher. The poor fellow was certainly occupying the place I would have filled had we not exchanged tricks.

On one occasion I came near being the death of Gen Benjamin F. Butler. I don't think the brave old warrior ever had a closer call. I consider Gen Butler as one of the most able of our leaders in the civil war. I served many months under Butler, knew him personally, and knew that the charges brought against him at different times were nearly always foundationless and brought about by the jealousies of regular officers who were obliged to serve under him. The volunteer officers and private soldiers all loved and respected him and had perfect confidence in his leadership. Butler was a great fellow to want to know everything that was going on about his camp, and would often turn up when and where he was wholly unexpected.

The occasion of which I speak was in the winter of 1864 and we were under Gen Butler at Bermuda Hundred, Va. It so happened that I was officer of the day at the same time that my own regiment was on picket duty. It was just daylight on a still, foggy morning, and I was standing near a group of a dozen or 15 of my men, when one of them suddenly said: 'Colonel, there's a noise in the bushes out there.' We listened, there were certainly horsemen approaching, and soon seven or eight of them loomed up hure and indistinct in the fog. The challenge rang

out sharp and clear, but the horsemen came right on. I gave the necessary order and the rifles flew to the men's shoulders, cocked and aimed; then I recognized General Butler and his staff, and the order to fire that was hanging on my lips was unsaid. The butts of the Springfield's had scarcely struck the ground when the general and his staff were among us.

'Gen Butler,' I said, 'do you realize how close we came to killing you?' 'I suppose so, colonel, I suppose so,' he replied with perfect composure. 'We have been out looking about a bit and got outside the picket line before we knew it. I commend you and your men for your vigilance.' Often after that, when in the company of Gen Butler, he laughingly referred to the circumstance as 'That time when DeForest came pretty near shooting me.'—[Will Templar.

THE OLD BLUE SPELLING BOOK.

That dog-eared, old, blue spelling book! Say, Jim! do you remember How hard we worked, if cold or hot, through July or December? How proud we felt when we had passed the column we called BAKER! And grandly spelled four syllables; then tackled tough "Jaw-breaker." There was a time when I, t, y, t, i, o, n, shun, tried us. We struggled on and conquered all the puzzles that defied us. 'Twas WEBSTER printed on the side. The pictured lessons taught us. We must be just whose'er the OX—or how ill-fortune caught us, Nor imitate the little maid who spilled her milk, unwatching. And thereby lost her green silk gown before her eggs set hatching; Nor naughty boy up apple tree (like others on occasion) Who laughed till sharper argument was brought than moral suasion. The effort made to learn to spell was capital invested. O dear old, prosy spelling book, we've off thy wisdom tested! Upon thy fly-leaves there were writ some lines both true and tender: "My ink is blue" and "I love you"—the rest, you must remember. "To Jenny!" far how else could I find fitting words to tell her? She keeps my heart and also keeps a scribbled Webster's speller. MARGARET STEWART SIBLEY.

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Everyday Life.

THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE.

[Dedicated to Men Without the Hoe, by One of Them]

Lifted by the atmosphere of birth, he towers

Above the hoe and stares at "stars." "And on his back" the "golden fleece" that knows no hoe.

The emptiness of life is bred into his head,

And in his belly the fulness of Delmonico.

"Who made him dead?" He never lived!

But in the wake of better men he crawls—Ergo,

He sucks his life from nobler men who hoe.

"Whose the hand that slanted back this brow?"

The breath that brought the light without this brain?

—The same! This is the thing the tailor made, that now

Asserts dominion over you and me.

To stare at "stars" and wait for master's legacy.

And get perhaps a "tip" to "swell" the next solree,—

"Somebody's luggage," whether he go or stay.

And thus he dreams, as he shapes out the show,

And snubs the slave of labor's wheel, the man with the hoe.

"Rulers, lords and masters in all lands"

(With the hoe), "is this what you give to God,

The handwork,—this distorted thing. The man with the hoe? How will you

Ever straighten him up, this shape, This king of men! The "light and the

Upward looking," give back! "The dream

And the music in it," rebuilt. Then give

This hoe to the man without one.

"Homo sul juris."

F. K.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.

The rogues of New York city have always been ingenious in their operations. There comes to mind a bank robbery of a few years ago. The bank, which was located on Broadway, had its safe placed near a large window, so that it might be distinctly seen from the street by the night watchmen as they passed by on their beat. Among a coterie of burglars was one who was an artist. This man after seeing the safe a few times procured a large canvas and painted a safe on it identical in appearance with the one in the bank. One night the rear of the building was entered, and the canvas, which had been mounted on an upright frame, was placed by the robbers between the large window and the real safe. Behind this screen the thieves worked quietly and leisurely, while the watchmen passed and repassed without a suspicion that the safe which they were so faithfully watching was only a painted one.

