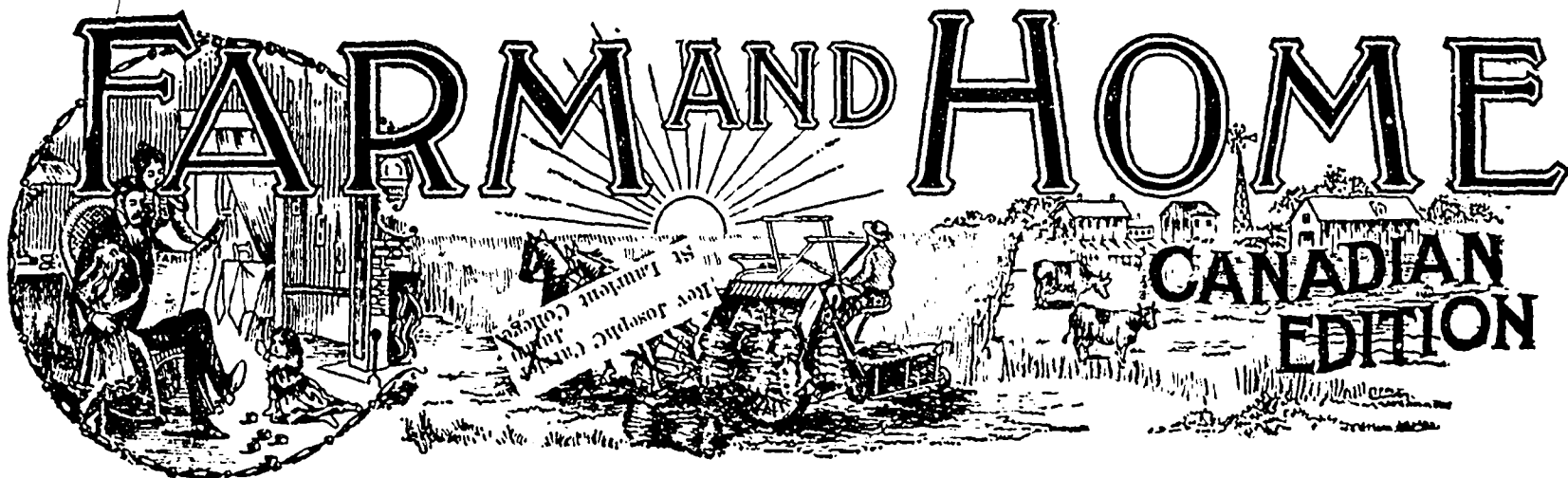


FARM AND HOME

THE CANADIAN EDITION



Vol XX No 397

MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS DEC 15 1899

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50 Cts a Year

Dominion and Provincial Affairs.

Canada's Growing Time.

That the Dominion is enjoying its full share of the general prosperity is clearly shown by the government's statement of the chartered banks of Canada. The statement shows the largest circulation ever attained during Oct. in which the demand for currency is the heaviest of the year. The bank circulation for Oct amounted to \$49,588,000 as compared with \$35,955,000 in Oct. '96, showing that fully 13,000,000 more is now employed in carrying on the ordinary commerce of the country than was the case 3 yrs ago. It is also a significant fact that in spite of the change in agricultural methods in large sections of the eastern provinces, by which dairying is supplanting grain growing so that farmers' cash receipts are spread over the season instead of being made just after the reaping of the crops, the expansion between Feb and Oct is larger than usual. It was some \$6,000,000 in '92, and was \$10,000,000 this year. The west, however, is more than making up by its grain production for the decline in the east. The bank statement on the whole is a clear evidence of the good times that the Dominion is now enjoying.

Advance in Rates.

The freight representatives of the Canadian railways have decided to make a general advance in freight rates for the winter season of from 20 to 25 per cent, the only exception to the advance being the rates for flour and grain. The railways claim that as the cost of all railway supplies has materially increased during the past year, it is only right that shippers shall pay more for transportation, considering the general prosperity of the country.

The Live Stock Season,

which closed Dec 1 with the last shipment from Montreal, has on the whole been a most profitable one to the Canadian shipper. During the season there were exported from the port of Montreal \$2,859 head of cattle to Europe, of which 11,894 head came through on bond from the states. Although the figures show a decrease of 16,150 head compared with last year, there is no question but that the business on the whole has been much more profitable. And although the actual port figures show a decrease, the farmers and stock raisers in the country have experienced a heavy demand at profitable prices from the states, and a large quantity of Canadian cattle have gone across the line this year to satisfy the existing shortage of good cattle. It is estimated that fully 30,000 head of Canadian cattle have gone to Buffalo and other American markets, not to speak of the large quantity shipped via Boston and Portland in bond. The average cost per head in the country was

\$60, making a total value of nearly \$5,000,000 distributed among the stock raisers. The total shipments from the port of Montreal are valued at about \$7,000,000. The shipments of sheep show an increase, the total for the past season being 58,189 head, an increase of 23,198 head as compared with 1898. The average price paid at country points was \$5 per head, making a total of \$290,945.

A Dangerous Movement.

I have received several letters from readers of Farm and Home endorsing the views expressed in the issue of Nov 15, regarding Major-General Hutton and his pet schemes. That fiery warrior seems disposed to throw this fair Dominion into a regular armed camp. But if the Dominion government, whose servant he is, and from whom he receives his salary, countenances his schemes, they will have to reckon with the farmers, who, thoroughly loyal as they are, are not going to support a standing army for the mere purpose of gratifying Major-General Hutton and a few other gold-lace gentlemen.

A National Loss.

Canada has lost one of its foremost educationists and the world one of its best known scientists by the death of Sir William Dawson, who for 40 yrs was at the head of McGill Univ. He made a world-wide reputation by his geological researches and discoveries, but of late years was cast somewhat in the shade by his opposition to the evolution theory which he refused to accept to the end.

Northwest Farming.

Dr McEachran, chief inspector of stock for the Dominion government, who returned this month from his annual tour over the Canadian northwest, brought back the gratifying intelligence that there was very little disease among cattle. Dr McEachran estimates that there are now about 200,000 head of cattle in the northwest.

The whole country west of Winnipeg, Dr McEachran reported, is most prosperous and it would be difficult to find a more cheerful and satisfied lot of people than the Manitoba farmers. Sir William Van Horne, in one of his happy moments, said that Canada's real Klondike was in the northwest farms and he was right. It is upon the farmers that Canada's future greatness and prosperity depend.

Our Farmers' Institutes.

It is announced that the speakers who will enlighten the farmers are to be congregated at a central point to receive instruction on different subjects. In other words to attend a normal school to get posted for this particular business. Great attention will be given to the breeding and feeding of hogs for the packers. Farmers generally are of the opinion that they are far enough advanced in the hog business to graduate and get diplomas. The only yearning for knowledge in this line is to get a good reason why packers dropped the price of hogs in Ont the past summer in the face of a rising market in England and the states. The farmers will raise the hogs all right, and of the right kind, but they won't do it much longer at the prices fixed by the boss of the combine.

Problems That Come Home.

Current events in industrial and commercial life are attracting the attention of farmer, more now than at any previous period. "The man with the hoe" is getting alive to the condition of affairs and to his part in the great drama of life. He takes farm papers, especially Farm and Home, and learns how the cards are shuffled against him. The movements of the great combines have been watched with keen interest and now the movements of the smaller ones are in the direction of his wallet. Country blacksmiths have met and raised their schedule of prices 25 per cent, which will add largely to the farmers' expenses. Cattle, hogs, sheep and wheat are declining in prices, and

the question is How is the farm to be run at a profit? To cap the climax, the agents of the Canadian railways recently met at Ottawa and agreed to make the winter increase in freight rates far larger than usual. This increase will meander past the drover, the pork packer, and the merchant and finally strike the farmer's pocket, where he will feel it in less receipts for the products of the farm.

The Welcome to Canadian Troops

accorded by the merchants of Cape Town, South Africa, is another graceful act which goes far toward cementing the empire into one great whole. The mayor accorded our troops a great public reception, while the people of the city were most generous in the decorations of their homes and places of business.

To Increase the Butter Trade.

The government has announced that every proprietor of a creamery who puts up cold storage rooms and conducts them according to the regulations of Prof Robertson's department, will receive a bonus of \$100. Large quantities of butter are spoiled at railway stations while awaiting transshipment, and the idea is to prevent this loss. The increase in the butter trade is largely due to provisions made for cold storage in steamships, cars and at ocean ports. The exports of butter from the Dominion in 1894, when there was no cold storage, were 32,055 packages; the exports for 1899 to Nov 1 were 444,376 packages, or 14 times as much as in 1894. The quality has improved so much that Canadian butter brings a higher price in the old country than Australian, which formerly commanded from 10 to 15 shillings more.

A Wrong to Be Righted.

A good deal of attention has been given to farm drainage the past season, and the ditches and watercourses are now being found well adapted for the purposes for which it was framed, except when a railway corporation is concerned, and these corporations appear to be above parliament and statutes. Farmers proceed under the Ont act until they strike railway property and the ditch is stopped because the railway has been declared a work coming under Dominion jurisdiction, although built by bonuses paid by Ont farmers. Several attempts have been made to get a Dominion act dealing with the matter, but the great railway corporations fight the measure, and so far have been able to defeat it. G. E. Casey, M P for West Elgin, will make another attempt to remedy this great injustice the coming session and he will be aided by the rural municipal councils. Members of parliament will be asked if they have sold the farmers to the great corporations, and if they have not, they will be expected to legislate in the interests of the people.

...A Word with YOU...

Of this issue, 351,600 are required. Farm and Home is the only semi-monthly that gives a sworn statement of its circulation. Also maps showing the number of subscribers in each state.

Our advertisers are all right. Our readers can deal with them in perfect confidence as to their reliability.

Agents wanted for Farm and Home at every postoffice. Send for outfit (free) and go to work. Put in your best licks. Big pay, either in cash or premiums.

Our new Premium List is a "daisy." It pictures over 200 attractive novelties and useful things all free to club raisers. It was published in Farm and Home October 15. A copy free for the asking. You can buy the premiums or pay part cash and part in subscriptions. Just the things for Christmas.

The price of Farm and Home is the only cheap thing about it—50 cents for 24 numbers, or 35 cents in clubs! A fine Dictionary or Atlas with each subscription, besides other good things, as stated on Page 23 of this issue. We club with the papers as advertised on Page 13, last issue.

The Big Three, One Dollar—Farm and Home, three years and three great books! See Page 23, this issue.



Farm and Home.

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PUBLISHED

SEMI-MONTHLY

(1st and 15th of each month)

BY THE PHELPS PUBLISHING CO.

Entered at postoffice as second-class mail matter. Terms, -50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months, payable in advance; clubs of two or more months, 75c per year. New subscriptions can begin at any time during the year. Sample copies free.

Renewals.-The date opposite your name on your paper or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus, Jan., '00, shows that payment has been received up to January 1, 1900; Feb., '00, to February 1, 1900, and so on. Some time is required after money is received before the date, which answers for a receipt, can be changed.

Discontinuances.-Farm and Home is continued to responsible subscribers until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when payment of all arrears must be made. If you do not wish the paper continued for another year after your subscription has expired, you should then notify us to discontinue it.

Changes.-Subscribers wishing a change in address must send the old as well as the new address to which they wish the paper sent.

Advertising Rates.-Eastern or Western Edition, 80 cents per agate line each insertion. Both editions, \$1.50 per agate line each insertion. Discounts for contracts made known on application. For the convenience of its patrons Farm and Home has offices at

77 Worthington St., 204 Dearborn St.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.
Orders for subscriptions, advertisements, and editorial letters can be sent to either office.

All Around the Farm

NON-PRODUCTIVE CORN.

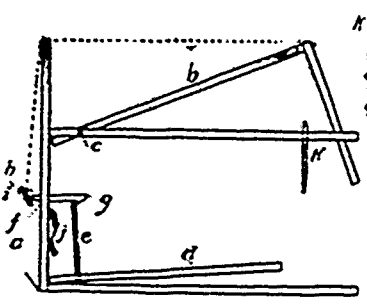
Why do some nice, thrifty, healthy stalks fail to have grain, even nubbins? There are lots of stalks this year and well matured ones too, but without a sign of corn, says S. H. of Mo. Indian corn is different from many plants that we are familiar with. In that it has two kinds of flowers in different places on the same stalk. One of these, the tassel, at the top of the stalk, is the male flower. The other, where the ear is developed, is the silk, or female flower. Each piece of silk which sticks up from the end of the ear is a hollow tube which extends back on to what becomes the cob. The tassel, or male flower, produces a quantity of pollen or dust. If now this pollen falls off and on to the end of the silk, it sticks and will very likely slip down inside the silk tube to the end next the cob, where it fertilizes a little embryo or seed. This action starts the small seed into life, and the kernel of corn develops as a result. This dust or pollen, as every farmer knows, blows about in the corn field and covers everything more or less. And its presence on the silk is absolutely necessary to produce seed.

If now, through heavy rain, the pollen is mostly beaten off before the silk appears, no grain will appear on the cob. If through any circumstance the silk and pollen appear at different times, so that they do not come in contact, no seed will be developed. Sometimes, through unusual climatic conditions, the male and female flowers do not appear together as they should, and then the trouble referred to by S. H. of Mo occurs. And also when a series of cold, hard rains occur at flowering time, it results in a similar way. These are things that cannot be prevented, but they are the causes of lack of corn on the cob.

This subject, as well as many others of deep interest to corn growers, is discussed in my new book Indian Corn Culture, which is sold by the Orange Judd Co of 52 Lafayette place, New York, at \$1 prepaid. -[Director C. S. Plumb.

A GOOD MINK TRAP.

The trap, as outlined herewith, is made of inch boards, 11 in wide, 29 in long with back part, a, 23 in high. The top board, b, is 1 1/2 in shorter than



A SECURE FOX TRAP.

the sides, and instead of hinges, I bored a hole, c, in back part of side pieces 2 1/2 in from back piece and put a good nail through it and into cover which made an efficient and durable hinge. I then cut a board, d, 14 or 15 in long which fits loosely into back end of trap. The front end should be cut away at least 1 1/2 in on each side so as not to touch sides of trap. Then in center of back end of treadle, e, 2 or 3 in from the end, I bored a 3/4-in hole into which I fitted a standard, f, of tough and seasoned hickory, say 5 or 6 in above top of treadle. Then bored a 1/4-in hole, g, through back of trap opposite and nearly as high as top of standard. Next, cut a small forked limb and cut one branch off so as to form a hook, g, and the other end should be long enough to reach through the hole to outside of trap. Then I drove a nail, h, in back end of trap, say 2 in either side of spindle hole. Tied to back end of cord what I called a toggle, i, which is as large as a wooden pencil and tied by it the middle. Then hooked the spindle on to the standard and pushed it through hole in back end of trap until front end of treadle is say, 1 or 1 1/2 in high and the spindle reaches through the hole in back end of trap barely far enough to put the toggle under it and the left of the

cover will hold all in place and the trap is set.

For mink, I nail the wing of a chicken, j, on inside of back end of trap and the mink, coon or opossum will surely wish to smell it and will bear down the treadle and will be caught. I have used this trap for more than 40 yrs and have caught many kinds of small game, including rabbits and some birds. Most of the animals mentioned will raise the cover of the trap and escape unless it is secured by a hook which I secure to side of trap, k, and which I make also of a forked stick 3/4 in in diameter and weaken somewhat the upper portion of the longer part and nail it so that in falling the cover will press it back and let the hook come on top of cover. -[A. A. Hubbard, Rhea Co, Tenn.

The Cherry Currant is rapidly getting to be the principal red currant for commercial purposes. Its large size, fine flavor and earliness combine to make it the most satisfactory of all varieties for market. When well cultivated and well pruned back, a plantation of cherry currants will continue very productive for 12 to 15 yrs. Plants are vigorous, stout, stocky growers and begin bearing the second year. Berries are very large, 1/2 inch in diameter, bright red, and ripen during late June and early July.

Cheaper Production is being studied by our merchants, manufacturers and business men as never before. I do hope all our dairy men will study this question, have their stables improved so that the cows can be kept comfortable, with proper ventilation, improve their dairies, weeding out the poorest each year, and adding nothing but the best; build silos and grow plenty of corn, so they will have plenty of good, cheap food, milk regularly, and for 10 mos at least each year, and if they do so the coming season will record the greatest prosperity among our dairy-men we have ever seen, on account of our cheapening the cost of production, sending more milk to the factories, and of a better quality from each dairy, and receiving better prices for the same. [D. Derbyshire, Ont.

Coal Ashes in Orchards-The only benefit I have been able to detect from the use of our soft coal ashes is to improve the mechanical condition of our heavy clay soils by loosening and mellowing them. Sand will do that just as well. I would advise your correspondent to plow the land early in spring, being careful not to go deep enough to cut too many of the roots of the trees, and sow cowpeas the first half of June, allowing them to lie on the ground over winter, to be worked in in spring. The peas may be pastured to hogs in autumn, thus paying for their being grown. After plowing in spring the land should be kept well cultivated until the cowpeas are sown. Soy beans may be grown instead of cowpeas if desirable. -[Prof J C Whitten, Mo Exp Sta.

The Southern Cabbage Crop should be raised from good seed of a good strain and an appropriate variety. Select a rich, deep soil, manure well and prepare thoroughly. Cultivate deep and often at first, but not deep after the first 2 or 3 weeks. Keep the young plants well watered and shaded if grown for early winter transplanting.

Specialty and Diversity-A radical change for a farmer is hardly ever best, at least not as it is generally done. For instance, a few years ago there was a great fall in price of sheep and many sacrificed to get out of the business and went into raising hogs which were then high. Now again, sheep are good property and hogs not so good. Some are paying very high prices for calves now and there is of necessity great risk to run in so doing. The point is this, do not change from low to high but rather from high to low. The best way is just to pursue the even tenor of your way, keep a few of different kinds of stock and let them be the best of their kind and give them the best of care. Raise a little of different kinds of grains, vegetables, etc, and let that little be of the very best quality. In short, do not attempt so much but that you can treat every endeavor as a specialty. Be a sort of specialty in diversity farming, thus

with eggs in many baskets all will not be broken in case of a fall. If one crop fails another will not and will retrieve the loss. The thing to be studiously avoided in this mixed husbandry is not to attempt to do more than we can successfully. It is this error that brings so much dissatisfaction upon the followers of this same mixed farming. And yet year after year is the same thing repeated. With the efforts of each preceding year as object lessons one would think they would reform. -[A. N. Springer, Tipton Co, Ind.

Steel Roadways-Short sections of steel track suitable for hauling heavy loads were laid during the past year at Omaha, Neb, Ames, Ia, and St Anthony Park, Minn, under the supervision of the dept of agri. The western states are not well supplied with stone and gravel for road making purposes, and these experiments are being watched with great interest. Secretary Wilson says in his annual report for '99 that it is the intention of the dept to encourage the laying down of steel track sections during 1900 wherever the localities can be induced to purchase the steel. Model roads of various kinds have been built under the supervision of agents of the office of public road inquiry in Md, Neb, Minn, Ia, Ky, Ind and Wis, and elementary knowledge of road making is being rapidly spread among the people.

Farmers Should Organize in such a way that the interest of each member should be studiously considered; and each should willingly make sacrifices when the need of the society demands. Weekly meetings should be held, the men to deliberate questions of agriculture, the women, in an adjoining room, discuss methods of housekeeping and training the children. Later, all should meet together and have some literary work which has previously been prepared; then consider plans for works of charity and social improvement. These meetings should be so conducted as to awaken an increasing desire for education, that, soon, the farmer's child may stand among the highest in the educational ranks. Before the meeting adjourns a program for home study should be arranged, including farm news, general current topics and some standard literature. This little organization will reap its reward; when, through its influence, other organizations have sprung into existence, and each community being aroused with fervent zeal, the farmer can step forward and cheerfully receive his rights. [Helen Bodine, Logan Co, Ky.

The Napoleon Cherry, or Royal Ann as it is called in Cal, is the most productive variety known, yielding fruit of the very largest size, which is in good demand and therefore one of the most desirable varieties for the commercial orchard. It has one serious fault in that it is very subject to rot, especially in wet seasons, and sometimes the whole crop of this variety is ruined by it. The tree is upright, spreading, vigorous, hardy and very productive. Fruit is very large, oblong heart shaped; skin yellow ground, light in shade, rich red cheek in the sun, sometimes mottled; stem 1 1/2 in long. Flesh is yellowish white, very firm, meaty, fairly juicy, good flavor, much esteemed for canning because it looks well in the jars and bears cooking well. The fruit ripens July 8 to 16.

There seems to be little doubt but that manufacturers of farm machinery will take advantage of the condition of affairs in our new possessions by filling them up with modern implements. This will be specially true in tobacco sections. Save all your pine cones to start fires with these cold mornings; try them once and you will never do without them.

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 part of the time and would make money easily and quickly, send at once for our new terms to agents and complete premium list, which we send free on request.
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RENEW NOW. If this date - Jan. 1, '00 - appears on the little yellow address label bearing your name, which will be found on the wrapper or margin of your paper, your subscription, which, as the date shows, is paid up to January 1, 1900, expires with this (December 15) number. We hope to receive your renewal, and count upon you to continue with us for the coming year. We wait as many of the renewals as possible before the new year, and as an inducement to renew now we make the following special offer: If you do not join a club or form one, we will accept your single subscription at the club rate, and send

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A FULL YEAR
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providing it is sent immediately or before January 5th, 1900.
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A full description of this Dictionary, which is the best and most comprehensive of its kind and which none should be without, will be found elsewhere in this number. Now then is the time to renew. Sit down today, fill out the blank which you will find in your paper, if your subscription expires, and send with 35 cents, in postage stamps or otherwise, and receive Farm and Home regularly twice a month for the year to come. When renewing your subscription be sure to say that it is a renewal, also write your name and initials exactly as they appear on the address label bearing your name. Use the blank which you will find enclosed in your paper and be careful to give the name of the postoffice where you receive your paper.

- SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFERS**-Should you desire any other premium than the Dictionary in connection with your subscription, we will send any one of the following, which we offer upon remarkably liberal terms, in connection with Farm and Home one year on receipt of the price given against each:
Three Great Books, Atlas of the World, containing 24 colored maps, Comprehensive Dictionary, 30,000 words, and 32 months at Saratoga, the sunniest book of the century, postpaid, \$0.50
Unexpected Trouble, an exact reproduction in color of a wonderful \$2,000 oil painting, postpaid, \$0.40
Profile in Poultry contains 332 pages and 134 illustrations, including colored plates, postpaid, \$0.50
Cyclopedia of Useful Information, a most valuable work of 8 volumes, with 1336 pages, 251 illustrations, postpaid, \$0.60
Wood's Natural History contains 600 pages, treating on over 1500 topics, and 320 illustrations, in 12 color, postpaid, \$0.50
Tin Olympia Watch, an accurate and reliable watch, postpaid, \$1.25
A full description of the above premiums, which are exceptionally good value, will be found elsewhere in this number, or in our new illustrated Premium List.
Remember, a year's subscription to Farm and Home is included with each premium, and all remarkable as it may seem, at the very low prices given.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFERS-We would call particular attention to our clubbing list which appeared in our last issue, and in our special and remarkably liberal offers with leading papers. Subscribers to the Youth's Companion will receive the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's double numbers for two years and the Beautiful Twelve, Golden Companion Calendar for 1900, including Farm and Home one year, for only \$2.00, providing their subscription is sent at once or before January 1st, 1900.
HOW TO SEND MONEY-Amounts less than \$1 can be safely sent by money order, which you can get at any postoffice, and which costs but three cents, or, if more convenient, in postage stamps. Two-cent stamps preferred. Send \$1 or more in bills by registered letter, postoffice or express money order, check or draft. A two-cent Revenue stamp should be affixed to all checks and money orders. A money order, or registered letter, costs but a trifle and may be sent at our risk. Make money order, check or draft payable to The Phelps Publishing Co.
Address all orders to **FARM AND HOME,** Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

Business Side of Farming.

LIBERAL PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

Marketing has very generally followed harvest operations on the farm, and early Dec finds a large part of the staple crops out of first hands.

