Vol XXI No 410

MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS JULY 1 1900

o 50 Cents a Year

#### The Year's Trade.

The trading of a country is a pretty sure index as to its prosperity. For the past fiscal year, the import and export statement shows a far larger volume of business than ever befere, about \$360,000,000, or nearly \$40,000,000 more than last year. In spite of a shortage in vessels the export trade shows a steady increase, Canadian produce having been sent abroad to the value of \$158,800,000 for 11 mos to June 1. Gradually the Canadian produce in a form demanded by foreign consumers and the better this is understood the wider should be the market and greater the quantity exported.

#### It Will Pay.

With a prospect of bountiful crops and good-to-high prices for them, I hope a large number of readers will plan to attend the best fairs. These come at a season when you can best get away. The fairs are a great educational institution. No matter in what branch of farming you are interested, even if only as a consumer, you will at most of the exhibitions find enough of interest to more than pay for the trip. It is not vet so late but that, if a little extra care and attention be given the chickens, a favorite vegetable, or even the selection of some of the choicest grain a premium may be secured. By all means go and see what the farmers of other parts of your sate, competing in the sale of similar products to your own, are doing. It will pay, and be lots of fun.

# Belgian Hares.

They are getting frightened in California, and no wonder, for fear the million or so of Belgian hares raised there as pets or for market will overrun the state and that the awful experience of Australia will be repeated. It Palmer of the state board of agriculture says that everything possible should be done to prevent the liberation of the arimals. The cruze for Belgian hares has extended to the Atlantic coast, and the peril is therefore a national one.

## How to Sell Produce.

The value of a good salesman or saleswoman is beginning to be understood in the farm produce line, as it is appreciated in other branches of trade. The art of selling any kind of merchandise has passed the old book agent stage. The seller must have good things, attractively put up, and he tor things, attractively put up, and he tor the must be a gentleman or lady in some tim sammer. He must have the book step is courage and persistency with the best of the high transmission of the most sale stagents who are getting regular customers for farm products by such means as described are laying the foundations of a larger business career. As illustrating the value of tact, it has flustrating the value of tact, it has been discovered that German manu-

facturers have continued to hold the South American markets against the United States and England because they have better salesmen; men who are not over smart and do not bore their customers, but win their confidence and their orders through personal friendship.

# The Institute Excursionists.

Well paid for the trip, is the general expression of the excursionists who visited the Ontario agricultural college and experiment farm during June. He who visite this grand institution for the first time is bewildered by the variety and extent of the work, both practical and experimental. The annual visitor notes with eager interest the development of plans, the effect of experiment work, examines the variety tests of field crops intelligently, and when he returns home, resolves to be a better and more studious farmer. The excursions to Guelph are a great thing for the farmers of Ontario and are doing much to popularize the institution and extend the results of its work.

#### Prohibition Marches On.

Prohibition is now the law of the land over Prince Edward Island. The Farquharson government, as one man, just before adjournment last month, placed a law on the statutes forbidding the sale or barter of intoxicating liquor, which is intended as absolute prohibition. Manitoba, too, is deeply in carnest in its stringent prohibitory law. With Quebec in line, nothing would hinder the enactment of federal prohibition throughout the Dominion. While Quebec can hardly be expected to change its position for many years, the prohibitory laws of all other provinces and territories. If followed up by strong public sentiment, should keep the comming generation farther than ever before from the evil effects of the saloon. In the meantime Quebec is a rich field for temperance agitators.

Four words tell the story of the famine in India treeless plains, drouth, starvation. There are too many people in proportion to the number of trees. Over in Egypt the Nile is gradually drying up, and elsewhere in Africa the Congo, because of the destruction of the forests at their sources. The Sahara was once fertile. We are beginning, thank Providence, to know the value of a tree in America.

No better incentive to high-class farming can exist, so far as this year's crops are concerned, than the sharp advance in wheat, the firm condition of the hog market at the highest price in some time, and the eager search for horses. But it is only the producers of the best of these products that realize the most satisfactory returns.

Give yourself and your men a fair nooning in these hot days. You wouldn't expect a valuable horse to work hard immediately after a hearty meal. All hands will work better after little rost.

## Dominion and Provincial.

#### SUMMER ACTIVITIES.

Nova Scotia—The spring in the Conwallis and Annapolis valleys opened about two weeks later than usual. Farming operations were greatly delayed by cold weather and frequent rains. Fruit trees were all in bloom June 16, and never before has there been such a show. The pear, plum and apple crop will be a very heavy one. Insects are numerous, but are kept d wn by intelligent spraying. A great many new orchards are being set and in a few years the valley in the blooming season will be one huge bouquet. The hay crop will be large, as none of the dykes or uplands had any winter-killed; pastures are splendld and frequent showers have done away with the need of any hose on lawns. Peaches will be a small crop after the abundant one of 1899. The potato crop, which is a very important one, should be large. Although the season was late, farmers have sown less grain and planted largely of potatoes, many having 40 a. The bug is here in full force, and it is the tusect year, caused by the mild winter. Small fruits, and native or wild berries will be an enormous crop. Farmers are now sowing large quantities of turnips and buckwheat. The outlook is indeed good.

Canadian Horses have been in great demand for the imperial forces in South Africa and several large shipments have been made. In an address at Montreal Lord Milato pointed out what a profitable field for the Dominion there may be in 1 5 way of the export of horses. There is a continuous demand for good mounts, and Canada is superior in this resource to most countries.

To Get Rid of Rose Slugs the work should be undertaken before a bug is to be seen. While buds on rose tushes are very small and before the bugs have begun to appear, the surrounding soil should be soaked with kerosene emussion and have plenty of so it slived on. I treated two or three large rose bushes by stirring the soil for about 2 ft around the bush, digging down as deep as I could without disturbing the rosts, then mixed in a let of manure. After smoothing and pounding it down with the spade, I laid flat stones all over to keep the chickens off. Two or three times before the roses were in bloom, I lifted the stones and picked out the grubworms which I found very thick directly under the stones, then spinkled the ground with kerosene emulsion and soot. When the bushes were covered with roses what a relief it was not to see the bugs. Soot is also good for killing currant worms and should be put on while the bush is damp—[Marie.

Picking Clapp's Favorite Pears—Some years ago I had on some nursery trees very near the street a quantity of Clapp's Favorite pears, which might be a temptation to vacation boys if left to ripen on the trees. I recalled what the late Col Wilder said of the importance of harvesting that variety while it was yet green and hard. Aug I I gethered one half of the pears and spread them upon a blanket in a coul room. In two weeks time they hal turned yellow, with red checks and become mellow. When I carried them to

market. Mr Marsh's clerk said, "We will be glad to have all you raise if as sound and handsome as these." What remained on the trees were picked Aug 15, they had grown in two weeks to be of double the average size of those picked Aug 1, but were yet hard and were ripened by the same process and were large and juley with a touch of 1emon acid sweetness, most refreshing. It cannot be too impressively impressed upon growers of pears that the Clapp's Favorite, if left on the trees until it turns yellow, will be rotten at the core and worthless while it is one of the very best pears if ripened in the manner I have indicated.—[J. W. Adans, Hampden Co, Mass.

Manitoba—The early season had most flattering prospects for crops. As the season has advanced, lack of rain has retarded the growth and filling out of plants and many crops will be disappointing. The hay crop. June 14, was reported from all parts of the province as very light and with a continuation of dry weather the wheat crop will be severely affected.

Granda's Tobacco Imports last year included 5,856,600 eigars, mostly Cuban, 2,215,000 eigarets, 194,400 lbs manufactured tobacco. Exports included 3,000,000 eigarets, 158,000 lbs cut and plug and nearly 400,000 lbs scrap and cuttings.

Ontario—The production of the section around Victoria Co includes stall-fattened cattle, mutton lambs, bacon hogs, creamery butter, factory cheese, ted clover and alsike seed. Some stock for breeding purposes is also raised, Egg production is getting to be a large item. Population is dense for an agricultural country. Markets have improved greatly in recent years and can be called good. British markets take nearly all the surplus. There is a growing tendency to increase live stock so as to convert all possible farm productions into more finished and therefore more valuable commodities.

The CPR has 20,600,000 a of the richest land in Manitoba and the northwest, donated by the Dominion government, and has also sold nearly 4,000,600 a. The CPR own more land in the northwest than the entire cleared land of the great province of Ontario. This land is being sold at \$3 p a, so the land subsidy alone is worth over \$60,000,000. It is said the CPR is the largest land owning corporation in the world.

The Northwest Territories are not only being settled rapidly by miners but large numbers of farmers are locating and making permanent homes. The same can be said of the Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota. The northwest is being appreciated as never before, because of its rich soil, healthful climate and generally favorable conditions for farming.

The maritime board of trade of N S, N B and P E I holds its anual meeting at Kentville, N S, Aug 15, Several matters of cital interest to the economical conditions of these provinces will be considered.

The fruit obtained from the home garden is so much superior to that obtained in markets it is worth a great effort and considerable annoyance to have on one's table an abundance of such choice, fresh, ripe fruit.

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# All Around the Farm.

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## IN THE ALFALFA HARVEST.

The alfalfa crop all depends on the way the spring starts out. If weather is warm and some rain falls so that the alfalfa does not suffer for moisture efore water can be had from irrigation ditches, it makes a rapid growth

before water can be had from irrigation ditches, it makes a rapid growth and is in blossom June 1, If it has grown under good conditions it will be from 2½ to 3 ft tall and yield 2 tons p a. Its blooming is the signal for mowers to put in their work. What is cut one day is raked into windrows the next and left there to cure Like clover, alfalfa suffers by much handling. If the weather remains fair the juice-tilled stems are dried sufficiently to stack by the third or fourth day.

Before the advent of the machinery now used in stacking, the "putting up" of alfalfa was a very heavy piece of work, and one crop was scarcely harvested before another was ready to cut, for if water is properly upplied, in about six weeks from the time of cutting, alfalfa is in bloom again as long as the warm weather lasts. But with the later inventions it is estimated that 40 tons may be put in the stack in one day, provided three gatherers or "godevils" are used. With these machines and the stacker the work is all done by horse power. The hay lies in windrows. The gatherer takes it up and carries it to the stacker, which runs upon three wheels, one under the driver's seat and one at each corner near the horse's heads. All over the field, be it far from the stack or near by, the horses come in pushing the load before them; a load that almost hides them from sight of one directly facing them. to ditches, it makes a rupid growth and is blossym June 1. If I has grown under good conditions I will be passed and an because no corn plant will give its best results wave controlled to the ground, and no because no corn plant will give its best results wave controlled to the ground and because no day is raked into windrows the next and left there to cure I kie conver, affaifa surfaces by much miner work and no care was surfaced and in the safety of the safe was a surface of the stack by the third or fourth day.

Before the advent of the machinery now used in stacking, the "putting under the stack of the st



Stacking the Alfalfa Crop.

light frame attached to keep the hay from falling off as it rises in the air. The horses bring in their load and are driven squarely up to the stacker, the rake teeth of the gatherer sliding between the rake teeth of the stacker. The man in charge of the stacker places a fork against the hay so that when the horses are backed the load remains on the carriage of the stacker. The word is given to go, and the boy in charge of the horse attached to the stacker leads him out. Slowly and safely the load of hay rises above the stack, as illustrated, and is carried around until it reaches the point somewhere on that stack 40 ft in length where it is most needed. The foreman "trips" it by a rope and the hay falls to the stack. The horse is backed, the carriage lowered and everything is in readiness for another loaded gatherer. [S. E. Howard, Weld Co, Col.

#### CULTIVATE CORN SHALLOW.

Because many prominent corn growers advise it, as do experiment stations where the two methods of deep ar shallow cultivation have been tested.

Because loose soil is exposed to the air and dries out. With shallow cultivation there is less loose soil and therefore more moisture above and about the corn roots.

Because 2 in of loose soil will, for all practical purposes be as good a mulch and the corn roots.

ns 4 in.

as 4 in.

Because deep cultivation, especially the latter times over will destroy and injure the roots of the corn that grow out from 2 to 5 in below the surface of the ground, and because no corn plant will give its best results whose roots have been mutilated in this way.

Because in a field where there is not an unusual growth of weeds shallow cultivation will kill and destroy them as well as deeper plowing.

Because there is less soil exposed to washing rains and carrying away by winds.

not run more than 2 in, and insist on it that it never goes deeper.

The roots will be 18 in long and meet between the rows by the time the follage is 10 in high and they must not be cut off. The practice of beginning with shallow cultivation and going deeper each time is both harmful and foolish. Long feeding roots are essential to rapid growth. If planted 4 in deep, as they should be, I would not hill up at all, but continue constant, shallow cultivation until midsummer and after every shower, to prevent crusting, until digging time. Potatoes do not require so very rich soil, but it must be incllow, loose and moist. The constant working will naturally work some dirt toward the plants and they will not get green.

Take good care of the leaves. The best way I have yet found is to use a spray atomizer. We load it with bordeaux mixture and paris green to kill hugs, shea beetles and ward off blight. It is applied by hand, and every part of the hill covered. We use a strong solution of bordeaux and paris green because we apply such a small portion to each hill. A few quarts is enough for an acre. The bordeaux mixture has an invigorating effect on plant growth and drives away shea beetles as well as preventing blight.—[C. E. Chapman, Tompkins Co, N Y.

# THE RUTABAGA CROP.

The rutubaga contains 10 per cent dry natter, while the mangel contains but 9 per cent and the turnip 3½. The rutabaga and the carrot are about equal in nutritive value. When timothy hay is worth \$9 a ton, a ton of ruta-

start. Sow with a hand drill at once 2.lbs p a. The horse cultivator should be run between the drills every 10 days until after thinning, which should be to 10 in apart in drills.—[J. A. Macdonald, P. E. I.

Sow 10 Lbs Clover on every acre of your crops. It will make a thick mat several inches high by plowing time and will be a fertilizer equal to 10 tons of manure per acre. Its long roots so down where no others do and bring up phosphoric acid and dissolve plant

Forage Crops on Sand-The species of salt bush which are at all likely to be adapted to the climate of Mich are annuals and will not make a per-manent sod. The soils of Newsgo Co are annuals and will not make a permanent sod. The soils of Newago Co are well adapted to the sait bush, but I somewhat question whether these annuals will make a profitable growth in Newaygo Co climate. L. A. W. might get some seed and try planting in a small way. A legume which the Mich exper sta have tried somewhat extensively seems far more promising than the sait bush. The sand lucerne has been raised 3 yrs, and on June 4, was a swamp of forage, although the soil on which it is growing is a very light sand. We chose purposely the very lightest sands on the college farm for the test of this legume, and find that it does splendidly on just such very sandy soils as are to be found in Newaygo Co. We have harvested from this light sand over three tons of well-cured hay per acre per year, and the plants are still very promising, being neither winter killed nor seriously injured by the drouth. The sand or hairy vetch may be sown in the fall with a fair expectation of a good crop next spring.—[Director C. D. Smith. manent sod.

Baling the Hay Crop-Every large hay grower now bales his hay. The most popular size for a bale is 100 lbs. A bale of this size is more easily han-A bale of this size is more easily handled and thus adds value to the hay. There are many persona who make a business of baling hay, going from farm to farm like those engaged in threshing wheat. They charge a certain price for baling and furnishing the wire, regulated somewhat by the prices of hay. Every farmer who raise more timothy hay than is necessary to meet the requirements of his own farm should bale it before carrying it to market. The farmers in every thicklysettled community would do well to sow timothy enough to justify them in buying a balling press, which in the marketing of 300 or 400 acres of hay will pay for itself in a slagle year. The press may also be used in balling clover hay and wheat straw, the latter being worth \$4 p ton or more baled. dled and thus adds value to the hay. worth \$4 p ton or more baled.

A Stone Boat is very serviceable of the farm. To make one as illustrated

the farm. To make one as illustrated take two pieces is chestnut 2xix5½ f. Taper one end of cach piece from E in back to 2 in x the end. For the bottom, spike to the 2xi in pieces a 2x chestnut plank crosswise. Then take three pieces of an old wagon tire 5 fl long, weld a ring in the end of one piece and bolt in on the bottom to draw by in the middle, as at h. Bolt the two pieces on the outer edges of the bottom to be bottom to the side of the bolts to run up through the side pieces. Three bolts at each side, as at a, is enough. To keen the sides from splitting, two ½ in bolts may be patthrough at each end.—[Timothy Searwick, Litchfield Co, Ct.

BOOD WHEELS

THE ELECTRIC STAY

Electric Wheel Co., Box 56 Ou

# The Poullry Yard. FEEDING FOR GROWTH.

To push young chicks along and keep them in health, there is nothing better than boiled eggs mashed up, shells and than boiled eggs musifed up, shells and all, with two or three times their bulk of stale bread crumbs, or cracker crumbs, thoroughly mixed. Mix not more than enough for one feed of this at a time and give them only what they will eat readily and quickly. Feed stale bread soaked in milk, either whole, skimmed, or butternilk after the milk has been squeezed out by hand. Only one feed of this should be prepared at a time, as it will sour if left to stand any length of time. Millet seed scattered in the litter about the brood house or the short grass, plump wheat screenings, oats and corn ground to gether, with an equal quantity of bran, and made into Johnny cakes,—are good for the youngsters.

gether, with an equal quantity of bran, and made into johnny cakes,—are good for the youngsters.

After they get to be three weeks old eracked corn and whole wheat may form a larger part of their diet, increasing it as they grow older. Better results are attained by a judicious alternation of all, day by day, or feed by feed; it keeps the appetite sharp and thoy are always on the lookout for the new surprise at meal time. Don't forget the pure clean water, they need that whatever the feed. If the soil does not supply grit in proper shape and size it should be furnished them: a dish of charcoal where they can help themselves, or a handful in the soft feed four or five times a week, will prevent most of the ordinary bowel troubles. No tonic or stimulant should be needed at this age, but if a brood gets suddenly chilled, a dose of some good condition powder will help to put them on their feet again.—[B. Holmes, Jr.

# HOW I SUCCEEDED.

Before I had attained any degree of success in the poultry business, I started with a flock of 50 hens and at the close of the year I made them pay \$1 a head or 50 on the flock. I flgured, as many others do, that if 50 will pay 50, 200 will pay 200, but somehow hens don't flgure that way. They flgure that just in proportion to the increase of the flock the profits will decrease in the same ratio, especially with beginners. I started with 175 the next year, and before the winter was over I beam to discover the truth of the above maxim, which if more generally known would save may heart-breaking sobs of the overzealous beginner.

The following year, I told my folks that I would sell all but 25 hens and make a study of them and if I could not make them pay I would go out of the business. At the close of the year I made them pay 2 a head and I was satisfied. The following year I increased the flock to 50. At the close of the year I made them pay 2 a head and was satisfied. The next year I increased the flock to 65 and we've up the morning of the new year and found I had made 2 a head on common, mixed hens with eggs at the ordinary market prices at the stores. When I got up to a flock of 200 hens I had to be satisfied with 2 a head profit with eggs at common market prices. During last winter Before I had attained any degree of

with 2 n head profit with eggs at common market prices. During last winter there were rolled out of my flock of 130 heas 70 to 80 eggs daily.—[L. S. Richards, Mass.

Watch the Turkeys-Never let a turkey steal her nest. If she does, ten to key steal her nest. If she does, ten to one it will not be found until she hatches, and probably not a chick will she raise; for turkeys are the wanderers of the barnyard habitats, and the weaklings will be lost in the wet grass or hawks or crows will pick them off. Young 'urks cannot stand dampness, therefore keep them dry and warm, letting them out only when the weather is sunny. Grease their heads to prevent lice.—[L. L. Trott, Me.

Little Ducks have to be taught to know a chicken mother. They den't understand her language; have to learn understand her language; have to learn it just as you would a foreign tongue. If you put them out in a coop when hatched, have a small yard in losed so that they cannot rirmy away from the bin and get chilled—a tollow an older fack until they fall over exhausted. The flock that did the best for me was kept with the hen in a large box in the

kitchen window for several days. The first food was moistened bread which they ate from my hand. They didn't seem to know enough to pick it up from the floor of the coop, and paid no attention to the old hen's vociferous calls to come to dinner. While this method is rather tedlous, one is paid for the trouble by the rapid growth of the youngsters, besides it takes away that natural timidity with which Pekins are almost always endowed.—[Mrs Leonard Johnson, Delaware Co, Pa.