Less comfortable were the operations of thieves who deftly and systematically stole from a well-known express company. They were at length discovered in this way: One day a long box, resembling a coffin, was received at the express office. On the box below the address was printed "This end up with care." Inadvertently the box was placed on the wrong end. Early in the evening while detectives were on guard about the building, they happened to look in through a window, and observed that the cover of this box was being mysteriously raised. Presently a man, who was standing on his head in the box, pushed himself out. He had evidently found the inverted position too irksome to endure till darkness should aid him to cover his retreat. Seeing no one about, he began to pick up the packages which appeared to him of most value, and to place them in the box. After filling the space he replaced the lid, and screwed it down. Then he went to the basement and through a small window made his escape. The detectives, who wished to capture this man's confederates as well as himself, allowed him to disappear without knowing that he had been discovered. The following morning the box was delivered by the express company to the ad-

dress to which it had been consigned. The detectives accompanied the box and when it had been delivered and accepted for, they entered the building and placed the occupants, who were about to divide the booty between themselves, under arrest.

The beggars and the indigent of the city also practice devices which they are constantly inventing, and one must use great caution if he wishes to help only those to whom it is a blessing. A generous old gentleman was approached by a poor woman in great agony. She said that her husband had just died and she did not have the means to bury him. The old gentleman was touched by her entreaties, but having been the victim of dishonest rogues many times before, he determined to investigate the case and see if the story of distress was true. So he told the woman that he would go home with her. On reaching the "ark apartments" where she lived, he found the body of the husband laid out for burial as she had said. After consoling the widow as best he could with kind words and providing the funds necessary for interment, he went away, but finding when he had reached the street that his umbrella had been left behind, he returned to the house, only to find the corpse up counting the money.

The writer some years ago was moved to pity by the tearful appeal of a little boy, wretchedly clad, or rather wretchedly unclad, whose father and mother and other relatives were dead and he was hungry and homeless. After the lad had been provided with a new suit of clothes, including hat, shoes and undergarments, he was taken to a newsboys' home, his lodging prepaid and the little fellow supplied with sufficient capital to begin the newspaper business for himself. About a month afterward a letter, substantially as follows, was received:

"Der sir you was vary kine to our leetle boy givin him such nice things went you help his por parnts who is aful por and starvin.

his parnts." So it happens over and over again. Poor wretches! They may be unworthy but they are all needy. Why not use the money that is contributed for their aid in providing homes for them in the country, where at least they could have shelter and food in exchange for their labor? It might be possible to get them there, as is often done, but in the majority of cases it would be necessary to chain them to keep them there. The excitement and bustle of city life have become a part of their existence.

One poor woman destitute of friends lived in squalid quarters, where she earned her meager subsistence by making shirts at six or eight cents apiece. A very comfortable home was procured for her in the country, where she was surrounded by much that was helpful and needful. At the end of a week she was again found in her attic home, and when asked why she had come back to her poverty, replied, "Cause people's more compar than stumps!" But while this is so generally true among the hundreds of thousands of miserable beings, the reverse is often true among those in moderate circumstances. The latter often live here because their business requires it, but it is very amusing to learn that among their pet plans and hopes lurks the ambition to some day have a place in the country, where, it appears to them, trouble does not come. So, too, in the Wall street district, it is safe to assert that more really farm-intoxicated men are to be found than in the country itself.—[Half-Smiles.

SOLDERING.

Ordinary family soldering is an attainment which can easily be acquired by most anyone, male or female. First, a copper soldering iron, as it is called, must be had, the point of which is moderately sharp, coming out pyramid shape from the main body of the copper. The faces of the pyramid should be flat and the corners sharp and regular, as these are used to work into the corners when soldering. If the point be drawn out too sharp it cools quickly at the end and is a great bother; if too short, it is unhandy and no obscure corners can be reached. A copper weighing one pound, one inch in diameter, with the point drawn out 1 1/2 inches, is a good tool.

Before this can be used it must be tinned. To do this, file the point of the copper carefully on all sides, being careful not to change the shape of the point or the corners. When clean, heat

it red hot and rub it on a piece of sal-ammoniac or some of the same in powder form, on a brick. It will become instantly clean and of a bright copper color. Then rub the copper on a bar of half an inch solder, until a few drops fall on the sal-ammoniac, then rub the copper on it, until it is tinned evenly all over the point, and all its four faces. It is then ready for use. This process must be gone through with each time the tin comes off, which will be whenever the copper gets too hot, or in a short time from the action of the acid. When the copper becomes too blunt, or out of shape, heat it red hot and hammer it into shape as nearly as you can, then finish shaping it with a file.

Soldering new tin requires little cleaning process, as the tin melts and unites with the solder at once. A little powdered resin is used. When the tin is off the article to be mended, it must be scraped or sandpapered clean, and wet with cut acid, then put on a piece of solder or drop it on by melting it off the bar with the copper. Hold the copper of the rod, solder until you have worked it into the desired shape or place, then remove it. It cools almost instantly and the job is done. A good way is to melt off a lot of small pieces of solder and place them on the work as required. Cut acid is used for soldering nearly all metals except galvanized iron, which requires raw acid or acid as you buy it.

Beginners have much difficulty to keep the copper hot long enough to do the required amount of work, and have to heat it time after time. The copper when taken from the fire should be hot enough so you can feel the heat plainly by holding to the face, but not red hot, as that will destroy the tinning. Always wipe the copper clean on removing from the fire. Hold the article to be soldered so that the flowing of melted solder will assist in getting it in the proper place. Pewter is difficult to mend, as it melts in many cases more quickly than the solder. It must then be protected by holding a damp cloth under it.