Other farm staples are going into consumption at a good pace. Such crops as potatoes, onions and winter apples are not proving as burdensome as their liberal volume earlier suggested.

SWINE AT LOW PRICES.

Four-cent hogs have been very much in evidence at all markets of the middle west, and in fact the price has ruled but a small fraction above that point at Buffalo and Pittsburg.

The demand for fresh pork and product is relatively better on home account than for export. The stocks of provisions and cured meats generally are said to be smaller than usual at this time of year.

APPLES MOVING FREELY.

Now that the season for packing has closed, and much of the soft and inferior fruit out of the way, the undertone is steadier. Such heavy apple centers as N Y and Mich are shipping liberal quantities.

AN UNEVEN CATTLE MARKET.

This is the rule at all centers, fancy lots commanding prices of \$6 50 to \$7 75, and occasionally close to 7, while common heaves are plentiful and market weak.

The market as a whole is healthy, however, with an excellent demand for shipment to the east and abroad. A good many cattle are on feed in the central and middle states.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

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

† P cental. ‡ Pdz. § Estimated dressed wt.

The Depression in Wheat continued into Dec when the contract grade sold under 64c p bu at Chicago. There was the old cry of too much wheat in sight in this country and abroad.

Christmas Greens are meeting about the usual demand at this time of year, and prices so variable as to be scarcely quotable in our columns.

Cold Storage Eggs are coming upon the market rapidly, holders always endeavoring to push these out when price conditions warrant during late autumn and early winter.

American Wheat Flour is competing in Denmark with the home product, according to the dept of agri. During the fiscal year '93 our shipments of this article to Denmark were 61,000 bbls.

The Advance in Cotton has been well sustained, the market working to a level close to 5c p lb for the contract grade in northern trade centers.

Government Bonds at 2 1-2 Per Cent—A plan is on foot for refunding the natl debt, proposing to make a new issue of bonds at the phenomenally low rate of 2 1/2 per cent.

not been made public. A 2 per cent bond has been discussed, but it is objected that such could not be easily sold at par.

The New York Central railroad is increasing its capital stock \$15,000,000. In these days of consolidation of vast interests it is worthy of note that the insiders claim this is not for the purpose of absorbing other lines.

Potatoes Doing Better—Recent sales have shown an advance, supply at trade centers proving moderate but not burdensome.

Continued Firmness in Butter has prevailed at all markets, choice western creameries selling in N Y at 27@27 1/2c p lb, or the highest figures of the year.

Beans 3c a Pound—Former high prices are continued with hand-picked pea and medium beans quotable at \$1 80 @ 1 85 per bu at Chicago, but market quiet.

The World's Wheat Crop is estimated by European authorities at 2540 million bu, a considerable shortage compared with '98.

An international live stock exposition will be held at Chicago, Dec 1-8, 1900, of a magnitude probably never before attempted in America.

Horse Powers, THRESHING MACHINES and WOOD-SAWING MACHINES



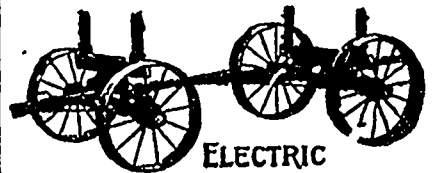
If you want the best power in the world for running cream separator, shingle cutter, or wood saw, try our horse power. Lightest running, best material, and will do the most work of any in the market.

A. W. GRAY'S SONS, PATENTERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, P. O. Box 85, MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT.

HARRISON'S FEED MILLS We offer you the best mill on the market at such a low price that it will pay for itself in 10 days.

BUY THE BEST.

If you want the best low down wagon you should buy the Electric Handy Wagon. It is the best because it is made of the best material.



The front and rear hounds are made from the best angle steel, which is neater, stronger and in every way better than wood.

How Many Apples

Does it take to make a barrel of cider? No matter, it will take less if you use a HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS.

Advertisement for The Appleton No. 9 Fodder Cutter, including an illustration of the machine and descriptive text.

YOU CAN BUY A FARM WITH YOUR RENT.

We will sell you a farm of 40 acres, 6-room house and barn, in our great Chicago Colony in the South.

Advertisement for Krausers' Liquid Extract of Smoke, featuring an illustration of a man and descriptive text.

Advertisement for Power for the Farm, listing various types of engines and tractors.

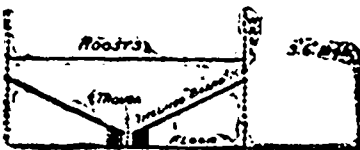
Advertisement for increasing salary through education, listing various courses and institutions.

Large advertisement for a salary of \$900.00 a year, straight out salary, with details about the company and location.

The Poultry Yard.

GOOD WINTER HOUSE.

The building is 30 by 10 ft. frame construction, and is elevated 1-3 ft from the ground. The building is divided into three rooms 10x10 ft respectively. To the left is the brooder room,



INSIDE ARRANGEMENT AND DIAGRAM (HELOW) OF ROOST ROOM.

where the hens are set and where the chickens are reared. Along the side of this room are rows of nests which are separated from each by partitions, and have each a door in front. Everything is portable and can easily be taken out, cleaned and disinfected. To the right is the roost room. All droppings fall into a trough and the room can easily be kept clean. The roost is also portable. In the middle is the feed and scratch room, and above the same is a pigeon house the width of the building. In the feed and scratch room are also portable nests. The door in the middle room is on rollers and opens the whole length of the room. On the inside, wire netting is placed across windows. The windows can slide and are open for summer use. Construction is as follows: Double floors and between each section a thick layer of paper. Sides are built of boxing, then paper and weather-boarded. The roof is boarded, papered and shingled, thus insuring a warm house for winter layers. The cost of the poultry house is \$30, and is a good investment.

HANDLING FOR BETTER PRICES.

I believe thousands of people in Chicago would be willing to pay 5 to 20c more per doz for eggs if they could be assured that they came direct from the poultry yards and were guaranteed by a reliable poultryman to be fresh. To do this there could be a package containing, say, one, two, three or five dozen, each gotten up neatly and attractively, with the guarantee printed on it to the effect that every egg was fresh and in case one discovered that one was not, within a given time, a dozen should be given for every one thus found. Do you think for a moment that our best families would not willingly pay the extra price rather than to take their chances with the riff-raff that comes through the corner grocery disinterested method of handling them? A stale egg is an abomination.

A dressed fowl should be, in my judgment, packed in a neat box, wrapped in paraffin paper, neatly labeled, and not hung up, exposed and thrown about as if it were of no consequence. And if it were so packed and the name of the poultryman printed neatly on the package, don't you think that our good wives would be eager to have them in preference to those that are taken out of the barrel, dirty, skinny, filthy, even though the price might be one-half? Everyone that you thus sold would become an advertisement for you and there would soon be an inquiry.—[From Paper Read by Frank B. White at the Meeting of the National Fanciers' Association, Chicago, Aug 2, 1899.]

Refuse Fish is a good animal food, but when fed to laying stock is liable to injure the flavor of the eggs.

The Poultry Business has not kept up with the age in the use of machinery, but there are one or two large plants which have automatic arrangements for feeding the hens, supplying them water, managing the sitters and cleaning the pens, nearly all the work being done by cranks and pulleys.

Important Details—The removal of scratching litter before it becomes too damp is a necessity for best results. Also drop boards must be well looked after.

In fact, anything that goes to make the poultry quarters less sanitary and chery for its inmates when they are, perforce, kept constantly confined for long periods, must be corrected or a shortage of eggs is sure to follow. This does not apply to winter stock that lay a few eggs, but where hens are producing to their full capacity.—[C. B. Cook, Oswego Co, N. Y.]

Refuse Crackers can be bought quite cheaply and are a very fattening food.

The Hen Is Business—I have learned that a good flock of hens can and does turn in a larger profit for capital invested than any stock on the farm. In fact, I claim the hen is the only live stock on the farm that you can buy, feed to grow to maturity and then dispose of your produce for enough to pay for the feed. All other stock are scavengers; the hen is business. When I say hen, I mean poultry in general.—[J. E. Taylor, Ionia Co, Mich.]

Cholera Cure—The following remedy is strongly recommended by C. C. Shoemaker as a cure for chicken cholera: Two oz capsicum, 2 oz pulverized asafoetida, 4 oz carbonate of iron, 1 oz pulverized rhubarb, 6 oz Spanish brown, 2 oz sulphur. This disease is so rapid and fatal that no remedies are of any great use except a preventive for the fowls not yet visibly attacked.

What Is an Egg?—A good-sized egg weighs two ounces, of which nearly one-fourth of an ounce is shell. The yolk is one-half water, a little less than one-third fat and about one-sixth nitrogenous substance. The white is over three-fifths water and about one-eighth nitrogenous substance. The yolk is about half the weight of the white.

Winter Eggs—I had one pen of 23 pullets that laid over 1900 eggs in nine months, commencing in November and increasing through the winter months when eggs were at their highest. In the meantime I was setting some of the hens in this flock, besides breaking up others that wanted to sit. All the time these fowls were kept up to a high average production. In the morning I fed hot mash, noon, table scraps or vegetables, night, grain, either wheat, corn or rye. They had plenty of clean water with chill taken off, grit and ground shell are kept by them all the time. There is a good dust bath and scratching pen.—[E. H. Wharton, Monmouth Co, N. J.]

A Great Leveler of Prices—The cold storage houses are so proving in the matter of eggs. Enormous quantities were placed in coolers last spring, many at relatively high prices, and these are now coming on the market at a rapid pace. Under the belief that cold storage stocks are very large, both west and east, the undertone is one of easiness. Meanwhile there is ready outlet for strictly fresh eggs, true to their name, and at good prices. In N. E., adjacent to the big cities, these will bring 30c per doz and better.

Challenge Feed Mill. For full information about this, also best horse-power, Thrasher, Clover-baler, Drag-power, Rye Thrasher and Binder, Fanning-mill, Saw-mill, engine (circular and drag), Lead-roller, Steam-engine, Kailage and Fodder-cutter, Shredder, Root-cutter, Corn-sheller, and Round-also. Address: GEO. D. HARDER, MFR, Cobleskill, N. Y. Please tell what you wish to purchase.

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCING

Is practical, requires few posts, no top or bottom rail. It does not sag or bag, is easily and quickly erected. It leads in strength and economy. DON'T TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT But send for illustrated circulars and samples. We may the freight to nearly all railroad stations in the U. S. A. You cannot afford to make a fence of old-fashioned setting, even if it be donated. CASE & COMPANY, Colchester, Conn.

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Pay the better because they are strong, vigorous, healthy and will breed healthy stock. All stock FARM RAISED our large free ship. Guide explains all, and tells how to make big money with poultry. Write for 25c circular. JOHN BAUSCHER JR., Box 20, Freeport, Ill.

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THE IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator. Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class incubator in the world. Write for FREE CATALOGUE. GEO. EXTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

HATCH with the perfect, self-regulating, 10-wire, period first class hatch—the EXCELSIOR Incubator. Hatches the largest per cent. of fertile eggs at the lowest cost. GEORGE H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Which Was Created First—The Hen or the Egg? Poultrymen may differ in their opinion as to this question, but all agree that green cut bone prepared by Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter will double the egg yield. Your ration should contain at least 30 per cent of green cut bone—not dried bone—for best results. We have not space here to tell you all the reasons why our bone cutters are better than all others, but we guarantee it to be so or return your money. Stearns Clover Cutters and Grit Crushers are the best and cheapest. Our booklet tells all about these machines and how to make poultry pay. Write to-day. E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 40, Syracuse, N. Y.

EASY EGG MONEY. A man can easily make money selling eggs if he can get the egg. He can get the egg on any farm, if he will feed his hens on Green Cut Bone. No better way to prepare it than with ADAM'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS. It runs on the shear plate principle. Takes off a fine ribbon like piece, easily removed by the chick or fowl. No sharp splinters to injure throat. Turns easily. Only ball-bearing cutter made. For home use, write for Catalogue No. 25 free. W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Ill.

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INCUBATOR FREE on trial. Most Perfect. Latest improvements. The New G. Von Gullin. Catalogue FREE. Poultryman's plans 10c. Address: Mrs. W. T. FALCONER Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK and Almanac for 1900, two colors, 160 pages, 110 illustrations. For 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 15 cents. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 979, Freeport, Ill.

Highest Price FOR EGGS. Come in the winter when eggs are scarce. Green Cut Bone prepared by Mann's New Bone Cutter makes hens lay at any time. It doubles the egg product. Mann's Grand Crystal Grit, Grit and Bring-Ing Food Tray mean best cost and best profit. Catalogue free. F. W. MANN CO., Box 74, Milford, Mass.

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DON'T WORRY about results in hatching chickens or about the success of the poultry business. Buy The Petaluma Incubator and set your mind at rest. It will turn all previous failures into positive success. Regulates perfectly. Hatches a high percentage of all eggs. 10 to 20 chicks from 50 eggs. Catalogue free. Petaluma Incubator Co., Box 6, Petaluma, Cal.

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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, by mail 40c. 5 cans \$1 on board express N. Y. City. If you want fresh eggs and plenty of them, use this food as directed, and your hens must lay. Our immense catalogue free. EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., 28 Vesey St., New York City. W. V. RUSS, Proprietor. When writing, kindly mention this paper.

MILLHOOK POULTRY FARM. What it is, what it has and what it has done. For the benefit of our customers and new those things and many other valuable points on the poultry industry have been gathered together and printed in "POULTRY FOR PROFIT". It is a splendid guide for the beginner and a valuable assistant in the experienced breeder. Many valuable receipts, illustrations taken from life. For poultry from start to finish. Sent for 10c. THE J. W. MILLER CO., Box 141, Freeport, Ill.

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U-WANT-A NONE SUCH INCUBATOR. Guaranteed to hatch over 100 of fertile eggs. Price, with Key Tester, Thermometer, Regulator (twice), only \$10 to \$25. If you buy back it not satisfactory, send 4c for postage. FOREST INCUBATOR CO., Forest, Ohio.

THE CROWN Bone Cutter for cutting green bone. Get the best from the world. Lowest in price. Best for cleaning and testimonials. Wilson Bros., EASTON, PA.

HATCHING CHICKENS—EASY JOB. When you know just how to proceed. When the course is mapped out for you by others of experience. When you are told just what to do and how to do it and what not to do. All these things are completely covered by the master hand of experience in our 20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK. It tells you poultry expert watered. It's printed and of any quantity. A copy for \$1.00. Send for 25c circular. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box 240, Quincy, Ill.

The Garden.

FERTILIZING A GARDEN.

Improvements in railway transportation facilities have brought the far south almost at our very doors and we find it difficult to compete with that section. Its loamy and fertile soil, its warm sunshine through nearly every month in the year, its lower rate of wages and taxation and the opportunity which is afforded for permitting a field to rest after a single crop is gathered, makes gardening in the south easy and profitable. Land may be purchased at a comparatively low price, for there is an abundance of rich and well matured valleys or savannas adapted to the cultivation of garden products. The sharpness of this competition compels us to raise many crops on the same ground and within a few months, and to do this the soil must be in an ideal condition.

We prepare it in the fall by covering it with a layer of well-rotted stable manure to a depth of 1½ to 2 in, requiring between 50 and 75 tons p a. This is evenly spread and then turned down to a depth not exceeding 4 in. to plow deeper would cause the loss of much of its fertilizing properties, as the winter rains would wash them below the reach of early plants, whose roots must spread quickly and have not time to penetrate below a certain depth. The following spring we plow to a depth of 10 or 12 in, the latter preferred. This thoroughly mixes the manure with the soil, giving the tender roots the best opportunity to feed upon the pulverized product and leaving them to perform but two functions—feed and grow.

Commercial fertilizers may be used to advantage as a top-dressing on crops while growing, especially where there is a prospect of their being promptly absorbed by the aid of rain or surface irrigation. They should be applied by hand or drill in small quantities, near the plant, at intervals of eight days. Nitrate of soda acts well if it be cautiously applied, but will prove injurious if brought in contact with the plant. According to our experience, there is no fertilizer better for our purpose than barnyard manure. Cowpeas, rye, Indian corn and clover sowed every 2 or 3 yrs to alternate with it, have also proved highly advantageous in our section. The planting should be done as early as the soil is dry enough and the chances of freezing sufficiently reduced.—[E. F. Wetstein, Jeffers Co, Ky.

SOME GOOD POLE BEANS.

The uncertainty of having lima beans mature before frost kills the plants is a serious drawback to their cultivation. The Mich exp sta tested 15 varieties of pole beans, and of the best sorts makes the following report.

Black lima is almost sure to mature a fair crop before frost comes. The plant is a good grower and an abundant bearer, and the beans are of excellent quality. If one desires a supply of this delicious vegetable, this variety should be the one selected.

Golden Champion is a snap pole bean and was the earliest of its class to mature edible pods. The plants are not of large growth and but moderately productive. Pods are of bright yellow color, stringless and of good quality. As an early pole snap bean, it was the best among those tested.

Golden Chester. Plants very strong-growing and enormously productive. The pods are a rich, golden yellow color and the flesh thick, tender and of best quality. It matures 3 to 4 weeks later than Golden Champion. As a late snap bean, and as a variety to succeed the bush sorts, Golden Chester is excelled by none. It should be planted in every garden.

Kentucky Wonder is one of the best green-podded varieties, the pods being large, thick and of good quality. It is a very productive sort.

The New Method of Onion Culture is to sow seed early in greenhouse or hotbed and transplant into open ground 3 or 4 in apart and not too deep. The points claimed for this method are that it invariably increases the yield, the onions are larger and more uniform in size, and the extra labor involved in transplanting is offset by the saving of labor in weeding.

Ginseng Root has advanced to \$60 \$50 p lb for choice. These are the highest prices on record.

Large and Small Fruits.

SPRAY NOW FOR PEACH CURL.

Some 10 years ago I began an extensive series of experiments and was soon convinced that peach leaf curl would yield to proper treatment with fungi-



PEACH LEAF CURL.

clides. In the autumn of 1892, an experiment was planned to determine the time for making the applications and the number that would be required. A number of trees were sprayed that fall and others at intervals up to June 1. During the following year, the disease was very troublesome upon unsprayed trees, while those sprayed in the fall, or before April 15, had few if any curled leaves upon them. Applications made after May 1 seemed to be but partially effective.

While I know of no one who sprayed their trees in the winter or early spring, a number of fruit growers who applied bordeaux mixture in May, 1893, to prevent brown rot of the peach, reported a marked decrease in the amount of leaf curl upon the sprayed trees. Our experiments were continued for several years and we have for some time been satisfied that the disease can be prevented by the use of bordeaux mixture, strong lye, whale-soil soap, copper sulphate solution or lime whitewash, if thoroughly applied between the time of the falling of the leaves and (in this latitude) April 15. An application of bordeaux mixture after the fruit has set has in some seasons also been found to be of benefit.

Peach leaf curl seldom appears unless the weather in May and June is cold and wet, and is particularly troublesome to Elberta, Capt Ede and St John, while Alexander, Hill's Chilli and Hale are but little injured by it. Some have reported that they could see results from the spraying for 1 or 2 yrs, but our experience has been that trees in which the disease has been checked by spraying one year will, if unsprayed the next be fully as subject to the attack of the disease as trees that have never been sprayed. In our work some trees are left unsprayed as checks, and it is possible that the results would be more lasting where large areas are sprayed.

The disease was not very troublesome the past season, but in 1898 it was in every orchard and where the trees were unprayed the crop was destroyed and many of the branches were killed, but where they were sprayed during the winter or early spring, as was the case in a considerable number of orchards, very fine crops were secured. Had the orchards in one-tenth of the counties in Mich been sprayed it would have undoubtedly resulted in a net gain to the state of \$500,000.

The use of a solution of copper sulphate at the rate of 1 lb in 15 gals water is recommended. This should be applied so thoroughly that every bud is well-soaked and the spraying should be done before April 15. The use of an excess of lime as reported by some experimenters is of little benefit, except to whiten the trunk and branches and thus delay the starting of the buds.—[Prof L. R. Taft, Mich Exper Sta.

Grapes Subject to Mildew—Brighton, Niagara and Worden are much less subject to black rot than Concord, but all are more or less subject to the disease some years. With judicious spraying we have always been able to prevent the disease from injuring these varieties. I would advise planting Worden in place of Concord for this section. It makes practically as good wine and as a rule gives a better crop. For a wine grape, Cynthiana is among the

best. The Bordeaux mixture may be readily washed from grapes, using vinegar in water.—[Prof John T. Stinson, Ark Exp Sta.

Bad Apple Weather—Owing to relatively high temperatures and more or less humidity, conditions have not been favorable to stored apples. As a result, enormous quantities of autumn fruit have been forced on the markets, greatly depressing prices. Total exports of apples this season to Nov 1, sent out from the U S and Canada, approximate 430,000 bbls against 356,000 last year. A good many apples are going from N S and Ont. The foreign markets have been glutted with fruit in poor keeping condition.

Ohio—This has been one of the most pleasant fall seasons for some years in Wayne Co, and farmers have all of their work about finished. Corn turned out well, wheat looks splendid; not many cattle will be fed for the spring markets. Hogs selling at 4c. Farms changing hands at \$40 to 50 p a.—256 farmers' institutes will be held in the 88 counties of the state this winter.—Sec W. W. Miller of the O b'd of agri

estimates the acreage of fall-sown wheat for the crop of 1900 at 2,913,000 barley 5166, rye 14,597, avr yield potatoes p a this year 76 bu.

It Is Often a Question to the farmer what fence he shall buy, considering the large number of fences being regularly advertised and otherwise brought to his attention. Among those fences which stand out with special prominence, and which it would seem perfectly safe for the farmer to buy, is the Colled spring fence regularly advertised in this paper, and manufactured at Winchester, Ind, by the Colled spring fence company. This fence is made in a variety of patterns, different sized meshes, different shaped meshes, etc. It takes up absolutely all expansion and contraction by reason of the natural spring placed in the long wires by the peculiar method of construction. It is strong and closely woven, and might be termed the great general-purpose fence, for it is close enough for the smallest pig or lamb and strong enough for the strongest bull, and high enough for the "breechy" horse. Write these people direct for terms, prices, etc, and mention this paper in doing so.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

They are the Most Important Organs of the Body.

Is that great human engine, which decides the health of every man and woman, working properly?



Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Are symptoms like the following starting you in the face, every day:
Weak, sluggish circulation.
Puffy or dark circles under the eyes.
Sallow, yellow, unhealthy complexion.
Urine cloudy, milk-like or stringy.
Dark in color or offensive.
Painful scalding sensation in passing it.
Dull, heavy headaches, dizzy, tired feeling, faint spells, irregular heart.
Obliged to go often during the day, and to get up many times at night.
Pain or dull ache in the back.
Feeling of oppression and apprehension.
Restless, irritable and hard to please.
All fagged out, run down, sleepless nights and discouraged.

If you have any of these symptoms take the advice of one who has made a life-study of just such diseases and look well to yourself, because you have kidney trouble.

Your urine, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for

twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance. It is evidence that your kidneys need immediate attention.

Bright's disease, which is destroying more human lives than any other disease, may be stealing upon you.

The symptoms you have noticed are the danger signals nature sets to show that the track of health is not clear.

Take Swamp-Root, the famous new discovery, whose fame is being heralded by grateful men and women, saved from untimely graves by its immediate and marvelous power over disease of the kidneys and bladder.

Especially in cases of Bright's disease is Swamp-Root without new friends every hour.

Swamp-Root succeeds because it cures.

Every man and woman, no matter how healthy and vigorous, would profit by taking Swamp-Root every now and then as a preventive, and thus absolutely forestall kidney and bladder troubles.

Swamp-Root is the triumphant discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that medical science has ever been able to compound.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials.

Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle and to be sure to state that they read this generous offer in Farm and Home, when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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



FULL SIZE CHINA TEA SET FREE

Suitable for your family. Handsome and Ornamental! You can not this if you take advantage of our offer sent to every person selling six packages of Fertilizer—a wonderful odorless Fertilizer for horse plants, put up in tablet form, for use in water; makes plants bloom. If you agree to sell six packages of Fertilizer at 50c per package, write and we will mail, post-paid, when not, send us the money, and if done full size set. Unparalleled! For also our offer of this handsome China Tea Set will be immediately forwarded. This liberal offer gives perfect satisfaction and helps introduce a valuable article among those who will appreciate its value at once. THE FERTILIZER CO., Dept. O, New Haven, Conn.