The Shakes

Buff Beauties-Those who especially admire the buff breeds prefer this variety of Leghorns because to its deep, rich plumage it adds the practical qual-



PAIR OF BUFF LEGHORNS.

ities of other Leghorns, being a prolific layer, early maturing, with yellow legs and skin and very vigorous. The color is probably obtained from an infusion of blood from the R I Reds. The cock has rich buff colored hackle and saddle, so deep as to nearly approach a brown. The standard gives for the tall a deep, rich buff or copperish bronze. The rest of the plumage is ligher. White or black feathers disquality. ities of other Leghorns, being a prolific

Poultry Queries—C. H. S. complains that his ducks lose the use of their legs. If they have a wet place to sleep in it will cause this trouble. Give plenty of will cause this trouble. Give plenty of oyster rhells, feed less shorts and more corn meal,—W. R. B. has fowls with symptoms of cholera, yellowish droppings. His hens are getting some sour or moldy food or impure water. Remove the cause and if possible, change to new ground.—J. S. G. has hens dying from some mysterious disease which causes the crops to burst open.

No. 1

PURE SISAL

1007

It is possible they are getting some poisonous food. Better change the location.—C. H. E. asks cause of unnatural growth of wing and tail feathers. The trouble is brought on by close confinement and cover feeding and lack of green food. In very young chickens the trouble is caused by weakness of the stock, often caused by inbreeding.

—B. L.: I do not know of any homemade egg stimulant which amounts to anything, as healthy fowls need no stimulant except plenty of meat and a variety of grain and green food.

A Market Egg Box-Where one markets his eggs to private customers



markets his eggs to private customers or at the stores even, the egg box shown herewith will be found very serviceable. It is a box about half the length of a 30-doz egg carrier, with a handle and fitted drawers, each drawer being fitted with pasteboard egg fillers. A drawer of eggs can thus be taken from the box and carried into the customer's house, the box itself being left in the wagon. The bottom of each drawer may well be covered with coarse bran, and the pasteboard fillers placed on these, thus providing a soft resting place for each egg.

The Best Food for Turkeys when just hatched is stale wheat bread moistened with milk and hard-boiled eggs crumbled fine. Season the feed lightly with black pepper. When three weeks old, commence with corn meal cooked or scalded. A little bone meal and meat will be a great help. The cause of turkeys dying when they begin to feather may be lice or lack of stimulating food. This is a critical period with young turkeys. They should be kept dry with plenty of food. [R. G. Buffinton. tened with milk and hard-boiled eggs

A Barrel Coop Up to Date-A useful modification of the old-fashioned barrel



gested by a
Maine correspondent. The
harrel or box
rests on a pair
of runners or

rests on a pair of runners or sied to which the front and a set of doors are attached, thus keeping the lettom of the coop perfectly dry. The revolving doors turn on a half-inch bolt. One door has fine wire bars, another has two bars which keep the hen inside; another has glass for stormy weather and the fourth allows both hens and chicks to go in and out. out.

Goese will destroy a fair-sized garden should they have free passage there for an hour.

No. 3

# SUCCESS BILT EDGE Potato Harvester

A practical, perfect working po-A practical, perfect working po-tato digger at a price that every farmer who grows three acres of potatoes can afford to pay.



Every potato grower in the United States should write forfulldescription and price.

GOING TO FEED CATTLE

THE ADVANCE FRACE, or be provided than THE ADVANCE FRACE, or being a mouth, all interverse, and it FARRERS AT WHOLEMALE. Nobel

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# Premium

fuhr m. smyth compai

WE NOW OUOTE PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

As stated in all our advertising relating to Binder Twins—and we meant all we said at the time—when the season opened there was an uncertainty regarding supply and prices. Leter developments prove that the market instead of going higher has gone lower, therefore it gives us pleasure to state that in accordance with our long established custom our customers are entitled to the

ETWEEN THE NEW PRICE A As we have sold many thousands of farmers, it may be a few days before our tomers receive checks in settlement of the rebate their accounts will be credited **OUR ILLUSTRATED** 

Our Complete Premium List which should be in every home will be sent free to such as have not received it on application.

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greatest and most acconsising offers ever made by responsible publishers.

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# Organize and Educate.

# AN ENTERPRISING PATRON.

One of the most successful and interesting farmers in the United States is



Brother Horton was associated with the first grange movement in Michigam. 26 yrs ago, being a charter member of Fruit Ridge grange and has been master 20 out of 25 yrs. During over 20 yrs of his membership Brother Horton missed but three meetings of his grange and these on account of sickness. During all these years he has been ably assisted by a charming and devoted wife who has served 4 yrs as lady assistant steward of the national grange. The hall of Fruit Ridge grange is one of the finest in the country, having ample lodge room, cloak room and grange. The hall of Fruit Ridge grange is one of the finest in the country, having ample lodge room, cloak room and kitchen and dining room accommodations. The walls are covered with well-chosen pictures suitable for a large room, and the stage with its scenery and paraphernalla was constructed especially for grange work. Brother Horton has been one of the stanch defenders of his home grange, contributing some \$4000 for the advancement of the cause, as well as an unlimited amount of enthusiasm and encouraging work. He was master of Lenawee Co Pomona for 6 yrs, member of the state grange executive committee six consecutive years, and is now in his fourth term as master of the state grange. He was a member of the state grange. He was a member of the state bid of ngr for 2 yrs and was elected to the state senate in 1891. Brother Horton was recently honored by Gov Pingree with an appointment as one of the three state supreme court caused the act as become leaverative.

state tax commissioners. Unfortunately for farming interests, a decision of the state supreme court caused the act to become inoperative.

Under the well-plannel leadership of State Master Horton, the Mich state grange has made a phenomenal growth during recent years. At the Nov session of the national grange, is new granges were reported as having been organized during that year. The report has already been received for less than 6 mos of the current year, and it is quite likely that the newly organized granges this year will considerably exceed 125 to say nothing of the reorganizations perfected. This work has only been accomplished after much careful planning on the part of Master. Horton, His ideas were first put to practical use in his own home county with the result that it was completely organized. Circulars were then printed and instructions give 1 to all the deputies in the state as to how to go to work, and this was followed by personal letters and words of encouragement from the state master regularly. The result has been the most phenomenal growth of the grange in any state since the palmy days of the order in '74, when Past National Secretary Kelley used to keep 16 clerks at work in his office sending out charters and documents for new granges.

From Jan 1 to May 1, 72 granges

From Jan 1 to May 1, 72 granges have been organized, from Jan 1 to April 1, 124 granges reported a total gain in membership of 1360 or an average of 1615 for each grange. This is exactly double the growth made by an equal number of granges for the last 2 mos of 1899. More then half of the granges reporting gains for the last quarter of last year also report gains

for the first quarter of this year, showing continued prosperity. Mich now comes well up to the front in grange strength and influence. The seven leading states in grange strength and influence. The seven leading states in grange strength at the present time are: N Y 500 granges with 45,000 paid up members, M is 355 granges and 25,000 members, N H 290 granges with 22,500 members, Mich 400 granges and 20,000 members, M is 400 granges with 45,000 members, M is 400 granges and 20,000 members, M is 400 granges and 20,000 members, M is 400 granges with 46,000 members, M is 400 granges and 20,000 members, M is 400 granges and 20,000 members, M is 400 granges with 46,000 members, M is 400 granges and 20,000 members, M is 400 granges with 45,000 members, M is 400 granges with 45,000 members, M is 400 granges and 20,000 members, M is 400 granges with 45,000 members, M is 400 granges and 20,000 members, M is 400 granges with 45,000 members, M is 400 granges with 45,000 members, M is 400 granges and 20,000 members, M is 400 granges with 45,000 members, M is 400 granges and 20,000 granges and 2

Mich, 800 a of rich land in the southern part of the state. On tals farm 100 pure bred cows graze about one of the finest grange halls in the country. He has a handsome residence and owns and operates 8 of the 16 cheese factories in the township. The combined output of these factories is 14,000 lbs of cheese factories is solitary and despised, he is now, of these factories is 14,000 lbs of cheese daily. Mr Horton attended college at Adrian and returned at once to the is solitary and despised, he is now, though still a young man, the owner of three good farms well stocked and having good buildings. From being chore boy among farmers, he went to another town and hired himself to a butcher. He soon became so expert that he could calculate to a pound how much an animal would cut up in meat, and his employer sent him out to huy cattle because his judgment was superior to his own. When the boy had saved enough wages to give him a start, he returned to his native town where land was cheap and taxes light and bought a small farm.

He put into vigorous practice what he knew about farming and butchering. Five or six miles away was a itourishing village where a large amount of fresh meat was consumed. This farmer set himself the task of supplying the market as far as possible. It is as much within the farmers' province to furnish meat as to sell milk and butter. Three days in the week a meat cart went to the village, another day it went another route, and the two remaining days were spent in buying cattle and attending to the farm. Of course help had to be

milk and butter. Three days in the week a meat cart went to the village, another day it went another route, and the two remaining days were spent in buying cattle and attending to the farm. Of course help had to be hired to do the farm work, but the year around the master was up and at work by 4 a m. Before long the little farm was paid for, but no effort warelaxed on that account. Soon a neighboring farm was for sale. Our successful man bought that also, and so was able to keep more stock.

To those of his meat customers who desired it, he furnished butter and lard; also eggs and sometimes fruit. Of all the animals slaughtered at the farms not so much as a toe nail went to waste. The second farm was also paid for in a few years and there was a fatebank account. About this time a large farm, which had been considered one of the best in the vicinity, was offered for sale. As it sold for much less than its value and there was money lying idle in the bank, it was added to the other two. Some might think that the owner of three farms was rich eneagh, but when one has learned the secret of money making, it is hard to stop, and so the meat cart still goes to the village, but not vilth its former regularity, for the owner says he has worked so hard his health is broken beyond repair.—[E. G. Humphrey, Rutland Co, Vt. ls broken beyond repair.-[E. G. Hum-phrey. Rutland Co. Vt.

Pure Food Legislation means laws to prevent the adulteration of food, to present the public health, to protect consumers of food products from fraudconsumers of food products from fraudulent impositions and producers of these products from fraudulent competition. Men cannot be made honest by law, but cap make dishonesty pay a penalty when it steals the livery of lionest products to serve a dishonest purpose.— (Hon H. C. Adams, Wis.

# Our Veterinary Adviser.

( .estious for this department are auswered in turn, but on account of the large number of queries received it is often some weeks before replies can be printed. In case an immediate answer by mail is desired, \$i should be inclosed.)

GARGET-L. B. wants a remedy for garget. In the early stages of the discase foment the udder well with hot water for half an hour three times a day ter for half an hour three times a day and after each bathing apply a little of the following: Acetate of lead 1 os and water 1 qt; also give 1½ lbs epsom salts at a dose. In the second stage of the disease, bathe as above and after bathing rub the udder well with a little soap liniment twice a day.

SORE FOOT-Mrs F. W. has a cow that has a breaking out just above the hoof. Poultice it for a few days with linseed meal. Then mix 1 dr chloride of zinc with ½ pt water and apply a little twice a day.

INDIGESTION-J. M. C. has a horse INDIGESTION—J. M. C. has a horse that seems to be well, but is very dull, and loose in the howels. Mix 4 oz sulphate of iron, 4 oz nitrate of potassium and 2 oz nux vomica, divide into 24 doses and give one twice a day in bran mash or if he will not cat it in bran, put it into 1 qt oatmenl gruel and pour it down.

RHEUMATISM-E. C. C. has a hog that RHEUMATISM—E. C. C. has a hog that is very lame ain both hind legs; he can stand on them, but is in great pain. Give 15 drops oil of gaultheria, 25 drops tincture of opium and I dessertspoonful of cod liver oil at a dose three times a day. Also rub the joint well once a day with a little compound soap liniment.

BRINE--A. D. M. has a hog that got 6 qts pickle brine and it died in 48 hours. Brine should not be given to hogs, as it will cause inflammation of the stomach and bowels. The remedy is to give 8 to 10 gr sulphate of zine as an emetic. Then give 4 to 6 gr opium in a tablespoonful of raw linseed oil every four hours until relieved.

RHEUMATISM—W. A. B. has some pigs which get lame in one hind leg; also chickens that have seum over their eyes. Give each hog 15 drops oil of gaultheria and 1 dessertspoonful of cod liver oil at a dose three times a day after meals. Wash the chickens' heads and eyes twice a day with a little of the following lotion: Sulphate of copper 1 dr, water 1 qt.

SORE MOUTH-M. W. F. has a horse whose mouth is sore at the corners and it will not heal. In such a case rub the sore part with nitrate of silver once, let talone for three days, then mix 20 gr tannic seld, 1 oz of glycerin and 1½ oz water, and apply a little once a day. The bit ought not to be put into the mouth until the part is healed.

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR-V. V. G.: The "white mold" on gooseleries is mildew, a fungous disease for which the proper remedy 1. bordeaux mixture sprayed over the bushes about the time the fruit has ret. It is too late for this year to begin this work to save the crop of fruit for this season. Plant lice or aphides on apple trees are often so abundant as to be niarming, but it is seldom that serious injury is chargeable to these insects. When it is desirable to destroy them, it may be done by spraying them with kerosene emulsion. The rose slug worries the lever of roses, and with it usually is the leaf hopper. Hellebore or Persian insect powder has usually been recommended as a remedy, but the Pa expersian insect powder has usually been recommended as a remedy, but the Pa expersian has had most complete success in spraying bushes with kerosene by means of the modern kerosene sprayer. Use one-fifth kerosene and four-fifths water, or spray with kerosene emulsion bymeans of the ordinary spray pump.—Will Joseph Crawford of Ont, who wrote F & H about organizing a farmers' co-operative association, send his address to the F & H CHAT WITH THE EDITOR-V. V. G.:

MARRIAGE BETWEEN COUSINS MARRIAGE BETWEEN COUSINS— Subscriber, Kan: The following states pro-hibit marriages between first cousins by blood; in the other states such marriages are permitted: N H, Ohlo, Ind. Kan, Ark, Nev. Wash, N D, S D, Mont and Wyo.

KENDALL'S SPAYIN OURE



# In theBlood

Here is the origin or a majority or auman ailments,—scrofula, salt rheum, pimples, humors, sores; troubles of the stomach, nerves, liver and kidneys, all have their starting point in bad blood, and therefore all may be cured by purify. ing, enriching, vitalizing the blood with

# HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

The Best Medicine Money Can Buy.











ution FARM AND HOME Writing to advertises

# Live Stock Interests.

HANDLING BEEF CATTLE.

# Breeder's Practical Experience.



GOOD CATTLE, abundance of cheap winter dance of cheap winter food and good sound judgment in feeding are essentials to suc-cess. First, decide on the particular class or type of cattle to be kept, being guided by

market demands, making personal tastes a secondary consideration. Demand changes. Ten years ago the export trade required great, heavy 4 or 5-yr-old steers weighing 1450 to 1800 lbs. Then it was quantity, now it is quality. To-day we find neat little 2 or 3-yr-old, well-finished animals, weighing 1250 lbs up, will command top prices. If weight can be combined with quality, so much the bet.er, but quality is of first importance. portance.

#### QUALITY IS DETERMINED

QUALITY IS DETERMINED
from a butcher's standpoint among
cattle by the greatest per cent of weight
in those parts of the carcass which give
the highest-priced cuts. To do this a
steer must be well sprung in the ribs,
thickly fleshed along the back, with a
good straight underline and well developed hindquarters. Avoid a lightflanked, bare-backed animal as you
would the evil one. The sire must be
purebred. It is poor economy to save
50c or \$1 in the first cost of the calf and
lose 10 to 15 when placed on the market. The prices at which purebred
stock can be obtained leave no excuse
for the use of an inferior animal.
Neither

#### BREEDING OR FEEDING

will of themselves, separately and alone, produce satisfactory results. Only by the co-operation of these two factors can success be obtained. We must breed for qualit, and feed for weight. By far the most important period in an alimal's life is the first 12 mos. I like to have alves dropped in the fall, can more easily coax them along and teach them to ext and when weaned in the spring they can be turned on fresh grass and will receive little or no check, but go vigorously along. Other things being equal, fall bred calves will be better animals at 30 mos than their competitors, dropped in the spring, will be at 36. When 2 or 3 mos old, teach the calf to eat a little clover, hay, oats, bran, etc. A hundred weight can be added to the live weight of a calf at less than one-third the cost of the same gain on the same animal at 3 yrs of age. Mr Stewart, an authority on feeding cattle, found the average cost of feeding nine animals for the first 12 mos was \$3.39, during the second year 7.97 and the third year 12.54 for every 100 lbs of gain. The cost of feed when the experiment was made, however, was much higher than to-day.

During the finishing period, care should be taken to prevent the cattle losing in the fall what they have gained during summer. It is poor polley to allow cattle to shiver around during the cold rains and frosty nights of late fall and early winter, consuming as fuel that fat which it has cost good money to produce. Run taem under shelter nights and supply a feed of hay or turnips, turning them out to grass again when the weather moderates. The

nights and supply it feed of hay or turning them out to grass again when the weather moderates. The change from summer to winter ration will not then be so violent, and cattle will be 50 lbs per head heavier on Jan I than if allowed to rough it. An abundant supply of

# CHEAP WINTER FOOD

char winter food

is essential to success. Cattle cannot be finished at a profit on hay and grain. Something that can be produced in larger quantities and at very small cost must be provided, and corn, whether cured as fodder or ensilage, fills the bill. It is beyond all doubt the best and cheapest winter i. J. Whoever has an abundance of straw will find that by growing roots to feed with it, he can feed cattle at a cost which will compare very favorably with cern. Field roots have a feeding value apart from the digestible nutrients, in that they exercise a beneficial effect upon the digestion and general health of the animal. Cattle getting liberal rations of succulent feed, such as roots or ensilage, will have the sleek, thrifty appearance of grass-fed cattle, and there will be little trouble with indigestion or having them so off their feed, as is often the case

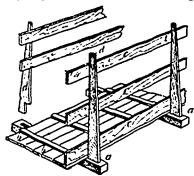
with cattle fed exclusively on dry fod-

with cattle fed exclusively on any lou-der and grain.

In the compounding of a grain ration for finishing cattle, there is room for the exercise of a good deal of judg-ment, since our object in all feeding operations is to obtain the greatest gain-for the smallest negatible cost. Stockment, since our object in all receing operations is to obtain the greatest gain for the smallest possible cost. Stockmen must have a knowledge of the relative feeding values of the various grains at his disposal and must at the same time consider their market price. It is a mistake to start cattle off early in the senson on too heavy a ration of grain. The tendency is to induce indigestion, and cause the cattle to go off their feed. It is better to start them off on a very light ration, and keep gradually increasing the quantity until during the last four or six weeks the cattle are receiving all the grain they can profitably consume. It is well to bear in mind that it is not the amount of grain that we can crowd into a steer's stomach that makes him fat, but the amount which he is able to digest and assimilate.—[A. P. Ketchen, Huron Co, Ont.

# A HOG-LOADING CHUTE.

A substantial chute for loading swine may be made as portrayed herewith. The bottom or foundation crosspleces, a a, may be of cedar or some light



A MODEL HOG CHUTE.

wood, about 6 in square with a hole mortised in each end, about 2x5 in, and as long between holes as the wagon box is wide. Lay on these the floor, b b, of 1 in lumber, pine being best, 8 or 9 ft long. Across this nail strips 1 in square to prevent the animal from slipping. For the sides, the uprights, d d, are of 2x6 in material, tapered at the top and a shoulder formed at bottom end to fit mortise hole in a. The slats, c c c, are nailed to the inside of uprights, d d. If the uprights, d, are mortised strongly into crosspieces, a, the side pieces can be slipped out of the floor piece and the whole chute hung up in a sheltered, out-of-the-way place, and it will last much longer and be more satisfactory to the owner than if left encumbering the yard and in all sorts of weather.—[W. J. Peal, Wellington Co, Ont.