The wash boiler is one of the most difficult articles as well as most common. I scrape the place to be repaired clean, then brush it over with raw acid, wiping it off. This cleans it. Then apply the cut acid, and keep trying until the solder sticks.

Get 10c worth of muriatic acid and put a spoonful or so into each of two ink bottles. In one put small pieces of sheet zinc, which will be eaten up as more acid is put in. This is cut acid. Add more zinc as it is consumed. A little water is sometimes put in. Put it on the work with a small brush bass-wood stick, bromed at the end with a feather or similar article. The acid is poisonous and must be handled accordingly. A good way is to take a box 10 inches square, nail a lath all around the edges, and on the board keep a piece of sal-ammoniac, the acid bottles, solder, resin, a cloth to rub the iron on it, etc. Then everything is together when wanted. Soldering may be done on either out or inside as desired. It will not melt off in either case when covered with water.

Soldered dishes will not be satisfactory for cooking substances which will become hotter than water at the boiling point. Iron and steel can only be soldered under favorable conditions, and glazed ware after the glazing is scraped off; then it is a poor job and short-lived.—[C. G. Bryant.

TWEEDLEDEE'S QUESTION BOX.

Marionette writes: Can you tell me where I can find the song beginning Sister Sue had the iceman for a beau All one summer; But when cold weather came she let him go For the plumber.

Answer.—It must be "for sale at all music stores," Marionette, they always are.

No, George, a special delivery stamp does not materially delay the transmission of a letter, but it helps the government to carry off the Filipino war, so buy all you can afford.

Sister Syllabus writes. Can you give me a recipe for a spring medicine with lots of things in it? I made some last spring, but there wasn't things enough in it and it didn't do me no good.

Answer. You could buy all the spring medicines, sister, and mix 'em. Perhaps that would have effect.

Ollie O. asks. How can I keep my husband home evenings? I have talked

to him for hours at a time after he gets home at midnight, and I've had mother talk to him, too, but he stays out the next night just the same. Can't the clubs and pool rooms be closed up? Answer. We don't think they can, Ollie.—[Tweedledee.

THE HOUSEWIFE.

From roof to cellar, lo, she rules, A very queen of womankind, With wisdom never learned in schools, With cultured hand as well as mind. So strong in soul, so pure in thought, With humble duties well content, She glorifies each labor wrought And makes of each a sacrament. LALIA MITCHELL.

Benjamin Franklin was no speech-maker. "I served," Jefferson said, "with General Washington in the legislature of Virginia before the Revolution, and during it, with Dr Franklin in congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow themselves."

"Mother, may we go out to flirt?" "Yes, my little sillies, But keep in touch with the millionsaires. And don't go near the Willies." [Life.

Mrs Dothetown: Poor, dear child! Are your parents dead? Tenement Tommy: I tink pap is. Him an' mar wuz a-fightin' when I left, an', gee, she wuzn't doin' a thing 't him.

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Sitting Room and Kitchen.

FIVE LITTLE BROTHERS.

Five little brothers set out together To journey the livelong day, In a curious carriage all made of leather They hurried away, away!

One big brother and three quite small, And one wee fellow, no size at all, The carriage was dark and none too roomy, And they could not move about.

The five little brothers grew very gloomy, And the wee one began to pout, Till the biggest one whispered: "What do ye say, Let's leave the carriage and run away"

So out they scampered the five together, And off and away they sped' When somebody found that carriage of leather,

Oh, my! how she shook her head 'Twas her little boy's shoe, as every one knows, And the five little brothers were five little toes.

[Independent.

"HUG-ME-TIGHT."

For the sleeveless jacket called hug-me-tight the jacket piece is done in plain knitting and when finished is in the shape of a letter T. It is sewed up so that a perpendicular seam will be under each arm. The jacket is made of single zephyr or German-town wool and two wooden needles.

For a medium-sized woman, cast on fifty stitches and knit one hundred rows (fifty each way). Cast on sixty additional stitches in a line with the fifty already on the needle, making one hundred and ten in all. Now knit ninety-six rows (forty-eight each way), on the one hundred and ten. Cast off sixty stitches opposite the sixty cast on, leaving fifty on the needle as at first. Knit one hundred rows and bind off. The part of the T knit with the one hundred and ten stitches is the back. The two strips knit with the fifty stitches, respectively, are the fronts.

To join the seams, take the line of fifty stitches first cast on and lay it against the lower fifty of the additional sixty cast on, let the upper corner of the arm of the T meet the lower corner of the base of the T. Now take the fifty stitches cast off and lay them against the lower fifty of the sixty cast off in a similar manner. Overseam on the wrong side. It will be seen that when the seams are joined the jacket can be folded into a double square and does not look in the least like a jacket. When slipped on, however, it shapes itself to the form. It may be fastened in front with one or more buttons and loops or tied together with ribbon. To finish the jacket, crochet shells around the outside edge and the armholes. A simple pattern is as follows:

1st row—One double crochet stitch in end of ridge, ch five, skip two ridges, end d c in 3d ridge, etc

2d row—Nine d c over chain of five, ch one, nine d c over next ch, etc

A more elaborate border can be worked on if desired. Ribbon of any desired color may be run in between the shell edge and edge of the plain knitting.