The Shepherd.

METHODS OF A MUTTON-MAKER.

Sheep require no expensive shelter; a dry place and protection from storms, an open shed with a roof that will turn the rain, is all that is required. Nature has provided the covering for their bodies that protects from wind and cold. Sheep will not lie down in mud, and no matter how warm and commodious the barn, unless clean and dry, they will seek a knoll or dry spot of earth, no matter how fierce the storm. So, when we say a dry place for them to stand on, lie down, as nature suggests, that covers the requirements for shelter. Confining them to inclosures is less difficult than is generally supposed. I never knew a sheep to attempt jumping a barbed wire. It is a common mistake to build fences too high, and not low or close enough. I believe a flock of sheep that have never been taught to climb or creep can be successfully restrained with four barbed wires, properly strung and kept taut. Their wool is such a protection to them against the viciousness of the barbs that when taught to creep the building of impregnable fences becomes a necessity.

While sheep require but inexpensive winter quarters, says H. M. Kirkpatrick of Wyandotte Co., Kan. In The Modern Sheep, their protection from the heat and flies of summer is a matter of greater importance. This opinion may not be generally held, but I consider a cool shade, a cool, dark place for them in summer, of more value than the most expensive barn. If you have a thicket of brush or wooded spot, especially if well-drained, save it if you contemplate ever raising sheep. The price of one good ewe in 200 will buy bolls enough to amply protect that many ewes from the depredations of both dogs and wolves. Up to four years ago we had more or less trouble every year from both dogs and wolves notwithstanding we live within the shades of the smoke of a great city. We belted 50 per cent of our ewes, later 75 per cent, and have never known of any loss or an attempted attack.

Stagnant water is the best vehicle for conveying the parasites that infest sheep. If you have not an abundant supply of clear, pure water, easy of access for sheep, we hasten to advise you not to attempt sheep raising. Low, marshy or spouty land is an abomination to the flockmaster; but Kan is so free from this character of land that the caution seems uncalled for.

Sheep, as well as other live stock, love a greater variety of food than they usually get; but sheep especially are fond of change and variety, even unto apparent idleness. They adapt themselves quickly to a change of conditions, and no matter how luxuriant the pasture, they will leave it daily and frequently to nip the sprouts and eat the weeds; in fact, I have sometimes thought that the more good grass they eat the more noxious and bitter weeds they will consume. Thus, by changing them to different fields, by turning them, especially the lambs, into the corn fields after you have laid them by, or into the clearing when the sprouts are young and tender, they will thrive and wax fat; and, unless the size of your farm is greatly in excess of the size of your flock, two blades of grass will grow where one grew before, and you will have to mark the price of your land up in order to keep it. The profits will be, or should be, 100 per cent with a fighting chance for more. The fleece always has paid, and will now more than pay the cost of keep.

Sore Teats—An ewe, apparently healthy, but having sore teats, should not be considered unfit for mutton, unless the disease had extended to the udder and was of such a nature as to create a fevered condition of the body. In such case it would not be advisable to use the meat as an article of food but had better be slaughtered and fed to the hogs.—H. L.

Discharging at the Nose—There are different causes that produce nasal discharges in a flock of sheep. The most common is catarrh or colds in the head. This kind is characterized by a whitish or watery fluid. In this case keep the animal in dry quarters and apply pine tar to end of nose. Another cause is what is known as grub in the head and is more fatal. This is indicated by a yellowish and thicker substance than

the former, exuding from the nose. It is also more difficult to treat successfully. A cure has been effected by placing the sheep on its back and injecting a few drops of turpentine into the nostrils, then allowing the sheep to get on his feet as quickly as possible, and through its efforts to remove the medicine will frequently dislodge the grub, which removes the cause of the malady and they get well.—[R. O. L.

The Marked Strength in Wool has continued into Dec, with no abatement of interest. The London auctions of colonials exhibit great animation and strength, price averaging 10@15 per cent higher, this condition having its influence here. At the big distributing centers a city of domestic wool is reported, manufacturers interested buyers and desiring to increase their stocks, even at existing high prices. At Boston, the greatest American wool center, 12 to 14 million pounds change hands weekly, and during the first 11 months of '39 total sales were 328, against 122 millions a year ago.

To Remove Burs from the wool in sheep, the better way is to remove the burs from the pasture lot before they mature sufficiently to adhere to the wool. Once they are in, a hard task is on to displace them. There are three ways whereby they can be removed. One is to pick them out with the fingers, holding the wool in such a manner not to pull it direct from the roots, but pull the wool direct from the bur and allow it to drop from the fleece. Another way is to take a pair of sheep shears and clip the wool directly underneath them, this, however, is wasteful. Another method would be to take a pair of long pointed tongs and introduce them between the sheep's body and the bur, grasp firmly, then with a cord or long toothed currycomb rake them out.—[R. Logan, Branch Co. Mich.

Stock Sheep for placing on winter feed are relatively scarce, i. e. desirable lots which can be bought at moderate prices. With the range season over, feeding wethers are in small supply at western markets, this also true in a measure of feeding lambs.

It is estimated the sales of wool on the Boston market, the last week in Oct, aggregated 25,000,000 lbs; it looks as though the supply in the near future is going to be too small to admit of manufacturers filling their needs at present prices. Mill's are reported as being crowded with orders.

Agents of an English syndicate are said to have been travelling all over the large sheep-raising sections the past year with the idea of buying up about 500,000 head and 500,000 a of the best Mont ranches. The capital stock is \$10,000,000.

A Good Way to Smoke Hams is to take the heads out of a barrel and cut off the ends of two staves so that a 6 in stovepipe with an elbow on the outside of the barrel can be put in to build a fire in. Then cover the elbow to force the smoke into the barrel. Hang the hams and cover.—[F. L. Goodyear, Vt.

Cough—Subscriber has a shote which has a dry cough; it seems healthy and eats well, will the mates of such a pig be healthy? Give the pig a teaspoonful of syrup of squills in a dessertspoonful of cod liver oil at a dose twice a day. There is no reason why the mates of such a pig should not remain healthy.

Indigestion—P. S. G. has a horse which he cannot get to look well. Feed 4 qts good oats and 15 lbs good hay per day. Always water before feeding. Feed regularly and use the animal kindly. Don't drive too fast nor use a whip. Mix 4 oz of sulphate of iron, 4 oz of nitrate of potassium and 2 oz of nux vomica, divide into 24 doses and give one every night in a small bran mash until all are taken. Then skip two weeks and give again if necessary.

Blood Poison—A. T. W. has a mare which dropped a colt last June; she has not done well since; she is dull and very poor, although well fed. Boil a teacupful of flaxseed into a pulp and while hot pour it on 1/2 a pall of bran and make a mash of it. Give her a mash of this kind once a day and continue it four to six weeks and put one

of the following powders in it: Sulphate of iron 4 oz, nitrate of potassium 4 oz, nux vomica 2 oz; divide into 24 doses. Repeat this quantity if needed.

Thick Wind—M. S. has a horse which breathes hard when driven and has a milky discharge from the nose when he drinks; also has henns, and when they eat dry wheat it seems to choke them. The disease of the horse's throat is what is known as thick wind and is an incurable disease; such a horse is fit only for slow work. The discharge from the nose can sometimes be stopped by giving the horse one teaspoonful of sulphate of copper at a dose morning and evening in bran mash and continue it for several weeks. From the meager description of the hen trouble we cannot form a correct opinion as to the nature of the disease.

Contracted Cord—C. McC. has a 3-year-old which got cut on a sevthe; it healed but the cord of the leg is contracted and the ankle joint cocked. The only remedy for such a case is an operation, which should be done by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

Lymphangitis—J. W. H. has a mare which has the water farcy. This derangement is the result of improper management. Overfeeding or irregular feeding, overwork and want of proper exercise are among the causes of this

disease. If the mare is a well-formed, good animal, the disease will not affect her progeny. Feed the animal at regular intervals and not too much, give exercise; also give her a teaspoonful of sulphate of iron in the morning and a dessertspoonful of nitrate of potassium at night in bran mash, for one month.

Sweeny—F. J. B. has a 2-year-old colt which is sweened. Mix 2 dr cantharides with 1 1/2 oz lard and rub a little on the part once a week and continue it for several months if necessary.

Stone walls should never be laid as a part of a piggery, for in winter they are cold and damp and in northern states and in Canada especially, stone walls are very often responsible for rheumatism and a cold condition of the body. A wood floor is far better than cement for the same reasons.

With ensilage and bran, I can keep my cows up to a good flow of milk with very little of anything else.—[W. C. Gibson.

At least 95 per cent of the export butter of Denmark is now made from milk or cream which has been pasteurized, and there can be no doubt that to this fact is largely due that remarkable uniformity in flavor and general character which gives Danish butter such a strong hold in the best English markets.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR CREAM SEPARATORS

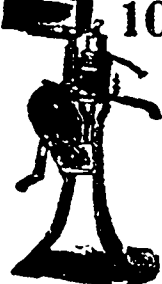
During the next six months—in conjunction with the introduction of the improved "NEW CENTURY" De Laval Cream Separators—we shall thoroughly reorganize our system of Dairy or "Baby" separator local agencies. Out of 2,000 existing agencies and sub-agencies 1,500 will be changed, and as many additional new ones created. 1900 promises to be the greatest of separator years. Centrifugal separation and clarification must soon become universal. Machines may be sold in every township. The conceded superiority of the "Alpha" De Laval machines should give them 85 per cent of the total trade. But live aggressive agents are equally essential to getting it. We have the machines and require more good agents. Successful separator agents are confined to no particular class. Applications should give full details.

Mention This Paper In Writing.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Western Offices: RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO. GENERAL OFFICES: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. Branch Offices: 1102 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

100% a Year is Big Interest



but that is what many users of the IMPROVED UNITED STATES SEPARATOR are receiving on the money invested.

It is nothing unusual to receive letters from users of the U. S. stating that it has produced enough more cream in a year to pay for the machine, to say nothing of the improved quality of the product and the saving of time and labor. Our 1900 or "New Century" Separators, with increased capacities, are better than ever.

We also manufacture

A Complete Line of Dairy and Creamery Apparatus.

Write for our latest illustrated catalogues.—Free.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

PRINT BUTTER should be wrapped in

GOOD PARCHMENT

(Not the Cheap Kind.) PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO., Eighth St., Passaic, N. J.

Your name or Creamery should be printed on every sheet. Send for Samples.

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Live Stock and Dairy.

NITROGENOUS FOODS WANTED.

A reader wants to know why his cows do not give more milk. They receive a feed of 1 bu corn twice a day to four cows, all the corn fodder they will eat and at noon a feed of blue joint hay. He says they have had plenty to eat all along, but the four cows do not give as much milk as one cow should. One of them was fresh Aug 13, one Sept 18 and the other two are old milkers that will be fresh in the spring.

This is a case of partial nitrogen starvation. Cows differ in their ability to make milk from the excessively starchy food, but all must have a sufficiency of nitrogen to do their best. There is not an invariable ratio between the casein (basely called the cheesy part) of milk and the fats and other constituents, but there is a general correspondence, and a cow must have something to make this casein from or she cannot make it. Corn contains but a small proportion of casein-forming food and a great abundance of fat-forming material. It is like asking a mason to make a large quantity of plastering mortar from sand and gravel and a little lime, to ask a cow to make a large quantity of milk from corn, corn fodder and blue joint hay. The mason can make only as much mortar as he has lime for, the cow can make only as much milk as she has nitrogenous material for. In common farm language, the feed given the cows is altogether too heating for milk and they are burnt out for milk production.

If possible, feed clover hay instead of corn fodder, at least for a part of the rough feed, and feed half as much bran (by weight) as corn. Better still, especially if clover hay is not at hand, would it be to feed bran entirely for the grain feed. Bran is the safest cow feed for the unskillful to use, and the best for the most skillful, as shown by the reports from the most successful dairymen of the country. The cows are probably injured so only partial recovery may result until they are fresh again, and even then the bad effects may still be evident, but unless a change in feed is made somewhat in the line indicated, no change for the better may be expected except for a brief time when they are fresh and on new grass.—[E. C. Bennett, Ia.]

WHY CATTLE SELL HIGH.

A perusal of government estimates of the cattle on hand, with proportion to our population, is of interest to our thousands of cattle-feeding readers.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Cattle, Av. value, Per 1000 of population. Data for years 1893 to 1890.

So reduced are the stocks, compared to the population, and so generally are the laboring people consuming meats, because of widespread business prosperity, the outlook is exceedingly favorable. Pure-bred stock for breeding purposes sells at very high prices and in the shambles choice beef brings phenomenally good returns, as high as \$6.75 to 7.15 p 100 lbs having recently been paid at Pittsburg, Pa.

THE WINTER CREAMERY

Important is a certain form of bacterial infection which has its most common and constant habitat in the excreta of animals and fowls and in dusts which contain dried particles of such excreta as stable and road dust. There can be no doubt but that infection from such sources is the most common cause of trouble with which the cheese maker has to contend. From this source comes mainly such condition as bad or off flavored and gassy milk, pin hole and gassy curds and the common off flavored cheese. Several other investigators and myself have almost constantly found one or the other variety of that species termed Bacillus coli communis, a constant inhabitant of the intestines of animals.—[Dr W. T. Connell, Queen's Univ, Kingston, Ont.]

The largest creamery in the U S is at St Albans, Vt, while the largest in

Canada is a St Mary's, Ont. Negotiations are under way for the establishment at Sioux City, Ia, of a creamery that will use 100,000,000 lbs milk and will make 20,000 lbs butter a day. It is claimed 250 creameries have been leased as sub-stations, where milk from 5000 cows will be separated and the cream pasteurized.

Angora Goats require about the same general care as sheep. An average flock will produce about 4 lbs mohair each, per year. The market price during Oct and Nov was 45 to 50c p lb and about 50 per cent of the mohair used in this country is imported. Goats almost live on brush and undergo with during summer and are valuable until 15 to 20 yrs old.—[J. W. Bailey, Ore]

To Tan Hides with the hair on for sleighs, wagons, house rugs and other purposes, all fatty and fleshy matter should be removed and the hair or wool washed clean with soft soap and water. For each skin take 4 oz suit, 4 oz alum and 1/2 oz borax; dissolve in 1 qt hot water and when cool enough for the hand to bear, stir in sufficient rye meal to make a thick paste. This paste is to be spread thoroughly over every part of the flesh side of the skin, which is then to be folded together lengthwise, and left for two weeks in an airy place. Then remove the paste, wash and dry the skin. When nearly dry, it must be worked and pulled, and scraped with a blunt knife made for the purpose, shaped like a chopping knife, or with a piece of hard wood worked to a sharp edge. The more the skin is worked and scraped as it dries, the more pliable it will be. Furs can be likewise tanned with the fur on.

Study Your Business—Out of 77 creamery patrons interviewed by Prof D. H. Otis of the Kan exp sta, 53 took no farm or dairy paper. Looking up the details of the creamery records, Prof Otis found that the highest yield was

made by a man who keeps special dairy cows and subscribes for a dairy paper. This patron realized \$9 p cow p annum more than the next best patron who reads no paper, and \$36 p cow more than the poorest patron. In collecting records from various parts of Kan he found where intelligence is applied to the dairy industry, the cow is yielding from \$60 to \$9 worth of dairy products p annum. Contrast this with 20 to 30 without intelligence, and no one need ask if education pays. Intelligence applied to feeding calves will cause them to gain from 12 to 23 lbs per week instead of 7 to 10 lbs. This is an age when intelligence can be turned into cash, when, as Secretary Coburn says, "Muscle to win must be lubricated with brains."

Rotten and Badly Mildewed Corn Stalks should never be fed to farm animals, especially milk cows. Besides reducing the milk flow such feed is liable to cause a bad flavor to the milk and in severe cases may cause abortion.

Scours—Subscriber (N H) has a heifer 18 mos old which has the scours at times on any kind of food. This trouble is the result of weak bowels. Feed on good food, such as clover hay and a little ground oats and bran mixed. Give her 30 drops of sulphuric acid and a teaspoonful of tincture chloride of iron at a dose, in a small bran mash, morning and night, and continue it for a month if needed.

I take several papers besides F & H, but all of them have to go to the paper rack when F & H arrives. It is the best farmers' paper printed in New England. The jottings from the farmers, the mortgage lifters, the letter circles, topics of the day, new ideas and theories explained and above all the education and elevation of the tillers of the soil, all help to make it a paper that should be in the home of every farmer in this broad country.—[D. D. Royce, Washington Co, Vt.]

A Dairyman's Profits.



There is more money in working your head than your hands. There is more butter in running a Little Giant Cream Separator than in skimming by hand—25 per cent more. The Little Giant costs no more than the pans will in the long run. It will pay you to adopt modern, up-to-date dairy methods. Send for Catalogue No. 58 It's free

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

Advertisement for Heesen's Feed Cooker. Includes text: 'We know our Stock Feed Cooker is far the best for the practical farmers; hence, we want to send you, free, a valuable little treatise on cookers and what they should be. We claim the Heesen Feed Cooker is superior to all others in economy of cost, fuel and repairs; durability, convenience, simplicity, quickness of heating and quality of feed.' Includes image of the feed cooker.

Large advertisement for 'MAKE HENS LAY' featuring 'SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER'. Includes text: 'Nothing on earth will Make Hens Lay like SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. It will keep your poultry strong and healthy. It will make your pullets lay early. The time to get eggs is in the winter months when prices are highest. Therefore No Matter What Kind of Foods You Use Sheridan's Condition Powder is needed with it to assure perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs. It is absolutely pure; highly concentrated. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Feed-Dealers. Large cans most economical to buy. If You Can't Get it near Home, send to us. Ask first. We send post-paid, one pack for 25 cts. five, \$1.00. A two-lb. can \$1.50; Six, \$5.00. Ex. paid. Sample copy "best poultry paper" free. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.' Includes images of the powder cans.

Advertisement for 'ECLIPSE' cream separators. Includes text: 'ECLIPSE CREAM SEPARATORS. They are clean, efficient and built to last. HAND POWER SIZES. No. 1 - 3 Cows \$30.00 No. 2 - 7 to 15 Cows 35.00 No. 3 - 15 to 24 Cows 100.00 No. 4 - 24 to 35 Cows 125.00 No. 5 - 35 to 50 Cows 150.00 No. 6 - 50 to 100 Cows 225.00 Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. Chapman Separator Works Erie, Pa.'

Advertisement for 'WELL DRILLING Machines'. Includes text: 'WELL DRILLING Machines. Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on allis. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.'

Advertisement for 'WHEELS'. Includes text: 'WHEELS. TO BUY NEW WHEELS. Then to repair the old ones—you can get 4 Buggy Wheels 7-8 in. Steel Tire for \$7.50 4 Carriage Wheels 1 in. Steel Tire for \$3.00. Wheels for Milk, Mill, Spring and Delivery Wagons equally low in price. Our reputation guarantees quality. Gear & Axle Boxes set when wanted. Write us for free price list No. 28 with rules for measuring. WILMINGTON WHEEL CO., Wilmington, Del.'

Advertisement for 'FENCE! STRONGEST MADE'. Includes text: 'FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Built strong. Chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COLLIED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 14. Winchester, Indisay, U. S. A.'

Advertisement for 'Universal Repair Machine'. Includes text: 'Universal Repair Machine. The greatest machine ever made. Vices, Awls, Drill, Hacks, Tool Grinders, Lathe, File Vices, Sawing Clamps, & every back if you're not satisfied, I'll refund to you. Address: BLOOMFIELD MFG. CO., Box 12, Bloomfield, Ind.'

Advertisement for '\$50 a Month Easy!'. Includes text: '\$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- how. Please investigate. Write to-day. ORANGE JUDD CO. (Agents' Dept.) 59 Lafayette Place, New York.'

Advertisement for 'THE ELWOOD FENCES'. Includes text: 'THE ELWOOD FENCES. are the Standard Woven Wire Fences of the World. Standard in quality of spring steel wire, standard in heavy galvanizing, standard in efficiency, durability and economy. Standard for every fencing purpose, for horses, cattle, hogs, pigs, sheep, poultry and rabbits. STANDARD OF ECONOMY—More of our fences sold and put up in 1899 than of all other woven wire fences combined. Sold by our agents everywhere. If no agent in your town write to AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago or New York.' Includes images of various fence types.

Canadian Farm Affairs.

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Since F & H has got out a Canadian edition with headquarters at Montreal, we can now claim F & H as our own paper in every sense of the word.

Princed Edward Island is fast becoming a great dairy country. This is why it is sometimes called the "Denmark of Canada."

Just now a condensed milk factory is being started and will be in operation in a few days. The promoters claim to pay out \$150,000 to 200,000 among the farmers of the province for milk.

Drying and hog raising go hand in hand; one is the complement of the other, and the by-products of the dairy are found to be the very best feed for bacon hogs when a really fine Wiltshire side is the object.

A READER'S GOOD ADVICE.

Many have failed to lift the mortgage from their farm. Their efforts have been as heroic as those who succeeded.

working family Some have been kind enough to give the credit of their success to their wives. Others were located on run-down farms, but near a good market that paid high prices for some specialty that was adapted to the land.

One of the prevailing causes of the non-lifting of the mortgage is unnecessary style. Our pioneer fathers came out to the forest, cleared their farms, paid for them, raised large families and took their pleasure trips on the hind wheels of a wagon.

Every farmer cannot give his boys a clear deed of a farm when they become 21, but they should let them know what they are going to get, and how much they will have to pay for it.

BETTER OUTLET FOR GRAIN.

A step of vast importance to the port of Montreal and to the grain producers and shippers of Canada has just been taken by the Montreal harbor commissioners, who have accepted the offer of the Buffalo-Canadian syndicate, headed by W. J. Connors of Buffalo, to construct immense elevators and warehouses at Montreal.

The syndicate has agreed to bring down 25,000,000 bu of grain the first season and at least 35,000,000 bu each following season and a penalty clause will be added to the contract that if it does not fulfill this stipulation, the property will be forfeited at the end of the 2 yrs.

Milk Producers Are Organizing in a large number of the cities and towns in the northern states and a very successful attempt has been made in several of our own Canadian centers.

supplying Toronto with milk. Levi Annes of Scarborough has been the energetic head of the ass'n. The provincial capital is supplied with milk from Owen sound in the north, Belmont to the west and Cobourg eastward.

Ontario's Sawlog Regulations Are Upheld by Justice Street, who on Nov 24, deliv red judgment against the Michigan lumbermen who want the provincial timber regulations declared unconstitutional.

Manitoba Prosperity resulting from large crops and satisfactory prices is reflected by unusual payments to loan companies. An agent who has audited the books of two Winnipeg loan companies found farmers had anticipated the payment of interest and paid \$300,000 of principal.

The Builders of the Northwest—All reports as to the thrift and earnestness of the large number of Doukhobors who have settled to carve out homes on the rich prairies of the northwest, indicate them to be a most desirable class of settlers.

for meats. Recently a commission from Finland has been looking over the northwest, and it is understood several thousand of these people will leave their homes for a 100,000 a concession in Alberta to escape the oppression of Russian laws and customs.

The winter season ought to be full of life in every rural community. Meetings, institutes, lectures, reading circles, social affairs can be made more useful and attractive in country than in city.

The extremely mild weather during Nov has been a boon to the farmers who were short of feed on account of the drouth. Many auction sales were held about the first of the month at which young cattle were sold at low prices.

Many farmers who were not satisfied with the manipulation of the hog market by the packers quit raising hogs and raised calves the past season. They found the change profitable in western Ont. American buyers have picked them all up at prices ranging from \$13 to 15.

There are said to be 12 steam threshers in the town of Euphrasia, Grey Co, Ont. They are all kept actively at work during the three fall months.

We Send This \$6 Hot Air Stove For \$1.99 The ALBANY hot air stoves will burn chips, straw, wood sawdust, coals, in fact anything used for fuel except coal. The Albany is made with beautifully polished steel bodies, smooth as a mirror and handsomely ornamented.