In Sheep Breeding, one of the great-est weaknesses with Americans is that they do not adhere to a fixed type. Some men handle sheep for a while and Some men handle sheep for a while and then dispose of them and take up pigs, because sheep are too low in price, and then they go back to the sheep business, hen the pig market becomes dull. The man who will take up one breed and develop that, who will stick to his line, learn all he can about the work he has taken up, will come out in the end in advance.—[Prof C. S. Plumb, Ind.

The Rambouillet Sheep possesses a very strong constitution which enables lambs to stand the severe weather which often prevails at lambing time in many of our western states. Their in many of our western states. Their constitution also aids them in developing carly, and they make one of the best breeds for western range breeders who ship their lambs to market in the fall. The full blood rams show their good qualities very plainly when they have been properly bred and cared for. Their large frame indicates strength and their ability to carry a great deal of flesh when placed in the feeding pen. Their fleece enables them to stand more cold than the fine wool sheep, with a greater proportion of oil, and their appetites are proof of their excellent fattening qualities. The ewes are always good milkers and make the best of mothers for range breeding. Their herding qualities cannot be improved. proved.

Sift Sulphur under the wings of hens while incubating, as a lice preventive ..

# The Handy Mechanic.

#### A FARM WHECLBARROW.

For one of .0 lbs weight, get a wheel 20 inches in diameter, put on a tire 114 in wide and an axle 12 in long. Handles should be 4% ft long, and of 1½ or 1¼ in material and be placed 20 in apart at inside of ends. Bolt a 20 in apart at inside of ends. Bolt a block of hickory wood on lower edge of handle 2½ in deep and set the axie of the wheel in it, 1¾ in below the handles. Three cross bars 1½ by 1¼ in, the first bar 1 in behind wheel, the second 21 in behind the first bar, outside measurement, the other bar in center. Fill in the bottom between the handles with the best pine lumber slack ½ in thick and 21 in high. Set on dashboard on a square with the bottom, made of half-in pine and 10 in high. Leb., 1½ in square and 15 in long from top of the handles. Make frame of very best second growth hickory or white ash and put tenons together with white lead. Iron off with light braces of best Swede iron and give two coats of good paint. If wheel is made light and edges neatly dressed the weight should not exceed 30 lbs.

dressed the weight should not exceed 30 lbs.

A box for using on a wheelbarrow is handy. Make with end pleces % in thick, 6 in wide, 2 ft 5 in long. Make a hand hole in center. Noil on for sides two pleces % in thick, 5 in wide and 3 ft 7 in long. Nail flush with the bottom. Cover the botter, with good % in lumber and chamer off the ends even with the sides 5 in back. Such a box will hold 3 bu filled level,—[S. H. Mitchell, Ont. Mitchell, Ont.

To Rid a Barn of Rats, place a water-tight barrel in a dark corner, making the top accessible to the rats by setting boxes near it, or placing boards setting boxes near it, or placing boards or poles so that they may climb, up. The head is taken out and the barrel filled about three-fourths full with trash, corncobs, chips, etc. On top of this put anything to entice the rats. After they become familiar with the surroundings and resurt to it requirely. After they become familiar with the surroundings and resort to it regularly, clean out the barrel, fill it about three-fourths full of water, threw in enough chaff to wer the water, and put in a small look with a piece of bacon tacked oweach side. The first rat will jump in to eat the bacon, the next one will not hesitate, and then there is a fight for possession of the block. The dise brings other rats, and when they set in, no matter how many, they will drown. Allow them to visit the barrel for a week at least before the water is put in.—[J. W. Prescott.

In building the farm home, its sanitary condition should receive the best thoughts of the architect.

# Jottings from the Farmers.

Profit in Woodlands-Three years ago I had 8 a of pine chopped down and just 16 yrs ago this land was in cultivatior and not a tree in the field. Many of the trees cut in the 8 a would measure 18 inches in diameter, and a 16-ft log could easily be obtained. The oldest tree on the 8 a could not be over 15 yrs old from seed. I hardly think the south will ever have a wood famine for we have several kinds of timber which grow very rapidly. It would be a very profitable investment to plant a large forest to the mulberry. The timber is valuable for fence posts and mulberries are a great hog food which will pay for setting of trees many times every year. A native tree in Miss, growing mostly on our low lands; some bear fruit 3 mos in a year.—[J. H. Van Nezs, Jr, Clarke Co, Miss. of the trees cut in the 8 a would mea-

Crested Layers-It has been said that crested Layers—It has been said that crested fowls are not practical, but I have 43 crested hens which average over 30 eggs a day and occasionally as high as 39. They are Houdans and Polish. They laid all winter when it was zero weather a portion of the time. [W. B. Pease, New York.]

A Peculiar Pest in Bear Lake Co Idaho, has caused serious loss. Ground Idaho, has caused serious loss. Ground squirrels have appeared in such numbers as to do great injury on many farms. Shortly after the young are born they leave the unirrigated hillsides and go to the wheat fields. Two weeks of work by them and a wheat field looks as if someone had been in it with a dulf scylhe. The squirrels show a peculiar fondness for a certain joint in the stool of the wheat and they eat it through and it falls over as if partly cut. The squirrels are not as large as a house rat.—[C. J. Blanchard.

Lay out the yard or farm surroundings with the very best health of the family in view, not only as regards the house, but the barns and outbuildings as well. By complying with the laws of nature, much can be done to stand off preventable diseases and to greatly decrease the ravages of unpreventable epidemics which will thereby be unable to exert their full power.

Heavy Switching Charges-The federal court has just decided that the railroads can collect \$2 switching charges on live stock shipped to the Union stockyards at Chicago. This case has been in the courts four years.

The pasteurizing of all cream for butter making may soon become a general practice of the creameries. The plan may easily be adopted by any creamery and is worthy of investigation by every creameryman.

# WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable time keepers made in this country or in any other.

"Riverside" trade-mark. Movement is jeweind throughout with rubies and supphires. For sale by all dealers.



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Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.



# The Dairy.

## HAND SEPARATORS SUSTAINED.

We have often had occasion to note the practical use of hand separators on dairy farms and the growing use and popularity of these machines indicate that all the claims which have been made for them by the manufacturers have been sustained. The old method of caring for milk and cream will not do in these times, says an exchange,

have been sustained. The old method of caring for milk and cream will not do in these times, says an exchange, when every fraction counts in the ultimate profit for the year's work and operations upon the farm; hence farmers and dairymen must take advantage of every appliance which is calculated to reduce the expense of manufacturing the raw product into finished goods. We note almost without exception that where hand and power cream separators have been used, not only by general farmers, but dairymen as well, that they have proven invariably satisfactory—when, of course, they have been in competent hands when operated; and where unfavorable results have been obtained the cause has been traced in almost every instance to the incompetency of the operator, either in the handling of the product or in the manipulation of the machine.

There are so many good machines now on the market, made by reputable houses, and guaranteed to do the work in a satisfactory manner, that it is unnecessary and unbusinessike for anyone to buy a machine which is not guaranteed to do its work. The manufacturers of this line of machines in the United States, and those who handle the best makes of separators, guarantee every machine which they send out, and it is very seldom indeed that we hear any complaint arising from the use of this class of machines. We urge upon our readers the importance of a careful study of this question. While the first cost of a hand separator may seem considerable, yet such a machine will more than repay for its first cost in a single year's saving of the product of fifteen cows or more. This, taken together with the very easy manner in which the work may be carried on, and the tremendous saving in the way of labor of those who had previously looked after this part of the work, should be sufficient argument for farmers to buy a machine of this kind at their very first opportunity. A cream separator, like all other machines, must be well taken care of, and if so it will last for a number of years with a minimum

Buttermilk Pot Cheese-Fill a kettle with buttermilk fresh from the churn. with buttermilk fresh from the churn, heat slowly on the back part of the stove till the curds separate (at no time coming to a boil), then cover the kettle and set off till partially cool, when dip the contents carefully into a cheesecloth bag, hang it up and let drip till dry. Finish by working sait through and molding with the hands. Pure buttermilk is very rich and pot cheese thus made of it will be found much more palatable than the rubbery curd article made of sour milk.—[F. O. Sibley, Otsego Co, N. Y.

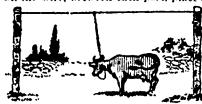
Thick Cream is obstinate stuff to cool to a low temperature by a rapid, con-tinuous process as creamery men would tinuous process as creamery men would like to handle it. It is a poor conductor of heat and does not flow freely like milk and thin cream. The part that comes to the cooling surface thickens, sticks there, and does not give the rest any show. We finish up the cooling of our thick cream by setting in tall alim cans in ice water. This applies to 45 per cent cream to be cooled to a low temperature. Cream of a lower test is readily cooled enough for churning as fast as it flows from the separator. [Supt Bradford, Turner (Me) Creamery.

New York Milk Dealers' Ways have investigated by Mr Graves in the interest of a syndicate who proposed taking over the New York city supply from the F S M P A. Mr Graves's statements show that, no matter how clean and wholesome milk matter how clean and wholesome milk may be when it leaves the farm, after it comes into the city middleman's possession it will bear the closest inspection. Milk is a staple article of food affected by uncleanness to a greater extent than any other food. Dealers in New York conduct their business in their stables. Many of the principal ones have their offices attached to their stables, and their method of cleansing.

cans is worth the investigation of the board of health. Milk is sold bottled and in cans, and in cases the milk is served the second time in unwashed bottles, and there is no knowledge as to who last used the bottles, whether they have been in house, hospital, institution, or in places where epidemics and diseases are prevalent. The cans returned to the railroad stations in the country are found sent in an unclean condition without being washed. These are the receptacles in which the agent of the dealer is supposed to transport the product back to the consumer. Much milk, if not adulterated, is reduced in quality, thus evading the laws established by the board of health.

Oleo in Pennsylvania is to have a hard time from not on, if the mandates of Guy Stone are enforced. The oleo of Gov Stone are enforced. The oleo disclosures resulting in the resignation of Dairy Commissioner Wells and the appointment of Jesse K. Cope, a prominent Chester Co dair man, as his successor, is expected to curtail largely the fraudulent sale of that product. Gov Stone, in an open letter, charges the new commissioner to enforce the oleo land four four four force and nethout products. aw fearlessly and without prejudice.

To Tether a Cow-My method is to set a row of posts across a field and stretch a smooth wire across the tops On the wire, between each post, place a



A SIMPLE WAY OF TETHERING.

4 inches in diameter. ring 3 or 4 inches in diameter. Then with a halter on the animal, attach a rope of any desired length to the ring on the wire and to the halter. Of course the length of he rope will limit the area the animal can graze over. If the animal is inclined to be wild or easily excited, it is well not to have the rope too leng or it may become tangled in it. [J. L. Irwin, Nemaha Co, Kan.

New York's Milk Trust—The only "milk trust" in New York city is the New York consolidated milk exchange. The members of that trust produce no New York consolidated misk exchange. The members of that trust produce no misk, own no farms, do no work and have no care in the matter of production. They simply sit at the city market gate, dictate to the producers, sell the misk to retailers, receive their cash, hand over to the farmers the pittance per quart which they establish as the "price" for misk, pocket the balance, and grow rich. These are the men, simply and solely business parasites, who are keeping down the price of misk. A more impudent, a more avarictour, a more victous trust than the New York consolidated misk exchange cannot be found in the United States to-day. This victous trust can be, and it will be utterly snashed by the farmers who produce the misk. It is only a question of time when the farmers will exercise their power, says the New York Farmer.

The Grout Bill, which has attracted so much attention in congress, will be voted on Dec 6 by the house of reprevoted on Dec 6 by the house of representatives, three days after the assembling of congress for the short session. This bill provides for an increase of the tax on oleomargarine colored to resemble butter, from 2 to 10c p lb. Such oleomargarine cannot be lawfully sold in 32 leading states, but 62,000,000 lbs were illegally sold therein last year, hence the demand for national legislation. The bill reduces the tax on that oleomargarine made in its natural white color, from 2c to ½c p lb, so the workingman may have the mixture if he wants it and does not need to take it if he does not. Over 200 of the 356 congressmen are said to favor the passage of the bill. sage of the bill.

While Gathering Cream, a felt blanket is the most practical thing for the ket is the most practical thing for the cream gatherer to use to protect cream from heat or cold. Where the load of cream has to be out in the heat of the day for a number of hours the cans should be closely packed in the wagon and lumps of ice put on top of the cans. Ice lying on the bottom of the wagon produces very little effect. Cream thoroughly iced and blanketed, whether on a wagon or in a car, can take no possible injury from transportation in the hottest day. Arrived at the factory, cream for churning is tempered and ripened as soon as it conveniently can be.—[Supt Bradford, Turnes (Me) Creamery.

Co-operative Creamery without any dividends to provide for in watered or other capital stock, can afford to and does pay the patrons the full receipts of the creamery, less operating expenses and interest payment to be met, for the milk.

A Producer Says-Give us a better price for milk sold through the F S M P A and it means a better product, better cows, better stables, better feed-stuffs, purer water to drink, better ventilation in winter and warmer scables, These things are out of the question with present prices.—[J. E. H.

I have seen farms where from 5 to 8 milch cows are kept simply for family use. They are half fed and give litte milk. One good cow given half the feed of five would save labor as well as food and give better milk and more of it.-[A Southern Reader.

A good road requires a well under-drained soli, a good foundation and good road material for the surface.

Oftentimes our enthusiasm runs low

Oftentimes our enthusiasm runs low and we become careless in consequence. If we only had at such times a little of last winter's enthusiasm, imbibed at the institute, it would be worth its weight in gold.—[A. N. Springer, Ind. "Will some one please chase the cow down this way?" said the funny boarder, who wanted some milk for his oatment. "Here, Jones," said the landlady, in a tone that was meant to be crushing, "take the cow down ther where ing, "take the cow down ther where the calf is bawling."

The Many Acres of non-productive farm lands and their reciamation from swampy or marshy condition is given very intelligent and practical treatment in a little book bearing the title "Benefits of Drainage and How to Drain," published by John H. Jackson, Albany, N. Y. The subject is very completely covered and plain lirections laid down for economical and effectual drainage. For this work Mr Jackson recommends the round agricultural drain tile. The book is sent free by the author to anyone who lives in the New England, Middle, Atlantic or adjoining states. farm lands and their reclamation from

Too Severe Pruning causes a tree to grow more rank. This should be avoided and yet enough wood taken out to let the sunlight into the tree to color and perfect the fruit, keep the tree within bounds, remove superfluous and in-jured parts and to facilitate spraying, cultivating and harvesting.—[F. C. Scars, N S School of Horticulture.

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Thousand Backs.

Wells for descripting almost are almost as many and for the place we

rite for descriptive circulars of what you want to the Dubry M VERMONT FARM MACRIMS CO., Bellows Pulls, Vs.

# Our Country Roads.

ſx

# GOOD ROADS ALONG FARMS.

Years ago it was the fashion for federal, state, county and even local governments, as well as individuals, to contribute to the building of railroads. Franchise, land, money and often timber were gladly given free if only the railroad was built. Towns and cities along railways have since prospered all out of proportion to those remote from transportation convenienc. 3.

out of proportion to those remote from transportation convenience. With the increase in population and towns, another need is as sorely felt as was the railroad in our earlier days. Farmers find it an absolute necessity to spend considerable time on the road. With good roads the year around much valuable time may be saved, and to the farmer, if anyone, time is money. Where schools, roads and care of the poor do not fall too heavily in the way of taxes on a township, we believe that if a liberal amount is appropriated for permanent and durable road-building in those parts of a town most traveled and with poorest roads, the money would be well spent. A good road is a heap of satisfaction to a community; a poor road—well, the less said the better.

a poor road—well, the less said 17c better.

If one to five miles of highway were improved by a permanent, solid roadbed each year the increased facility for doing business would pay for it in a few years. Less heavy and expensive wagons, harness and horses would be required, larger loads could be hauled and more quickly and safely. The value of real estate is sure to be higher on a popular, well kept roadway than where wheeling is unpleasant and a burden. And after a few miles of fine driving roads have been laid in a town and the people along the road have tidied up their places, what a popular thing a good road really is. And how the contagion grows for more!

#### CANADA'S BEST ROADS.

These are in the county of Hastings Ont, where the county took charge of the main roads 20 yrs ago and which have been added to until about 370 miles the main roads 20 yrs ago and which have been added to until about 370 miles are now controlled. The county council appropriates \$18,000 annually which includes expenditures on bridges which are expensively built of iron, concrete and stone. A superintendent of roads is employed and the roads are divided into four sections and a gang of men under a competent foreman placed over each. Whenever a section of roadway requires reconstruction or repairs it is inspected by the superintendent, from whom the foreman with his gang receive proper instructions and are sent to the place to carry out the work. While the plan was at first vigorously opposed, after a year's trial it proved so satisfactory and economical that it was continued, with the result that the added experience enables them to do the work at about one-half the first cost, and the roads are becoming better every year, owing to the careful supervision exercised and the ability to make repairs as soon as they are needed on the roads proper in Hastings Co, exclusive of bridges, is estimated at \$35 p mile only. p mile only

Co-operative Road Building by farmers themselves has been done with farmers themselves has been done with much satisfaction in a certain section of Mich, where roads are sandy and in poor condition most of the year. Five years ago, 25 farmers hauled marl from the town bed for a half mile of roadway and 20 others shoveled and leveled it. The oad was so satisfactory, the next year another half mile was made. The marl packed down hard and made such an excellent bed for gravel that the farmers raised among themselves enough money to put a dressing of gravel 8 in thick over one-quarter of a mile of the road. This made an excellent walk, and the following year more money was collected and half a mile was put down. But this time only 4 in of gravel was spread over the marl. The next year another quarter-mile strip was graveled and about half a mile of marl was put down ready for graveling next fall. As a natural consequence of the improvement in the roads more produce is now sent to the local market, and the principal town of the district has benefited so largely by the improvement that it has now offered to furnish enough gravel for a mile of road if the farmers will provide the labor to spread it. much satisfaction in a certain section

## THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN F. DUCE 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.

Bos. New Chi-Chein, N.Or. Mem. S.Fran. Mon. Lon.

1	3305-	yew	Chi-	Cincin-	N Or-	yr cn).	S Fran-	Mon-	Lon-
1	ton	York	cago	nati	leans	phis	Cisco	treal	don
June	20	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	19
Wheat, p bu,	_	.82	.7732	.77	-		<b>†1.00</b>	.74	.861
Corn, p hu,	.48	.45	.40	.41	.51	.48	†1.15	.44	.52
Onto, p bu,	.311/4	, inj.	.231	.25	.20%	.32	11.25	.3114	4534
Rye, p bu,	.66		.55	.64	`		<b>†1.00</b>	.64	_
Barley, p bu.	.46	.55	.45	_	-	-	1 .85	.51	- 1
Flour, p bbl.	4.30	4.93	4.15	4,10	4.60	4.50	4.00	4.20	4.25
I Cotton, mid upland, p lb.	.001%	.0914		.00	.001/	.03	-	_	.101/4
Cattre, p 100 lbs l w.	6.50	5.78	5.80	5.40	4.50 °	4.00	4.00	-	′*
I Sheep, p 100 lbs I w.	5.50	5.40	5.25	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	-	
Hogs, p 100 lbs l w.	5.50	5.40	5.10	5.25	5,00	4.50	6.00	6,25	-
Veal calves, p 100 lb3 l w.	ช.50	7.00	7.00	6.00	5.25	5.00	6 00	_	-
Fowls, p lb, d w,	.12	(1)14	.081		4.25	2.75	•4.50		
I Butter, creamory, p 1b.	.20	.191	.193	.20	201	.23	.20	.20	.213/4
Cheese, factory, p lb,	.03	.10	.0312	.0934	.12	.12	.16	.10	.111/2
l Eggs, p dz,	.16	.16	.10	.1012	.1014	.10	.::0	.121/2	.16
Apples, p bbl,	_	3.50	5.50		5.50	_			1
l Hay, p ton,	18.00	18 00	12.00	15.00	17.50	16.00		10.50	
Straw, rye, p ton,	16.50	16.00	9.00	7.00	_	_		5.00	
Hops, p lb.	.1314	.14	.13		_		.03	.13	.163/4
Onlons, p bu,	_	_	.00		.70	1.00	<b>†1.00</b>	_	
Pointoes, p bu,	.40	.50	.40	.47	.75	.65	†1.00	.3714	-
Beef, p lb d w,	.08	_	<del></del>		_		.0614	_	_
Pork, p lb d w,	.0614	.08	.0314	<del></del>			.0814	_	
Lard, p lb,	.09	.07	.063,4	.061/4	.07%	.0614	.09	.10	.08%
Hides,p ib,	.08	.0834	.08	.071,3	.061/4	ور80.	.10	.03	-
† P cental. Pdz.									