WINTER SQUASH.

Baked Winter Squash: Cut in pieces 2 inches square, remove seeds and stringy portion, place in a dripping pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and allow for each square 1/2 teaspoon molasses and 1/2 teaspoon melted butter. Bake 50 minutes, or until soft, in a moderate oven, keeping covered the first half hour of cooking. Serve in the shell.

Another Baked Squash: Cut squash in halves, remove seeds and stringy portion, place in a dripping pan, cover and bake two hours, or until soft, in a slow oven. Remove from shell, mash, and season with butter, salt and pepper.

Squash Pie. One and one-quarter cups steamed and strained squash, 1/4 cup sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg (or 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract), 1 egg, 1/2 cup

milk. Mix sugar, salt and spice or extract, add squash, egg slightly beaten, and milk gradually. Bake in one crust. If a richer pie is desired, use 1 cup squash, 1/2 cup each of milk and cream, and an additional egg yolk.—[Miss Farmer.

Stuffed: Pare a small squash and cut off a slice from the top; extract the seeds and lay one hour in salt water. Then fill with a good stuffing of crumbs, chopped salt pork, parsley, etc, wet with gravy. Put on the top slice, set the squash in a pudding dish, put in a few spoons of melted butter and twice as much hot water in the bottom. Cover the dish very closely and set in the oven two hours, or until tender. Lay within a deep dish and pour the gravy over it.

Steamed Squash: Cut in pieces, remove seeds and stringy portion, and pare. Place in a strainer and cook 30 minutes, or until soft, over boiling water. Mash, and season with butter, salt and pepper. If lacking in sweetness, add a small quantity of sugar. [Miss Farmer.

Squash Biscuit One pint strained squash, 1/2 cup yeast, 1 small cup sugar and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Beat the squash, butter and sugar thoroughly, add yeast and beat again, add flour till quite stiff to stir with a spoon, let it stand over night. In the morning put in gem pans, or make into biscuit, let rise and bake. These should be eaten while hot.

TAM O'SHANTER.

Work three chain, join into a ring and proceed in rounds of double crochet, increasing by working two stitches into one as often as necessary to make the work lie flat. When the round measures twelve inches in diameter, begin the under part.

1st round—Mark with a bit of cotton yarn where the round begins. Work two rounds without increasing or decreasing.

3d round—Three d c, decrease by missing one stitch, and working off the three loops on the needle as one, repeat all around.

4th round—Five d c, decrease, repeat.

5th round—This and the next two rounds plain.

6th round—Decrease every twentieth stitch, work seven rounds without decreasing, and finish off with three s's.

Line with sillesia. Cut a round for the crown, then the under part, and sew on the lining of the forehead, which may be bound with ribbon about an inch in width, of any color preferred. Add a tuft of wool at the top.

To Smoke Hams—Smoke the barrel in which the hams are to be pickled by inverting it over a kettle containing a slow fire of hard wood for eight days, keeping water on the head to prevent shrinking. In this barrel pack the hams, and pour over them after it has cooled a brine made in the proportion of 4 gal water, 8 lbs salt, 5 pints molasses and 4 oz saltpeter, boiled and skimmed in the usual manner. In 10 days they will be cured nicely. And they may be kept in this pickle for one year, if desired.—[A. R. A.

Fried Celery—Cut off the green tops of a half dozen heads of celery and remove the tough outside stalks. Wash well and pare off the roots. Have ready the yolk of an egg well beaten and a little salt and nutmeg mixed into a soft batter with a little flour. Dip the celery in this and fry a light brown in hot butter.—[L. M. Annable.

Hobson's Cake—One cup sugar, 1/2 cup milk, 2 cups flour, whites of 3 eggs. Add a pinch of salt and flavor with vanilla. Bake in a square tin. Frosting. Beat the yolks of 3 eggs with 15 teaspoons sugar, spread over the cake while it is hot, and set in the dark to harden. (It will not harden unless in the dark).—[A. R. A.

Preserved Citron—Boil the citron in water until it is clear and soft enough to be easily pierced with a fork, take from the water and put into a nice syrup of sugar and water, let boil until the sugar has cooked through the citron, then remove and spread on plates to dry slowly, sprinkling several times with powdered sugar and turning until it is dry enough. Pack in jars with sugar between the layers. This is excellent for fruit cake and puddings.—[A. R. A.

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Plants and Flowers.

WINTER BLOOMING BULBS.



HERE is a class of plants so satisfactory for the window garden as bulbs. They are almost sure to bloom, as the buds are already formed in the bulbs the previous season, needing only soil, water and sunlight to develop the blossoms.

Hyacinths are the only ones commonly raised by amateurs, but there are several beautiful sorts that are easily raised and prove very satisfactory. Bulbs may be planted for winter blooming at any time from Sept. to Christmas.