DOUBLE THE FOOD VALUE These can be secured from grain fed to live stock if it is cooked. It is more easily digested and assimilated by the animal stomach. ELECTRIC FEED COOKERS These cook feed in the quickest and best way and with the least amount of fuel.

WOOD'S "ICE KING" A first-class ICE PLow. Constructed entirely of Steel and Iron, for the use of Dairy-men, Butchers, Farmers and others, at half the price of the Ice-man's Plow. Manufactured by the most celebrated makers of fine quality Ice Tools.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES OF FINE LAND for stock raising near our great Chloera Colony, S. Carolina. Near railroad; convenient to markets for milk, butter or beef. Price \$3 per acre to quick buyer.

SALESMEN. We can submit terms to thoroughly reliable and hustling salesmen that will warrant their handling our line of Oils, Greases, Petroleum, Paints and White Lead.

WINTER WORK. FARMER AGENTS and others, take orders for my new, cheap, and reliable snow shovel. Get your own now \$7.50. New plan. Quick action. Complete and sure FREE. Frank H. Sattler, Seed Grower, Rochester, N.Y.

THE Lincoln Portable Shredding Co., Lincoln Ill., for circular on Shredding Hooks. VIRGINIA Farms for Sale—Good land, good neighbors, schools and churches convenient. Mild healthy climate, free from extremes of both heat and cold.

Helps for Farm and Home.

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

A subscriber wants to know where improved land can be bought cheap, such as would make a good farm. I would advise him to write to the secretary of the state board of agriculture, at the state capitals of those states in which he is interested.—C. E. H.: To get rural mail delivery established in your section, write to Assistant Postmaster-General Ferry S. Heath, Washington, D C, for petitions and other information.—J. G. S.: For information on securing patents, write to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D C.

Live Stock and Dairy—L. A. P.: Silos and silo machinery are sold by George D. Harder of Cobleskill, N Y. The Acme cutaway harrow is sold by Duane H. Nash of Millington, N J.—P. M. H.: Sheep and goats are kept by James Bill of Bill Hill, Lyme, Ct. Dogs are kept by A. H. Streeter of Cummington, Mass.—C. W. B.: The American Veterinary Review of New York is published in the interest of the veterinary profession.—Mrs O. B. L.: Flemish rabbits are kept by A. H. Toppling of Moodna, N Y.—Mrs M. W. V.: I believe the Aquatic cream separators will do what the manufacturers claim for them.

Farm and Garden—A. C.: For information about spraying to kill mustard, write to The President, Ont Agri College, Guelph, Ont.—J. C.: Ivy geraniums are sold by nearly every florist and by many seedsmen and nursery men; consult our advertising columns.—J. C.: Machinery for broom making is sold by the Piedmont Broom Factory, Spartanburg, S C; J. S. Cooley & Co of Nashville, Tenn.—E. S. H.: I do not know where you can obtain hollow glass labels for fruit trees. Makers of such labels should advertise them in F & H.—A. J.: Phillips & Sons, 263 Washington street, New York, handle pork and Stallman & Fulton, New York city, sell comfrey root.—F. R. H.: The following are Chicago fur dealers: Mrs C. F. Henning, 88 State street, Elliott & Rosenthal, 138 State street, Tiff & Sugarman, 201 Market street.—J. W. C.: Standard books on the culture of berries are, Thomas's American Fruit Culturist, price \$2.50; Maynard's Practical Fruit Grower, 50c; Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist, \$1; all are sold by the Orange Judd Co of 52 Lafayette place, New York.

The Rate of Mortality is dependent upon very many conditions and is not necessarily an index of the health of a given community, comparing it with other communities, but may be trusted when comparing the death rates of a given place with those of the same place at different periods of time. As a general rule, W. R will find western figures are untrustworthy, especially at the present time, nearly 10 yrs after the last census, when the actual number of the population is unknown. The death rate of New England generally is greater than that of the western states, because it has a greater ratio of old people, among whom the death rate is necessarily high. The climate of eastern Mass is worse for the consumptive than that of western Mass, and of places further west, the death rate from consumption along our seacoast is higher than that of the inland counties. With reference to the adaptation of the climate of eastern Mass and the life of the farmer, as compared with that of Mo, the farmer's life is the healthiest of all lives, because it is spent so largely in the open air, and because his life is free from the injurious conditions which affect the artificial life of cities and towns. As between Mass and Mo, I do not think the farmer's life would differ much, so far as his health is concerned, provided he were free from tubercular taint. Eastern Mass is not a farming country, as compared with the west; the manufacturing class predominates here and the agricultural there. For more definite information relative to the mortality of the different parts of the U S, see U S census volumes of 1890, Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4, vital and social statistics; also report of Mass b'd of health for 1891.—[Dr S. W. Abbott, Mass State B'd of Health.

Per Capita Circulation—On the basis of estimated population, this is about \$25.50 for each man, woman and child in the U S.

Talks with Our Lawyer.

Questions for Our Legal Advisor are answered in this column, but be 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, it should be inclosed. Subscribers to eastern editions should address the Springfield, Mass., western edition readers, Massachusetts Building, Chicago, Gardner & Burns, 10-12 Starbuck Building, Chicago, have charge of western edition legal inquiries; for the eastern edition Charles H. Beckwith, Esq., 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.

Notes—O. W. M., Mich: The statute of limitations on promissory notes is 6 yrs in Tenn and 15 yrs in Ky.

Contract—Subscriber, Kan: If A enters into a contract with B to construct a certain building, employing thereon C and D, and the owner pays the amount due under the contract to A upon a verbal release from C and D, a mechanics lien can be maintained by C and D unless the verbal release would be construed as a waiver of their right to file a claim for a lien. This would depend upon whether the release could be proven to have been intended by C and D as such. C and D could not be prosecuted under such circumstances for an attempt to swindle, as the owner of a building is bound to see that the laborers and material are paid for when he pays his contractor. This owner should have taken a bond from the contractor when he let the contract to secure him against claims made by material men, sub-contractors or laborers. There seems to be no provision in the statutes of Kan requiring C and D to give a bond after having filed their claim for a lien. If A is financially not responsible, there would be no object in prosecuting him for the use of profane and abusive language.

Divorce—L. S. E., Mich: The laws of Neb and S Dak require a residence of 6 mos before a bill for divorce can be filed.

Disposal of Property—H. G. N., Mich: If property purchased in Mich was the separate property of the wife, upon her decease, it would descend to her children, share and share alike. If the property was deeded to both the husband and wife, the husband, upon the wife's decease, takes the whole of the real estate. The title is not changed by any use the husband may have made of his deceased wife's property; the question is, how was title acquired? The property of the children can not be devised nor otherwise disposed of by A.

Descent of Property—N H Reader: A minor and an orphan dies leaving property valued at \$6000. How would it be distributed at his decease? Having no children or father or mother, it would pass to the deceased's next of kin, that is, his brothers and sisters and their descendants. If he had none, then to his grandparents and then to his uncles and aunts.

Guardian of Prison Inmate—A. T. A., Mass: An inmate in an insane asylum may have a guardian appointed to look after his interests in the settlement of an estate in which he is interested in the probate court. After a criminal has served 4 yrs of his sentence it is too late to object to his sentence on the ground of irregularities in his trial.

Staggers—L. C. C. has a colt 6 mos old which seems all right, but when he starts to run will stagger and fall down; after a few minutes he will get up and seem all right until he starts to play or run. This derangement is known by the name of chorea. Mix sulphate of iron 2 oz and nux vomica 1 oz; divide into 24 doses and give one at night in a small bran mash until all are taken. Repeat this quantity if needed.

Tea growing appears to be a success in S C, as it has been grown at Summerville on the Pinchurst estate 10 yrs. This year's crop is 3000 lbs. All previous crops have sold for at least \$1 per lb.

Give Us Postal Currency—Who does not wish to insure against loss of money in mails if it can be done without unreasonable expense? Few people care to pay 8c to register a letter containing 10 or 25c. Most people avoid the use of the postal note because it offers no security against loss, and the money order, besides being too expensive for very small sums, cannot be obtained at all postoffices. A modification of the currency you suggest would be free from all these objections. Let there be a blank space on the face or back of each note for the remitter to write the name and address of the party to which he wishes it made payable. This would make it a check within the meaning of the U S revenue laws and subject it to a 2c tax, which could be paid by an imprint on the paper itself and save all bother of sticking on stamps. If congress could be induced to do it, the stamp tax might be made less on such

small checks, but if not, who would refuse to pay 2c of the war tax when by so doing he could have his money safely transmitted?—[H. A. Sprague, Me.

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How the Mortgage Was Lifted. PAYING FOR AN ONTARIO FARM.

In the fall of '92, at the age of 29, I had my first experience at farming, having previously clerked in a store. My farm of 275 a is located on a back road about four miles from the market town, postoffice and church, and the buildings were in about the center of the farm. There was not a neighbor's house in sight. What a sorrowful change to the 3 yrs spent in one of the most beautiful cities of Ontario! But we do not now regret that we decided to try farming.

The farm was very rough, being intersected by a large stream with broad flats on either side suitable for pasturing and reintersected by two spring creeks running through deep gullies. There was about 130 a of sandy tillable land interspersed with clay knolls and 20 a of meadow which had cut one crop, but no new seeding. The buildings comprised a house much out of repair and almost crawling away with bedbugs, one stack barn 60 by 50 ft with basement stables and two silos. There were also two large cisterns, which held no water, so stock had to go to the bottom of a deep gully for water, regardless of weather or ice in winter. Two grain barns were near the gullies. The price agreed on was \$350 per annum.

My plan formed before renting and still carried out was as follows: Keep as many cows as the farm could carry, raise as many calves as could be well raised, pigs enough to consume all the by-products from the cows, horses enough to do the work, grow wheat enough to pay hired help, and to keep enough fowls to buy groceries, clothing and supply our own table. I had saved about \$1200. Taking the farm in time to put in wheat I had to buy at once two pairs of horses, harnesses, plows, harrows, etc. The fall was dry and we had a hard time to get in the wheat, but we finished it a Sept 22 and harvested 221 bu which paid hired help and left us bread and seed.

As soon as the wheat was sown I began to look for cows and brood sows. Like the horses, they were a queer lot. Among the cows were grade Jerseys, Shorthorns, Holsteins and some were just cow. Of the sows, the same could be said, the eight purchased representing six breeds. Gathering together the four horses, 20 cows and 5 brood sows and looking them over, I was to say the least not at all pleased. Each individual was of a different color, size and shape. I then and there decided that something must be done to improve my herds and secure a uniform quality. After consulting with agricultural papers, I decided that the improved Large Yorkshire was the hog for me and forthwith purchased a pedigree boar, 3 yrs old, bearing an excellent reputation as a stock getter. We also decided upon a milking strain of Shorthorns and purchased a yearling bull and heifer from which we have now five thoroughbred cows and heifers and the balance of our cattle now are grades ranging from half-breds to a few seven-eighths. The horses, too, have changed into two well-matched teams.

Before the fall plowing was done the first year a dispute arose between the landlord and me, which ended by offering him \$2000 for the farm payable \$1000 per annum, with interest after the fall of '95 at 6 per cent; this was accepted and farming began in earnest. My friends said I had undertaken more than I could manage and would see all I had.

The stock barn had stabling in the basement for five horses and 22 cattle. Two box stalls and a mow shed for hogs. I now have room for 25 head of cattle in the barn. I never have empty stalls in fall. Always have a few fat steers to sell from Feb to Apr when beef is scarce and high. The 10 cows pay an average of \$20 each. Milk is sold in a cheese factory in summer and creamery in winter. Prefer to have cows calve in during Sept and feed the separation milk from the creamery to the calves with milk cake, thus raising better calves than I could in spring when feeding milk in the cheese factory. Raise from 20 to 25 calves each year.

Requiring all the room of the stock barn for cattle, built a hog pen 120 by 20 ft with wings of 40 ft and the center 20 ft. The central part contains bins for feed, scales for weighing, a cooker and a tank upstairs for whey or milk from which an inch pipe runs along

the trough of each pen, an alley along the front and a swinging partition over the trough makes feeding an easy matter. The eight brood sows have given place to 12 nice long York sows that raise about 200 pigs per annum which bring us an average of \$1.50 each. The feed for these hogs is mostly grown on the farm, milk and whey being the foundation. We plant from 25 to 40 a of corn for fattening and grow from 2000 to 3000 bu mangolds which are cut and mixed with chop for shotes and breeders. Then we buy principally shorts for the little ones. I always plan to have a clover meadow for summer pasture and feed considerable clover hay to hogs of all ages during winter.

Plymouth Rock hens are the principal kind kept, although a few Brown Leghorns and Buff Cochins are always on hand, also Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys and Guinea fowls. Wife and I help manage this department very successfully and we find it quite as profitable as any part of the farm. A number of turkeys are disposed of each year at fancy prices for breeding purposes, also eggs for sitting, the balance being sold on the market or at the canning factory. There has never been a lack of groceries or clothing for the want of fowl produce to purchase with, but always a good supply in advance, thus avoiding the much dreaded store bill. Many a farmer trying to grow grain I keep but little stock could, if he would change his plan and grow but little grain and keep more stock, not only pay off the mortgage but have a nice bank account as well.—[N. H. G., Elgin Co. Ont.]

Jottings from the Farmers

Needs of Nova Scotia Farmers—Something that would induce our young men and women to make their homes in the land of their birth. One leading cause of the young people leaving Nova Scotia is the want of a circulation of money. One of the most important changes that could be made would be to produce more and import less. Our imports drain the country of money, making our interior trade only a barter, and as money is a very general want among the young folks they naturally go where it is. The lack of laborers on our farms is very much felt all over our Dominion. Farmers have much to do with the independence of the country, first, by producing all they can of the staple articles of food, and also in purchasing their implements, carriages and other goods from the home manufacturers as far as possible. If one-half of the money spent at present in importing farm produce, implements, carriages and other goods were spent in labor on our farms and in our workshops, we would be a much more independent, contented and happy people. [John McGeorge.]

Wa. ts Animals Kept Comfortable—Better accommodations for small live stock, such as fowls, hogs and sheep, are needed on many of our Canadian farms. The majority of farmers think anything is good enough for such creatures so long as they furnish a small supply of their different products. A little pen off in some corner, with a few loose boards over one corner, with sometimes a small yard behind, forms the home of the hog. Exposed to rains, except for the shelter of the few boards, the hogs are kept with 8th or 2 in deep on the floor. Fowls are nearly as badly kept as hogs. In a little shed, say, they are imprisoned during summer so they will not destroy the grain. When winter comes their troubles really begin. Then scarcely a night passes without loss of toes, comb or even life. The sheep, after their summer of freedom, are brought up and placed in a shed about 10 ft square; sometimes they are left out in the cold snow. Many of our farmers should think less of their own comfort and more of that of their creatures.—[A. W. T., etc., St. John Co., N. B.]

Do Your Duty—The greatest need of Canadian farmers is co-operation, more confidence in their own abilities, more good sense and more perseverance. Co-operate and organize. Farmers pull together, help one another, like a large family of brothers, push ahead, be unselfish and do as you wish to be done by. Don't be afraid to try new methods of farming for fear you will fail. The man who is always afraid to venture will never accomplish much, for

though he decides to try, the fear of failure will haunt him, and keep him from doing his best. Don't neglect your opportunities. Don't look too long before you leap, or some one else with more courage will be apt to leap ahead of you. Take time to read good farm papers, for knowledge is power; you can never know too much. Keep good stock, feed well, be industrious, economical, temperate, honest and keep out of debt. Let perseverance be your motto. Never give up. Be determined, make up your mind to succeed and you will succeed. Teach your children to love the farm. Give them something to encourage them.—a calf, or a foal, for their own, and do not, cold them but be kind and loving. Make your homes happy and your children will not want to go away. Do not worry. Don't be afraid your crops will fail, your horses get lame, your cattle get sick, or your hogs take the cholera, but do your full duty.—[Mrs Annie Todd, P. E. I.]

Our Needs—Nearly every farm in Canada needs underdraining because it is the most effectual method of improving the mechanical condition of the soil. Draining makes the soil warmer by drawing off moisture from the subsoil without producing wasteful washing of the surface; in short, it renders land more pleasant to work, makes crops more sure and heavy, prevents alike injuries from drouth and excessive moisture, economizes manure, and is equivalent to the deepening of the soil and lengthening of the summer. On all farms where stones can be had use them for underdraining. Keep plenty of litter under all animals and haul muck or loam to compost with manure and thus prevent waste of liquids. If you cannot make all the manure required then buy fertilizers. Every young man intending to farm should attend an agricultural college to fit himself for a first-class farmer. With all the bright prospects now open in our fair Canada, I see every prospect for the success of farmers.—[N. S. Subscriber.]

The Fat Stock Shows—The 16th annual fat stock and dairy show at London, Dec 11 to 15, was by far the best exhibition of fat cattle made anywhere in the Dominion this year. Exhibitors from the maritime province and the northwest mingled freely with those of Ontario, while animals from the states were numerous. The fat stock show at Guelph, Dec 5-7, was likewise a fine exhibition of fat stock and Ont breeders were generous in their entries.

The Ont Experiment Union met at Guelph Dec 6-8 and reports conducted by the union in agriculture, horticulture, economic botany and soil moisture produced animated discussions. Experiments with fertilizers, fodder crops, roots, potatoes, grains, grasses and clovers were conducted on 12,005 plots which were situated on 245 Ont farms. The horticultural experiments with small fruits were more numerous this year than ever before. Besides a discussion by experimenters, addresses were delivered by several of the best known agricultural authorities in the Dominion.

The National Orange extended a most cordial reception to Dominion Master Jabel Robinson its opening day. The farmers of the states also considered the advisability of the National and Dominion granges holding a grand joint session at some city along the boundary. Such a move would be a long step forward in cementing yet more closely the good feeling already existing between the people of both sides the line. The grange in the states is making a wonderful growth, greater than ever before since the order was thoroughly established, both in influence, accommodations and work. While the 100,000 members are scattered through 35 states, the organization has been so perfected the entire membership works together most harmoniously. The order is strongest in N. Y., Mo., N. H., O., Pa., Mass., Mich., Ill., N. J. and Ind. Aaron Jones of South Bend, Ind., was re-elected master. N. J. Bachelder of Concord, N. H., lecturer and Dr John Trimble of Washington, D. C., Sec.

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THE HOME CIRCLE

Robin Adair.

A Christmas Story. Written for Farm and Home by Isabel Gordon Curtis.

MISS MARJORAM touched her horse lightly with the whip as they turned down the high road that led out of Old Wyben. "Don't be a lonfer, Timothy," she cried briskly. "David here will do all the loafing that is necessary in the Marjoram household," and she turned with a mischievous smile to a small black boy, who sat beside her. David twisted about uneasily for a moment, then he looked up with a grin which showed a mouthful of splendid white teeth.

"I'm improvin', Miss Marjoram," he said, slyly. "Hannah says so." "It is Christmas time that is doing missionary work. You've learned all about Santa Claus within a month, and you know it is no use for downright loafers to hang up their stockings. That's what it is, David, and before New Year's Hannah will have to prod you again with the boiler stick every time she wants a hod of coal or a—what's that?"

She touched Timothy again with the whip, this time to some purpose. The horse beatrind himself and carried them swiftly to a tumble down cottage, which was half hidden by scraggy fir trees. In front of the gate stood a wagon in which a man sat, listlessly, puffing at a corn-cob pipe. He looked up, to find Miss Marjoram's eyes on him, and he lifted his fur cap clumsily.

"What is happening in there?" she asked, and she pointed her whip at the cottage. She could hear stifled sobs and a heart-braken moan occasionally. A shriek of agony had brought her hurrying down the road the scream was not repeated, but the husky sobs were pitiful.

"It's old Reub," said the stolid man. "We're takin' him to the poor farm, an' a pretty fuss he's makin' about it, too."

Miss Marjoram laid the reins in David's hands and jumped lightly from the carriage. She was not a young woman, but she had the agility of girlhood. She walked quickly up the path through the neglected yard. The door stood open and she stepped in. She could hear a gruff, expostulatory voice, and between it long, husky sobs. Jim Farren, the poor-master, stood beside an old man with a long, white, untrimmed beard. He wore an ancient blue army cloak over his worn clothes and a rusty sword lay beside him on the settle. His face was hidden in his hands. He did not look up when Miss Marjoram spoke.

"You're taking him home, are you?" she said.

The poor-master turned and lifted his hat. Miss Marjoram was the wealthiest woman in Old Wyben and honored by everybody in the village.

"I'm trying to take him with me, ma'am, but he's like plenty to do come to my place; he'd rather die than have county hospitality. Queer, too. You wouldn't think he'd understand." And he touched his forehead with his forefinger.

Miss Marjoram nodded gravely. "Who is he?" she whispered.

"Nobody knows. The first time I saw him was 10 years ago, when he was harvesting for Reynolds, up the Gravel road. He didn't know no more than he does to-day, only then he could work. This place has been abandoned five years. It's fallin' to pieces, you see," and he pointed to a hole in the roof through which Miss Marjoram could see a patch of cold, gray sky. "The folks round here say he come to this shanty three or four years ago. He had a bundle with him slung on that old sword."

"Is he a soldier?" she asked, gently. "I reckon so. There's a mark on his head that looks as if he'd got it cut open once."

"Poor old soul; our country ought to treat him better than this."

"The Blacks come after me last night," Farren continued. "They found him here about freeze stiff and starvin' to death. Nobody's seen him for a week. They reckon he's been here all that time without food or fire. I'm goin' to take him to the poor farm. After

that I'll see what we can do about gettin' him into the soldiers' home at Bath."

The old man raised his dull eyes. "The poor farm," he wailed. "I haven't come to that yet. I won't go. I tell you I won't go. I haven't harmed anybody. I haven't asked anybody for anything, have I? Why can't you let me alone?" He shouted it fiercely in a hoarse voice.

"You can't stay here," said Farren, kindly. "I sha'n't take you to the poor farm. I'll have you at my house to spend Christmas. It's three days from Christmas, did you know that?"

"Christmas, is it?" The old soldier's sobs grew faint and low. "Christmas—I was going home for Christmas—to her—to my wife. Can't some of you tell me where home is? It's here, somewhere. There's the old bridge, I know that, but everything else is changed. Nothing's the same. I don't know whether I've come to the right place or not. There's mother and—my wife. You look like mother," and his listless eyes suddenly looked up into Miss Marjoram's face. He clasped one of her strong, warm hands between his chilled, shaking fingers and clung to her. The woman laid her other hand on his thin gray hair. "I am—I am—your mother," she said, in a low, broken voice. "I've come to take you home with me." She smoothed his hair gently.

"You're a good woman," said Farren, emphatically. The old man rose to his feet and looked into her face. "I don't know," he said, brokenly. "I can't quite seem to make it feel true. It's so many years ago."

"Come," said Miss Marjoram, "we are waiting for you at home. Come."

He took the arm she held out for him and he walked feebly beside her down the frozen path. She stopped beside the gate and spoke to Farren in a low voice. "Send your man away—out of sight. I think I can manage him without any trouble. You've a kind heart, Mr Farren, and you make the poor farm more of a home than such places generally are, only—America ought to open other doors than yours for the men who have fought her battles." The color came into Miss Marjoram's face and she spoke almost fiercely.

"I know it," said Farren, humbly.

He lifted the old man into Miss Marjoram's comfortable carriage. David crouched down at the back and laid the rusty sword across his knee. The drive to the big house at the foot of the hills was a silent one. The old soldier seemed to hear nothing, see nothing. He wrapped his nerveless fingers in the warm rug that Farren had tucked about him and he gazed ahead listlessly at the dreary, frozen road with its fringe of leafless trees.

Old Hannah opened the door when they drove up to the side porch. She was accustomed to her mistress bringing home proteges of all sorts—David had been the latest—so she lent her aid silently in making the old soldier comfortable.

It was dusk when the doctor put on his fur mittens in the hall and turned for a few last words with Miss Marjoram about her patient. "He will pull through all right, I think," he said, cheerily. "He has a splendid constitution and I don't believe he is as old as he looks. I doubt if he is much over sixty."