# **Business Side of Farming.**

#### EIGHTY-CENT WHEAT.

The central fact in the grain markets is the sharp advance in wheat owing to radical changes in crop conditions. The radical changes in crop conditions. The damage to winter wheat in O. Ind and Mich has long been known, and in the recent past there has been some misgiving over the probable yield in the southwest. Most important, however, is the manner in which spring wheat in the northwest has gone backward. Long continued drouth during late May and first half of June, particularly in N. D. caused widespread damage. Trade estimates of the spring wheat crop of Minn, N. D. and S. D. have been reduced from 200 to 150 and in some instances to 100 million bu. Under bullish influences wheat advanced sharply to figures around 80c p. bu at Chicago, a gain of 7610c in little more than a week. At top prices there was much profit-taking and some reaction, but traders as a whole were more favorable to wheat than in a long time.

The winter wheat harvest is being pushed rapidly, but little grain has reached the market and it is impossible to form a reliable estimate of total crop. The last monthly report of the dep't of agri points to further reduction in the area under winter wheat, placing this at scant 25 million a June 1, or 5 million short of what was actually sown last fall. Foreign advices have been without particular feature, Europe buying our wheat and flour in a conservative way and somewhat indifferent to price advances. Crop conditions abroad are fair, but not brilliant. World's stocks of wheat are moderate, and up to the present time there is damage to winter wheat in O, Ind and

World's stocks of wheat are moderate, and up to the present time there is little disposition to anticipate any shortage, millers buying only for immediate wants.

# BREADTHINLIVE STC~K TRADE

Not often is the live stock market, as a whole, more satisfactory to farmers than this summer. The big packing centers are receiving large numbers of all meat animals; the quality is generally good and the outward movement all meat animals; the quality is generally good and the outward movement is active. Dressed meat concerns and lork packers are working to their full cepacity; domestic consumption is large and the foreign outlet probably never better. Exports of live cattle are liberal and farmers are interested buyers of dressed and canned meats. The English market for American cattle is the highest in a number of years and this helps the price on the farm and at all slaughter points.

Probably no branch of the live stock trade is in more healthy position than the hog market. Farmers are selling freely, supply at all leading trade centers is unusually liberal for early summer and the quality excellent. Prices continue. It lively high, however, and the averag or June promises to be the greatest since '93. Sheep are selling well, but prices cover a wide range owing to variable quality.

The Outlook for Coarse Grains 1. generally encouraging. An enormous corn acreage is insured. A seed going into the ground under go. I weather conditions. The outs crop has "welcool well and the coming harvest promises to prove bountiful. This is substantial-

ly the case with rye and barley under liberal acreage and favorable condi-tions. In certain states where winter wheat failed, rye sown at same time and under same conditions promises little short of an average crop.

Wool Slightly Steadier—After a continued period of depression, a little more inquiry is noted and wool dealers hope for some recovery from the price reaction. London wool sales have been slow and dragging, and back of all must be recognized the disturbance in European industrial circles over the political situation in the far east. Statistically, wool is considered well worth present prices. Recent transactions in the eastern markets have been made up largely of territory and Cal wools.

Firm Dairy Markets are the rule with a good d mand for butter and chees Owners of cold storage ware-houses are buying choice creamery but-ter to place in refrigerators and this results in moderate activity. Cheese is in fair request in such manufacturing centers as N Y. Vt and Wis.

Sugar Beets-C. W. M., Col: is no beet sugar factory at Des Moines, Ia, but one is probable in that section at an early date. At the factories in Mich farmers received \$4 to 4.50 p ton for 12 per cent beets.

Barley Acreage is substantially the same as that of last year. California has nearly 40 per cent of the total. showing a slight increase over last year and there is some gain in Kan. The condition of the crop at the opening of June was high in the west and good in such eastern states as N Y and

The Area Under Cotton is estimated The Area Under Cotton is estimated by the dep't f agri at 25,558,000 a, an increase of 2,036,000 a. or 8.7 per cent over the productive area last year. The average condition at the opening of June was 82.5 compared with 85.7 one year ago and 87.1 the mean of the June averages of the last 10 years.

Iron Prices Lower- The manufacturers of structural iron and steel have reduced the price \$7 p ton and it is expected this will stimulate the building trades. Structural steel, which has been held at 45 p ton at Pitteburg, is

#### Farm Wagon only \$21.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal with Wide Tires, the Empire Manuf. Company, outner, III., have placed upon the a Farmer's Handy Wagon that is only 25 inch atted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4 in and sold for only \$21.55.



bl. wagon is made of the best material through, and really costs but a triffe more than a set of wheels, and fully guara atced for one year. Catter graving a full description will be mailed upon lication by the Empire Manufacturing Co., nor, Ill., who also will farnish metal wheels at prices made any size and width of tire to as

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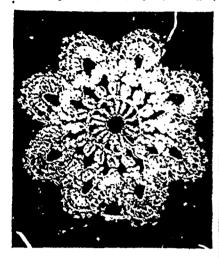
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ORANGE JUDD CO. (Agenta' Dept.) & 52 Lafayette Place, New York. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# TUMBLER DOILY IN RELIEF.

Use No 60 crochet cotton, medium size hook. Make a chain of sixteen stitches, join, ch eight, I roll st (over twenty times) in each of the sixteen sts, three ch between each roll, foin to eight ch.

2d round—Four s c under each ch thice of previous row, • join, ch eight,



three rolls between 4th and 5th s c, ch eight, skip four s c, three rolls, \* repeat from \* to \* around wheel.

Next round—\*Twelve rolls tover fifteen times) under 1st ch eight, six rolls inder 2d ch eight, ch eight, fasten between 6th and 7th rolls of the 12 rolls, turn, twelve rolls under ch eight, six more rolls under 2d ch of eight to finish the scallop, \* repeat from \* to \* seven times around wheel Next round—Work one treble crochet between each roll.

Last round—Two knot sts, skip four tr, one s c, continue around wheel, then break off thread, fasten neatly.—[L. B. Sebring.

bring.

# KNITTED LACE.

This is shown in two widths and is designed for the neck and sleeves of the illustrations are knitted with No 30 spool thread. The lace would be more dainty if finer thread is used. For wide, cast on thirty-five stitches and knit across plain.

knit across plain.

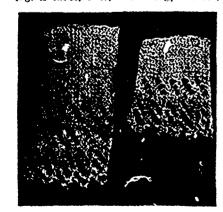
Ist row—Slip one, knit nineteen, over, knit two together, knit three, over, knit two together, ever, knit two together, over, knit two together, over, knit two together, over, knit one.

2d row—Knit plain.

3d row—Sl one, k twenty, over, k two tog, k three, over, k two tog, k three, over, k two tog, over, k two tog, over, k one.

k one.

4th row-Knit plain. 5th row—SI one, k two, over, k two tog, k three, over, k two tog, k three,



over, k two tog, over, k two tog, over,

k one.
6th row—Knit plain.
7th row—SI one, knit rest plain.
8th row—K two tog, k two tog, cast the first stitch on the right hand needle over the second, leaving one stitch on that needle, knit rest plain.
Repeat from first row.
Narrow: Cast on twenty stitches and knit twice across plain.

1st row—SI one, k nine, over, k two tog, k three, over, k two tog, over, k two tog, over, k two tog, over, k two tog, over, k one.

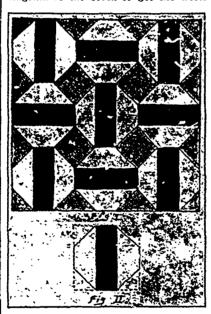
2d row, plain.
3d row—SI one k ten, over, k two tog, over, k one.
4th row, plain.
5th row—SI one, k eleven, over, k two tog, over, k one, over, k two tog, over, k two tog, over, k one.
6th row, plain.
7th row—SI one, rest plain.
Sth row—K two tog, k two tog, si first stitch on the right hand needle over the second, leaving one stitch on the needle, rest plain.
Repeat from 1st row.--[Sarah E. Wilcox.

## EGYPTIAN PATCHWORK.

There is an old palace in Cairo with a marble floor of the design here given. In the original the light proof the eight-sided figure is of gold orown; eight-sided figure is of gold orown; the dark strip is of black, and the connecting squares are of light yellow.
When used as a degin for patch-

work, the best enect is obtained if only three colors are put into it, yet it is a pattern that can be used very it is a pattern that can be used very satisfactorily for working up odds and ends of all colors. In case many colors are to be used, keep the squares and the dark strip through the block of the same tint throughout the quilt, and put the varying shades into the light part of the block. It is an effective acsign made with small blocks for cushion covers, etc, or with large blocks for quilts.

The single block, consisting of only three pieces, is shown in Fig 2, with the dotted lines filling out the square, which aids one in drawing the diagram of the block to get the work-



ing patterns. After the square is drawn of the required size, divide its four sides into thirds. These are the points from which to draw the outline of the eight-sided block. The blocks are put together with squares whose sides are equal to the longer side of the block.

Fig 1 shows how the blocks are to be united. In half the dark bar is upright, in the other half the bar is horizontal. He sure the bar is of very durk color and correctly placed when the blocks are united, as the whole effect of the completed design depends upon it.—[M. B. Peck.

# BOY'S BICYCLE CAP.

This calls for two ounces of Germantown wool and a small-sized cro-chet hook. Make a chain of five stitches

1st round-Double crochet two stitches into each loop.

Work the loop next to you stitches.

stitches. Work the loop next to you throughout.
6th round—Sixty-four trebles, (wo stitches between the increase, 7th round—Eighty trebles, three stitches between the increase.
8th round—Ninety-six trebles, four stitches between the increase.
9th round—One hundred and twelve trebles, they stitches hetween the increase.

trebles, five stitches between the in-

crease.

10th round—One hundred and twenty trebles, six stitches, then increase, miss thirteen, then increase, miss thirteen, and so on. This completes the

Finish the ends of each row by draw-

Finish the ends of each row by drawing the loop on the needle through the loop of the first treble. Draw this loop the same hight as the treble.

For the band: One hundred and twenty double crochet, then twelve rounds of double crochet, taking the stitch through both loops of the chain. Another round of double crochet finishes the depth.

On the chain above this last round work a row of double crochet, and also around the crown. These last two rows make a pretty finish. The cap should be lined with any suitable material.—[Sarah E. Wilcox.

#### ALTERNATE LACE.

Make a chain of thirty-three stitches, 1st row—D c in 5th st of ch, d c in each next three ch, ch five, s c in 14th st of ch. s c in each next four ch. ch five, d c in 24th st of ch, d c in each next three 'h, ch two d c in 30th st of ch, d c in each of last three ch, ch ten,

2d row-D c in each last three sts of ch, d c in last d c of last row, ch two, four d c under two ch, ch twe, four 1 c under five ch, ch three, s c in each three middle s c of last row, ch three, three d under five ch, d c in 1st of four d c in iast row, ch two, d c in last of four d c, ch two, d c in 2d st of ch, turn.

ch two, de in 2d st of ch, turn.

3d row--Ch tour, de in 1st de, ch two,
de in 2d de, ch two, de in last of four
de, three de under three ch, ch three,
te in middle se, ch three, four de under three ch, ch two, four de under
two ch, ch two, four de under two ch,
ch two, four de under six ch, ch turn

der three ch. ch two, four de under two ch, ch two, four de under two ch, ch two, four de under two ch, ch two, four de under six ch, ch ten, turn.

4th row—De in each last three de of th, de in ist of four de, ch two, four de under two ch, ch two, four de under three ch, de in ist of four de, ch two, de in last de, ch two in top of lace, turn.

5th row—Ch four, de in de, ch two, de in last de, ch two, de in last de, three de under two ch, th two four de under two ch, ch two three de under two ch, ch two, four de under two ch, ch two, four de under six ch, ch ix, turn.

6th row—De n last de, three de under six ch, ch tix, turn.

6th row—De n last de, three de under two ch, ch two, de in de, ch two, four de under two ch, ch two, three de under two ch, ch two, three de under two ch, ch in de, ch two, de in de, ch two, three de under two ch, ch two, four de under two ch, ch ten, turn.

10th row—Ch four,

der two ch, ch two, sour a e under two ch, ch ten, turn.

10th row—Three d e in last three ch, d c in 1st of four d c ch two, four d c under two ch, ch two, four d c under two ch, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, three d c under two ch, d c in d c, ch two, d c in last of four d c, ch two, d c in top of lace, into each loop.

2d round—Two trebles in each loop, making twenty-two stitches.

3d round—Double crochet, taking the loop nearest you.

4th round—Thirty-two trebles, increase by working two trebles in every alternate loop. In this round the loop at the back of the preceding row in worked in order to mark the two loops of double crochet in the 3d round.

5th round—Two trebles in every alternate stitch, making forty-eight in two ch, ch two, four d c in d c, ch two, four d c in d c, ch two, d c in in ext ten d c, ch two, d c in last three ch, d c in 1st of four d c in 4th d c under two ch, ch two, four d c under two ch, ch two, four d c in ast three ch, d c in 1st of four d c in 4th d c under two ch, ch two, four d c under two ch, ch two, d c in 1st of four d c in 4th d c under two ch, ch two, ch in ext ten d c, ch two, d c in 1st of four d c, ch two, four d c under two ch, ch two ch, ch two ch, ch two, d c in last three ch, d c in 1st of four d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in last of four d c, ch two, four d c under two ch, ch two ch, ch two, d c in last three ch, d c in 1st of four d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in last three ch, d c in 1st of four d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 1st of four d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 1st of four d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, three d c under two ch, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 1st of four d c, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, three d c under two ch, ch two, four d c in two ch, ch two, ch ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in next ten d c, ch two, d c in 4th d c, ten d c in

t c'under two ch, ch three, four d c
under six ch, ch ten, turn.

12th row—Three d c in lust three ch,
d c in d c, ch three, s c in last of three
ch, s c in t c, s c in lst of three ch,
ch three, four d c under two ch, ch
two, four a c under two ch, ch two,
three d c under two ch, d c on d c, ch
two, d c in last of four d c, ch two, d c
in d c, ch two, d c in d c, ch two, d c
in top of lace, turn.

13th row—Ch four, d c in d c, ch
two, d c in d c, ch two, d c in d c, ch
two, d c in d c, ch two, d c in last of
four d c, three d c under two ch, ch
two, four d c under two ch, ch five, s c
in last of three ch, three s c in three
s c, s c in 1st of three ch, ch five, four
d c under six ch, ch six, turn.

14th row—Four d c under five ch, ch
three, three s c in middle three s c, ch



three, four d c under five ch, ch two. four d c under two ch, ch two, three d c under two ch, ch two, three d c under two ch, d c in d c, ch two, d c in top of lace, turn.
15th row—Ch four, d c ia d c, ch two,

15th row—Ch four, d c in d c, ch two, d c in d c, ch two, d c in d c, three d c under two ch, ch three, t c under two ch, c': three, four d c under two ch, ch two, four d c under chree ch, ch three, t c in middle s c, ch three, four d c under three ch, ch s'x, turn.

16th row—Four d c under next three ch, ch two, four d c under two ch, ch three, s c in last of three ch, s c in t c, s c in last of three ch, ch three, three d c under two ch, d c in d c, ch two, d c in top of lace.

If a wider lace is desired, it can very casily be made by anyone used to rocheting by making double the width of the pattern here given.—[Sarah E. Bowers.

Handy Kitchen Press—I made it out of a box that had once contained curtain poles, and had been bought at the furniture store for 25 cents. The lid was fashioned into a door and shelves were nailed in about two feet apart; casters, knob and hinges put on, and it was ready for service. I afterward painted it inside and out with brown and dark red paint. It stood 10 ft high, was 3 ft wide and 2 ft deep. The upper shelves were used to keep spices, herbs and groceries. The spices were kept in air-tight cans. Toilet soaps, essences ard sundry other small articles pertaining to the cook's realm found lodgment on these upper shelves, while the lower ones were devoted to the cooking utensils. It was an ideal place for them, as no dust could accumulate on them, as is so often the c se when hung on the walls. A smaller edition of this press was also made of a box, but was devoted to newspapers, books, dishcloths and towels.—[Marion McConkey. Handy Kitchen Press-I made it out

# OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.

We shall not give you any puzzles for July or August, but shall begin again in September, when we hope to give you some good hard ones to pay for your rest during the summer.

ANSWERS TO THE MAY CONTEST.

ANSWERS TO THE MAY CONTEST.

1-I'll put a girdle 'round about the earth in forty minutes.

2-Co-pi-n-po (Coplapo).

3-Commissioner.

4-Biblical-The word level is not found in the Bible at all.

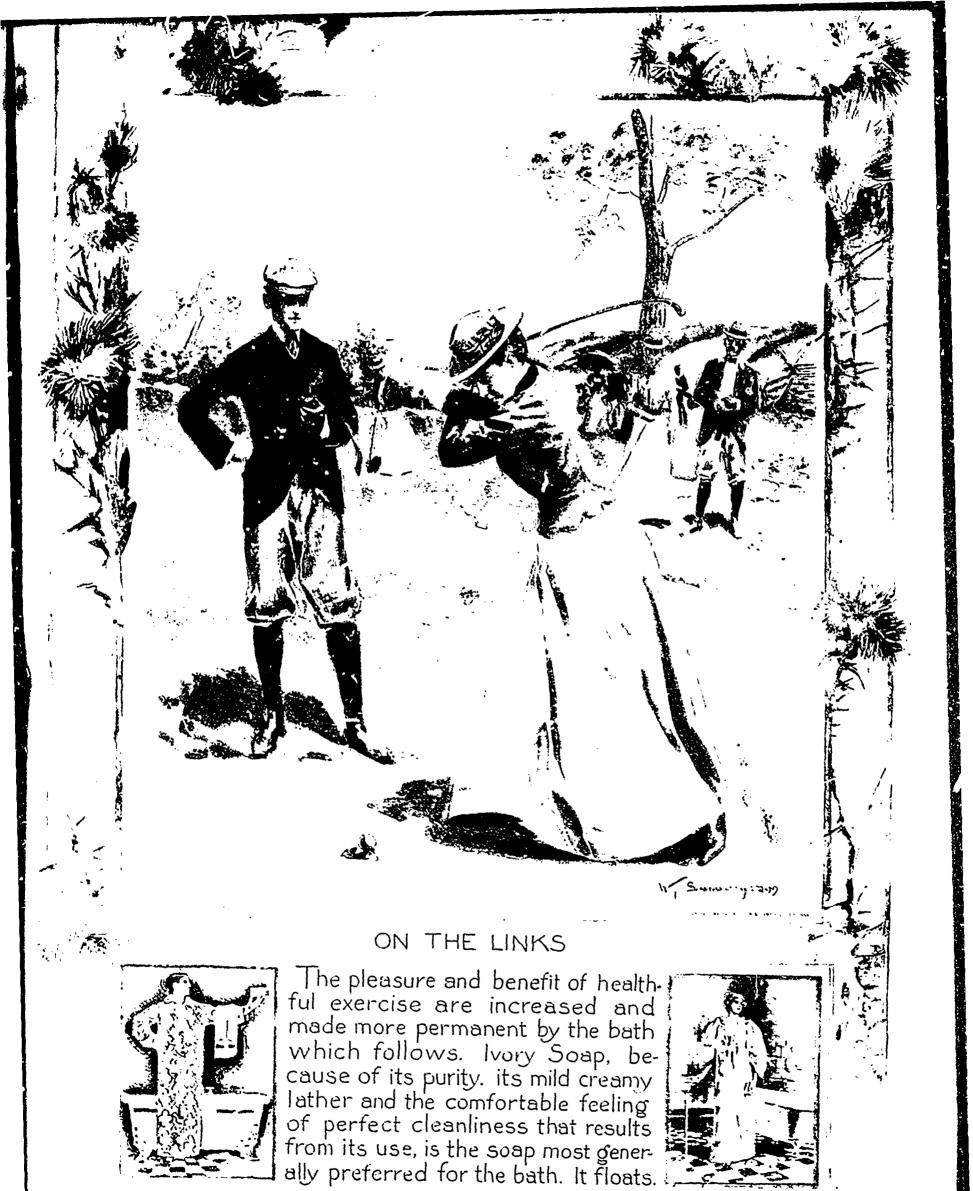
5-Registration.