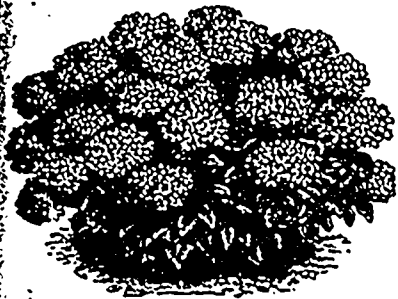
Ordinary soil with the addition of a little sand is best, the bulbs being set a little below the surface. After a thorough watering the pots should be set in a cool, dark place, being closely covered to exclude all light, as tops should not grow until after roots are well formed. Six or seven weeks will be required, and one can tell when they are sufficiently well rooted by turning the earth out of the pot. In a very dry cellar, the pots will need water two or three times during their stay, but in one of ordinary dampness, once will suffice.

When the roots reach the bottom of the pot, they can be brought out of the light a few at a time to keep up a succession of flowers; full sunlight should not be given for several days, but after that plenty of sunshine and water will cause the buds to form in a short time. These general directions apply to all bulbs, and all of them do better if kept moderately cool; they can stand any amount of sunlight, but require little artificial heat except at night.

Hyacinths sometimes cause trouble by reason of the flower stem trying to develop so low down among the foliage that it does not show. To remedy this, set the pot back away from the window, so that the flower stem will grow upward to reach the light. I often set them on the floor below the window and two or three days will usually bring it up in good shape. Bulbs once forced should never be forced again, as they are too much weakened by it, but they can be set out in the ground, and after one season's rest will bloom nicely for years.—[Marian Meade, Ill.]

VERBENAS FROM SEED.

Sow in a shallow box and keep in plenty of heat and moisture. The seed being quite small must be barely covered with fine soil. Reset in larger boxes



DWARF VERBENA, HYBRIDA COMPACTA.

In an apart. When large enough place in 2 1/2 in pots or 3 in apart in boxes. In transplanting to the garden give plenty of room for the plants to spread. In newly plowed sod ground, a young thriving verbena plant of the strong growing kind will easily cover a space 3 ft in diameter and furnish hundreds of flowers, the branches on the ground each taking root.

The verbena delights in an open sunny spot and is not suitable for growing in the shade of either trees or buildings. It can get along in poor soil, but does remarkably well in rich. It grows admirably in prairie soil. Popular sorts are the newer edging or border varieties, such as illustrated above. They are neat, profuse flowering sorts of all colors, fine blues, stripes, white eyes, etc.

POPLARS FOR SHADE.

For a quick-growing shade tree the South Carolina poplar takes the lead in this vicinity. There are whole streets lined on both sides and a large ceme-

tery bordered on two sides with this tree, for this purpose. It is very pleasing to the eye of an observer, and goes far ahead of any kind of an evergreen. They are more desirable than the maple for the lawn, or anywhere along the public highway where a quick-growing shade tree will be required. They are the most easily propagated of any tree or bush; every twig cut from the tree will take root if stuck in the ground at any time of the year.

Three years ago a gentleman gave me some slips he had trimmed from some of his poplar trees and told me to stick them in the ground and they would make shade trees. I stuck them in ground near the well, and it was surprising the growth they made that summer. I transplanted them the next spring, cut the top off so they would grow bushy, and now they are quite large shade trees. They never sprout from the roots like the Lombardy poplar, nor tower so high, but can be headed back and made to grow more like the maple. I never knew them to be infested with any kind of insects until last year May bugs fed on the leaves at night and stripped some of the young trees, but they soon grew out again. The stock to grow a long stretch of shade trees will cost the propagator next to nothing, as it can be gathered where they trim in the spring, or can be sent by some friend, and stuck in like a willow where they are to remain.—[Mrs John Gaillard, Erie Co, Pa.]

OUR GARDENERS' CHAT.

Ten years ago there was no spraying of fruit trees and we were losing more than one-half the fruit. There are many more apples grown to-day than 10 yrs ago, and there is now from 40 to 50 per cent of the fruit saved in excellent condition that was lost 10 yrs ago. Those who spray their fruit trees intelligently year after year save from 70 to 80 per cent of the crop. There is enormous advantage from careful treatment of all crops.—[Dr James Fletcher, Ont Exp Farm.]

In seeking a good location for a market garden the first necessity is to be near some good market. The largest cities do not always offer the greatest inducement. There are hundreds of desirable towns all over the country that furnish good markets for men willing to work up a trade.—[Mary E. Cutler, Worcester Co, Mass.]

In a place I used to spend my summers, near the sea, I knew a man with a young family. He was a gardener and bought some land about four miles out of town. There were a great many loose stones and boulders on the shore. He got some help, made a good wall round his land and built a small cottage with stones and lime, laid out as much land as he could in flowers and small fruits. A great many visitors came to the town in summer. He made arrangements with some of the livery men to advertise his place on their buses, and get people out there, for it was a nice drive. At the gate each person paid 5c and children 2c, but they could have the value of their tickets in flowers, fruit, plants, cup of tea, cakes, etc. The idea was that the people were not to get something for nothing. During winters he improved the place, but up vineries, ferneries, a small museum, had swings and games, and in a few years was a prosperous man with a lovely place.—[E. H. Shaw, Fla.]