"He looks eighty," she said. "He is aged by hardship and starvation. It is a wonder he is alive. That wound in his head must have been a terrible one, the skull must have been almost cloven open, by a bayonet. I should fancy."

"Will he recover his memory, doctor?" she asked, anxiously.

"I cannot tell without a much more careful examination. One hears strange stories of memory coming back after years of forgetfulness. Give him good care, keep up the illusion that he has returned home and leave the rest to nature."

Next day the old soldier was well enough to be up and about. Miss Marjoram had sent to the village for a barber and a tailor. In a comfortable new suit and with neatly trimmed beard, he looked very different from the shivering old figure in the blue army cloak. Hannah and her mistress watched him anxiously. He wandered restlessly about the house, peering into unused rooms and staring outdoors at the whitened landscape, for a fall of snow had brought Christmas weather. He accepted every comfort and kindly attention with grateful gravity and asked no questions. Once he seized Miss Marjoram's hands and gazed anxiously for a minute or two into her sweet

face. Then he turned away, shaking his head and whispering, "No, no."

"I believe you remind him of somebody," said Hannah, as he dropped her mistress's hands and turned restlessly to climb the stairs again.

"Poor old wanderer, I guess, Hannah, the memory of Robin makes me very pitiful over old soldiers."

Hannah patted the white hand which lay beside her on the table.

"You are pitiful, Miss Cynthia, to everybody that needs your pity," she said softly.

It was the afternoon before Christmas. Hannah was busy in the kitchen over preparations for a bounteous dinner, and delicious smells came wandering in whenever the doors opened that led to the hall. Miss Marjoram was trimming the house with green stuff. David followed her about the house with an armful of evergreen wreaths and a basket of holly. She twined a wreath of the freshest holly and mistletoe about a painting which hung between the windows in her sitting room. It was a portrait of a young soldier with an eager, handsome face. The dark hair was tossed carelessly back from his wide forehead and a smile hovered about his mouth. Miss Marjoram almost stumbled as she stepped from the chair, she could scarcely see through her tears. The old soldier put out his hand.

"Who is that?" he asked, eagerly.

"A soldier—like yourself," she said, slowly. "He fell at Fredericksburg."

"What was his name?"

"Robert Adair," she answered with a sob, then she ran upstairs and shut herself in her room.

The early dusk of the December afternoon was clothing the hills in a gray mist, when Miss Marjoram opened the gate of the little family graveyard under a clump of tall pines. There was no path cut through the snow and the gate moved reluctantly on its rusty hinges. She pushed through the light drifts till she reached a low headstone beneath a sheltering pine. She hung across it a wreath of green laurel she had carried on her arm. Then she bent down to brush away the snow that had drifted over the grave. She found what she was searching for, a clump of Christmas roses. Their waxy petals were as white as the snow, but there was a gleam of pale gold in their hearts. A shadow fell across the grave and Miss Marjoram rose to her feet with a faint cry. She had not heard a footstep in the soft snow, but beside her stood the old soldier. He leaned on his stick and was looking past her at the gray stone where the drifting snowflakes had blotted out any record.

"Who sleeps there?" he asked.

"Robert Adair," said Miss Marjoram. "The friend I told you of. But—you ought to be in the house. You will be ill again. This walk through the cold snow will hurt you. Come."

He turned obediently and followed her indoors. She made him lie down on the wide lounge in the sitting room. For a moment he frightened her. His eyes had lost their dull, unmeaning stare, they were bright and restless. He pushed back the thin gray hair about his forehead with an impatient motion.

"Lie down," urged Miss Marjoram. "You are tired and feverish. Shall I play for you? Do you care for music?"

The old man nodded. He laid his head among the pillows. She tucked a soft afghan about him, then she rose and went to the piano. Her fingers wandered over the keys. She played snatches of old tunes. She remembered how she had sat in this very spot 26 years ago, playing the same old tunes alone in the dusk of Christmas eve. She had been a girl then, a girl of eighteen, and her heart was throbbing with happiness. To-morrow her husband was coming, the boyish husband who had left her five minutes after the ceremony in the little sitting room. He had begged so impetuously to make her his wife before he joined his regiment that her father had yielded. In the dusk she was living over again that day in June. The minister had scarcely finished the simple service when Robin had clasped her in his arms, covered her face with kisses, whispered, "Good-by," and lifted his musket to dash across the field and join his comrades. She had watched him with tear-blinded eyes. She stood on the front porch with her father's arms about her. Far down the road they saw the soldiers marching from Old Wyben, and a band was playing the merriest music. Robin waved a last good-by from the stile in the meadow, then he melted into the little band of blue-clad men. They

faded into the distance; all that was left was a swirl of dust and a dim echo of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Then the awful days of waiting for news, the terrible lists of dead and slain—then the letter from Robin telling of a furlough for Christmas. She had trimmed the house with holly and mistletoe, just as she did to-day, and she sat singing at the piano, when her father laid his hand on her shoulder. She had looked up in his face with a happy smile and screamed, "Robin!" His dear old face seemed furrowed with a sudden sorrow—her sorrow. They brought Robin home and buried him among her own people. Somehow she had taken up life again. She had to for her father's sake. She had not taken Robin's name. It was 26 years ago and she was an old woman alone, quite alone.

She was weeping now. She could feel the tears dripping on her hands. They were moving softly over the keys and she was playing the tune she had played so often for him. She began to sing the words. Her voice was still fresh and sweet.

"What's this dull town to me?"

Robin's not near.

He whom I wish'd to see,

Wish'd for to hear.

Where's all the joy and mirth,

Made life a heav'n on earth?

Oh! they're all fled with thee,

Robin Adair.

"But now thou'rt far from me,

Robin Adair;

But now I never see

Robin Adair;

Yet him I lov'd so well,

Still in my heart shall dwell.

Oh! I can ne'er—"

Suddenly out of the darkness came a voice that made her quiver. "Cynthia," it called, "Cynthia, my wife!"

She leaped to her feet and stood with one hand on the piano, swaying as a woman does who is about to faint.

"Cynthia," she heard it say again. "Cynthia, I've found myself. My darling, it is Robin. I cannot tell you where I have been, but I have come back."

Then she felt herself clasped in strong arms and with a last faint heart-beat she fancied she was going out of life. When she returned to consciousness, Hannah was kneeling beside her and David, with a bowl of water in his hand, was crying miserably. She opened her eyes and looked up into Robin's face. She wondered vaguely why she had not recognized him immediately. Thirty-six years should not have made such a difference in the face she loved.

There was no Christmas moon, but in the stillness of the sleeping house, Cynthia sat at midnight with her husband's arm about her, gazing at a luminous star, which seemed to glow right over the clump of pine trees that shadowed the snow-drifted grave where the Christmas roses bloomed. "Robin," she whispered, "I believe that is the star of Bethlehem, or—is there a star of the resurrection?"

Briefly Noted—Prof Charles W. Johnson of Chicago, testing a method of wireless telegraphy which he says is different from Marconi's, succeeded in telegraphing through fireproof vaults, walls and live wires without difficulty. Prof Loeb of the university of Chicago, in experiments conducted on the Massachusetts coast, believes he has succeeded in hatching the unfertilized eggs of sea urchins by immersing them in solutions of sodium and magnesium. If life can be developed by chemical means, a new and vast field is opened. Prof Loeb's experiments may point to a remedy for cancer. The theory is held that cancer is an effort of the individual cells of the tissue of the body to reproduce themselves.

Women will be employed both as enumerators and as clerks in the compilation of the census of 1900, and it is expected that numbers of them will apply for these positions. Women were first employed at this labor in 1880. In 1890 women again found occupation as clerks and as census takers, though then, as now, the fact that women were eligible to these positions was not as widely known as it should have been. The work lasts only a few weeks or months.

The religious life of rural communities was discussed at the Methodist church congress in St. Louis, following similar discussions in states farther east. The impression prevails among church officials that religion and faith are losing ground in the farming districts.



A WINTER SONG.

Jack Frost had done his visiting
Along the country ways;
The yellow sunshine filtered through
A veil of purple haze.
The quails among the wheat fields
called,
The geese went flying back;
'Twas surely coming winter time.
And we must have some "shack."

Sing a song of cracking nuts,
A-rat-tat-snap!
Gather round the fire, while the squirrels
take a nap.
Bring a pan of pippins, take a flatiron
in your lap,
And sing a song of cracking nuts—
A-rat-tat-snap!

Let winter winds go howling past,
Let winter's storm-king reign!
Let snowy ghosts their fingers tap
Against the window pane!
With books and games and laughing
talk,
And wood-fire's dancing light,
We snap our fingers at the storm
And dare the winter night.

Sing a song of cracking nuts—
A-rat-tat-snap!
Gather round the fire while the squirrels
take a nap.
Bring a pan of pippins, take a flatiron
in our lap,
And sing a song of cracking nuts—
A-rat-tat-snap!

GLADYS HYATT.

AN OLD CAROL.

God rest ye, merry gentlemen!
May nothing you dismay!
For Jesus Christ our Saviour
Was born on Christmas day.
The sun rose red o'er Bethlehem,
The stars shone through the gray,
As Jesus Christ our Saviour
Was born on Christmas day.
God rest ye, all good Christians!
For on this happy morn
The Lord of all good Christians
Was of a woman born!
Now all our sorrows he doth heal,
Our sins he takes away—
For Jesus Christ our Saviour
Was born on Christmas day!

THE FOUR IN ONE.

LXX.

The world lay wrapped in darkness,
When Christ the Light was born.
What wondrous dazzling glory
Surrounds that Christmas morn!
And still that light is with us
To shine upon our way;
Then may we feel his presence,
This blessed Christmas day.

LXXI.

Obey him, if we love him;
This Law is given to all.
Christ's yoke is never grievous
To those who hear his call.
The great commandment follow
This holy Christmas tide,
Let love, his love, constrain us,
And in our hearts abide.

LXXII.

Through life's mysterious pathways,
Christ will our Leader be;
To us, his wayward children,
He calleth, "Follow me."
Dear guide, so true and loving,
Who came a child to earth,
We rise this day to greet thee,
And hail thy wondrous birth.

LXXIII.

A babe in manger lowly,
And yet a King so great,
Thy palace but a stable,
No guards, no royal state,
O Light, O Law, O Leader,
O King, in childlike frame,
We would be thine forever,
In deed as well as name.

BEATRICE BRADFORD.

CHRISTMASTIDE.

Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Let young and old accept their part,
And bow before the awful will,
And bear it with an honest heart.
Who misses or who wins the prize—
Go, lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fall, or if you rise
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

A gentleman, or old or young
(Bear kindly with my humble lays):
The sacred chorus first was sung
Upon the first of Christmas days;
The shepherds heard it overhead—
The joyful angels raised it then!
Glory to God on high, it said,
And peace on earth to gentle men!

My song, save this, is little worth:
I lay the weary pen aside,
And wish you health and love and mirth
As fits the holy Christmastide,
As fits the solemn Christmastide.
Be this, good friends, our carol still:
Be peace on earth, be peace on earth,
To men of gentle will.
(William Makepeace Thackeray.)

RESIGNATION.

Dried are the tears that sad November
shed,
And all her dismal clouds have taken
flight;
Her sadder grays and browns are
changed to white,
And leaden skies are steely blue in-
stead,
Out of the vast unknown the moon hath
led
Her myriad stars and crowned the
wondrous night,
And spanned the heavens with bars
of silver light;
Swift legions they, yet no man heard
their tread,
Now nature lays aside her mourning
veil,
Her wrinkled leaves and grasses sere
and brown,
Down neath the snow are little more
than dust;
Yet calm, resigned, though naked, mute
and pale,
She waits God's pleasure and a vernal
crown,
Teaching impatient man her silent,
simple trust.

CLARENCE HAWKES.

JACK FROST.

'Tis winter now, and once again
Jack Frost is on the window pane.
Your nose he slyly nips
And eke your finger tips,
And makes you glad that new fur cap
is warm and thick—the gay old chap.
He's here and there and ev'rywhere,
And cold and biting is the air.
He gayly skips the rill,
And sparkles on the hill,
And makes the merry milkman jump,
Who lingers at the festive pump.

Jack Frost's impartial with his wares;
To trifle with the great he dares.
When he is out for fun
The rich and poor are one.
He makes the beggar chill and drear,
Then nips the proud patrician ear.

And Jack is quite a jolly blade,
There's naught to do which he's afraid.
He'll kiss the rosy cheek
Of maid demure and meek,
And with a laugh he'll scamper gay
Upon his roguish, wintry way.
GEORGE M. DOTY.

"Well, my friend Jones has been
elected governor."
"Indeed?"
"Yes, I want to send him some flow-
ers. What would you suggest?"
"Forget-me-nots."

"Oh, George!" squeaked the parrot,
as soon as the young man came into
the parlor, "he rough your face is!"

In a certain village there is a clerk
who is known as "Daff Johnny," owing
to his having been confined in a lunatic
asylum several years. The other
day, shortly after his release, with a
document stating that he was now
sane, he was having an argument with
several of his fellow-clerks, when one
of them suddenly exclaimed:
"Look here, Johnny, you'd better hold
your tongue. You've only just come
out of the lunatic asylum, and we all
know you're daff."
"Daff!" exclaimed Johnny, with sar-
casm. "Why, I'm the only man among
the whole lot of you who has a certi-
ficate for being sane!"

Sunshine and Shadow.

HEAVEN'S OVERRUNNING JOY.

Beyond all question there is a realm
of life and power beyond the world we
live on that enfolds it like an atmos-
phere, whose flowing Mississippi of
power are so broad that islands of
worlds float on their bosom; so strong
that the measureless might of our
many forces can be given out of that
circumambient strength without loss or
diminution; so lasting that this world,
stratified like the leaves of a book,
bears records of myriads of ages—and
yet they read not back to the begin-
ning—and bearing such marks of intel-
ligence that any mere touch of that
life on this world leaves signs of wis-
dom so broad and deep that man's in-
telligence does not avail, in thousands
of years, to read its mere alphabet.

How does it appear that that larger
world of life and power is "beyond all
question?" Because this world on which
we live does not in itself avail for its
beginning, its continuance and its sup-
ply of daily needs.

In regard to that coming of the life
of the other world into this, the Comer
declared, "Lo, I come. I delight to do
thy will, O my God." The things into
which he came were not an occasion
of delight. They brought humiliation,
accusations of every sort—of lying, of
having a devil, of herding with publi-
cans and sinners; ignominy, and finally
death of the most painful kind. But
his own innate joy was so great that
these sorrows—nay, the whole world's
woes that he carried—weighed not at
all. For the joy that was set before
him as the legitimate outcome of his
life of self-renunciation under the laws
of the world he lived in, he endured
the cross and despised the shame.

What voluminous and inexplicable
joy must be in that other world, when
all the miseries, pains, agonies and
shames that this world can inflict can-
not take it away. From such a height
of joy they are all looked down upon
and despised. Even in the presence of
the most horrible death he had peace
and joy; not merely enough for himself,
but enough to give to a world, enough
to make its joy full.

He that lives in such a realm of joy
can say to men to whom it is commu-
nicated, "Blessed are ye when men
shall revile you and persecute you and
shall say all manner of evil against you
falsely for my sake. Rejoice, and be
exceeding glad, for great is your re-
ward in heaven." And the most perse-
cuted man who ever lived, having ex-
perienced the communicated joy of that
other world, could say, "Therefore I
take pleasure in infirmities, in repro-
aches, in necessities, in persecutions,
in distresses for Christ's sake." He
certainly had enough of them to
give him a great deal of pleasure. Like
his master, he was so greatly comforted
in all his numberless tribulations
that he had enough to comfort others
who were in any trouble with the same
comfort wherewith he himself was
comforted of God.

Not only does the King of the circum-
ambient realm of life glow with joy,
but the common inhabitants share it.
When he said, "Lo, I come. I delight to
do thy will, O my God," a general in-
telligence comprehended not only the
humiliation but the joyful occasion of
it. That song above Bethlehem was
not for earth; only a few shepherds
heard it; but it was an outbreak of the
life of space. They sang not to be
heard, but to voice their exuberant,
unrestrained joy:

Swift through the vast expanse it flew,
And loud the echo rolled;
The theme, the song, the joy was new,
'Twas more than heaven could hold.

Down through the portals of the sky
The impetuous torrent ran,
And angels flew with eager joy
To bear the news to man.

What is the occasion of this tumultu-
ous outbreak of joy? It was not any
personal gain of a new and larger man-
sion; not an enlarged frontage on the
river of life; not the creation of a new
world, where vast enterprises could be
exploited; not the revelation of a new
realm of knowledge or discovery; not
a new environment, pulsating with joy;
but it was a recognition of good pro-
vided for others. This sublime altru-
ism is the basis of the greatest joy in
the universe. It constitutes the joy of
God, and of all who are like him.

The essence of the Christmas joy,
then, is not the happy home, loving
friends and throbbing joy we feel at

our surroundings, but a new discovery
of the ever blessed attributes of God
and a supernal gladness that all the
world basks in a new sunlight and en-
joys a broader realm of power. What-
ever joy we may have at our surround-
ings, we may have more in the discov-
ery of the greater grace of God, and in
personal effort to bring the great sal-
vation to lost men.—[Bishop H. W.
Warren, D. D., LL. D.]

SMILES.

"They say the young minister is go-
ing in for the higher criticism." "I
don't wonder at it. They're only pay-
ing him six hundred a year for the
other kind."

Washington never made an extem-
pore speech in his life, unless we except
a few off-hand remarks to Charles
Lee at the battle of Monmouth, and
those have been said to have taken the
form of an affidavit rather than a
speech. When the complimentary
speech was made to him in congress he
did what the admiral never did—re-
treat in great confusion. Jefferson,
whose burning pen wrote the immortal
sentiments read the world round, could
never utter a sentence in public on his
feet. There are no speeches of Andrew
Jackson or Zachary Taylor in our lit-
erature. The title by which everyone
likes to remember Grant is that of the
"grand old soldier."—[Senator Hoar.]

The teacher of a Sunday school class
approached one little fellow who was
present for the first time and inquired
his name, for the purpose of placing it
on the roll. "Well," said the youngster,
"they call me Jimmy for short, but
my maiden name's James."

Customer (with dewlap): Thirty for
shaving? Ridiculous! Hairdresser:
Not at all, sir! We charge 15 cents a
chin.

"Idler!" said the ant, scornfully.
"Me?" answered the grasshopper.
"My dear fellow, I have been on the
jump ever since I was born."

A Chinese visitor in his country thus
decried Americans in a Chinese pa-
per: "They live months without eat-
ing a mouthful of rice; they eat bul-
locks and sheep in enormous quan-
tities; they have to bathe frequently;
they eat meat with knives and prongs;
they never enjoy themselves by sitting
quietly on their ancestors' graves, but
jump around and kick balls as if paid
to do it, and they have no dignity,
for they may be found walking with
women."

"Did young Jones kiss you when he
left last night?"

"No, pa."
"Well, he's got to after this. I'm not
going to have him neglect you."

"My youngest child is only 18 months
old," remarked Mr Snuggs, "yet he can
play on the piano."

"Oh, what are you giving us?" re-
plied two or three of the crowd.

"It's a fact. Just put him on top of
the piano, with a few playthings, and
he'll play as contentedly as you please
for an hour at a time."

"Not in the clamor of the crowded
street.

Not in the shouts and plaudits of the
throng.
But in ourselves are triumph and de-
feat." [Longfellow.]

A good road makes a light load.

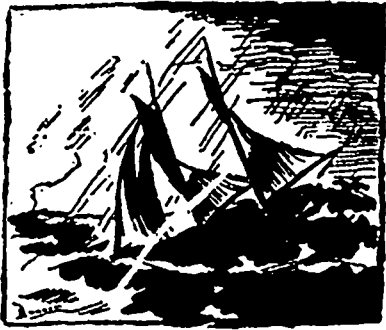
"To our silent heroes," little Willie
read from the memorial bronze. "Pop-
per, what are silent heroes?"
"Married men," said popper.

"We used to think men had to climb
to fame." "Don't they?" "No. Hob-
son dived." "That's so." "And Funs-
ton swam."

Her Mother: I think that Mabel has
a slight leaning toward this young
Mr Smith.

Her Father: Slight? Great Scott,
woman, you ought to have seen them
on the front doorstep last night!

"Take your needle, my child, and
work at your pattern; it will come out
a rose by and by." Life is like that—
one stitch at a time taken patiently,
and the pattern will come out all right,
like the embroidery.—[Oliver Wendell
Holmes.]



Christmas Day at Sea.

(Written for Farm and Home by Clark Russell, author of Wreck of the Grosvenor, The Death Ship, A Frozen Pirate, etc.)

Could any man standing shadowless under the sun on December 25, no matter in what part of the earth, be able to realize that it is Christmas day? Could any sailor, who had used the sea for 40 years, of which he had spent 35 Christmas days upon the ocean, gather into his understanding the shore-going significance of December 25 as Christmas day? On what should he base his memories and expectations? On a handful of currants for his dark and greasy duff? There is no element of festivity in the harness cask. The beef is as hard and bitter on Christmas day as it was on Good Friday. Still does the weevil, even on Christmas day, writhe in its sepulcher of biscuit. It is true that in some of the mail lines a sort of plum duff is served out to the sailors, and the freezing compartment may supply the captain with an excuse for giving the men, on Christmas day, something more than "Harriet Lane."

What is "Harriet Lane?" asks the land-lubber. A woman of this name was murdered in Liverpool, and the sailors, to this hour, hold that her remains are still served out to them in the shape of canned meat. But when we talk of the sailor we must think of the merchant steam tramp. The second mate of a tramp of 1500 tons told me the other evening that he had crossed the Atlantic in mid-winter in quiet, almost warm weather throughout the passage, though it had blown with hurricane force before the ship started, and blew with hurricane force very shortly after her arrival. I said to him:

"No difference was made in my time in the Christmas fare of the fore-castle, unless it might have been a cupful of raisins for the crew's pudding. How do you fare now on Christmas day?" "Not so well as you did," he answered, "because rum was served out to you, and that is denied to us."

"You got no extra rations, then?" "No, nor extra time below. I relieved the bridge at eight bells in the forenoon watch. It was Christmas day. I sat down, put on my palm, and began to stitch at a weather cloth. Four Dakos and two Finns formed our crew. Three in a watch! It was mild weather for that time of year, and a Finn was at the wheel, and two Dakos were painting the bulwarks. When I had done with my weather cloth I left the bridge, took a pot and paint brush and painted the bulwarks along with the Dakos."

"Who looked after the ship?" said I. "She looked after herself," he answered. "Hard work, I suppose, all day long," said I, "and nothing better for the men to eat on Christmas day than the regular fok'sie fare?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "Those buddy foreigners are shipped for ill treatment," said the second mate. "You can boot 'em, and make 'em run and leave their wages behind 'em. If Christmas day I 't kept for the English sailor, why should it be kept for the foreigners who fill our ships? Hard work!" he continued. "See here," said he. "Those men were kept hard at work all Christmas day, and when the evening came, a Dago who had been toiling eight hours took his trick at the wheel. I had charge of the ship. The skipper lay dozed in his cabin. I set my course by a star, and we were then going about nine knots. That is to say, my course being, call it E by N, one-half N. I fixed a star close against the pole-mast to save myself the trouble of constantly looking into the compass. Suddenly I saw that star sliding away on the weather beam. I sprang to the wheel, and found the man standing upright, round asleep, grasping the spokes. I kicked him into his and yelled with

all my lungs: 'Hard aport!' The beggar tried to put the helm hard a-star-board. He didn't understand English, especially the language of the wheel, so with another kick I drove him clear of the spokes and brought the ship to her course."

"A festive Christmas," said I. "You will get no Christmas where the ship owner is," he answered.

Now, this is true, though not of the great mail lines, and I defy any ship owner to contradict the statement. Of all the myths ever begotten by ignorance, in active conjunction with salt water, the most ridiculous myth is the myth of Christmas day at sea. Upon what is it based? I have some knowledge of sea life and sea literature, and protest I do not understand why people ashore should think that Christmas day is kept by the sailors at sea on board the cargo ship, whether steam or sail. Though the ocean teems with tradition, I find no tradition of Christmas day in its abounding annals. Lieutenant Bassett of the United States navy compiled in 1885 an interesting volume about the legends and superstitions of sailors, and though he looked very deep into letters, ancient and modern, he could find no more to say about Christmas day at sea than this: "No fishing is done in Sweden on Christmas, but the nets are set that night for luck." And this: "A ship with sails set is still carried in Christmas processions in Siberia, with the figure of a saint seated on it." This is all that Lieutenant Bassett can find to say about Christmas in a book of 505 pages.