6-R O A M O C R A A R E T M A T E

# PRIZE WINNERS FOR MAY.

Charlotte Cloud, Wash; Blanch McMillen, Ill; Leonard Stoburg, Neb; Mrs A. I.C. Black, Minn; Mrs J. Leo Burdick, N Y; Willie H. Ford, R I; Charles A. Ricker, Mo; W. H. Overocker, Fla; J. G. Ford, Mass; Mrs J. C. Ross, Ala; Miss M. C. Kanapanux, S C; Miss E. D. Ward, Ala; Mrs Mary E. Howe, Nob; Mrs Cramer Lasker, N Y; Annie A. McLean, N S.

Only what we have wrought into character during life can we take away with us.—[Ruskin.



# Among the Farmers.

(Letters from practical farmers stating briefly the cueditions of crops, sales, quotations and similar items of interest are welcomed. Short, pithy accounts of farmers meetings and the httpful points brought out may be included. New ideas and short cuts in farm work are especially solicited. Where future prospects for a special crop are unusually bright, our readers want to know it. We have space for short, crisp, newsy joitings from each state.

#### WASHINGTON FARM NOTES.

Hops were contracted for during May Hops were contracted for during May and June at 10c. It was estimated that not 2000 bales of the '99 crop are now held by growers in the state. Ore growers are said to hold 12,000 bales, while in Cal 1500 are held. The quality is not of the best, considerable mold having appeared. Last year's hoperop in this state was about 36,000 bales, and the crop of 1900 is expected to yield as much. This promises to be one of the most profitable years to sheep men in the This promises to be one of the most profitable years to sheep men in the listory of the sheep industry in this section. The price of both sheep and wool holds up well and the wool clip is unusually heavy. The mold winter brought sheep through in better condition than usual. They are stronger and fatter and had a better coatef wool is then usual. Propagate for a full orange. and fatter and had a better coatef wool than usual.—Prospects for a full crop of corn in Walla Walla to better than usual to June 11. Pastures good and weather evorable. Fruits of all kinds print abundant yield. Winter abundant yield. Winter abundant yield. Winter tops.—The prunes are the leading fruit crops.—The prune growers of western Wash have about 1000 a in this fruit. Steps have been taken to complete a strong co-operative association for the marketing of prunes. With the organization perfected by California growers, north Pacific coast prune growers in the realife constant prune and net growers considerably more for the crop. Under irrigation a prune tree will bear from 50 to 75 lbs of choice fruit the fourth year after planting. On 7-yr-old trees the average yield should be about 250 lbs of marketable. fruit the fourth year after planting. On 7-yr-old trees the average yield should be about 250 lbs of marketable fruit. Growers hope to net a profit of \$100 p a by the co-operative marketing of their product.—The wool growers association of Yakima Co held their first meeting with buyers May 15, and regular sales will be held on the 1st and 15th of each menth from now on. Strend clips are to be on sale June 1 and 15th of each month from now on. Screen clips are to be on sale June 1, and nuctioned off by the usual eastern sample system. The association will advertise the number of bales on hand and for sale at each specified time of meding, thereby enabling buyers to make estimates of what is obtainable each time before coming.

Minnesota—A series of public grange meetings were held by the state grange at Spencer Brook, June 16, and at Big Lake the 18th. National Master Jones was the chief speaker. Farmers in these sections are interested in organization and no doubt great good will follow the magnificent addresses made. The state grange has the past spring leen called on to mourn the death of J. D. Taylor, who for 25 years has been one of the old standbys of the order. Another veteran of the order, R. C. Another veteran of the order, R. C. Wright, died suddenly in March. While no new granges have been organized in Minn the past 6 mos, yet old granges have done good work and increased their membership. Minnesota-A series of public grange

goods, etc. in one day. The lieutenantgovernor estimates that 100,000 settlers have taken up lands in the state the past spring and that a very large proportion of the people are from the more castern states and desirable settlers.

The Lamb Feeding Season in northern Colorado has just closed and has been a most prosperous one for feedbeen a most prosperous one for feeders. The prices throughout a long shipping season have averaged between \$7.15 and 7.25 p 100 lbs. From Larimer and Weld counties about 275,000 head were sent to market. Of this number Larimer sent 130,000 head. The feeders have more than made up their losses of the previous season and have a good margin to embark in next season's feeding with. The success in feeding has margin to embark in next season's feeding with. The success in feeding has given a great boom to alfalfa raising and much new land is being seeded. Run-dewn farms are being bought and put in to alfalfa. This means an increase in feeding in the future. The present crop of alfalfa is heavy and is being put into the stack in good condition. Crops generally in Larimer Cowere never better. Wheat and other small grain have an excellent stand.

Nebraska-Season very dry in Buffa. lo county to June 15. Oats Injured by drouth. Rye and winter wheat will make a good crop, but spring wheat very poor. Pastures short and unless rains come will be hard on steck for the season. Early planted corn thrifty; listed corn a good stand. Potatoes looking fine. Bugs have been so numerous everybody is spraying. Hogs selling at \$1.50. Very little old corn the Platte river bottoms. Hogs in fine condition, cattle and spring caives definit well and no decrease in the number of them. lo county to June 15. Oats injured by

Dane county out of growers hands. Very few cased last year's erop. Prices were higher than for years. The acreage this year is unusually large. Fall grain was severely killed by the winter. Spring dry, and oats, wheat and barley making small crops. Corn will do fairly well with plenty of rains during summer. Very little small fruit expected, dry weather and late frosts having doctraved it destroyed it

Iowa--tats made a splendid growth in Muscatine county, while corn, though a little backward, has made a good stand and promises a full crop. Ryc., barley and hay in first class condition and yielding full crops. Apples and pars nearly all fallen. Fruit crop prospects are as follows: Apples and produce rapid germination. The drag brush should be run over the drag brush should be light. Live stock in first class condition. Farmers are taking an unusual interest in developing the horse industry. The usual pig crop is being fatted.

Catalpas are well known and easily distinguished from other trees by their large heart-shaped, opposite or whorled leaves; showy, irregularly bell-shaped, white or vollewish flowers more or less.

ch. While large heart-shaped, opposite or whorled organized leaves; showy, irregularly bell-shaped. no new granges have been organised in Minn the past 6 mos, yet old granges have done good work and increased their membership.

North Dakota Filling Up—The state has about 20,000,000 a pullie lands open to settlement, of which about one-half are unsurveyed. Land offices are at Rismarck, Devil's Lake, Fargo, Grand Forks and Minot. The Devil's Lake district fea all surveyed and contains about 20,000.00. This district received IN homestead entries Jan 1 to June 15. From Jan 1, '22, to Jan 1, '06, 442 entries were made. The total number up to that time was 14.145, made since the effice was establised in 'Kl. Such figures show most clearly the unusual influx of settlers this last year has brought in this region. During the time the limber culture law was in effect there were 4002 entries made under said law, out of which number only 1651 here been proved up, and as the law was read in '31, there are very few organical entries atill in force. Many settlers have also bought decded and improved farms. In the Micot district of over 7,000,000 a, settlers' claims were filed on 242,500 a during March and April. The railroad station at Kenmare received in various and the long, slender said the long, slender said the long, slender of leave, white on yellowish flowers, more or less dark-spotted; and the long, slender said the long, slender specific and the long, slender specific and the long, slender specific which centain numerous flat, winged seeds. The wood is very durable and much used for fence posts and rali-way test. Calaipas are propagated by seeds sown in the spring or by cultings from the ripe weeds sown in the spring or by cultings from the spring are propagated by seeds sown in the spring or by cultings. Calaipas are propagated by seeds sown in the spring or by cultings from the ripe weeds sown in the spring or by cultings from the spring are propagated by seeds sown in the spring or by cultings. Calaipas are propagated by seeds sown in the spring or by cultings from the spring are propagated by seeds sown in the white or yellowish flowers, more or less

# Helps for Farm and Home.



tenacious, rich soil. It does not thrive on high, dry or sandy lands, however fertile they may be. The best situation is valley land having a soil rich in calcareous matter and humus, not too loose or friable, but with a sufficiency of clay in its composition to make it reasonably compact. Timothy starts slowly in spring and does not take so rank a hold upon the soil as many other meadow grasses. It is not suited for pasturage, for it has but little aftermath, and the tramping of stock soon destroys it.

for pasturage.

aftermath, and the tramping of stock soon destroys it.

Timiothy is rarely able to survive the summer's heat in those states lying south of the 25th degree latitude. For seeding, the deeper the land is plowed the better. In preparing thin soils, do not throw too much clay to the surface, for this will impair the fertility of the seed bed and prevent young plaats from attaining a vigorous vitality. Harrow repeatedly until the soil is thoroughly pulverized. In the border states, sow seed in late Sept or early feet, after the dry, hot weather has been tempered by cool nights, heavy dews and frequent rains. Sow

# GERANIUMS FOR WINTER.

To be successful winter bloomers, gerapiums must have special preparation during the preceding summer. It is too much to expect such plants to bloom the year around, so if flowers are wanted in winter, the buds must be picked off in summer and a period of rest given. The plan of rooting new cuttings of geraniums in summer for cuttings of geraniums in summer for the coming winter's blooming is all wrong, unless one can be contented with one cluster of blossoms occasion-ally. Older plants naturally are stronger, have more branches from which to throw out buds, and other conditions being equal, will give six

conditions being equal, will give six clusters to one on a young plant.

I use only the best bloomers, and after the weather is warm in spring the plants are placed outdoors under a tree on a plant stand. No special attention is given them except to remove all flower buds as they appear and water them just often enough to keep them from drying up entirely. What they want is rest, and if much water is given they will continue growing and thus defeat the purpose of the work. About July 12 plants are removed to a shady spot, taken out of the pots and all the earth

shuken from the roots. Both tops and roots are pruned to make a good foun-dation for a healthy and shapely plant,

mothy has become the most populate best known and the most profitable havy grass in the United States. This popularity is due not altogether to its superiority in nutritive element, but largely also to the fact that it makes the standard hay of commerce with which all other kinds are compared. It is graded like cotton, tobacco or wheat and it is graded like cotton, tobacco or wheat and it is most prefer to its said is most prefer to its said is most prefer to be same to the plants are given plenty of water every day, the buds being removed until the last of Sept, at which then the plants usually have to be removed to the house. Rapid growth that is in universal demand. It is most prefer to the plants in good shape. No leggy, uniquily expecting, the plants of howers as one gets from such plants is sold-shape. No leggy, uniquily expecting, the plants of the plants in good shape. No leggy, uniquily expecting geraniums will be seen if this plant is followed, unless one prefers that kind. Such a profunction is valley land having a soil rich in a care after repatting, and the post should be turned often to keep the plants in good shape. No leggy, uniquily expecting geraniums will be seen if this plan is followed, unless one prefers that kind. Such a profunction is valley land having a soil rich in states in a missis, there being no limit to their age of usefulness, as the tops and roots both being renewed each year makes them amin stalk be in as to look old and ough it can be cut back whenever a strong new shoot appears near the bottom of the plant, and the new branch be trained into proper shape.—[Lena A.]



CEO. D. HARDER, Manufacturer, Cobleskin N.T. House Powers, Ensilage Cutters, Round Siles, &c.

# **\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$** COUNT

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ORNATE FENCE

The Garden.

A MARKETING BOX.

# The Farm Water Supply.

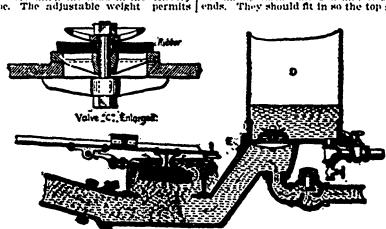
# UTILIZING THE WATER POWER.

It is surprising that a larger use not made of the ram system of raising water to a higher level on many farms, when there is an ample supply in a stream running at the lower part of the property. Whether for house or garden purposes, a proper water supply is essential. In order to make the use of a hydraulic ram possible, there must be a slight fall and a good sopeply of water, and it has the great advantage over the windmill of working continuously, whereas the operation of the windmill is subject to the prevalence of some motion of the air. If you have a supply of water to which you can connect an engine, placing it at a level of 2 ft or more below the surface of the water in the supply, and drain away the power water that escapes from the engine, you will thereby get a constant flow of water delivered to the higher point, without any attention or expense, except the replacing of a valve once in about 2 yrs.

The improved hydraulic ram, a cross section of the interior of which is shown herewith, will pump 30 ft high for every foot of fall up to a hight of 575 ft, and can be had of a capacity of 175,000 gal per day. Considering the ordinary hydraulic ram without regard to the double supply feature, suppose the orening at 11 to be closed. The valve at 18 being open, the water from the source of supply at more or less elevation above the machine flows down the drive-tiple A and escapes through the opening at B until the pressure farms, when there is an ample supply in a stream running at the lower part

pressure of the air in the air chamber forces the water in the nir chamber out into the delivery pipes. With this en-gine the manufacturers claim to eleinto the delivery pipes. With this engine the manufacturers claim to elevate water 30 ft for every foot of fall in the driving head; the machine is built in capacities as high as 175,000 gals per day, and the elliclency of 82 per cent is claimed. The most important detail in which this style of an angline differs from the ordinary hydraulic tam is the waste valve. It will be seen by the illustration that the counterweight on the projecting arm of this valve permits the adjustment of tals valve to unit varying heads and lengths of drive pipe. By adjusting the counterweight so that the valve is mearly balanced, the valve comes to its seat very quickly after the flow past it begins. The result is that the ram makes a great number of short, quick strokes, which are much easier on the mechanism than slower and heavier strokes, of course the stroke must be sufficiently powerful to act efficiently in overceming the head in the delivery pipe. The adjustable weight permits

In making picking and shipping boxes, for ends, take good dressed pine lumber 14 in thick and 8 in wide. Cut lumber 14 in thick and 8 in wide. Cut so the upper edge will be 9% in long and lower 7% in. For sides, use lumber 8 in wide and 3 in thick. Cut them so the upper edge will be 19 in long and the hottom edge 17 in. Cut bottom of same stuff slack 17 in long. Use wire nails 13% in long. Nail on outside of box in center a strong basket handle, using 3% in wire nails. Such a box will weigh 3 lbs, will hold 3% bu without heaping, will last as long as five common baskets and cost but little more. They are better than baskets for shipping. Make shipping covers 8 in wide. 3-16 in thick, and cut off square 18% in long. Cut two pieces 7% in long from a 4½ in square strip, bevel so they will it exactly inside the box and close to ends. They should fit in so the top sur-



An Improved Hydraulic Ram.

this to be effected with the greatest | face will be flush with the sides and

to the double supply feature, suppose the account at 11 to be closed. The valve at 11 being spen, the water from the source of supply at more or less elevation above the machine flows doubt the covening at B until the pressure due to the heart in the mornt when the flow of the moving column of water produces the so-called ramming stroke, which opens the valve at C, and compresses the air in the sir chamber produces the so-called ramming stroke, which opens the valve at C, and compresses the air in the sir chamber by the continuous of water in the main is sufficient to overcome the inertia of the moving column of water in the drive pipe. It is negative pressure the line of the column of water in the drive pipe in standard the column of water in the drive pipe in standard the pressure the column is recreed and the valve C closes. The water in the drive pipe is then meeting backward, and with the closing of C a tendency to a water in the column is recreed and the valve C closes. The water in the drive pipe is then meeting backward, and with the closing of C a tendency to a water in the close of the column is recreased and the valve C closes. The water in the drive pipe is the meeting backward, and with the closing of C a tendency to a water in the close of the column is recreased and the valve of the water water in the state leads to be considered to the present of the column is recreased and the valve of the water of the water

face will be flush with the sides and ends. The cover is to be nailed on to these pieces with % in wire nails driven through and clinched, so that when the cover is put on it will show the contents % in on each side. This space will also give all the ventilation required. If desirable to show the fruit more or have more ventilation, use four slats % in thick and 1 in wide instead of a close cover; nail on 80 as to leave all spaces the same width. These boxes may be piled 10 high and do not give as baskets in handling.—[S. H. Mitchell, Perth Co, Ont.

The Turnip Aphis appears about When thinning the crop you Aug 1. When thinning the crop you can see where the aphis has been at work. For the fly, use a solution of whale-oil soap, 1 lb in 8 gals water, or a kerosene emulsion. Much good can also be done when thinning. Whenever a colony of aphides are found, cut out the infested plants, pull a little earth over them and with the foot press down the soil, thus killing the insect.—
[Dr James Fletcher, Ont Exper Farm.

The Beet Army Worm appears in The Boet Army Worm appears in Aug and Sept. Paris green, leadon purple or white arsenic, applied dry or in solution, will destroy the caterpillars. Small beets pestered with caterpillars should be dusted before suntiste with a mixture of one part by weight of paris green or london purple with 29 parts common flour. Make a cheesecloth sack 5 inches in diameter and 10 in deep, fill with the mixture and walk along a row of plants, shaking the sack over them. For large hotts, use a spray pump, I be green or purple to 100 gals water, with 2 lbs Iresh lime for each pound of poison.

The Common Squash Bug or stink hug can be destroyed only by hand-picking, destroying the eggs and by pleating, flugs may be trapped by placing whout at intervals on the ground heards, shingles, bark, or similar material, to which the insects will be attracted for shelter. Here they should be looked for and destroyed every moraling during the early

A large portion of the subsistence of the family may and should be derived from the fruit and vegetable garden.

Never sacrifice health and co

# Orchard and Berry Patch. MARKETING THE PLUM CROP.

In most cases experience has proven that plums, if shipped to market in 10-lb grape bas-



TABLE FOR ASSORTING

kets, provided with hand with handles, and put up in neat, presenta-ble shape, will bring the pro-ducer a greater percentage of profit than if shipped in half-bushel or bushel

TABLE FOR ASSORTING shipped in half-bushel Pluns.

ages. A careful picker can fill the basket direct from the tree, but the usual plan is to pick into large receptacies, then, carefully sorting the plums, place in packages ready for market. This frequent handling removes a great deal of bloom from the fruit, which removal should be avoided as much as Josephle. By the use of a single table as illustrated, plums and other similar fruits are easily assorted. The top of the table should not be over 2x2½ ft. The sides and back, r, r, r, may be 8 in wide at the back, tapering to 3 in in front: the front guards, o c, should be less than 3 in high, leaving a 6 in space between the inner ends; the slanting board, n, is 6 in wide. To cerate 1½, place the fruit carefully upon the kable, the assorter or sping a chair in front of the table, with a basket on his lap. Both hands can then be used in removing the leaves, limba, damaged or imperfect fruit, throwing the refuse into baskets, n, on the floor. The perfect fruit, or that intended for si ilpping, is rolled in front, and passes over the incline, g, into the basket. This table need cost but little, and may be made in as crude or elaborate a form as wished. In working, the elbows can rest upon the guards, c c, which will make the operation much easier. An ordinary table can be fitted with these simple appliances and quickly removed after the shipping season is passed.—

IL. S. Yates.

The Current Cane Girdler lave an

egg in the new growth and then punctures the cane all around so that it breaks off and thus furnishes better tures the cane all around so that it breaks off and thus furnishes better condition for the larvae, which begin and work down in the pith, but no injury is apparent unless next spring when the canes begin to die after the leaves start. The simple remdy is to cut off an inch of the girdied cane and drop it on the kround. For the currant worm, use paris green until the currants are is in in diameter, and then beliebore, both in water, about one tablespoonful to the gallon of water. This pest comes on early and feeds and grows rapidly so that in about 10 days time from hatching it is ready to go into the ground, and a second brood comes out, so that an early application is more effective. Spray with the bordeaux mixture and paris green until the burdes are is in in diameter and do not use the bordeaux again until the fruit is gathered, because it would adhere to the hunches and injure their sale. Would not advise the use of paris green generally, as hellebore is nearly as effectual.—[Prof S. J. Maynard, Mass. nearly as effectual.—[Prof S. J. May-nurd, Mass.