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

W. E. A.: The Whitman agricultural Co of St Louis, Mo. can quote you prices on small threshing machinery.—Mrs L. S.: All kinds of dairy supplies are sold by P. M. Sharples of Chicago, Ill.—P. C. M.: The U S dept of agr is at Washington, D C.—Mrs H. St J.: J. M. Wiers of 357 West Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill, is a dealer in shell goods.—Scottville (Mich) Reader: In F & H, Aug 1, I printed the names of several Chicago jewelers; they can probably advise you as to the value of garnets.—C. S. S.: The insect infesting your wheat is the Hessian fly. Burn the stubble and then fall plow. Send to the Minn-exp sta at St Anthony Park for bulletin on the fly.—Is Subscriber. For particulars concerning the Ia Mutual Ins Co, referred to in F & H, Oct 1, write to Capt J. H. Brown of Wakefield, Neb.

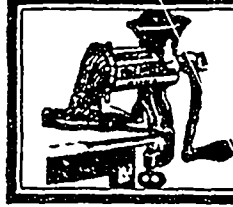
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We present herewith a condensed list of the many premiums which we give to those who get up clubs for Farm and Home. The premiums offered have been selected with more than ordinary care and with special reference to their suitability to those likely to win them. Particular attention is called to the fact that we give double the value offered heretofore, the premiums which we formerly gave for four subscribers going for two subscribers, and so on. These offers, however, are for new subscribers only and we hope thereby to greatly increase our circulation. We still give premiums for old subscribers, but double the number of new subscribers are required in each case. For example: To secure any premium offered for two new subscribers you must send four old subscribers, and so on, for any article advertised. A new subscriber is one who is not a-reader of the paper at present, while an old subscriber is one whose name appears on our subscription list, and who receives the paper regularly. Every article advertised is well worth working for and all who get up clubs and secure one or more of these premiums will find themselves doubly repaid for the little time it will take.

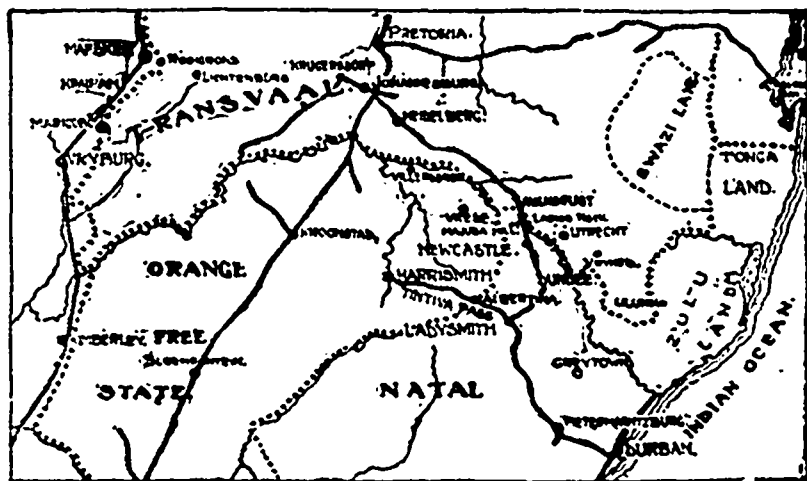
The first column gives the number of each article, the second column the name, and the third column the retail price. Any premium advertised may be purchased outright, if desired, at the price set opposite each. We hope, however, that as many as can will get up clubs, and thus aid us in extending the influence and usefulness of Farm and Home still further, and secure one or more of these splendid premiums free of cost.

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260 Enameled Hat Pin,	.15	250 Ladies' Fancy Scissors,	.50	276 Electric Medical Battery,	1.50	224 French Achromatic Telescope,	2.50
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The Transvaal and the Seat of War.

Hostilities broke out almost simultaneously in two districts—at Mafeking, in British Bechuanaland, close by the Transvaal border, and around Ladysmith and Dundee, Natal. In a battle at Mafeking, 300 Boers were killed while trying to take the city, and 16 British soldiers. The capture of Glencoe by the British under difficult circumstances encouraged them to believe that the Boers are not so invincible as in the days of Majuba Hill.

Around the Globe.

**The African War**—Europe, and in fact the entire world, was startled when the queen, simultaneously with the opening of parliament, called out the militia of 120,000 men, as an adjunct to the regular army. The militia will do garrison duty in place of the troops sent to Africa. Parliament continues in session till February. Instead of adjourning after the appropriation of the \$50,000,000 needed for the war. The opposition to the war appeared in the opening days of parliament, not merely from the liberal leaders, but a conservative, Sir Edward Clarke, declaring the conflict unnecessary, the result of the colonial secretary's blundering, or his assertion of British suzerainty over a people whom he (Clarke) believed to be rightfully independent. The house of commons voted down, 262 to 122, an amendment disapproving the war.

**November Elections**—Elections of various state officers will take place in 11 states. In Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Massachusetts and Ohio full state tickets will be chosen. Nebraska will choose a justice of the supreme court and two members of the board of regents of the state university. New Jersey will choose eight state senators, sixty members of the assembly and county officers. In New York six justices of the supreme court will be chosen, together with 150 members of the assembly. A state treasurer, two supreme court judges and one judge of the superior court will be voted for in Pennsylvania. The candidates in Virginia are secretary of the commonwealth, treasurer and minor state officers.