In the first voyage I made my Christmas day happened in the kingdom of Christmas—at least in the southern realms of the white-haired old monarch. We were hoisted to off the Horn, and our latitude was 55 deg south. The longitude does not make much difference when the South Shetlands are not far off. We had ice ahead, and ice abeam, and ice astern. Ice as big as St Paul's, ice like huge tombstones, ice like the Turkish mosque, like the spire under which we worship, like the Lion's Rump at Table bay. We were hoisted under a close-reefed main-topsail, and fore-topmast staysail, and the ship soared and sank, and King Christmas roared with laughter in her shrouds, and we had plenty of daylight to see the rushing snow in, to feel the barbs of the ice-lance in, to watch the majestic altitude of the Pacific surge in. The galley fire was washed out. The cook could do no business, and lay drunk and harmless in bed on a pint and a half of rum which he had stolen from heaven knows what or where. What did I get for my Christmas dinner? We had been hoisted to for three days, and all this time the galley fire had been washed out, and we had eaten up every vestige of cold remains. My Christmas dinner, then, was a ship's biscuit, honeycombed with worms, on which I pasted some salt butter, and this butter I sweetened with foot-sugar. There was no cold tea even, nothing but cold water, the stinking water of the scuttle-butt. My people at home, no doubt, eating roast beef and plum pudding, drank to the safe return of the absent little midshipman, and the dear old mother would, of course, believe that, like herself, he was faring very well indeed on this same Christmas.

Of course it was supposed to be midsummer with us off the Horn. Ask the sailor what he thinks of midsummer in latitude 55 deg south, or if he is a steamboat man and cannot answer, let the reader follow Commodore Wilkes's narrative and turn the pages of Churchill—Hakluyt probably being a little too venerable and untrustworthy when it comes to wonders, such as rainbows and ice mountains, and the manatee mermaid.

Many are the delusions which fill the page of the sea book, and none is more delusive than the landsman's idea about Christmas day at sea. And yet sailors enjoy delusions which do not in any way refer to Christmas day. One of the delusions is that a sailor's personal narrative of what he has seen and done and heard, whether in a steam tramp or in a sailing ship, will excite widespread sympathy and interest, and be devoured in particular by the ladies. I am an old hand, and beg to caution Jack. If he wants to be interesting he must not be too nautical, and he must seize the politician to the fore-lift, and keep that signal flying, or his book, superior to anything by Marryat, Cooper, Herman Melville and Michael Scott, will go the way of many other books, profoundly accurate, full of extraordinary descriptions, and unreadable ashore.

Guard Against Lung Dangers

By the Aid of Slocum's Marvelous Treatment for Weak Lungs and Pulmonary Diseases.

Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Throat and Lung Troubles Permanently Cured.

FULL FREE COURSE OF TREATMENT TO OUR READERS.

The season of danger is at hand for all sufferers from lung and kindred diseases. Cold weather is a menace to life and health. Are you prepared to stand the winter siege?

Have you a stubborn cold that hangs on?

Do you cough?

Are your lungs weak and delicate?

Do your lungs pain you?

Is your throat sore and inflamed?

Do you spit up phlegm?

Does your back ache?

Appetite bad?

Are you losing flesh?

Are you pale and thin?

Do you lack stamina?

These are symptoms which indicate that you have the germs of that devastating disease—Consumption—the disease which has carried off more victims than all others combined.

These are symptoms which call for quick and successful treatment.

Consumption does not steal in

upon you in a night, but begins its work long before the truth is suspected.

While Dr Slocum's famous treatment will cure Consumption in any stage, yet the time to use it is when the first danger appears—NOW, if you realize you have any of the symptoms here enumerated.

The cool air should be bracing and invigorating—to a perfectly healthy person. If otherwise, your system has been attacked by disease germs. Why delay when the cure is at hand?

Since Dr Slocum gave his priceless treatment to the world tens of thousands have been restored to perfect health.

Science has triumphed over the consumptive bacilli and its terrors are banished forever.

If you are not robust and well—if you have consumption's premonitory symptoms, you should act without a moment's delay.

FREE TREATMENT

to all sufferers who write. Simply send your express and post office addresses to Dr T. A. Slocum, 26 Pine Street, New York, stating that you read the offer in Farm and Home, and he will promptly send a full course FREE treatment fresh from his laboratories.

Common Sense of Catarrh

It is a fact that catarrh is inflammation. To try to cure it by old-fashioned or unscientific methods is only to make it worse. The most scientific and simplest way is to treat it locally by the use of

OZOJELL, Cure for Catarrh,

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TO PROVE

The great curative properties a free sample will be sent by mail prepaid to any address on request.

OZOJELL OUTFIT, 219 Temple Court, New York.



Young America.

WHAT'S GOING ON.

Tantrums—I would not like to have been in Nellie Jones's place when she was visiting her friend and the rain came up so unexpectedly. I would have been frightened half out of my wits. But it was too bad for the poor horse. I get stubborn sometimes and mamma calls it tantrums. But I am going to try and be a better girl after this, as she has promised to take me to Toronto with her next week.—[Sarah Edith Stone, Ontario.]

Fiery—The only thing I can bake fit to eat is bread and biscuit. I make a perfect failure of every cake I bake. But there are some things I like to do: for instance, to sew and study. Are there any of the Young Americans who have real fiery tempers (or those who have not) trying to be good? Well, I am. It is the very hardest thing I ever tried to do. But right always conquers wrong, so I shall keep right on.—[Brownie Daisy, Michigan.]

We Girls—How would we girls ever get our horses from the barn when we wished to go for a ride, if it was not for the boys? I will close with one of my favorite verses.

Think for thyself—one good idea,
But known to be thine own.
Is better than a thousand gleaned
From fields by others sown.
[Blushing Rose, Louisiana.]

Water Lily asks how many girls of her age, the mature age of 14, love "beaux." If there are any I hope and trust they will have the good sense not to write about it.—[N. A. H.]

Like Water Lily, I am a general favorite with the boys, but I do not believe in kissing, and the boys know it, too.—[Rose E. Coleman, Illinois.]

I am a member of the Portland (Me.) high school class of 1901. I have a bicycle and enjoy riding very much and often take long rides to the beaches.—[Lottie B. Norton.]

Water Lily, I think that "fast" is about the right name for you. You must have read a great many novels to get such silly ideas.—[Fern.]

In Manila—My mamma died when I was small, but papa married again after living single six years. My younger brother is in Manila fighting the Filipinos. He is in the 13th Infantry. They call his regiment the "Fighting 13th." His company led the charge up San Juan hill. His regiment went with 400 men and in less than 20 minutes there were seven officers and 101 men shot. I go to school and am in the eighth grade. My favorite poet is Will Carleton.—[Louis Depue (13), Pennsylvania.]

School Girl Yet—I am neither termed "fast" or a "flirt," but mamma says I am rather queer. I am a little school girl yet awhile, and do not wish to grow old any faster than I can help. I have read several books, among them The Lampbrusher, and think it is very nice. I am in the second year of high school at our place, and I must say that I do not spend as much time at my books as I ought, but I hope that I will improve. I will join with Reba in saying that I am vice-president of our C. E. society.—[D. M.]

Us Men-Girls are what make this world so bright for us men. Why, what would home be without mother, and mother is only a girl grown tall. What would we do without a sweet little girl to go and see on Sunday and any other time?—[Dick Troop.]

I am fond of the girls. The world would stop whirling if it were not for the girls. I do not believe in kissing all the time. It is all right in its place. [F. G. Hamley, Kansas.]

I think that some of the girls would feel better if they would let the boys kiss them more.—[Louis Ford, North Dakota.]

Boys, use good common sense and don't bear malice against the girls. I have a sister three years older than

myself whom I think can't be beat.—[Bob-o-Lincoln, Louisiana.]

How many of our little band belong to the C M A order? I do and like to see other brothers ride the goat. I am secretary and treasurer of Yashti lodge. [J. C. Estlack, Texas.]

Let me ask Klases if she is sure that she is just in criticizing Water Lily. Now do you think a girl of 14 has no heart to feel emotions of love?—[Edwin Sinclair.]

Forty Times—I am a boy 11 years old. I have been sick six weeks with erysipelas. The doctor has called to see me about 40 times. I have two calves, one's name is Tom Pepper, the other Lady Maud. I broke these calves myself and sometimes other boys came in and helped me drive them. Once Lady Maud broke away from me, but I hung on with one hand, although she dragged me through the dirt. I am afraid I will have to break them all over again if I don't get well.—[Vincent L. Traver.]

Why Censured?—Why should we be censured for a little frivolous talk once in a while? When I hear anyone talking about slapping a boy when he kisses her, and making all such threats, I think that she is simply giving hints and think the boys have the same opinion. I know a girl 17 years of age who is continually boasting of the fact that "no boy ever kissed her." And then I have heard boys say that "she is the silliest girl I ever saw." A school girl's mind needs something to rest it from study. I wish someone would write their Halloween experiences.—[Muser.]

"Detest It"—Water Lily, you ought to be shut up in a closet for at least five years. And I agree with you, Zip Coon, about writing, about music, etc. I am sweet 16 and I have a piano. I have taken a few lessons, but can play almost anything. I think that your verses were fine. Lawrence Levere, and Longfellow is also my favorite. Talk about washing dishes, Cora! I detest it, but as I am a minister's daughter and live on a farm, I must do it. I think that Mother's Best Man is right. What would you boys do if it wasn't for the girls? And I think that Clara Willie's letter was lovely. I can imagine how pleased Bicycle Boy was when he got a new wheel. I have one, but it's not a "chainless." I congratulate you, Ray, if it does any good, and I hope that all the others will.—[M. F. N., Minnesota.]

Child of 14—An old book that I have studied says, "A letter that is written with no purpose would better have been left unwritten." don't you think that an excellent piece of advice for us to follow, cousins? Let's have your wise opinion, Ariadne, Freddie, I hope that girl slapped you hard; it may not have been ladylike, but as she did do it I hope she did it with all her "might and main." Water Lily, don't you think you are just a little "fast" for a child of 14? Here's a riddle, cousins. (I wish by the way, more were asked.) If Rider Haggard had been Lew Wallace, who would "she" have been? Dear me, I'm writing an utterly purposeless letter, but then, I seldom take my own medicine, though I'm always willing to give plenty and charge no fees, either, which is more than most M D's can say. I think.—[Doctor, South Carolina.]

Goose—Here I am, boys, fresh from boarding school and crammed with learning galore; not so full, however, but what I have room for fun. Fred Swanson, you are all right and that girl was a goose. I never object to being kissed; in fact, I enjoy it quite as much as the boy does. What is the use of a girl getting mad and acting so silly? People call me "fast" and "a little too gay," but I notice that that never decreases my popularity with the opposite sex. What do I care what people think, so long as I enjoy myself? Girls, take my advice, never slap a boy's face because he kisses you; it only makes you appear like a dummy and a stick. Isn't that right, boys? Fred Swanson, let us hear from you

again. Don't you care what the others say, Water Lily, and I will stand up for you. Water Lily, you are the kind of a girl I like; you have some sense and are not scared to death every time a boy speaks to you.—[Dashing Polly.]

Our Younger Americans—I can make bread, cook coffee and tea, cook meat, boil eggs. I can do the housework as good as anyone. I mind the baby and fill the lamps. Sometimes I get the little ones ready for school. I go to school every day. My sister Margaret Hornsby wrote, but it was not published. I want this published.—[E. Ruth H. (11).]

Our school also is afflicted with chronic whispering. I would like to know what one is not. I like Whittler and Longfellow for authors.—[Rose Bud.]

My oldest brother wanted to be a soldier, but papa and mamma would not let him go to Manila. I feel sorry for the soldiers so far away from their homes. One of my teachers is a soldier in Co G of North Dakota.—[Pearl.]

My bird Dick used to belong to my brother Joe and he said if I would feed and water it he would give it to me. But I am afraid if mamma did not look after it sometimes, poor Dicky would go hungry.—[No Name.]

I am in the fifth grade and like all my studies except language. One has to write so much in that. Our teacher's name is Mr McCombs. He is a very strict teacher; he will not allow any whispering when he has a class at the board.—[Homer T. McDowell.]

"All Right"—I think you are all too hard on Water Lily. She's all right. When I go with a girl I want one that is not dead and one I can have some fun with. If Water Lily is termed "fast" and a "flirt," it is no disgrace. I find a boy thinks more of one of the "fast" girls than he does of one of these "goody, goody" ones, simply because the former you can have some fun with and the latter are staid and think it almost a sin to "crack a smile." Oh, give me one of these that are called fast for 50 of your "goody" kind. I am now keeping company with a girl that is called "fast," but I do not see as she does anything out of the way, but she has some life in her. I have read a number of Shakespeare's works and like them very much. Dickens? Do not mention him. I do not like his works at all. Longfellow is my favorite poet and I think the poem Evangeline is just fine. Let's hear from Water Lily again.—[Warm Biscuit, Ohio.]

I live in a land of fruit and flowers and enjoy country life very much. I notice that the most happy, thrifty, contented and reliable people don't seek pleasure in the ball room, drinking saloons, card and pool tables, theaters or race course. Such pleasures are very brief and don't satisfy the higher mental and spiritual powers.—[Farmer Girl.]

MAGIC MUSIC.

In this game, apparently adapted from "Black Art," the musician sits at piano or organ (a Jewsharp or paper-covered comb will serve the purpose) at an angle affording a view of the company. Two of the assembly need to know the trick, but the others are not to be told there is a trick, or catch. One of these initiated begins the game by claiming that she can leave the room, and, returning, touch whatever object the company has agreed upon during her absence. All are likely to discredit it, and a test is determined upon. The wizard—or witch—goes out, and the others hit upon some insignificant article that not one man in a hundred would notice if left alone in that apartment half a day.

Called back, the witch assumes a trance-like attitude, while one and all call out, "What is it?" "Where is it?" "Let's see you find it!" She stands and moves like one dazed, till the other magician points to some object, asking, "Is it this?" She shakes her head dumbly, while the company takes the cue from the wizard, asking if it be this, or this. All is still a blank to her. The music, which ushered her in, still plays softly. The wizard has told the musician to play louder as the witch nears the object of her quest, softening the tone as she moves away from it. The witch surreptitiously watches

the wizard's motions, assuring herself of his attitude before answering yes or no. Some acute one may detect this tendency and declare that she reads the answer in his eyes. Then he must close the offending members or avert his face, thus proving the falsity of such an assumption, although he keeps a sharp lookout on the articles pointed out. When the correct article is named she says, "Yes," or "It is," and the music gives a crashing acquiescence. The witch is then probably sent back and different objects tried, from the lamp to one of the people's eyes, but she never fails. At last someone thinks he understands the mystery and his occult powers are tested. Before the evening breaks up all but the dullards (I was one; I had to be told) can play at witch or wizard, for keen observation detects the wizard, whose feet have been crossed during the game, stealthily uncrossing them when the right object is specified.

"Black Art" is played without accompanying music, but the wizard asks all the questions, without aid from the company, and names some black object directly before the right one. He may ask, "Is it the lamp?" "No." "Is it the mirror?" "No." "The stove?" "No." "Mr Steward's watch charm?" "Yes." The witch knew he would name the correct object directly following the stove, which was black.—[The Maine.]

HOLIDAY PASTIMES.

A good game with which to start the evening, and which can be played by the first comers while awaiting the late arrivals is called—

Telegrams: The hostess selects a word of several letters, nine or 10 is a good number, and each guest writes it down. Each one is to compose a telegraphic message containing the same number of words as there are letters in the given word. Each word of the message must begin with a letter in the chosen word, using them in order. Ten minutes are allowed for writing the messages, then they are read aloud. Prizes may be given for the funniest and the most sensible ones, and if desired a forfeit may be imposed on any who have deviated from the given rule in the initial letters. Another game to be played with pencil and paper is—

Initials. The hostess must first know the full initials of each of the players. She reads the initials from her list, and each of the players writes them down in the order given. Opposite each set of initials they write a description of the person, beginning each word with one of the initials and using them in order. When all have completed the lists the hostess reads the first set of initials, and the person to whom it belongs must rise and stand while each one reads aloud what the initials have suggested to them. Many funny descriptions will be given, which will cause the merriment to run high, and if one gets a few hard hits it will be evened up by the excitement of listening to those fired at the rest of the players. A few examples are: P S C, pretty slow coach. A S M, A sour mixture. A G F, A great flirt. When still another pencil and paper game is desired, try.

Consequences. Each player is supplied with one leaf from a writing tablet or other similar sized paper, and the leader gives the directions as follows: "Write a young man's name at the top of the page." The paper is then turned down to conceal the name, and the papers passed to each one's right-hand neighbor. "Write a young lady's name beneath the fold of the paper." This is turned down and passed on as before. "Tell where they met." "What did he say?" "What did she say?" "What was the consequence?" "What did the world say?" These are all answered in the order given by writing each one below the fold of paper, turning down a new fold and passing it on. If there are more than seven players no one will write twice on the same paper, and as no one knows what the others have written, the result is always comical. The leader reads the papers aloud after all are finished, supplying the connecting words as she reads. A sample taken from the papers of a game reads as follows: Mr Henry Brown and Miss Lena Stevens met in a mud puddle. He said, "Will you be mine?" She said, "All coons look alike." The consequence was, her father spoiled the match and the world said, "The fools are not all dead yet."

Emergency: The hostess asks each person to whisper to his right hand

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neighbor some question put in the form of an emergency, and to whisper to his left-hand neighbor an answer. As, "What would you do if a burglar should enter the house?" or "What would you do if you fell out of a balloon?" And for answer, "I would scream to the policeman," or, "I would use a parachute." When each has the question and answer given him well in mind or written on a slip of paper, the hostess calls a guest by name and asks aloud the question which her neighbor has given her. He replies with the answer that was given him, and then asks his question of some other player. The combinations are often very funny. The last question is asked of the hostess, who still has her answer unused.

The game of sportsman: This requires four or more players. One of the players is the sportsman and leads the game. Chairs are provided for all the players except the sportsman. They are placed in two rows, back to back. The sportsman names each player some part of his outfit, as hat, boots, gun, etc. When all are seated the sportsman walks around the chairs, calling out from time to time a different part of his outfit, which immediately rises and follows him closely, each one behind the one previously called. When all are following, the sportsman begins to run around the chairs, closely followed by the members of the outfit. In a short time he suddenly cries "Bang!" and sits down in one of the chairs. The players quickly seat themselves and the one who is left standing must pay a forfeit and becomes the sportsman.

Mockery: Two of the players remain in the room while the others retire to the hall. One of the two represents a hostess receiving afternoon calls, the other is to mimic in a ridiculous manner every remark made by the visitors, who must not laugh. One of the visitors is ushered in and saluted by the hostess, and a conversation ensues. When the visitor can no longer keep from laughing at the ridiculous mimicry of the attendant, he is added to the group of mimics and another visitor is ushered in. The play continues until all the company have been received.—[R. Merryman.

TRY THESE.

What reason have we to suppose that Noah was made in the ark? Because the kangaroo was seen to go in with hops. Why is a whale like a water lily? Because it comes to the surface to blow. Why is a stick of candy like a race horse? Because the more you lick it the faster it goes. What is the difference between a postage stamp and a donkey? The one requires a lick to stick it and the other requires a stick to lick it. If 32 degrees is freezing point, what is squeezing point? Two in the shade. Why cannot a deaf man be legally convicted? Because it is unlawful to condemn a man without a hearing. What do lawyers do when they die? Lie still. Why are clergymen like brakemen? Because they do a great deal of couponing. When is a man obliged to keep his card? When no one will take it. Who is the man who finds things invariably dull? The scissors grinder. On what toe is there never a corn? The little toe. Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they cannot go off without faux and are in a quiver until they get them. What woman would be most likely to give her husband a blowing up? Dinah Wright. Why is a miss not as good as a mile? Because a miss has only two feet and a mile has 5280. Of what trade is the sun? He is a tanner. How would a boy feel who had been kept after school for bad spelling? Wellbound, of course. Why are young ladies generally bad grammarians? Because few of them are able to decline matrimony. Why is a roomful of married people like an empty one? Because there is not a single person in it. What tree pinches the Jews? The hipper. Why is the grass you walk on older than yourself? Because it is past your age (pasturage). What is that which is bought by the yard and worn by the foot? A carpet. What is the most useful thing in the long run? Breath. What is the most dangerous kind of



The Bears on Michaelmas Eve.

HO, FOR THE ICE!

When the moon is full on Michaelmas eve. And frost is king o' the world: When the north star sits on the dipper's rim. Nor drops when the dipper's twirled. Then, ah then, with many a "woof!" The bears strap on their skates, And little reck they for lever or clamp Or even if they be mates. For 'tis ho! for the ice, the smooth, glare ice! And 'tis ho! for the ring o' the steel! 'Tis ho, for the thrill when the air is still! And the bears do the skaters' reel.

When the moon is full on Michaelmas eve. Then pray that you may be there! When the north star sits on the dipper's rim. For never was sight so rare! There are the polar bear, the grizzly bear. And the bear with a coat of brown: The big black bear and the cinnamon bear. And the bear from out of town. For 'tis ho! for the ice, the smooth, glare ice! Away with the laggard who waits! When the big bears rub the fur o' the cub In the whirl o' the merry skates! WALDO.

an assassin? The man who takes life cheerfully.

When does a man weigh 2000 lbs? When he is a simple-ton.

Why is a farmer like a chicken? Because he delights in a full crop.

Why is a bell worthy of imitation? It always goes when it is tolled.

What is the difference between a successful lover and his rival? The one kisses his miss and the other misses his kiss.

Why must logic have legs? Because it stands to reason.

Why are birds melancholy in the morning? Because their little bills are all over dew.

Why is an idle schoolboy like a postage stamp? Because he's licked and put in a corner and made to stick to his letters.

Why should an alderman wear a tartan waistcoat? To keep a check on his stomach.

Why was Ruth rude to Boaz? Because she pulled his ears and trod on his corn.

Why did the poet ask the woodman to "spare that tree?" Because he thought he was a good feller.

When is a blow from a lady? When she strikes you agreeably.

Why is love like a canal boat? Because it's an internal transport.

Why are wooden ships (as compared with ironclads) of the female sex? Because they are the weaker vessels.

What bus has found room for the greatest number of people? Columbus.

When does the house of representatives present a ludicrous appearance? When its eyes (eyes) are on one side and its nose (noes) on the other.

What is the hardest key to turn? Donkey.

What is it that eats and eats and never gets full? Threshing machine.

I bear arms but never fight. A windmill.

The stronger I am the more surely I break. The surf.

OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.

Second Installment for December.

6-ANAGRAMS (each one word).

- 1. TENT SUCTION.
2. I HAIL PA'S CAR.
3. LEARN DULL APE.
4. SINCE DATE SET.
5. SCENTED SAND.
6. NICOL'S COAT.
7. STOLE A TRIBE.
8. HEARS A GUN.
9. LOO BEGS.
10. ASLEEP SUR.

WORK FOR THE GIRLS.

Chicken Fritters—Cut a cold boiled chicken in small pieces, season with salt, pepper and the juice of a lemon. Let this stand one hour. Take 2 eggs, 1 pint milk and a little salt, add flour to make a smooth batter, not too stiff. Stir the chicken into this and fry brown by dropping by spoonfuls into boiling fat. Drain and serve hot.—[L. M. A.

Ginger Drop Cookies—Three eggs, 1 cup lard, 1 cup molasses, 1 1/2 cups brown sugar, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 tablespoon soda dissolved in a teacup of boiling water, 5 1/2 cups flour. Mix thoroughly and drop a tablespoon in a greased pan and bake quickly.—[Annabel.