Liquid Air for Cold Storage is to be made at Los Angeles, Cal. There are 11,000 refrigerator cars run out of that 11,000 refrigerator cars run out of that city with fruit, each one of which requires 10,000 lbs ice for cooling, and which occupies one-sixth of the carrying capacity for storage. Liquid air, with its wonderful refrigerative power, will be used instead, and can be stored below the floor of the car between the wheels, so that the whole space in the car will be available for the goods shipped. It is claimed the cost of the liquid air will be only one-half that of ice. The trial of the system will be watched with great interest.

Marketing Apples-If I grew Ben Marketing Apples—If I grew Ben Davis I should neck the general mar-het, whereas it i grew Jonathan. Splis-enburg. McIntosh Red, Gravenstein Newtown Pippin, or others equally as good, I abould neek the first-class ho-tels, restaurants and families. Taking one harrel, they will surely want more. [G. T. Powell, Columbia Co, N I.

No commercial orchardist should cul-ivate more than six or eight varieties

# Trees and Shrubs.

# FORESTRY ASSOCIATION WORK.

Modern forestry is not a barrier to the parvesting of the timber crop. Its cry is not "woodman, spare that tree." It provides for the cutting and econnomical utilization of mature timber, but it furthermore provides that the but it furthermore provides that the cop shall be so cut that the young growth shall not be injured, and that a sufficient number of old seed-bearing trees shall be left in suitable locations to insure a reproduction of the most valuable species. Forestry holds that lands which are more valuable for tillage should be cleared of trees as fast as the ground can be made to pay under agriculture, and on the other hand it holds that land which is valueless for tillage or pasturage should be made to grow timber or cord wood.

The Massachusetts forestry association was organized to give practical assistance for the improvement of woodlands and adornment of streets and

ilon was organized to give practical assistance for the improvement of woodlands and adornment of streets and country roadsides. The forestry association does not necessarily desire to see the woodlands area increased, but it does want to see the character of the existing woodlands improved. From '85 to '95 the value of Massachusetts woodlands depreclated \$1,300,000, while their area increased 71,000 a. The forestry association hopes to see a goodly portion of the so-called unimproved lands, which amount to some 25 percent of the total area, made productive by the planting of suitable trees.

The total direct and immediate loss by woodland thres in 45 cities and towns in 1899 amounted to fully \$57,000. By far the best piece of legal machinery for guarding against forest lires is found in Chapter 254, acts of 1897. This act must be adopted by a town before it becomes operative. The law provides that no fire can be set in the open air between April 1 and Oct 1 without a permit from the fire warden or a deputy. The towns which have adopted this law are delighted with its effect, and assert that it has not yet worked any hardship worthy of note.

yet worked any hardship worthy of note.

The loss of \$87,000 by forest fires in one year is not all. While light fires, running in the dead and fallen leaves, do little injury to old oaks and other thek, rough-barked trees, such fires do kill quantities of valuable white pine seedlings every year. It does not require a very hot fire to kill oaks, maples, birch and beech which are under 15 yrs old, to sear the base and seriously injure much older trees, and even to kill mature pine. While a light fire may not kill deciduous seedlings and young sprouts, it is certain to set them back I or 2 yrs in growth.

The lecture committee worked all through the spring, summer and au-

back I or 2 yrs in growth.

The lecture committee worked all through the spring, summer and autumn of 1839 with notebook and camera, securing data from various sections of the state on good and had forestry and the condition of the roadside growth. A lecture was then prepared and some 250 lantern slides made from the photographs, and this instructive material has been presented during the past winter in several cities and towns. A grange, society or individual applying for the lecture furnishes the hall and pays a fixed fee of \$50. This fee is rebated in whole or in part by the association if within 30 days any annual members up to 25 in number are secured for the organization. If only one member is secured, the entire \$50 is returned. The association has expended \$1200 on the preparation of this lecture and new photographs are being added continually. and new photographs are being added

centinually.

A good deal of work is also being done in the interest of roadside trees. The new tree warden law, which has just gone into effect this year, was introduced into the legislature by the association, and the organization is now ordespotate in according to the properties. endeavoring in every possible way to apple the wardens in the discharge of their duties. A little manual on a warden's duties, with suggestions for ranting and pruning, and on the hand-ling of insect enemies, has been pre-pared and will be immediately sent gratic to all wardens—[Sec'y Allen Chamberlain.

# NATURE'S RARE GIFT.

No connell Dossesses so many peanillul woody plants as the United States. Tmy are generally found growing where they thrive best, and any desirable kinds found growing by the road-side that can be made to produce a

proper form of growth should be pre-served and improved. The laws passed by some states for the protection of by some states for the protection of shade trees, where town or city authorities may mark such trees and shrubs as it is desirable to have preserved, and making it a criminal offense to destroy those thus marked, are steps in the right direction and should be adopted in every state.

There is nothing which adds so much to the comfort of the traveling public as well-shaded trees, and a comparatively short time is required for our most rapid-growing frees to reach the

tively short time is required for our most rapid-growing trees to reach the size to afford considerable shade. Whether we live to enjoy or see others enjoy their heauty and shade or not, we are certain that if properly planted in suitable soil more than one generation will be benefited by them. If every land owner would trim up and care for a few trees found growing by his readside, or plant a few each year where none are now growing, it would be but a short time before our country would be noted for the beauty of its be but a short time before our country would be noted for the beauty of its readways, as well as for the general comfort and beauty of the homes of its common people. Along almost every country read may be found young trees that have sprung up from seed planted by nature in the shelter of the stone wall or fence and hedgerows. These trees are generally well moted and if wall or fence and hedgerows. These trees are generally well rooted and if allowed to grow and are given proper care as to pruning and protection while young they will make better formed, more hardy and long-lived trees than those grown in nurseries,—[Prof S. T. Maynard. Maynard.

Pruning Flowering Shrubs-During the growing season many carry flowering shrubs had better be let alone, as ing shrubs had better be let alone, as trimming would destroy the natural grace and beauty of the plant. Spirea thunbergli and Herberris thunbergli are so graceful in their nature that I should not want to interfere with their growth. On the other hand, rank-growing plants like the syringa, iliac, upright deutzlas, strong-growing spireas and the like I should check their upward tendency in a measure by pinching or clipping the current year's growth so as to make them thicken up some and not relow them to grow in an unshapely manner. I prefer a judicious trimming each spring before inds start, and in doing this I decidedly object to shearing the heads of the plants so as to resemble a this I decidedly object to shearing the heads of the plants so as to resemble a barber's job on a young lad. Cut some of the older branches near the roots, others part way up and others at the top; in this way you have a plant well-leaved out all over it instead of at the top.—[James Draper, Worcester Co.

When to Cut Post Timber-E. H. B. Johnson Co. In: There is great difference of opinion as to the best time for cutting timber in regard to its dura-bility. Much depends upon the treatcutting timber in regard to its durability. Much depends upon the treatment timber receives after it is cut. In late fail and winter, when the trees are in a dermant state, the wood contains less liquids than in spring and summer, and will therefore dry out sooner. On the other hand in the case of posts and other small timber from which the bark is to be removed, this work can be done better when the sap is in a more liquid state. We have cut posts at various seasons of the year, without being able to find any appreciable difference in their durability, provided always that they were well seasoned before setting. The quicker the outside layers of the timber are deprived of their moisture the better the wood will keep. Therefore it is very important that the bark should be removed, at least from the part of the post which is in the ground. The most durable post timber is yellow locust. Where this is not obtainable white oak, chestnut, hickory, etc. may be used.

New Potatoes are becoming pientiful in all markets and when attractive sell well. Choice old stock is in fair favor at about recent prices.

The John M. Smyth Co of chicago, write us that they do not employ agents in the state, neither do they employ agents anywhere. They do not sell merchandise from wagons in exchange for hutter and eags, but operate entirely upon a catalog cash basis. They offer to pay a suitable reward to anyone aiding them in proceeding and convicting those who are showing a copy of their catalog, selling goods from wagons, representing themselves as their authorised agents.

# Plants and Flowers. ABOUT ROSE PESTS.

Roses are not difficult to grow and they have few insect enemies. A single bush, especially if it be the Mudame Plantier, that prince of white hardy roses, will annoy its possessor quite as much as a dozen varieties

quite as much as a dozen varieties standing together.

Very soon after leaves begin to grow, the center and base of certain leaves will show spots of white. Turning up the leaf, the little white aphis will be seen and if not destroyed at once the beauty and vigor of the bush soon will be. His position indicates that all preventatives and remedies must be applied from below. Hence a syringe with a crooked spray nozzle is presented as the most effective known mechanical instrument. A dash of cold water applied with force will dislodge this pest; but for many insects which attack roses and other hardy plants, we keep on hand a decoction of whale oil soap and tobacco, which, in a garden of small tobacco, which, in a garden of small dimensions, may be applied with a whisk broom or other convenient method that the ingenuity of the gardener may invent. A yet more simple method of preventing these troublesome little aphis and other liee, is dry dust, and the amateur who uses it will be surprised at its effectiveness, especially if the leaves are wet when applied. applied.

For that clumsy, dun-colored beetle

For that clumsy, dun-colored beetle called rose bug, there is no sure remedy, but hand picking, which must be done in the cool of the morning, and the successful rose grower will see to it that no bug escapes. Why roses fail is a mystery. One authority, which I have not seen disputed, affirms that the rose bug, after he has done all the mischief of which he is capable to the foliage and blooms of both roses and grapes, descends into the earth and gnaws the roots to pieces.

Allidew on the leaves of roses may be prevented entirely or in great measure by the immediate application of flour of sulphur. A powdered tobacco and sulphur can be bought in the market and dusted over the foliage of roses when wet. The best roses I ever grew were sprinkled liberally with this

ket and dusted over the foliage of roses when wet. The best roses I ever grew were sprinkled liberally with this powder and the ground was also covered with it. I regard it as well worth its cost, acting as a fertilizer and ward of the rose family.—[J. W. Adams, Hampden Co, Mass.

Liquid Fertilizer during this growing season will be very helpful to most flowering plants. Place poultry, sheep or I colored.

cow manure in any old vessel, fill with water, let stand; a couple of days and then apply around the plants. For a 12-qt pall, use in the proportion of 2 qts manure to 10 of water.

The Aster Bug will soon be with us. As soon as plants begin to bad, dust then lightly with slug shot. Whenever the insecticide is washed off, repeat the dusting.—[W. F. Gale, Hamptien Co.

The Spirit with which we enter into horticultural work is a sure index as to just how much pleasure we get out of it. Every garden requires an enorof it. Every garden requires an enormous amount of care, to be at its best, during July and Aug. Cultivation must be constant, watering frequent and the use of insecticides and fungicides of weekly occurrence. It is a great pleasure to go into a well-kept garden of either flowers, vegetables, fruit or a combination of all and in such a garden no one enjoys it more, as a rule, than the one keeping it in order. The large garden, properly kild out, can be easily kept olean by means of hand or horse cultivators or other out, can be easily kept olean by means of hand or horse cultivators or other tools adjustable to a modern garden machine. The proper laying out of a garden makes a great difference in the amount of work required upon it. amount of work required upon it, Where plants or shrubs are set entire-ly regardless of conveniences in culti-vation, watering, fertilizing and har-vesting, the work is more than doubled.

Hybrid Pink strawberry blackberry is one of the greatest of all fruit novelties. A new berry of A new berry of surpassing merit that flourishes well in the driest as well as the coldest and most forbidding localities. The fruit is of large size, of the most delicate glowing plack and very deliciously flavored. This berry is equal to the best strawberry to serve with sugar and cream: in fact, it may be termed a blackberry with a most spicy, aromatic flavor of some wild wood strawberry. This is a fine market berry, as it travels well and does not lose its brilliant crimson tint after being picked any length of time. The leaves are a glossy, dark green and the vine is an evergreen.—[S. L. Watkins, El Dorndo Co, Cal. surpassing merit that flourishes well

The Sample Strawberry is one of the finest looking varieties yet disseminated. The plant is exceptionally large and vigorous in every way, leaves, stems, flower huds and runners. Ber-ries are of large size, prolific and richly

# A NUMBER SPECIAL OFFERS.

We give herewith a brief description of some of our best and mestattrac-tive premiums. A full description of these premiums, which are exceptionally good value and which we offer upon remarkably liberal terms, as stated below, will be seand in our Illustrated Premium List.

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cled Truckle, an exact reproduct. Final State of pasting. With in and House, one year.

le of Useful In religable work of 8 volumes, with er and \$10 Ministerious. With and Bosse, one year. Ministrations. Will is, one year, has been supply ple n ood I i illimited 1985/1996 of and engineer with every holded. Which Person or Months, one year,

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ile Walch, an accurate and rel

WE WILL SEND FREE The Three Great Books, Profits in Poultry, or sending us one new subscriber to Fram and Home or non of the remaining promiums except the Olympia watch for two new subscribers at the clob and of 35 cents per year, the watch being given for four new subscribers. Post ago paid by us in each case.

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

# THE HOME CIRCLE A Strike for Freedom.

Written for Farm and Home by Morris Wade,

HE REST of you kin do a

it, either!" and Hetrix with iteshing eyes. Then she added:

"But goin' hack to the Fourth of July over to the Four Centers. I tell walk you I'm goin'. I min't been three ande from this poorhouse serve I cane here live year ago. I ain't even been to the village, only two min away, to two places in the poorhouse and the min'. The poorhouse ain't no better than a pison. I'm thed of it mi. I'm gote to make a history is, I feel a. If I was mind. The poorhouse ain't no better than a pison. I'm threak fer a little freedom. We ain't hose thieves or longlars to bed characters of any sort that we should be treated so. My husband paid many a dollar in taves when he was hain' an' I man't no perper if I am in the poorhouse. I've got some right, an' I m goin' to let them Noones know it have allow a limit no perper if I am in the poorhouse. I've got some right, an' I m goin' to let them Noones know it have walkin' off to the Four Corners' celes bration without ever sayin' a livin' work to them about it yes, I am'.

"La, Hetty! "I jest he?"

"Ain't ye skeered to". 'No I am't' her. Heathing they can't do They can't hay hands on me and they can't say any was things to me than they've already said, in' that, too, when I was tryin' to please 'em. I've a perfect right to go to that celebration if I've a mind to, an' so have you. Independence day was intended just as much for poerhouse folks as for the tichest people in the land It's a holiday that every freebern American has a right to enjoy. I magnifican has a right to enjoy.

It's a holiday that every freehern American has a right to enject. In gong to breathe the air of liberty an independence as I never could breathe it in shelt life kindest, the most symposium has a right to enject. In gong to shelt near in the county. He had known and respected her hard, working husband upon whem the hard working hard working hard working hard here had known and respected her hard working husband upon whem the hard working hard working hard working hard working hard here hard working hard here here had leftly had been left penniless when he defined had here here had had here here had had here here had had here here had here had here had had here here had here had here had had here here had here had had here here had here had here had had here here had here had had here had had here had had here here had here had had here here had had here here had had here here had here had had here had had here had had here here had had here here had had here had had here here had had h

to show off 'fore folks an' have 'em go away sayin' how good an' kind they was to the old people at the pourhouse. I'll have a real good time. I know lots of folks over Four Corn rs way who won't be a mite 'shæmed o' me, even if I do live in the poorhouse. I callate on havin' some real good visits with old friends. I lot on that more than on the celebration itself, although I shall enjoy the speakin' an' singin'."

What on earth you goin' to wear, Hetty: "Well, I got to rig up the best kin. I'll have to wear my old black

that with the old lawn held almost to; her went above her field black petiti-coat. She had not feared to use Peter's blacking on her old shoes, and her courage had tisen to such mountain hights that she had taken an old green parasol of Naney's from a book in the hall, and she held it above her as she tridged away in the bot sunshing. away in the het sunshme, Good-by " she said h

God by "she said half-mockingly as she trudged away. "It's fine to travel freedom's road once more. Howay for liberty!" She waved the old

taxel freedom's toad once more, and Hoerry for liberty!" She waved the old bear particularly and walked away with her head held very high and a spirit of freedom tunning rict in her breast.

She had gone less than a mile when she heard the sound of wheels behind her, and in a moment old Lawyer Heath came driving along alone in his buggy. He doew rein when he reached old lietty and said, "Why, good morning, Hetty, Which way you going?" The started for the Four Corners, against "Well, I guess you can have a chance to ride," Get right in here. My wife in his one of her sick headaches to-day and she had to stay at home."

Lawver Heath was one of the wealthmen in the county. He had known and respected her hard, working husband upon whom the hand of masfertone had fallen we heat and she hand of masfertone had fallen we had and and she hand of masfertone had fallen we had and and she hand of masfertone had fallen we had a she hand of masfertone had fallen so heavity that

seers of the poor, had been suspicious of Peter and his wife for some time. He had doubted their sincerity when they affected such kindness to the immtes of the poorhouse in the presence of the overseers. It was not long until old Hetty's nimble tongue was pouring forth truthful tales that aroused the old man's sympathy as well as his just indignation. Just before they reached the grove he drew forth a five-dollar hill and, handing it to Hetty, said, "Now, Hetty, I want you to take this and make it help you to have a good time. You need not have any hesitation about taking it. Your husband did me many a good turn in his day, and I am simply repaying you for some of his kindness." "Used bless ye, sir!" exclaimed Hetty as her toffworn fingers closed over the bill. "It's the living truth, sir, that I aln't had a cent o' my own before in five years. Thank ye a thousand times." "That's all right, Hetty. You have a good time and hold up your head as high as you please when you meet the Noones. And remember that you are to ride home with me after the celebration. Buy all the lemonade and soda water and ice cream you want, and get you a good dinner in the dining hall at the grove." "Well, you jest ought to of seen Peter"

Morris Wade.

Mo

hoked like a thunder cloud."
On the homeward drive the lawyer said to Hetty. "Now, Hetty, I have been thinking about you a good deal to-day, and I have something to tell you. You know that there is a beautiful home for old ladies over in Hawley-town ten miles from here. I gave five hundred dollars foward the home, and I have the right to put some old lady into the home for life. I think that I will send in the name of Hetty Worth if she will go. You will have a sweet, clean, comfortable room for life. You will be free to come and go as you please, and you will be treated with thirtitian love and kindness. Will you please, and you will be treated with thristian love and kindness. Will you

go?"
A flood of tears was Hetty's only reply at first. Then she said, "It'll be like a foretaxte o' heaven! I've laid awake nights wishin' I could go to one o' them homes. I used to live in Hawleytown, an' I've lots of old friends there. Go? Will I go? Why, sir, I'd crawl on my hands an' knees to git there!" there

"All right. You shall go. And I guess, Hetty, that you'd better go right on home with me and let my good wife make you comfortable at my house until I can arrange matters at Hawleytown It night be rather unpleasant for you at the peophouse after what has happened to-day. I will stop with you and get your things.""An a set you freedom for good and

get your things."