Elections which attract national interest are those in Ohio, Nebraska and Maryland. Ohio has been carried by the democrats once in the past 10 years, but the republican pluralities have sometimes been small. The loss of Nebraska by the democrats might affect the national campaign.

In Maine the farmers are organizing by counties to pledge legislative candidates to farmers' interests as against some of the big corporations. Two champions of the farmers, M. Lauchlin and McAdden, have been stumping the state in behalf of a farmers' legislature next session.

**The United States of Australia** is likely soon to be a reality. The federation movement in these southern colonies of Great Britain being well-nigh unanimous and the preliminary steps having been taken. By overwhelming majorities the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania have adopted the proposed code and have applied to the British parliament in regular form, asking permission to act under the new form of government. No opposition is anticipated from parliament. The Austrians want a supreme court of their own, to take the place of the British privy council. 12,000 miles away they want uniform tariff laws, a navy and the other advantages which only co-operation can bring. They are intensely loyal to Great Britain and the relations with the mother country, who has

treated these colonies with the utmost consideration, are likely to remain of the most cordial character. American travelers report a strong sentiment in Australia in behalf of an alliance or understanding among the English-speaking races. The proposed Australian constitution resembles that of the United States of America more than it does the Canadian instrument. The colonies will drop their present names and be called states. It is not the intention to have a president, but a governor-general, appointed by the crown, who shall be a mere figure-head. Congress and the cabinet will govern. Queensland and West Australia have not yet joined in the movement.

**An Anti-Imperialistic Conference** at Chicago, representing many states and attended by 150 delegates, adopted a declaration of principles promising to try to contribute to the defeat of any party which should attempt the subjugation of a people. J. Sterling Morton was chosen president of the permanent organization, and W. T. Milz of Chicago and Erving Winslow of Boston secretaries. Among the speakers were Carl Schurz and Bourke Cochran of New York, George J. Kendall of Denver, Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass., Edward Atkinson of Boston.

**Alaskan Boundary**—By a modus vivendi or temporary agreement between Great Britain and the United States, the Alaskan boundary dispute is for the time being settled. It provides that there shall be no arbitrary interference with miners in a certain strip near Chilkat pass. Those camps which have grown up under British auspices will remain subject to British law, and those which have had an American origin will remain subject to American law, no matter on which side of the temporary line they may find themselves when it is drawn.

**Gold**—Officials of the United States treasury do not anticipate a serious scarcity of gold in this country even if the Transvaal war should continue a long time. Other countries than South Africa produced \$22,000,000 of gold in 1905, and this amount would be increased in 1906 if the Transvaal mines should remain closed. The product of Australia is running at the rate of \$68,000,000 for the present year, against \$65,000,000 for 1905. The United States, which produced \$65,000,000 last year, will show a product of about \$72,000,000 this year, and the Klondike product will advance from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

**Germany and the United States** are bound by a new tie. A parcels post arrangement goes into effect this month whereby packages of malleable merchandise of limited weight and dimensions can be transported between the two countries. Such a service has been in operation some time between our own country and the West Indies, Mexico and several Central American countries. If a postal convention of this character be feasible and desirable as in Germany, it will furnish a persuasive precedent that must be followed soon by similar agreements at least with Great Britain and France. So-

alides promoting trade, this arrangement cements the friendship of the nations interested.

**Here and There**—The sentiment cropping out of late at Washington against international arbitration may be responsible for the hesitation of the United States government about consenting to arbitrate the Alaskan boundary question. Members of the arbitration commissions of 1853 and 1859 are quoted as saying that the close relations, political and social, between European monarchs, produce conspiracies when Europeans are in a majority on arbitration boards, as they are likely to be.

The people of Kansas bought Gen. Fred Funston a \$1000 sword, in connection with the return of the 20th Kansas regiment from the Philippines.

The anti-trust law in Illinois is to be rigidly enforced, all corporations having been ordered to file affidavits whether they belong to trusts, on penalty of paying \$50 a day for the delay in filing such affidavit.

Rural free delivery has worked so well around West Chester, Pa. that there are to be two deliveries a day. If this increase prove a success it will doubtless be introduced in other places.

The American cup has been this side of the Atlantic 45 years and remains another year, thanks to the remarkable yacht Columbia.

Perhaps the most interesting, as well as the most significant, feature of the yacht races off Sandy Hook between the British Shamrock and the Yankee Columbia was the use of the wireless telegraph of the young Italian, Marconi, to report the events day by day. This proved a complete success, as it had previously in England, Marconi's home. Messages were sent daily through the air 15 miles with out difficulty and without error. Marconi's mother is an English woman.

Thomas A. Edison is said to have bought for \$3,000,000 the Oriz gold mines in New Mexico, with the intention of treating the ore by his electrical process.

Two London capitalists are spending a million dollars in Monroe Co., Tenn., opening state quarries and iron mines. They own 26,000 acres in that section.

New York city is to have an underground railway to traverse the length of Manhattan island, to cost \$35,000,000, and to be completed inside of four years.