Macaroni and Cheese—Break the macaroni into inch lengths, cook in salted water until tender, drain, put in pudding dish, cover with milk, season with butter, pepper and salt, grate enough cheese to cover the top thickly, and bake one-half hour, or until a light brown.—[A. R. A.

Cream Custard—One egg, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 1/2 cups sweet milk, 1 heaping tablespoon sugar, 1/2 teaspoon lemon. This is filling for one pie pan lined with pie-crust. Remove the white of the egg for a meringue, when custard is baked, adding 1 teaspoon sugar and 1/2 teaspoon lemon. This commends itself when eggs are scarce, and has a more creamy taste than when more eggs are used.

Scalloped Potatoes—Boil the potatoes in their jackets until nearly done. Peel and slice. Put a layer of sliced potatoes in a baking dish, sprinkle over them a handful of flour, a dash of salt and pepper, and a few crumbs of butter. Repeat this until the pan is full. Cover with milk and bake half an hour.—[H. T. Hollands.

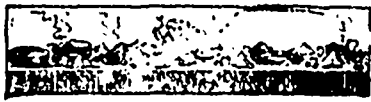
Tea Rolls—Take 2 qts sifted flour, one yeast cake dissolved in lukewarm milk, 1 heaping teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons granulated sugar, 2-3 cup butter, and lukewarm milk enough to make a moderately stiff dough. Set to rise at 2 p m. When well risen, make into rolls and set them to rise. Twenty minutes in a quick oven is sufficient time to bake.—[A. R. Annabel.

Salmon Loaf—Mince one can of salmon, add 1 cup stale bread crumbs, 2 beaten eggs, 1/2 cup milk, season to taste with salt, pepper, parsley and lemon juice. Put in a mold and steam or bake 30 minutes. Serve hot with white sauce.—[Annabel.

Add Lemon Juice to the water in which rice is boiled. This will increase the whiteness and the grains will readily separate.—[E. C.



The Shetland Pony.



TWO CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

- A SIMPLE DINNER. Cream of celery soup, Roasted turkey, bread stuffing, Cranberry sauce, Mashed potatoes, Canned peas, Stewed turnips, Lettuce salad, French dressing, Water crackers, Cheese, Coffee.

A MODERN ONE.

- Consomme, Bread sticks, Olive-oil Celery, Salted pecans, Roast goose, potato stuffing, apple sauce, Duchess potato, Cream of lima beans, Chicken croquettes with green peas, Dressing lettuce with cheese straws, English plum pudding with sauce, Frozen pudding, Assorted cake Bonbons, Crackers, Cheese, Black coffee.

REQUESTED RECIPES.

Pork Cake: One cup fat pork chopped very fine. Pour over this 1 cup boiling water and 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup seeded and chopped raisins, 1 cup currants, spices as in fruit cake and 4 cups flour.

Baked Salmon: Select a thick piece, put it in a dripping pan, squeeze 1 teaspoon lemon juice into 1/2 cup hot water and put in the dripping pan, cover with a pan the same size and bake from 30 to 40 minutes. Sauce: Rub together 1 tablespoon flour and 2 of butter until smooth, pour over it slowly 1 cup boiling water, stirring constantly until it boils, remove from the fire and add the yolk of a fresh egg, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and a dust of salt; remove the fish to a platter, garnish with parsley and potato balls.

Salmon Loaf: Take 1/2 cup milk and beat with 3 eggs grease a deep cake tin and cover the bottom with milk and egg, then put in a layer of fish and bits of butter, then add more milk and egg and another layer of salmon, having fish on top. Bake half an hour and cut in slices, serving hot.

Cheese Straws: Roll puff or plain paste one-fourth inch thick, sprinkle one-half with grated cheese to which have been added a few grains of salt and cayenne. Fold, press edges firmly together, fold again and roll out one-fourth inch thick. Sprinkle with cheese and proceed as before, repeat twice. Cut in strips five inches long and one-fourth inch wide. Bake eight minutes in hot oven. Parmesan cheese or equal parts of Parmesan and Edam cheese may be used. Cheese straws are piled log cabin fashion.

CANDIES FOR CHRISTMAS.

Candies are best and purest when made at home, when children are happy in the making as well as the eating. Care must be used in boiling sugar for candy. Always use an iron or marble saucepan, quite thick. Avoid stirring candy that should be clear when done. Do not even scrape the dish when the candy is turned out.

Lemon Taffy: Put 1 lb granulated sugar in a saucepan with 1/2 pint water. Stir well before it boils, to prevent the sugar from settling. Try it by dropping a little from a fork into cold water. If it snaps like glass, it is done. This should be done when the sugar boils up and fine bubbles appear. If done, add a large teaspoon of lemon juice and a few drops of extract. Continue holding until the syrup begins to change color. Pour out the candy on a plate that is well oiled with sweet oil. With an oiled knife mark off the taffy in blocks, so it may be broken when cold.

Fruit Candies: Roll a pound of sugar to the snap, add 2 tablespoons fruit juice, either strawberry, grape, cherry or currant, boil until a little dropped on a greased tin hardens. Drop the candy in buttons on the tin. When cold, put in air-tight boxes.

Chocolate Caramels: Two cups molasses, 1 cup each of grated chocolate

and sweet milk, 1 tablespoon butter and 1/2 of vanilla. Cook for 25 minutes, but do not stir. Turn into buttered tins, and when cool enough mark in squares.

Vanilla Taffy: Two cups granulated sugar, 1/2 cup water, 1 tablespoon vinegar. Season with vanilla and cook until the drops harden when poured into cold water. Cool in buttered tins and pull.

Fudges: One cup each of granulated sugar, cream or milk and water 1/2 cup butter, one-half cake Baker's chocolate. Boil until it holds together on the spoon. Pour in buttered tin with any desired flavoring. Add nuts, if desired, and stir until too cool to run.

HOT SUPPER DISHES.

Cream Muffins: One pint flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, yolks of 2 eggs beaten lightly, 3/4 cup cream or enough to make a drop batter, whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff. Bake in muffin pans and serve very hot.

Sally Lunns: One pint flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt (scant), 2 eggs (beaten separately), 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup butter melted. Mix flour, baking powder and salt. Beat the yolks, and add the milk and melted butter. Put the two mixtures together quickly; add the whites last. Fill muffin pans two-thirds full, and bake 15 minutes in a very hot oven. This makes eight muffins. If for tea, add 2 tablespoons sugar to the flour. Use a scant cup of milk and 1/2 cup butter if you prefer.

Cream Toast: One pint milk or cream, 2 even tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 6 slices dry toast. Heat the milk, melt the butter in a granite saucepan, add the flour, mix well and stir in one-third of the milk. Stir till it thickens and is smooth, then add the remainder gradually. Add the salt. Dip the dry toast quickly in hot salted water; put it in a deep dish and pour the thickened cream over each slice.

Baked Fish on a Haddle: Put fish in dripping-pan, surround with milk and water in equal proportions, place on back of range where it will heat slowly. Let stand 25 minutes; pour off liquid, spread with butter, and bake 25 minutes.

Spider Corn Cake: Of corn meal 1 1/4 cups, 2 cups sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons butter. Mix soda, salt and corn meal; gradually add eggs well beaten and milk. Heat frying pan, grease sides and bottom of pan with butter, turn in the mixture, place on middle grate in hot oven, and cook 20 minutes.

German Toast: Three eggs, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 cup milk, 6 slices stale bread. Beat eggs slightly, add salt, sugar and milk, strain into a shallow dish. Soak bread in mixture until soft. Cook on a hot, well-greased griddle, brown on one side, turn and brown other side.

Apple Fritters—One cup sweet milk, 2 cups flour, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 tablespoon sugar, a pinch of salt; heat the milk and add slowly to the yolks and sugar, add the whites and flour, stir well, add thin slices of sour apples, drop from spoon into boiling hot fat, fry a light brown. Serve with cream and sugar, or a sauce. Use nutmeg flavoring. Peach and pineapple fritters can be made the same.

Ginger Drop-Cakes—One cup molasses, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup lard, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 large tablespoon ginger, 1 large tablespoon soda dissolved in 1/2 cup boiling water, 5 cups unsifted flour, 3 eggs well beaten. Drop a tablespoonful in a greased pan, three inches apart.

Farmer's Fruit Cake—Chop fine half a pint of dried apples; cover with half a pint of cold water and let them soak over night. The next morning add a cupful of golden syrup; simmer gently for one hour. Stand aside to cool. Beat half a cupful of butter to a cream; add one cupful of granulated sugar. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in two tablespoonfuls of water and add it to half a cupful of buttermilk or sour milk; add this to the batter; add two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves and one egg well beaten. Sift two cupfuls of flour; add a little flour, a little of the dried apple

mixture and a little more flour until you have the whole well mixed. The batter must be the thickness of ordinary cake batter. Pour this into a well-greased cake pan and bake in a moderate oven one hour.

Breakfast Omelet—Let 1 cup milk come to a boil, pour it out into a deep dish, stirring in 1 cup bread crumbs as it cooks. Break 6 eggs and stir them in (do not beat), add salt and pepper, and fry in a hot, well-buttered skillet over a moderate fire. Serve at once.

Delicate Fried Ham—Place the slices in boiling water and cook till tender, put in a frying-pan, and brown. Dish on a platter, fry eggs in ham gravy without turning. Take up carefully, so

as not to break the yolks, and lay them on the slices of ham. This makes a nice breakfast dish. The ham may be boiled the day before to save time.

Twenty Thousand Active Agents are wanted immediately to get up clubs for Farm and Home. This is a rare opportunity for men and women out of work, and even for enterprising boys and girls who would engage in profitable work during the winter months. If you would make money easily and quickly, write us to-day for our special cash terms. Address Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass. or Chicago, Ill.

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For the Christmas Tree.

HOMEMADE SERVICEABLE GIFTS

The woman who has many friends to remember from a small allowance of Christmas money is now haunting the needlework exhibitions in search of inexpensive novelties that can be made at home.

Take handkerchiefs, for instance, which always make welcome gifts, and realize what dainty creations can be evolved from a very small outlay of money.

Material required, three half-ounce spools of crochet silk, or, if desired, the same amount of fine yarn. Pretty made in one color, white, pale pink or pale blue, or very nice with the outer row of shells of pink or blue, the main part of hood being white.

Aprons made from the coarser butchers linen at 25 cents per yard are also serviceable presents. A yard is an ample pattern for one, and it should be hemstitched at the bottom and sides.

For the husband or father a wallet hold bills is easily and cheaply fashioned from leather bought from the store.

Flower Pot Cover—A pretty cover to a can or flower pot can be made by taking a piece of tea matting and binding it around with either ribbon or anything else you may think best to use.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. The Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Agents refund money if it fails to cure.

brown silk in the slightly pointed flap, and this buttons over a small ornamental flap button, sewed to the leather in the proper place after the slides have been turned in and the wallet folded over into the required shape.

Many economical women are deep in the manufacture of bed puffs to use as gifts this season. Not the cheap, clumsy ones, but these soft, light affairs such as sell for \$5 each, the greater part of which is clear profit to the dealers.

Last, but not least, comes that ancient Christmas stand-by, the ever useful, knitted bedroom slippers. The average woman is inclined to turn up her nose at the idea of wasting her energies on anything so old-fashioned, but these are really very few of the up-to-date homemade trinkets, which, for the small amount of money required, will give the solid satisfaction of a pair of these ever useful protectors with their lamb's-wool-covered soles and pretty ribbon ties.

INFANT'S CROCHETED HOOD.

Material required, three half-ounce spools of crochet silk, or, if desired, the same amount of fine yarn. Pretty made in one color, white, pale pink or pale blue, or very nice with the outer row of shells of pink or blue, the main part of hood being white.

1st row—Twenty-five s c under the chin. 2d row—One s c in every st of 1st row. 3d row—One s c in first st, two s c in next st, repeat from * all around.

Shells: To form the shells, work six d c in every fifth st. 2d row—Work ten d c in the center of every shell and sl st over the five skipped sts. This forms a plain scallop.

For the fringe: This goes all around the hood, and the 1st and 2d rows are plain sh. 3d row—Ch four, miss one st, draw through next st without thread over the needle, repeat all around.

Flower Pot Cover—A pretty cover to a can or flower pot can be made by taking a piece of tea matting and binding it around with either ribbon or anything else you may think best to use.

25c. SAMPLE BOTTLE 10c. FOR NEXT THIRTY DAYS. How long have you suffered with... 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 afflictions. "5 Drops" is a speedy and Sure Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago (lame back), Kidney Diseases, Asthma, Hay Fever, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of all kinds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Headache (nervous or neuralgic), Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Earache, Spasmodic and Catarrhal Croup, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Creeping Numbness, Malaria, and kindred diseases.

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Last year, when times were hard, we purchased from a manufacturer, who was compelled to get cash, an immense lot of games for much less than the cost making. We have sold thousands and all are pleased with them they are great value for the money.

REMNANTS OF SILK RIBBONS ALMOST FREE



We have purchased, at great cost, a large quantity of remnants of silk ribbons at prices so low that we will enable our lady customers to secure splendid bargains. These remnants are all from one to two and three yards in length, and many of them are the best quality of silk ribbons in the market.

The New York Weekly Tribune, THE GREAT NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER. For Farmers and Villagers AND Your Favorite Home Paper, Farm and Home, Both One Year for ONLY 60 CENTS. THE TRIBUNE has an Agricultural Department of the highest merit, all important news of the Nation and World, comprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures, and is instructive and entertaining to every member of every family.



SUGGESTIONS.

A month remains in which to compete for our Famous People prizes, announced in full in the issue of Nov 15. Fifteen dollars or more in cash prizes is offered for the best anecdotes, stories or descriptions of famous people, living or dead, known to the writer or his relatives, or intimate friends. The stories must be new or different from those already printed, and names and dates must be given for purposes of verification. These need not necessarily be published. Here is an easy way to earn money. The contest closes Jan 15, 1900.

"Some great, soul-inspiring subject for us to discuss" is called for by Miss Pro Pono Publico, Rene Rustic and others. Love and domestic affairs are too trivial. If the Editor were disposed to preach, he might shut off all the other Councilors and occupy the entire session this time himself, looking about for more inspiring lines of thought than these; traveling to and fro through the earth and walking up and down in it, to prove that he, at least, is not capable of finding anything more inspiring than love, "the greatest thing in the world," or anything having a more important bearing on human happiness than the problems of this every-day, domestic life of ours. All depends on how we treat these topics: how fully we realize that the little, every-day things are going to loom up by and by in our memory as of eternal value and importance.

Something extra bright and interesting is in store for the Councilors in the Jan 1 issue.

A PHILIPPINE DAY.

All through the long, hot afternoon, the tired column has been toiling along the narrow trails of the tropical wilderness. Following us is a long train of heavily laden native carts, drawn by the patient caribaos. An hour before sunset a small, deserted village of nipa huts is reached. Here the column halts and makes camp for the night. All day long the telegraph wire has been unreeled and hung on bushes or slender bamboo poles by the signal corps line-men. I now cut the wire, ground it, attach my instrument, and am ready for business. A hardtack box makes an excellent desk, and soon the messages are speeding to the distant headquarters, and perhaps even beyond the sea to the home land. Supper over, all hands are gladdened by the sergeant's call of, "All hands for mail." Long have we waited. And now far into the night the letters are read and reread. Among my share was a copy of F & H, of Aug 15. Only when tattoo sounds "lights out," is it laid aside. A blanket and poncho on the floor make a bed. The haversack forms an excellent pillow. The trusty revolver and belt are placed in reach.

Just as the eyes are closing in sleep comes a "tick, tick." Up we jump to receive a late message. The enemy is only a few hundred yards beyond, and all through the night the desultory shots of the pickets form punctuation marks for our dreams. With the morning comes a message ordering an advance on the enemy's fortified camp. The ranks are formed. Each rifle is carefully inspected, and each revolver examined. Two officers converse in a low tone for a few minutes. To the waiting, silent ranks it seems hours. Strangely incongruous thoughts surge through the busy brain. Trivial incidents of a distant past come with a startling vividness to us now. Our foe is an unseen one and his numbers are unknown. We are about to march "down into the valley of the shadow." A bugle sounds, a command is given. With steady, rhythmic swing the column advances. The route is a narrow causeway, flanked by flooded rice-paddies and miry swamps. Hark! A sharp volley! Then the whistling messengers of the hostile Mausers fly over our heads. Our artillery opens with a deaf-

ening roar. Commands are shouted. The blue lines break, kneel, fire and then advance. Struggling through muddy ooze and waist-deep water they press onward. A thousand rifles, shrill commands, shrieking shells and wild cheers imbue the men with the enthusiasm of conflict. It is the spirit of primitive man once more asserting itself. With an energy that is irresistible, the blue ranks hurl themselves against the breastworks. The enemy fires a few straggling shots and then takes refuge in flight. The day is ours. But in our little company 12 have fallen. Once more the path of glory is strewn with heroes wounded and dead. We return to camp.

The filmy mantle of the tropic night, studded with sentinel stars, floats down from the blue depths of the firmament and wraps the silent camp in a peaceful stillness. Only out in the rude hospital are there any sounds heard. There the moans of the wounded in their agony ascend to the ear of the Infinite Healer. In the next hut all is strangely quiet. There, stark and cold, are two bodies. But the warrior spirits have already entered the silent tents beyond. Never were men more brave, more loyal, more true. Never have men fought and charged with a courage more sublime. And never have heroes yielded their lives more freely for their country than these have done. Married to Glory by the angel of Death.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground, Their silent tents are spread, And Honor guards, with solemn round, The bivouac of the dead."

[Irwin Billman, Sergt U S Sig Corps, Luzon, Philippines.

SPEAK YOUR MIND.

Our Homes—Reba, I know that the girl whose good opinion I value the most is above flirting. Now I don't mean a girl who never smiles or enjoys a good time, but a girl who tries to do right in every sense of the word. When a fellow is with a flirt he tries to make her think he thinks a good deal of her, and in an hour afterward he forgets all about her. I think it would be much more interesting if we were to write more about our homes, our favorite authors and music. My favorite authors are Cooper, Alger and Eggleston.—[Enoch Press.



Disproportion—Perspective wants to know how to avoid "disproportion in pictures." In posing, be sure to have the feet drawn well back from the body, hands the same. As for the face, be sure and turn it from side to side to suit each individual's features. As you come nearer the camera, even one-fourth inch, everything enlarges. As you move objects back, the opposite is true. In posing, bear this in mind and I think it will help you. As for crossing a child's feet, don't, but if you must, take a side view of the whole figure, and that will make the proportions right.—[Melissa.

All Kinds— I think F & H is an interesting paper, especially the Council. In fact, it is interesting from cover to cover. There has been some talk about the letters. There are all kinds of people in this world, so there must be all kinds of letters. I am a farmer by trade, and no spot on earth pleases me so well as on a farm between the mountains and the river. I am a young man 24 years old. I have three brothers and one sister. I have no taste for liquor or tobacco, and would like to correspond with some young lady.—[C. A. Tozler.

Our friend should join a letter circle, and then get "acquainted" with some young ladies.—[Host.

Build for Eternity—Why give your whole attention to hugging and kissing? It will not add one elevating thought to the treasury of your mind. Rather read good books, cultivate a high grade of intellect; and above all, good common sense, a gem of greater richness and luster than rubies. Let not the admiration and flattery of men be the light of your ambition. "Build three more stately mansions" that will last and tower high throughout the endless ages of eternity, and lead a life

that will better fit you for our home beyond, whereas, if you continue along the foolish road you have started on you will be fitted only for a lunatic asylum and an idiot's grave. My last word to you is "Build for eternity."—[Betsy Trotwood.

Experience—Kit, just allow me to say that my thoughts are somewhat parallel with yours in regard to fast girls. It is somewhat of a sympathy to know that another heart has loved and been forgotten. Therefore, Kit, "there are others" that have learned such lessons as you speak of by experience. Although Water Lily was wrong, I think it much better to "lift mortals to the skies" than to "drag angels down." Water Lily, don't feel that everyone is against you. Try to do better, for—

The morning rose that untouched stands,

Armed with her briars, how sweetly smells!

But plucked and strained through ruder hands,

Sweetness no longer with her dwells,

But leaves fall from her one by one,

And scent and beauty both are gone.

Such fate ere long will thee betide,

When thou hast handled been awhile,

And like sere flowers been thrown aside.

And I will sigh while some will smile,

To see thy love for more than one

Heath brought thee to be loved by none.

[Nat Prescott.

Inquiring Friends—Mrs P. there is no extra value on your 25-cent piece date 1854. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co of 18 East 23d street, New York city, publishes literature on coin values.—Regina G., we couldn't give space for detailed information for amateur photography. A photographic letter circle would be of help. Perhaps some reader will give you a good, cheap toning solution for Sollo paper, also a developer.—We have a request for Smyrna lace. Can anyone furnish something original in this style?—Lizzie H., we can't publish poetry requests. A letter circle is of benefit.—Illinois Subscriber, we

Rain or Shine,

The station agent is on duty. On his exact communication of train orders depends thousands of lives, and millions of dollars in property, each day. In his haste he runs out in the rain or the snow hatless and unprotected. Then comes the sequel—bronchitis, or some

other disease of the respiratory organs. The most effective remedy for bronchial or pulmonary disease is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Almost all remedies prescribed for such diseases contain opium or some narcotic which soothes by stupefaction. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither narcotics nor alcohol. It stops coughs by curing their cause. It heals weak lungs, builds up wasted tissues, and promotes the health of every organ of the body.



"I am a railroad agent," writes I. B. Staples, Esq., of Barclay, Osage County, Kans., "and four years ago my work keeping me in a warm room and stepping out frequently into the cold air gave me bronchitis, which became chronic and deep-seated. Doctors failed to reach my case and advised me to try a higher air, but, fortunately for me, a friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's medicine. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken the first bottle I was better, and after taking four bottles my cough was entirely gone. I have found no necessity for seeking another climate."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.

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

Disorders of the kidneys and bladder cause bright disease, rheumatism, gravel, pain in the back, urinary disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of urine, dropsy, etc. For these diseases a positive cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kara-Kara shrub, called by botanists piper methyaticum, from the Ganges river in India. It has the great record of 1200 hospital in 30 days. It acts directly on the kidneys and is drawn from the blood the poisonous uric acid, lithates, etc. which cause disease. Rev W. B. Moore of Washington, D. C. testifies: "The Christian Advocate that it completely cured my rheumatism and kidney and bladder disease many years' standing. Hon W. A. Spearman, N. Y.



Mrs. Castle, Poestenkill N. Y.

Hartlett, Tenn. describes his terrible suffering from uric acid, gravel and urinary difficulty, being five months confined to his bed, and his complete cure by the Kara-Kara shrub. Many ladies, including Mrs Sarah Castle of Poestenkill, N. Y., and Mrs J. D. Fegely, Lancaster, Ill., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in kidney and other diseases peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of this great discovery for yourself, we will send you one large case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney and Bladder Company, No 519 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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can't give a free advertisement by publishing address of "a reliable mind reader."—The locality of Maywood colony, California, is what Virgie H. Rounds, Colfax, Wash., wishes to know about.—Mrs F. J. L., the best "harmless remedy to reduce weight" is to go without breakfast, or taking only a cup of milk or coffee and a cracker for this meal. Just try it.—Michigan Boy's Mother, you can ask where your boy could get a position stenciling, etc. in our advertising columns. You will be interested at other Councilors' crayon work experiences.—Does any one know of any medium or paint that would aid the application and staying qualities of water color paint on the smooth glazed surface of a small photograph. The photograph is my baby's and is greatly improved by a dark ground to his white dress, but alas, "Indian tube" is not very satisfactory. I have an idea that prepared ox gall is the medium used. I have been among painters and paintings, but am ignorant upon this matter." asks Maud M. B.

Fortune's Wheel—There are very few men who are really successful in life.



Some men are born with a silver spoon in the mouth, others seem to meet reverses from the cradle to the grave. Some men secure a competency by indomitable courage, others by a turn in fortune's wheel. But the only chance to obtain money is by economy in everything, looking out for the nickels and dimes, and the dollars will look after themselves. It is necessary to look carefully after the expenses, taking care to keep them within or less than the income. A man may do thousands of dollars' worth of business and still be nearly a bankrupt all the time. Mortgages eat morning, noon and night. The same is true in paying interest. The first thing one needs in order to be successful is good health, a sound body and a sound mind, ability to plan and to carry out. He needs pluck. He must be honest and upright, his word as good as his bond. He must not sell a poor article for a good one, a lame horse for a sound one, but must use the golden rule in all business transactions if he would be an honored and respected citizen.—[C. R. M.]