"An' so I get my freedom for good an' all." Hetty was fond of saying long after she was established in her newhome. "Yes, an' the Noones get their freedom from bein' keepers of the poorhouse, which freedom they didn't want. Henry Evans and his wife took the place then, and although they are nighty good and kind to the poor old hodies there. I'd a sight ruther be here, where I am as happy as the day is long. It is beautiful here, beautiful tell ye. I git right down on my old knees every night o' my life an' thank the good Lord for the day I made my bold strike for freedom!"

When he is in company where others are calling for whisky and wine Senator Beveridge ask: "we again of milk and stems just " 's actisfied.

# Thoughtful Moments.

### TRUE POLITENESS.

A person may conform to all the rules of ctiquette and conrules of ctiquette and yet he may not possess that inna e generosity and kindliness of heart which leads him to think of others he-fore himself and which constitutes true politeness. Indeed, he who conforms always to the conditions of the golden

always to the conditions of the golden rule, he who does to others as he would have them do to him, is a true gentleman, no matter in what condition of life he may be.

A bright and cheery home is a great stimulus to the training of children in politeness. "Youth care that once in a lifetime" and it then demands surroundings suited to the exuberance of spirits with which it is endowed. Surround the home with relining influences. Enter into the children's thoughts, plays and studies. Teach them to consider one another. If sister has a heads ache and cannot be disturbed, let them tespecially if they be rougher and more ache and cannot be disturbed, let them (especially if they be rousher and more boisterous boys) play quietly, thus leading them to be ever thoughtful of others. It each has a separate talent, be careful to encourage each alike, the more so if there is one who seems to have no especial genius and is very sensitive about it. Above all be polite yourself, for "example is stronger than precept," and to teach one thing and do another is to destroy the effect of that teaching. teaching.

another is to destroy the effect of that teaching.

Whether or not a child should be taught to say "sir" and "madam," in reply to questions has been subject to much debating, and as yet I think there has been no fixed rule determined for the use of these words. For my part, I think "yes" and "no" spoken in a kind and respectful tone are just as deferential as when the words "sir" and "madam" are added. Everything, or at least a great deal, depends upon the manner of the speaker. Some person has said "that manners speak louder than words," and to be refined and well, bred in manner, combined with a kind and gentle heart, is to at once gain an entrance to the society of the really noble,—[Dorothy Maxwell.

Love the Power-Brain counts for a good deal more to-day than heart do-s Appeals to the heart are not thought to be quite in good taste. The current to be quite in good taste. The current demand is for ideas. Mere intellectual ability upon a Christian subject is not christianity, any more than working a flying trapeze in a church is what the Bible calls "Godly exercise." Morality, to be safe, requires to be impossioned. No morality is safe until it is enthusiastic. You cannot read one of St Faul's epistles without feeling that it was struck off at white heat. They along is experience frozen over. Everyology is experience frozen over. Everyology is experience frozen over. Everything starts in heat. It is the passion of love that is driving all the gospel machinery the whole world over. It is the impassioned men that have made history, religious and secular both.—
[Rev Dr Charles H, Parkhurst.

Bigson: How well you're looking this morning, Jigson? Jigson: Yes, I never looked better in my life. I'm looking for a man who owes me ten dollars.

Magistrate: It's disgraceful that you should beat your wife so unmercifully. Prisoner: Well, your worship, the agravated me by keepin' on sayin' shed lave me up before that hald-saded old 'umbug, meaning yer worship. Magistrate: You are discharged.

Weary Wrages. When a lady gives me a meal I alius say. "May your shadew naver grow less." Fraved Feeter When a lady gives me a meal I alius say: "Tay your photographs alius need as little touching up as dev do at present," and git a quarter in satistics. यंत अरे हा अरोगीरीताः.

"You keep me waiting so long!" complained the customer. "Madame," aid the norried greeer, who was economizing in his business by employing only one clerk, "ain't you the woman that was in here yesterday kicking about short weights."

Savage Bachelor I don't see why a man should get married when a good parrot can be bought for twenty-five dollars. Sweet Young Thing As usual, woman is at a disadvantage. A grizzly bear can't be bought for less than 19 times that.

# Young America. ANTICIPATION.

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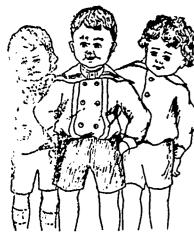
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We can hardly wait till Wednesday, And are saying every dime, We intend to buy a cannon And to have a splendid time

We will shoot with giant crackers, And you bet we'll make a noise. We will shoot and raise the echoes, For we're patriotic boys.

There's no holiday that's grander Then our Independence day.

And you'll find we'll celebrate it

In the good old-fashlened way.

M.RGARET LEE.



#### FROM OUR YOUNG AMERICANS

History Is Best-I work in the sum-Histery 18 Best—I work in the summer and go to school in winter. I like history the best of all my studies, although I like them all. I also like to read novels. I have Dr Talmage's From Manger to Throne, and a history of Spain and Cuba and I like to read them very much. I am 13 years of age, am five feet six inches tall and weigh 150 pounds.—[Rosia Stamper, Kentucky.

A Treat—Yes, Sweet Seventeen. I have read Uncle Tom's Cabin, and I think it just fine. Although I have Scottish Chiefs, I have never read it yet, but I am going to, just because you said "those who have never read it have missed a treat." I like entertalaments, and I am awfully fond of reciting. Can any of the girls or boys tell me where I can get a "real good" recitation book?—[Young Canada.

Orphans' Home-My father and mother are dead, and my sister also, so you see that I have not got a sister to play with like some of you. As I stood beside the grave and saw the men let where down, tears came into my eyes, there down, tears came into my eyes, and it is thought of the past, but I could recall it. So, friends, be kind to mother, for you will never finder that will take the piece of r. I am 17 years old. I have it at the orphans' home four there are not many girls d. I am left-handed. There are a many of those left-handed fel-

# HIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

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

lows around, are there not? And I cannot see but what they are as good as anybody, are they not? All the left-handers will agree with me, won't you? [Albert G. Miller, Michigan.

Grand Old Sierras-Effle Erno. Grand Old Sierras—Effic Erno, I envy you of your good time while you were camping upon the mountains. Among the grand old Sierra Nevadas is the grandest place in the United States, and many a happy day I spent roaming over their wild rugged sides. In my dreams sometimes I fancy I am back in old California, standing on some wild, lonely spot of the Sierras, and around me are the mighty walls of granite towering toward the sky. In fancy I halloo, and the sound of my voice echoes and re-echoes until I fancy I am in some grand cathedral listening to an echo of some beautiful strain of music—[California Boy (Seventeen).

school four years. I like to take the cows to the pasture about half a mile away. I was riding on a horse one rainy night, and it threw me off and broke my arm. A man came along and brought me home. I got 25c for the starving people in India. Everybody ought to give money.—[Mabel More (Eleven), Kansas.

Chats-I, too, read Ben Hur last year's summer vacation, and 36 other books besides. The summer before I

in this summer.—[Pansy, New York.

How many of the girls like cooking?
I do not, and am not ashamed to say that when the need comes I can help my brothers out in the field.—[Alice, North Dakota.

I am very fond of reading. My favorite books are Camp Fires of the Revolution, Beyond the Mississippi, Achievements of Stanley, John Hallfax, David Harum and Our War with Spain, [New York Boy (Thirteen).

but the legends. We have a violin, guitar and organ, but I do not like to play.-[Estelle, Missourl.

I love the woods and flowers. My father is a fruit grower. I have three brothers; only one lives at home now. He rides a bleycle. We live just a little ways from the lake,—[Rosebud (Flitteen), Michigan.

My ambitton and leve in to be an

My ambition and love is to be an actor, and when I read F. H. Morse's letter, I thought I would like to correspond with him. I, like him, am 16 years old.-[F. M. B., Iowa.

Stock Raiser Last fall I worked on

cathedral carned some money. I took the money and bought a pig for \$1.25 and sold it this spring for \$1.3 My papa put \$11 in the bank. I expect to buy sheep with it this fall. I now have two lambs and one chicken hardly wait till it comes. I just love to work out of doors. I plowed last fall with three horses, I think if a boy 12 years old can't handle a team, he isn't worth much. My papa is not at home. He comes home about every three months. Unche Tom's Cabin is my favorite book.—[Bluebird, Kansas.]

A Broken Arm—I have been to school four years, I like to tabe cows to the pasture about away. I was strainy nice. he isn't worth much. My papa is not at home. He comes home about every three months. Unche Tom's Cabin is my favorite book.—[Bluebird, Kansas.]

A Broken Arm—I have been to school four years. I like to take the cows to the pasture about half a mile away. I was riding on a horse one rainy night, and it threw me off and

"April Fool Ben"-I have a cat with "April Fool Ben"—I have a cat with a kitten born on April Fools' day, and so we call him "April Fool Ben," but he is the smartest fool you ever saw. He eats with a spoon if I hold it. I swing him to sleep in a little hammock, and put him to bed with my doll. I live in Florida and I am eating (May 29) ripe peaches, sweet corn, potatoes, beans, onlons and cabbage and everything that is good. I am nine years old. [Maude Merryweather.

He Found It-One day sister and I were sketching and she drew a picturof our teacher, and I wrote beneath it these words:

"We are happy little children,
And we love our pleasant school.
We love our gentle teacher,
And obey his twelve-inch rule"

I am only a country girl who likes to read better than to cat. I read everything I offind, novels excepted. I have been reading the works of Washington Irving. I like all of his works

have the way his did. This is my first term of teaching, and I enjoy it very much. Toots, my inotto is, "Do right and help others all you can." Are any of the Councilors interested in politics, paimistry, botany, history or astronomy? If they are, couldn't we have a talk on these subjects? I am interested in all of them and read all I can get on those subjects. We are going to have an exhibition the last day of school, and I am preparing an essay for it. The subject is, "To the starr through difficulties.' I Goldenhair. have the way his did. This is my first ls, "To the [Goldenhalr.



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A closet 'neath the stairs is where they punish Tommy Schad.
They stand Rob White in n corner; to bed goes Jamie Bard
But Dick an me are sent to the umbrella in the yard.

It's awful, it's just awful, for the neigh-hors come an' stare. An' giggle, an' they say things just as scennful as they dare.

There's not a mamma anywhere in all the Thirteenth ward.
That keeps a prison place like the umbrella in the yard.

The very toughest thing in life's to be two little boys.

Whose mamma's head is splitting and who cannot make a nelse.

It's just whisper an' go tiptee an' be upon your guard.

Or it's the awful, shameful, old umbrella in the yard

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# The Magic of the Violin---II.



OLE BULL.

Given a willing child, what next? A willing family is a great advantagetamily patient under discomfort; not given to painfu pleasantries at the exhense of the sensitive, budding violinist: hearty in encouragements and ju-dicious praise; not impatient for results, If there are other musicians in the cir-cle, so much the better. Indeed, an accompanist is an a most indispensable an, asitunct to the comfort of the violinista poor one being thankfully received, hur a truly sympathetic accompanist being an unspeakable boon. For there are compensations for the plano student that are long in coming to the violanist. His exer ises sound meager and uninteresting beside those of the plano student of the same grade. But lot the violin be wedded to the plano and the little fiddler is surprised at the harmony evolved. If the members of the family are not like minded, let them beware of discouragement at this juncture. "Rome was not built in a day."

Refore beginning lessons, it should be ascertained whether the child has what has been termed "an ear for music," Curlously enough, there are those who, while having a defective ear, are yet endowed with decided musical appreciation. If rapid progress and high attainment be the sole considerations such an one would do better to choose an instrument in which intention is not at a truly sympathetic accompanist

tainment be the sole considerations such an one would do better to choose an instrument in which intonation is not at his mercy. On the other hand, with infinite patience and unlimited perseverance on the part of both pupil and teacher, the defective sense may often be trained until it becomes, if not infallible in its judgments, at least fairly to liable. Novertheless, the way is tollower and discouraging for an indefinite time, and the realls, meanwhile, are torture to all within car-shot. From a musical point of view—it is not worth and within ear-shot. From austral point of view-it is not worth fle.

It is a question which is more trying It is a question which is more trying to a teacher, a defective car or a defective sense of rhythm. Certainly, thythmic difficulties are a source of perit, and that way madness lies? for the listener to whom rhythm is a vital a cersity, though the offender is ser nely unconscious of ill. The would-be ransician would do well to abandon the held at once, for the elicking metrome is the only instrument which could catisfy his wants.

A fairly accurate our and a normal sense of rhythm being assured, what

tolse, and, while the placid plodder draws steadily toward the goal, the poor, enthusiastic, excitable hare, after its brilliant burst of speed, sanks back into inaction and sloth. Here, the sister or mother, adopting the method of the tortoise, must link arms with the hare

tortoise, must link arms with the hare and keep him moving.

Not that the child should be arbitrarily subjected to long periods of practice, when he should be enjoying the freedom that his years and rapid growth demand. School work already claims the best hours of the day. To add to them an hour or two 'in durance vile," with the violin as companion, is

growth demand. Sch of work already claims the best hours of the day. To add to them an hour or two 'in durance vile," with the violin as companion, is chough to dampen the keenest enthusiasm. A half hour when fresh is worth an hour when weary," said a wase teacher. Let the practice period be brief with children and tucked in so judiciously that ample time is left for recreation. If a good start is made when the day is young, the remaining practice will seem less burdenseme. "A continual dropping wears away the stene," and "Step by step one goes a long way," are good motfoes to adopt at the outset. While those in authority must understand that the road is long and hard, it is not necessary to place before the child any such gloomy forecast. There are small successes all along the way to lighten its tedium—a simple little piece to play to the admiring mother, a troublesome bowing suddenly conquered. The child's ambitton may be roused within reasonable limits—his interest cultivated to the utmost. Let him be tell, or set to read for himself, of the great wizayds of the bow who also began their career with earsplatting scratchings and aching arms and fingers. Let him be given every opportunity that the family purse will allow of hearing such voninists in all the r present power and soul-satisfying of midination in a modern orchestra of first rank.

The ch'd with a weak back and jang-ling nears and thus and the great will be a family purse will allow on a soul-satisfying of midination in a modern orchestra of first rank.

first rank.

The child with a weak back and jang-ling nerve and these are such handle capped little mortals—should leave the ling nerves and these are such handicapped little mortals—should leave the
violin alone. The position is taxing
upon the body, the rasping quality of
the sounds evoked by the amateur, the
vexitious pert 1 when the fingers offend the ear by sins against accurate
intenation, are wearing to the nerves.
A child in normal condition will not
trouble himself unduly regarding the
quality or accuracy of the tones he
evokes, to which the morbidly developed
child will be keenly alive. The former
will, probably, grumble a good dual over
the aching muscles before they are
hardened to their new work, but this
will son cass, while the weak spine
of the other must incessantly rebel,
The progress of the normal child. If
wisely directed, will be a comfortable,
natural advance before which difficulties will melt as shadows; but the poor,
tense little creature is the victim of
the nerves that have assumed the mastry and raise insurmountable obstacles
in the way. Such thrablem is cruel
and should not be permitted. It is too
grafa a price to ray—fCon Sordine in the way. Such thrablem is cruel and should not be permitted. It is too great a price to pay -[Con Sordino.

#### OLE BULL AND CAMILLA URSO

Olans Bull, or Ole Bull, a violinist of striking personality and wide attain-ment, was born in Berger, Norway, Feb 5 1810 Coming of the Netweglan stock on his father's side it was from his mother's no less excellent Dutch anthe listener to whom rhythm is a vital a consisty, though the offender is ser not ly unconscious of ill. The would-he musician would do well to abandon the fold at once, for the clicking metronome is the only instrument which could artisfy his wants.

A fairly accurate oar and a normal sense of rhythm being assured, what exist Just what is needed in the study of other instruments—patience and persylvente. Though they should be rinted in large type. At least some body must possess these qualitie if not the pupil, some in mber of the family who can supplement, with these accessary adjuncts, the shortcomings of the child.

The child who is highly strung is liable to periods of passionate despair when the violin proves obdurate and effort seems vain. What is the use of the remained three verses, playing in most of the important cities. His death occurred in Fernance, in 1822. Studying the violar of the child under which command effort seems vain. What is the use of the command of the violar proves cholurate and effort seems vain. What is the use of the remained three verses, playing in most of the important cities. His death occurred in Fernance, in 1822. Studying in most of the important cities. His death occurred in Fernance, in 1822. Studying in most of the important cities. His death occurred in Fernance, in 1822. Studying in most of the important cities. After a trip to Canada, she returned to France, but visited New York in 1866. Since that time her successes have been many and she has wen for herself an envirable reputation. estry that he inherited his love of mu-

# Sunshine and Shadow.

#### PLEASURES.

[Written for Farm and Home.] I love the sunshine better than the storm;

I was not made for dark and dreary days.

A little cottage and a fireplace warm, These are enough to waken songs of

palse.

I love the glories of this fleeting life,
Its pleasure and its joy too sweet to
last,

And shall not find high heaven is less

rife
With bliss, because of these when all
is past. Lada Mitchell.

## WE TWO.

We two make home of any place we go; We two find fov in any kind of weather. Or if the earth is clothed in bloom or snow. If summer days invite, or bleak winds blow.

What matters it, if we two are together? We two we two, we make our world, our weather.

We two make banquets of the plainest fare, In every cup we find the thrill of pleas-

We hide with wreaths the furrowed brow of care.

And win to smiles the set lips of despair for us life always moves with lilting measure;
We two we two, we make our joy, our pleasure.

We two find youth renewed with every

dawn;
Lach day holds something of an unktown glory.
We waste no thought en grief or pleasure
gene
Tricked out like hope time lends us on
and on.
And throms upon his harp new song or
story.
We two, we two, we find the paths of
glory.

We two make heaven here on this little earth.
We do not need to wait for realms eternal:
We know the use of tears, know gorrow's worth.
And pain for us is always love's rebirth Our paths lead closely by the paths supernal:
We two, we two, we live in love eternal [Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Century.

# THE NAMELESS SAINTS.

What was his name? I do not know his From the loved across the sea

Frought all he loved across the sea
To live and work for God—and me
To live and work for God—and me
To live the ungracious oak, with horrid
toll
Dragged from the sell
The thrice gnarled roots and stubborn
rock;
With ple nty filled the haggard mountain
side.
And when his work was done, without
memorial died.
No blaring trumpet sounded out his fame;
He lived, he died I do not know his name.

No form of bronze and no memorial stones show me the place where lie his moldering bones.
Only a cheerful city stands, indided by his hardened hands; only ten thousand homes, where every day.
The cheerful play of love and hope and courage comes: These are his monuments and the scalonemorial stone.

and 1? Is there some desert or some boundless

Is there some desert or some boundless sen
Where thou, great God of angels, wilt send me?
Some oak for me to rend, some sod for me to break.
Some handful of thy corn to take
And scatter far afield.
Till it in turn shall yield
its hundredfold
of grains of gold—
To feed the happy children of my God?—
Show me the desert, Father, or the sen, is it thine enterprise? Great God, send me!
And though this body lie where ocean rolls.
Father, count me among all faithful souls!

Pather, count me among all faithful souls! [Edward Everett Hale.

I can stand any society. All that I want to know is that a man is a human being-that is enough for me; he can't be any worse,—[Mark Twain.

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# WITH WOMANKIND

# JELLY MAKING.

It is useless to think of making raspberry jelly without some currants added. This is also true of cherries and strawberries. Pears and peaches need without some currants an addition of apple, quince or plum to make good jelly. Use cheese cloth or cotton and wool flannel to strain the juice from the fruit. Tie the corner. of the cloth together containing fruit and suspend over a bowl. Do not press or squeeze with the hands, as a fruit and suspend over a bowl. Do not press or squeeze with the hands, as a clear jelly must have time to run through. Make jelly on a clear day, and but little at a time. Prepare the tumblers by rolling them in a pan of hot water and set the bottoms in hot water when filling. Fill tumblers full and set in the sun, when cold keep in a dry place for three days, then cover with soft paper cut to fit inside the tumblers, dip the paper in alcohol to prevent mold before covering, over the paper put on the tin cover. Keep in a cool, dry place. Here are some tried recipes for making good fellies.