**17 Years Ago**

be paid us \$200 for the lantern whose portrait from life we present herewith, and this is what he wrote us about it:

"I have one of your No. 3 Tubular Lanterns which I have had in constant use for seventeen years of hard service—as the first seven years I worked for others in daytime, and for myself morning and evening, and for the last ten years have run a milk dairy."

"I have never spent a cent upon it for repairs, except for one glass. The burner was in it in the original one, and is first-class yet. I think this lantern ought to be put on the 'Retired List' for honorable and efficient service on account of its age, and to receive a mention in your paper, and for my own sake, thinking you would like to see it. I have another of the same stamp which I obtained at your house last week, and hope it may attain as honorable a record."

We make these lanterns better now than we did seventeen years ago, and in a vastly greater variety of patterns—a statement the Catalogue which we send free will abundantly confirm.

**R. E. DIETZ COMPANY.**  
31 Light St., New York.

Established in 1810.

Please mention "Farm and Home" when writing.

**GRIND YOUR GRAIN**

on a **SMALLEY MILL**. Neither you nor your stock will have any need to EAT. Our mills have great capacity combined with ease of operation which is simply wonderful. Don't take our word for it, but try one. They are guaranteed. Special attention given in all new territory. Catalogue showing the Smalley Mill complete from \$100 to \$1000. Write for your free copy.

SMALLEY MILL CO., 100 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**NO USELESS GEARS**

(This mill is sharp and cuts power, 2000 lbs. of grain, three times as much capacity as the old style.)

**ELECTRIC**

had, according to adjustment. Write the demand for speed mill of a fair price. Chicago, Ill. Electric Wheel Co., 200 N. 2d, Quincy, Ill.

Please mention "Farm and Home" when writing.

**CUT AND SHRED**

with the **WOLVERINE** Cut and Shredder. Saves and saves for a lot of hot tempered soil. Cutting bar has 4 cutting edges; when one edge gets simply worn it over and get a new sharp edge; that makes the life of this shredder far longer than the old style. Shredder head made of new steel, interchangeable with both hand and power. Big feed lever. Adjustable bolts and shoulder head. Made in 2 sizes. Largest cut a 10 to 12 inches. **Survival Carrier.**

**SHIPPING BOLLS** to snap off the stem, are furnished on three sizes of shadblow without any extra cost.

**HOES EASER.** The best hoes, both hand and power, making them easy to use. Prices low. We have no agents.

**TRY THEM!**—If not as good as any others, return them at our expense.

**GRINDING MILLS** of 10 lbs. of Soap, Salt and Ground Mills for 2 to 25 H. P. for grinding one size and all sizes of grain. Prices ranging from \$10.00 and up.

**COOK SHRELLERS** 10 lbs. and 25 lbs. for home use. **SHRELLER** 10 lbs. and 25 lbs. for home use. **SHRELLER** 10 lbs. and 25 lbs. for home use.

**POWERS** 1-2 Tons, with power, \$25. 2-3 Tons, \$35. 3-4 Tons, \$45. 4-5 Tons, \$55. 5-6 Tons, \$65. 6-7 Tons, \$75. 7-8 Tons, \$85. 8-9 Tons, \$95. 9-10 Tons, \$105. 10-12 Tons, \$125. 12-15 Tons, \$150. 15-20 Tons, \$200. 20-25 Tons, \$250. 25-30 Tons, \$300. 30-40 Tons, \$400. 40-50 Tons, \$500. 50-60 Tons, \$600. 60-70 Tons, \$700. 70-80 Tons, \$800. 80-90 Tons, \$900. 90-100 Tons, \$1000.

A Full Line Feed Cows, Hens, Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, etc. For Full Price List, Catalogue, and other information, write to **Harvie Smith Co., 15 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.**

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**TWICE GROUND**

gives better results than the best feed and quality made.

**QUAKER CITY**

ground corn and cut and all small grain or mixed of any operation. Makes meal and Graham. Guaranteed and sold everywhere. **Quaker City Flour Co., 100 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

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**WHEN YOU BUY FENCE**

Let us give you the best advice. Why not see that you get the best? Buy your fencing from us. We sell the **ADVANCE FENCE** direct to the farmer at wholesale. The dealer can't give you a better price. It is equal in quality to the best price fence on the coast and guaranteed for years to come. **Advance Fence Co., 117 1/2 St., Peoria, Ill.**

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Our 100 Model Machine runs faster, cuts easier & is just longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to cut 20-year-old hay or the toughest wood. Good for cutting brush, etc. **Advance Fence Co., 117 1/2 St., Peoria, Ill.**

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A beautiful little farm for sale on very easy terms. We will sell you a 10 or 20 acre farm in one Chicago County, in the Sunny South, for \$500 down, balance payable \$100 a week; and a bank loan to help you. This parcel yields in abundance to the already established garden; northern fruit, such as peaches, plums, etc., and is adapted to wheat, corn, clover, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, etc. There can be grown in one season; after you have a good yield will build you a house, barn, etc., and let you pay in small installments. Write for further particulars, and send \$100.

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**BRAND NEW TINED STEEL ROOFING**

\$2.00 per Square of 10x10 feet, or 100 Square Feet.

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