To-Day's Task—I live in the golden state of California, the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers. I should be happy, but have had my sorrows as well as many others of those gathered round in the council. Allow me to quote a few verses which I think will meet with approval.

Each one of us here on life's pathway
Has many a burden and care;
And often we deem them so heavy,
Our hearts almost yield to despair.

That if, then, in the midst of our sorrow
We should look to our Father above,
Assured by his past mercies to us
That he is a being of love.

We could carry our burden with gladness,
And with hearts full of trust could say,

My Father knows what I can carry
And this is my task for to-day."

do not believe that the company of a "fast girl" or the "fast young man" is preferred before that of the quiet, modest girl. Surely there is nothing honorable in being termed a "fast young lady" or a "fast young man" California Violet.

Discarded Globes—I had three glass globes that went with porcelain shades to some lamps that I used several years ago, and as I wished to use them for something (for I am noted for finding a use for everything), I invented this plan. I crocheted a circular net large enough to draw over the ball end and made a cord and tassels the white crocheted cotton used, and set it in place. I made this cover quite solid instead of open work, and consequently I have some nice covers for crackers in a deep dish, or cheese on plate or deep glass dish. I find they are very nice and convenient, and much admired. The porcelain part of these lamps I painted a stone color. I then

took soil. I bund basins and painted them also I filled them with large plants, fancy-leaved geraniums and inch plants, set them on the shelves, and found I had some very pretty miniature urns, which I have set in my parlor windows on small stands.—[J. M. Cooley.]

WAR IS HELL.

Uncle Pedick went to the fight; He stole away in the darkness of night From his father's house, in '61, Just when the war was first begun. He went and fought bravely, so comrades tell,— But, "Peace is heaven and war is hell."

"But my, you'd ought to have seen us when

The bullets were flying as fast as rain. As we rushed and pushed and scampered across

The dark ravine where so many got lost'

In that very ravine they shot Jim Poat, At the instant a shot cut through my coat.

But when we ran up the flag, how we did yell.

When we captured the fort! Yet—war is hell." ARA J. PURKISS.

Quiet, Every-day Girl—I have been a subscriber to F & H only since August, but am interested in the letters and think they form the best part of the paper, so I will add one to help along, if I may. I am not a flirt, or "fast," but just a quiet, every-day girl. I often wish I was more like Little Mischief, but as Shiftless Simpson says, "We can have no qualities except what were given us," so I try to be content, for I can't help being what I am. I wish I lived near Coddle's Sister, for I believe we are some alike, only I am not beautiful. My brothers are not so good to me as hers are to her, perhaps on that account. They never ask me to go driving with them, so I go alone whenever I can find time, which isn't often, for I am "chief cook and bottle-washer." I wonder how many of you have seen Dewey? I saw him in Montpelier, Vt., Oct 12. But I must quit this and get dinner.—[Magdalene.]



Teachers' Letters—I would like to say to Miss Pro Pono Publico that this is my second year in teaching. I am a full graduate and enjoy the teachers' letters so much. Mrs. H. L. B., I do crayon portraits, also oil work, but I studied under an experienced teacher. What has become of Kink? Surely, she is not married? I mean to be an old maid myself, but being only 21, I may change my mind. Can any of the Council tell me where I can get the music, Georgia Camp Meeting? I cannot find it in any of the music catalogs I have. If I see this in print, will write a more interesting letter soon.—[Miss Becky.]

Bravest Friends—I am a country girl just 17. I have lived in the country just six years, living before that in a very large city. How I love this free, happy life! I like to work in the house and field both. We keep a pony and I ride like a cowboy. I wonder what the girls will say when I tell them that I can use a rifle and revolver as well as most boys? There are very few young people around, but we get together once in a while to skate, drive or ride, and always have a jolly time. I feel sorry for the boys and think though they are foolish (like us) sometimes, they also are our best, truest and bravest friends. I read a great deal and do all kinds of work.—[Daisy Dean.]

A Grand Paper—Of the many excellent things announced in its advertising pages, there is nothing in whose success F & H takes more pride than in the Youth's Companion. It is first-class. It makes the world better wherever it goes. It gives large value for the money. Our readers have noticed, for example, that the world-renowned Capt Mahan of the United States navy is going to write of Admiral Farragut's boyhood in the Companion during the year 1900 that Andrew Carnegie will speak of The Habit of Thrift. S. A. Nelson of Country Boys-Who Come to New York

City; Margaret Deland of The Modern Girl's Ambitions, C. A. Stephens (that old favorite of the boys) of Up in the Great Woods; Prof. Young of Photographing the Stars, John Philip Sousa of Some Experiences of a Bandmaster, Walter Camp of A Historic Game of Football; Bishop Potter of Ambitions True and False; Gen. Wesley Merritt of Perilous Service in the Philippines; and so on and so on. Now what friend in a weekly call could tell such stories and bring such information and pervade a home with such a world-wide atmosphere of helpfulness and inspiration? And the special features just mentioned are only a fraction of the entire contents which make up the individuality of the Youth's Companion. Not the least element of value in this splendid weekly is the spirit which animates its every line, placed there and kept there by the determined purpose of its management to have its quality and influence as positive and real as that of some noble person having the entrance of homes all over the country, and whose influence is beyond computing. Those who subscribe for the Youth's Companion now get the remaining issues of 1899 free, and the sumptuous calendar, printed in 12 colors and embossed in gold.

Crayon Work—I, too, have answered the "ads" promising work at home, sent my pictures for correction and received a ready-made statement that suits anyone's work that applies. Has any of the readers received work from H. A. G.? If so, I would like to hear from them. I have taken some crayon work orders from friends, but many people can't see any difference between the cheap work that the agents sell (which perhaps cost them 75 cents) and a good picture made by someone that loves the work, and sees more in it than its money value.—[Amateur.]

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Creamed Salmon—Melt 1 tablespoon butter and stir in 1 tablespoon of flour. Add slowly 1 cup milk. Season with salt and pepper. Next put in carefully one can of salmon. Heat through and serve at once.—[Ruth Raymond.]

Miss Lockheart's LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 67,104]

"I cannot express my gratitude to you for the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have taken five bottles of the Compound and two boxes of Liver Pills and feel better in every respect. I had suffered for years with dropsy; the veins in my limbs burst, caused from the pressure of the water. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble, fainting spells, and I could not stand long at a time. I also had female weakness and the doctor said there was a tumor in my left side. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. A friend handed me a little book of yours, so I got your medicine and it has saved my life. I felt better from the first bottle. The bloating and the tumors have all gone and I do not suffer any pain. I am still using the Vegetable Compound and hope others may find relief as I have done from its use."—Miss N. J. LOCKHEART, Box 16, ELIZABETH, PA.

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STITCHES

MATS FOR DRESSING CASE.

The wheel design made as directed is very pretty. One spool of shaded croch cotton will make two mats.

- 1st row—Ch six, join
2d row—Twenty-four d c in ring
3d row—Ch five, skip one, d c in next, ch two, skip one, repeat around.
4th row—Ch fifteen, turn and work thirteen d c on this chain, beginning at 3d stitch from hook. Repeat until fifteen spokes are made. Then make twelve more behind the first twelve. They will seem between them when the wheel is done. Break off thread.
5th row—Tie thread to point of one spoke, ch six, catch in point of next spoke, repeat until the twenty-four spokes form a circle, being very careful to take them in order.
6th row—Five d c under chain of six, one ch, repeat around.
7th row—Ch seven, catch in one ch, repeat.
8th row—Ch seven, catch in middle of chain of seven in former row.
9th row—Ch eight, catch in middle of seven ch.
10th row—Eight d c under eight ch, ch one, repeat.
11th row—Nine d c on eight d c, ch nine, skip one group of eight d c, nine s c on next group of eight, nine ch, skip eight d c, repeat.
12th row—One d c on each of preceding nine d c, with one ch between, ch nine, seven s c on group of nine s c, ch nine, repeat.
13th row—One d c on each of preceding nine d c, with two ch between, ch nine, five s c on seven s c, ch nine, repeat.
14th row—One d c on each of nine d c, with three ch between, ch nine, three s c on five s c, ch nine, repeat.
15th row—Nine d c on nine d c, with three ch between, ch ten, one s c on three s c, ch ten, repeat.
16th row—Ch six, catch in chain of three, repeat to chain of ten, then skip three stitches of ch, repeat till you can join in three ch as at first; same all around.
17th row—Ch nine, catch in 3d stitch of this chain to form picot, ch three, join in chain of three, repeat to end of work.—[Lalla Mitchell.]

MILLINERY SECRETS.

[Concluded.]

After the first difficulties are surmounted, and some of the more elaborate effects attempted, perhaps a few hints from a home milliner whose head-gear is always the despair and envy of her friends may be of benefit to those at the bottom of the ladder. To begin with, there is the ever-dreaded task of putting a velvet binding round a hat brim. The average woman goes to work just as though she were blinding the armholes to a corset cover—sews the bias band on the right side, then turns it over and falls it down on the wrong side. The result is a mass of wrinkles, and unless she has the disposition of a saint, she will throw that hat across the room and vow she will retire from the business forthwith. The experienced milliner's program is something entirely different. She stretches the lower edge of the bias velvet band to allow for the outer edge of the brim being a little larger round than the inner, lines it entirely with crinoline, and turns both edges over. Then she blind-stitches the two edges separately on to the brim and pieces the ends neatly together at the back of the hat. This year the milliners are selling frames all covered with velvet, in both black and colors, and the novice who wants to make herself a velvet hat in any of the toque, turban or flat brim shapes, would do well to lay out the required sum for one of these, all ready for the trimming to be put on. When, however, she reaches a point where she feels competent to tackle the covering of a frame with velvet, she must line all her pieces with crinoline, and turn over the edges before applying them. For the brims, lay tissue paper on the lower side and cut an exact pattern, allowing for the seams. Cut, line and turn over the edges of two of these velvet pieces, and then sew on the upper and under separately, finishing at the junction of the outer edges either with blind-stitching, or a satin-covered wire. The great majority of this winter's made hats, though, have Tam a'

Shanter or loosely folded cloth crowns, with brims of shirred velvet, and this greatly simplifies the work of covering a frame.

The making of the big ribbon rosettes which, in two contrasting colors, are so popular for hat decorations, is another stumbling block in the path of the uninitiated. The easiest way of managing one of these otherwise refractory affairs is to cut a circular piece of buckram or thin cardboard, with a small hole in the center, and sew each little ribbon loop firmly to this foundation until the whole surface is covered.

In conclusion, take the example, if necessary, of one who, without any natural aptitude for this kind of work, has yet struggled through trials and mortifying failures until she has reached a point where she is able to keep herself and family supplied with really creditable headgear without the assistance of any milliner. She says she began by ripping a new hat to pieces, and putting the trimming back as nearly as possible as it was originally. It looked like a fright, and then she tried it again and again, until the trimming was nearly worn to shreds. It ruined the hat, of course, but the first mighty bulwark of her ignorance was thus overcome, and from that small beginning she ascribes all her later successes.—[Addie C. Topham.]

SHELL-WORK MITTENS.

Let the number of stitches be divisible by eight and have the rows of shells run all around the wrist. When the wrist has been knit two inches deep, cease the shells except the two or three rows up the back, knitting the front plain and beginning to widen for the thumb. The finer the silk or yarn—never use worsted—the more delicate the pattern, which reads:

- 1st row—Seam one, knit one plain, throw thread over, knit one, thread over, knit one, thread over, knit one, thread over, knit one, thread over, knit one, making seven stitches and six eyelets, and marking the width of shell. Repeat all round the wrist.
2d row—Seam one, k thirteen plain, repeat.
3d row—Seam one, slip one off without knitting and bind the next over it, k eleven plain, narrow the last two into one, repeat with succeeding shells.
4th row—Seam, slip and bind, k nine, narrow.
5th row—Seam, slip and bind, k seven, narrow.
6th row—Seam, slip and bind, k five, narrow.

This completes the first shell, six rows deep after the mitten is "taken up." Proceed as before until mitten is as long as the hand. When the fingers have been narrowed off nearly to the tip of the mitten on the plain part, the shells may be narrowed by knitting the last two shells a row or two deeper—as narrow as five, three or one stitch between the seams before closing and sewing off tip of mitten. If the yarn or silk be uncommonly fine two seam stitches between the shells and between shells and plain part are even prettier than one, showing the pattern more plainly. This pattern can be varied with narrower shells.

SILK HOOD FOR BABY.

[A crocheted hood for girls was given in the Aug 15 issue.]

Materials: Two ball Florence knitting silk, No 300, bone hook No 3. The hood may be lined for greater warmth. Make a chain of four stitches, join, chain one stitch, put fifteen treble stitches in the circle made by the chain, join into the one stitch.

- 2d row—Make two trebles in each treble all around.
3d row—Widen every second stitch by putting two stitches into one.
4th row—Widen every third stitch all around.
5th row—Widen every fourth stitch all around.
6th row—Widen every fifth stitch all around.
7th row—Widen every sixth stitch all around.
8th row—Widen every seventh stitch all around.
9th row—Widen every eighth stitch all around.
10th row—Break off the thread here and fasten it. Commence again fifteen stitches from where you left off. Crochet trebles in every treble without

widening until within thirty stitches of where you began this row.

11th row—Turn the work and put one treble into every treble without widening.

12th and 13th rows—Like 11th row.

14th row—Turn the work and make five chain and fasten in every third treble with a long stitch all around the hood. This makes an open space to run in ribbon.

Now crochet a scallop in each loop formed by the five chain. Run a ribbon in the spaces on front part of the hood, draw to fit baby's head and let ends come down for ties, make a ribbon bow and sew on top of hood in front. If a larger hood is needed, repeat from 11th row until desired size is obtained, or add another space to run in a second row of ribbon. This hood is pretty made of cream-color linen thread.

MANILA LACE.

The sample is knit of No 24 spool cotton, and two fine knitting needles. Cast on twelve sts and knit across plain.

- 1st row—Sl one, k one, o, k three tog, o, k five, o twice, n.
2d row—O, k two, p one, k three, n, o, k two, o, n, k one.
3d row—Sl one, k one, o, n, k two, o, n, k six.
4th row—Sl one, k four, n, o, k four, o, n, k one.
5th row—Sl one, k one, o, n, k four, o, n, o twice, n, o twice, n.
6th row—Sl one, k one, p one, k two, p one, k one, o, k six, o, n, k one.
7th row—Sl one, k one, o, n, k three, n, o, k eight.
8th row—Bind off five, k three, o, n, k three, o, n, k one.
9th row—Sl one, k one, o, n, k one, n, o, k five.
10th row—Sl one, k five, o, n, k one, o, n, k one.
Repeat from 1st row. Nice knit of Saxony yarn for winter skirts.—[Emma Clearwaters.]

BOY'S KNITTED SWEATER.

This sweater, if knitted in solid color, calls for six skeins of Germantown. Six No 13 steel needles will be used in the body, and four fine needles in the sleeves. If knitted in two colors (red and black), five skeins of red and one of black will be required. Size, for a boy 10 or 12 years of age.

With red wool, cast on one-hundred and ninety-two stitches on fine needles, join, knit one, purl one all the way around. The work is all rib work and is done by knitting one and purling one.

Make fourteen rows. Then break wool and join the black and make seven rows.

Join red wool and make seven rows. Then make seven rows with black and one-hundred and five rows of red.

Take off ninety-six stitches on a thread and with the remaining ninety-six make sixty rows; take up the other ninety-six stitches and make sixty rows.

Now join these sides and make two rows, on the third row narrow twice, once on each side of the shoulder seam. Knit three rows and narrow as before.

Do this until there are one-hundred and twenty stitches left, then make eighteen rows, and join the black wool.

Make five rows, then five rows of red, five of black, six of red, and bind off very loosely. You now have the body and collar.

For the sleeve: Take up twelve stitches on each side of the shoulder seam and knit across once (always knitting one and purling one).

Take up one stitch at end of each row. Now you have eighty-eight stitches on the needle. Take up the remaining thirty-two stitches at the under part of the armhole and knit around.

Make seventy-five rows, then narrow twice directly under the arm. Make [To Page 21.]

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32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inch bust.



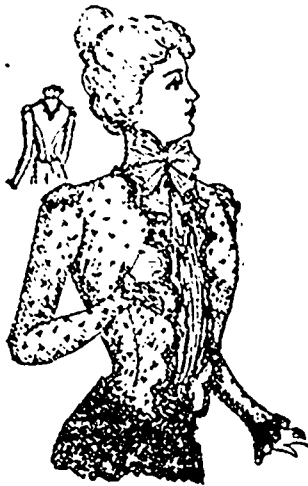
7586—Child's Reefer.
2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



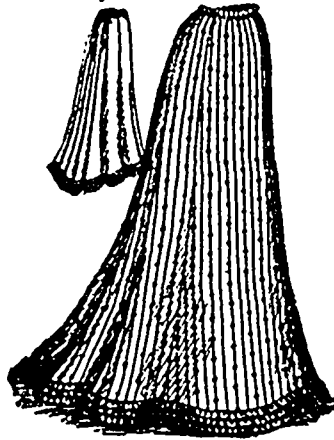
7852—Child's Coat with Cape.
2, 4 and 6 years.



7831—Ladies' Fancy Basque.
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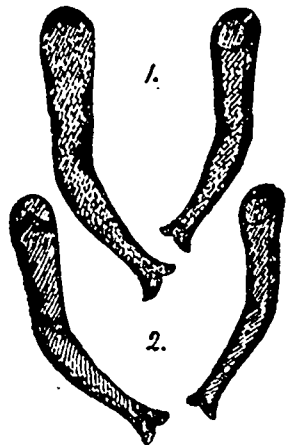
7845—Ladies' House Basque.
32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust.



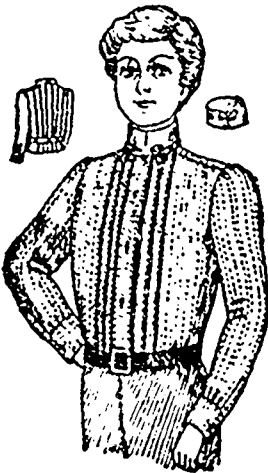
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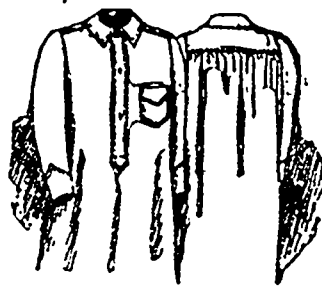
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7835—Ladies' Coat and Dress Sleeve.
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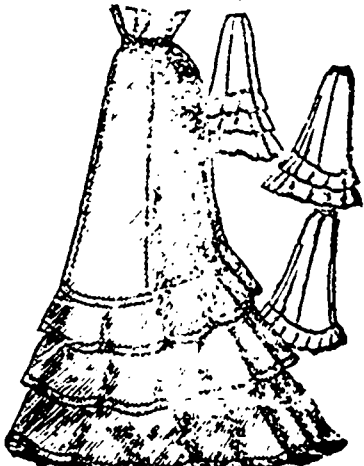
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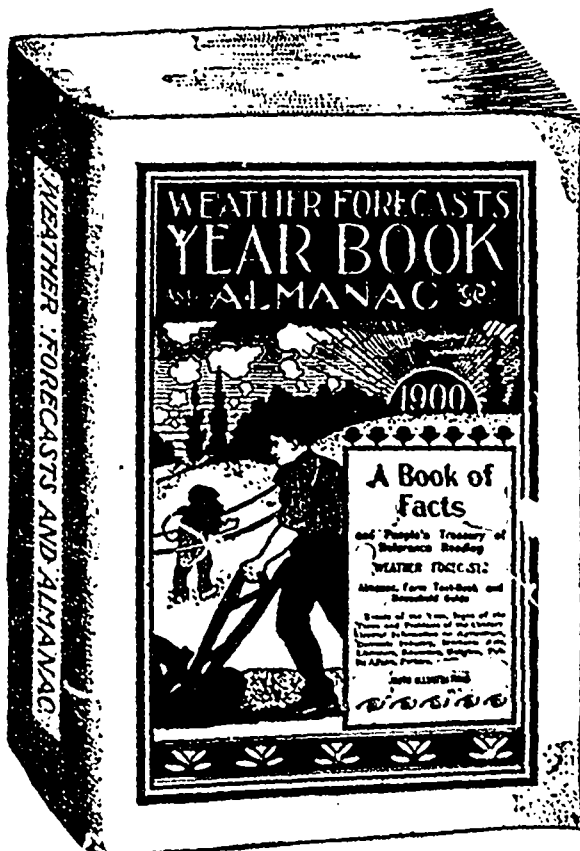
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east implies free trade with the Philippines, which would mean much to American producers of sugar, tobacco, etc. England's colonial secretary, Chamberlain, astonished the world by referring in a public speech to an "understanding with the United States and the desirability of an alliance with Germany, whose emperor is very chummy with the English just now. Mr Chamberlain took occasion at the same time to give France a slap, a course which alarmed and offended the English liberals as well as the news papers of Paris. There seems to be a good deal of world politics just now, into which the United States is in danger of being dragged. If a great stake is being laid on China's trade there may be disappointment, as there is reason to believe that the Chinese will prove dangerous competitors in cotton manufacturing and other lines, while showing a very small consumption, per capita, of our products.

The Gold Standard is distinctly sought by the republicans in congress in their currency bill. This measure looks to the expansion of the currency in two ways, principally by authorizing the establishment of banks of \$25,000 capital in small places, the limit now being \$50,000, and by permitting the banks to issue notes up to the par value of the bonds purchased and deposited, instead of to 90 per cent of these as now done, and by removing the tax from this circulation. This course would probably increase the volume of the currency by \$100,000,000. The controller of the currency, in his annual report, opposes the reduction of the removal of the tax now imposed on bank circulation, believing that it would result in so large an expansion of credits as to wipe out the margin necessary to fortify the banks against times of panic. He recommends a low tax on 90 per cent of a bank's circulation and a tax of 2 or 2 per cent on the remaining 10 per cent, to prevent undue expansion. The republican currency bill calls for a gold reserve of at least \$100,000,000 to be maintained by a new device to be known as the treasury bureau of issue and redemption and to be replenished if necessary by the sale of 3 per cent bonds. A conflict may

The complete success of rural free delivery is announced by Postmaster-General Smith in his report. This service, he says, has passed the experimental stage. He calls the attention of congress to the fact that the international postal treaty of 1891, signed at Vienna, requires the signers to deliver postal matter to the domiciles of the people, meaning all the people, when once free delivery is established. The deficit of the postal department for the year is \$6,610,000, owing to what the postmaster-general terms the abuse of the second-class privilege. Many thousand tons of matter, properly third class, he says, goes at second-class rates, at heavy cost to the government.

Secretary Root in his annual report of the war department recommends free trade with Porto Rico in order to relieve the distress there prevailing on account of industrial stagnation. He advises a gradual training for self-government by the strong guiding hand of the United States, the islanders, he says, not having been educated in the direction of self-government.

A new railroad, which is to be the shortest line from the northwest to the Atlantic, will be built by the Great Northern road from Parry sound, Lake Huron, to a point on the St Lawrence near Quebec. This line crosses many rivers, which makes the expense for bridges very heavy. The bridge across the Ottawa will require 12 piers. It is hoped to have the new line open in August 1900, and then one may go from Liverpool to Chicago by way of Quebec in six or seven days. If there is a fast ocean steamship service. The prime object of the enterprise is the carriage of freight.

A world's fair is to be held in this country in 1902, at the city of St Louis, to celebrate the acquisition of the Louisiana territory on the part of the United States. The project received the recognition of congress on Feb 5, 1895. St Louis has recently taken hold of it strongly, and the preliminary sum of \$5,000,000 is nearly all raised there by subscription for the work. It is intended to ask congress for \$5,000,000 more.

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