Grape Jelly: Use the wild grape when it begins to turn, if it can be procured; if not, cultivated grapes may be used, but they must also be just beginning to ripen. Wash the grapes and free them from the stems. Mash until broken in a porcelain-lined kettic, heat slowly until the juice is all drawn out. Strain as directed, through cheese-cloth, measure the juice, and allow the same amount of sugar. Boil juice 15 minutes, strain after skimming, then add the sugar previously heated, boil together until a little taken out on a spoon will jelly.

a little taken out on a

gether until a little taken out on a spoon will jelly.

Currant Jelly. Bruise and squeeze the currants until all the juice is out of them, strain and cook the juice 15 minutes, strain again, and measure, using same amount of sugar, cook together until it thickens on the pan. Currants should be gathered on a clear day and before they are quite ripe.

Cranberry Jelly: Pick over carefully and wash the berries, put into a porcelain-lined kettle with water to nearly cover, cook until soft, mash and turn into a cheese cloth to drain. When well drained, measure the Juice, heat

cover, cook until soft, mash and turn into a cheese cloth to drain. When well drained, measure the juice, heat the same amount of sugar. Boll the juice 20 minutes, add the sugar, boll up and skim. When a little will thicken in a spoen, turn into glasses. The pulp may be used for marmalade.

Quince Jelly: This beautiful jelly may be made of parings and hard parts if desired, after using the best of the fruit for canning. Cover with cold water and cook slowly for three hours. Turn into a flannel bag and let drip over night. Boll up and skim. Measure and add three-fourths as much sugar, boll until it jellies in a spoon, skim, and fill glasses.—[Ruth Raymond,

# CANNING CORN AND TOMATCES.

If inquirer in the May 1 issue of Farm and Home will closely adhere to the following directions she will have no more difficulty in canning corn, peas and other green vegetables successfully and other green vegetables successfully than she does fruit, the main difference in the two operations being that while fruit must be watched closely and cooked only long enough to make it palatable, vegetables require constant cooking for three or four hours before being scaled. To reach the high standard of naturalness and richness of flavor attained by manufacturers, vegetables must be cooked in the jars, and the latter afterward wranged closely the latter afterward wrapped closely in brown paper to thoroughly exclude

in brown paper to thoroughly exclude the light.

Use glass, self-scaling jars. Unless sure that old ones are perfect's sweet, wash and scald them with water to which soda, ammonia or borax has been added, and rinse thoroughly. As a rule it is a paper with and rule and possible and added, and rinse thoroughly. As a rule it's a penny wise and pound foolish policy to use old rubber rings. New ones now cost but a trille and no risk is run. Test the air-lightness of every far by partially filling with water, adjusting the rubber and cover and turning it bottom upward for a few min-

utes.

Canned Corn: Select fine, fresh corn, remove the silks carefully, split the kernels lengthwise, scrape from the cobwith a knife, and pack into the jars, shaking the latter down often and using the small end of a wooden pointe masher until the jars are overflowing. Put on the covers without the rubbers

and screw them down. Any flat-bot-tomed vessel that can be closely covtomed vessel that can be closely covered is good for the cooking process, an ordinary wash boiler being most convenient for a large number of Jars. Set it on the back of the range, place a few thin slats of wood across the bottom to avoid risk of breakage from the jars coming in contact with the hot bottom of the boiler; or better yet, since this method of canning is far superior to the one in ordinary use for fruit, have a slat frame, or a proper-shaped board filled thickly with inch augur holes, and set on two cleats one inch thick, made to fit the bottom of the boiler. Set the jars in the boiler, pour in tep-id water to within an inch of their neck, cover the boiler closely and boil conid water to within an inch of their neck, cover the boiler closely and boil continuously for four hours, adding more water, if necessary, to keep up the volume of steam. At the end of the time lift out the jars, unless overflowing, pour in boiling water until it does; put on the rubber and screw down the cover. Tighten the latter occasionally as it couls and after warming in paper

cover. Tighten the latter occasionally as it cools, and after wrapping in paper keep in a cold, dry place.

Never add sait or other seasoning to canned vegetables. Green peas, and string or shell beans are canned the same as corn, except that the jars must be filled with cold water before they are cooled.

cooked.

Tomatoes are such a strong flavored and watery fruit that, unless they are preferred whole, it is better to cook them outside the jars and uncovered, so as to evaporate part of the water. Pare and silice, rejecting the hard core and without adding any water stew in a porcelum-lined or granite ware kettle one hour. Then fill the hot jars to overflowing and seal.

Tomatoes for soup or meat sauce should have the seeds strained out, and a few tars but up in this way are very

snould have the seeds strained out, and a few tars put up in this way are very convenient. Prepare as above directed cook soft, strain quickly through a wire sieve or puree strain, finish cooking and can.—[Laura Carpenter.

#### SALT RISING BREAD

[From our issue of Feb 15, '98, by request.]

I am using the following recipe all the time, and I know it to be excellent if directions are followed. At noon, on the day previous to baking, take 1- teacup new milk, set on the stove in a tin basin, put I teaspoon corn meal in coffee cup, and when the milk bolls, turn It on the meal, stirring rapidly. Be sure your meal is scalded. Set on one side till partly cool, then keep it warm (we float ours in a reservoir). The next morning it should be light. Put a few spoons of new milk in a bowl or any clean quart dish, turn on boiling water (the same amount), add a pinch of salt and one of soda, set one side till cool chough to not scald the flour, beat up rather thick with flour, set in kettle of warm water till very light, then sponge bread with just water (no milk), with a little more salt and flour. Let rise very light and mold as other bread. Let rise in pans till light and bake carefully in well-heated oven.—[K. W. cup new milk, set on the stove in a tin

## GREEN TOMATOES.

Fried: Select those of melium size. out in thin slices and sprinkle with salt. Make a stiff batter of Indian meal, milk, butter, sait and pepper. Dip each slice in this batter and fry in hot lard or

butter.
Pie Line a ple pan with rich paste and on the bottom put 3 tablespoons sugar and 1 of flour. Over this spread sliced green tomatoes cooked, add the juice of 1 lemon, sprinkle top with sugar, dot with bits of butter and bake with an upper crust.

Preserves: Take small green tomators with high skin leads to the skin l

Preserves: Take small green tomators, wash and cook until the skin loosens, then peel and drain. Make a syrup of white sugar and water equal in weight to the tomutoes, add the juice

in weight to the tomatoes, add the juice of a lemon, put in the tomatoes and cook until thick.

Chow Chow: Chop due I peck green tomatees, 3 onlons, 6 green peppers, add a little salt and scald up in the juice. Scald 3 qts vinegar, add 2 cups sugar and a few pleces of horse-radish root. Put all together, let boil five minutes and set away in jars.—[L. M. Annable.

Mustard Pickles-One quart small white oniors, 2 qts sliced cucumbers, 1 qt sliced (green) tomatoes, 1 cauli-flower divided into small pleces, 4 green peppers cut fine. Make a brine of 4 qts water, 1 pt salt, pour this over the veg-

ctables and let stand 24 hours, then heat enough to boil, take out and drain thor-oughly. Mix 1 cup flour, 6 tablespoons mustard, 1 of turmerle with enough mustard, 1 of turmeric with enough cold vinegar to make a smooth paste, then add 1 cup sugar, 2 qts vinegar, and boil the mixture until it thickens, stirring all the time. Then add the vegetables and cook until tender. Do not cook until they break up.—[E. A. II.

just before serving is delicious, Dried beef made with a cream gravy is good; if you haven't cream, brown the beef in butter before putting in the milk. Sait fish may be prepared in the same way, after freshening and parboiling. Bacon to be alee must be dry-cured. Tripe is easily cooked and many like it when dipped in egg butter, or rolled in flour and nicely browned in pork fryings. There should always be a ham or two kept for haying, and this is the way to keep it; As soon as it has become thoroughly pickled (not too sait), take it from the brine and smoke it, then slice and fry, not quite enough for the table, and pack in a jar; cover with lard. Beans are good, try to have them once a week. Bake them some day when you must have a fire. Try boiling old potatoes with new peas or string beans and see how much nicer they will be. With a warm dinner have cold drinks; iced tea or coffee, lem-

onade or milk from the creamer, Root beer is nice. Any of these winks are nice for the field, as is also milk and water sweetened and a little garger added. Why don't we make more root beer?-[Aunt Emeline.

Good Sponge Cake—Two eggs. % cup sugar, 1 cup flour, 1-3 tenspoon soda and 1 small tenspoon cream tartar (or Easy Luncheons—A baked bluefish with a cup of cream poured over it just before serving is delicious. Dried beef made with a cream gravy is good; beef made with a cream gravy is good; add the sugar and all the rest of the and the sugar and all the rest of the ingredients, leaving the whites until the last. They must be beaten until perfectly light and then merely folded in. I beat them the first thing so they will be all ready .- [J. M. C.

> Lemon Pie-Rub smooth in cold water 2 tablespoons corn starch. Have ready 2 cups bolling water in a sauce-pan, and stir the corn starch into it until it looks clear, then pour into a dish. Add 2 cups sugar and a place of butter the size of an egg. When nearly cool add the yolks of 3 eggs, and the rind and juice of 2 lemons. Bake in two deep pic plates lined with a delicate crust. Frost with the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with 2 teaspoons su-gar, and return to the oven, to brown slightly This makes two good-sized pics.—[Helen M. R. ready 2 cups boiling water in a sauce-



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#### A GLIMPSE OF PORTO RICO.

I first caught a glimpse of San Juan one rainy dismal day early in Novem-Land had been sighted before, and it was a disappointment that the fog so impeded our view. At 4 o'clock the group of disheveled, landhung: 5 passengers were able to discern the city, and they doubtless felt a big pull at their hearts as they saw the dear old flag floating over Morro castle, whose dings, battered walls projected far out to sea. Just then the clouds broke and the sun came out, lighting up

whose dingy, battered walls projected far out to sea. Just then the clouds broke and the sun came out, lighting up a scene of wondrous beauty. It was not at the city that we looked then, but at the marvelous coloring of the mountains in the interior, the green terraces and glippieses of inland water. Then we watched the apparent approach of the city in the foreground. Though built upon an island and connected with the mainland by a bridge, to those ignorant of this fact San Juan seems to be placed upon a hill.

The antiquity of San Juan is unquestionably its most impressive feature, and the majority of the buildings appear to be built of yellow, grimy stone. When it became necessary to make a decision regarding a hotel, my choice was immediate when I saw upon one of the representative cards of the three American hotels, the name "Mayflower." But for the benefit of those who place implicit trust in the American hotels of Porto Rico, I would mention in some detail my experience in this one, which advertised to be the "home of Americans."

Built at one side of a narrow street, a street searcely twice the width of the sidewalks of Boston, upon a street filed with other buildings almost identical in structure, its facilities for ventilation in this tropical climate may be guessed at. True, the parlor was not unattractive, with its massive furniture, lace draperies and rickety plano, but it is to a spot he may call his own that the pilgrim turns. I was given a room off the dining room,—a desicable location, I was informed. This room was knobless, latchless and fastened by a primitive boilting arrangement, The bod, an iron structure, from the canopled top of which hung curtains of white muslin, was not an unattractive spot,—till you tried it. Over some rusty, springless springs were placed two folds of cotton material containing some flinty substance, the composition of which I could not ascertain, although I'll own to ripping up a corner to try finity substance, the composition of which I could not ascertain, although I'll own to ripping up a corner to try and gain information. Two sheets and a pillow of the same rocky composition—that's all.

In the dining room is where the so-called American ideas are introduced. The tables are in exact imitation of the San Juan Y M C A restaurant. They andvertise American chefs, yet the first sight that greets your eye is a circular loaf of the fative bread (of which I have become exceedingly fond), of alarming preportions, and no apparent way of cating it. When the kindly chef upon the transport told me that they cooked everything in greene and garlic, I doubted his word. But they do. Upon the bill of fare, written in English by the interpreter, I ordered apricot pie. It materialized in a shapeless mass swimming in three inches of grease. Naturally the only Americans at this hotel are translents. In the dining room is where the so-

hotel are transients.

Santurce is the American colony of San Juan. Situated three miles from the city, upon the beautiful bay, the ocean breezes make the location cool and comfortable. The houses too are pleasant. Pretty little green and white painted cottages, spacious two-story villas, each with a broad baleony, these have been rented by Americans, and here may be found genuine American boarding houses with bona fide American cooks, and it was to Santurce the writer moved after a brief and memorable stay in one of San Juan's American hotels.

This effectually prevents the introduction of electric cars, but public coaches dra in sometimes by a horse, a mule at a native pony take their places at the regulation 5-cent fare. At present public conveyance from San Juan to Santurce, aside from the coaches, is by means of a steam railway, which stops at intervals of less than an eighth of a mile. This is soon to be replaced by an electric road. In the capital the buildings are seldom more than two stories in hight, and a strange feature of those in the residential section is that you may glance up to a second story balcony and see a beautifully attired, abundantly powdered "senorita" languidly waving her fan, and know her to be the possessor of a goodly income,

abundantly powdered "senorita" languidly waving her fan, and know her to be the possessor of a goodly income, then look in upon the ground floor and see a scene of dirt and squalor and human life that cannot be realized until seen. Withered, distorted old women; repulsive, half-clad mothers; young girls, half-grown children, and from five to 10 little nude babies, all jumbled together, with cooking utensils, decaying fruit, dogs and goats.

This is in no way an exceptional case, nor is it an exaggerated one. This feature of the lowest class—blacks of peons—living together upon the ground floor, with really good families above them, is hard for Americans to understand. I said blacks, but it Is not unusual to see a child with a skin as fair as the babies at home, and with beautiful yellow curling hair, among her black brothers and sisters. Yet above these creatures live families who have as pleasant and refined homes as could be desired. I was privileged to so into

black brothers and sisters. Yet above these creatures live families who have as pleasant and refined homes as could be desired. I was privileged to go into one of these as a guest—but that is another story. The government buildings, of which "The Palace" is chief, are attractive. The stores in the shopping district are interesting to say the least. Around the "plaza principat or public park are many signs of American thrift and enterprise.

Like all other "new countries," San Juan, as the chief city, is overrun with speculators, many of them already disappointed and cursing the fate that brought them here. The government employees are for the most part agreeable people, and there is plenty of pleasant American society and some really "swell" functions to help compensate for the trials and tribulations to which American mankind is subjected. A popular song, with a familiar melody, contains these words:
"There's San Juan that is fairer than

"There's San Juan that is fairer than day

And by faith you can see it afar. For an office lies over the way—"

For an office lies over the way—"
The rest won't bear repeating. Some one has said that the nights are what make Porto Rico a place to live in, and it is certainly true that, scated upon a balcony of these moonlight nights, with the perfume of roses wafted up from the garden, and the breeze from the ocean swaying the glant palms, one yields himself happily to the intoxicating influence.—[Reinette Lovewell,

#### AMONG OURSELVES.

Cats. Not Boys-I noticed on the first Cats. Not Boys—I noticed on the first page of the June 1 issue an article, "Good-by to the birds." I am much interested in their protection, and from my experience I believe the cats have much more to do with the destruction of song birds than all the boys. I think we make a mistake when we charge it to the boys. I had a cat, a good one for rats and mice, but this spring it caught five song birds and three of them were robins, and I have given notice that I robins, and I have given notice that I will kill every cat that I see on my premises if I can hit them.—[W. J. S.

Even a Dog-Why is it I find so men, and hearts in the Council? Do they try to cultivate happiness? The San Juan. Situated three miles from the city, upon the beautiful bay, the ocean brezes make the location coan and comfortable. The houses too are pleasant. Pietty little green and white painted cottages, spacious two-story villas, each with a broad baleony, these have been rented by Americans, and there may be found genuine American boarding houses with bona fide American cooks, and it was to Santurce the writer moved after a brief and memorable stay in one of San Juan's American hotels.

To return to the city: The two main streets, Calle de Forteleza and Calle de Santure, then mother, then streets, Calle de Forteleza and Calle de Santure, the streets and the santure that the farmer and farmer and farmer and farmer and farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the salt in the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the salt in the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the salt in the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the salt in the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the farmer and farmers and daughters using quaint language, and illustrating how green the farmer and farmers are friend to every one have spe more you a vell upon your troubles, the

a brother. But I feel my loss is their gain, and have cast all trouble away and am light-hearted again. Coddle's Sister, may I ask are you really an actress? If so, please leave the stage.—[] aty Did.

Silence Is Sin-There are times when Silence Is Sin—There are times when silence is golden; there are times when silence is sin. We ought to speak out our heart's gladness, and it would be far sweeter service if we would speak only of the pleasant things. Let us scatter siniles and sunshinc, and thus brighten many a pathway. Where is the heart but what has its load of sorrow? We are far happier when we forget our own worrks, and think of others. Life is hard for many. Can we not lighten the load by a word, a touch or an act of love?

"If any little word of mine

"If any little word of mine May make a life the brighter;
If any little word of mine
May make a life the brighter;
If any little song of mine
May make a heart the lighter,—
God help me speak the little word,
And take my bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale
And set the echoes ringing.
[Grace.

Silly Things-I am a telegraph op-Silly Things—I am a telegraph operator also and want to ask Teddy not to judge the ung lady tod severely. Some girls are such silly creatures that they will sometimes treat a boy very coolly and strangely, when at the same time they are loving him with all their silly heart. It is natural to suppose that anyone who will climb to a table or chair when a small mouse—akes his appearance will do other silly things accordingly.—[Baby Boy.

TRYING TO DO BETTER. TRYING TO DO BETTER.

This world we live in, it is strange,
The people in it, too.
They never seem to be satisfied,
No matter what they do.
My father, he was wealthy once,
Illessed with golden store:
With ease and comfort at his wish,
liut was looking still for more.
He went into a spec last fail—
Which he wishes that he never,—
For thus he lost all he had
In trying to do better.

In trying to do better.

Now if you have a little farm.

Now if you have a little farm,
A plg. a horse, a cow,
Your wife can be the dairymaid
And you can take the plow.
Or if you are a lawyer,
Or living on your money,
Or if you're an actor on the stage
That sings those songs so funny,—
Be contented with your calling,
After wealth be in no sputter
Or you may come out like my poor daj,
In trying to do better.
E. W. P.

The Secret-There is work for us all in this world, whether married or single. Take up the duty that lies near-est you. Let the happiness of those around you be your delight, and you will find the secret of a happy life.— [Cousin Frank.

Be Careful—I think kissing is Be Careful—I think kissing is all right among mature boys and girls, if it is meant right. No gentleman should take the liberty to kiss a girl ngainst herewish. I think a kiss to be condemned when forced upon unwilling lips. Johnny Boy, be careful with your new Marlin rifle. Three years ago the 14th of January your humble servant went hunting with a new 12-gauge shotgun and now I have only one arm. My left arms is off hear the gauge shotgun and now I have only one arm. My left arm is off near the shoulder. I am a young man with ittle education, poor health, no parents, and must make a living by physical labor. I am going to truck this year. Lets, if Bachelor will not answer you, will. I think you did just right to offer an apology. You showed a true lady spirit and should be complimented, I live in what is known as the abbage belt of Virginia. Cabbage is the principal and money crop of our farmers. [Douglas Wyrick.

# The Jolly Ciri

Often changes to the jaded women, age con't see what's come over Mary; she used to be such a hily girl," was the remark of a young woman viciting a man, and schoolmate. Marriage



changes a wom-an. The drains and pains which are so often the sequence of marriage rob her of all vitality. Give her back her former strength and she'll be as "jolly" a wife as she was a maid. Doctor Pierce's Favorreceive Prescription gives back the lost strength by re-establishing the health of the delicate womanly oryans. It dries
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stops the pains.
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# Farm and Home Council.

some upstart slandering the farmer, but such papers are of short life. They took their little horn and then pass out the little end. No farmer should subscrib for papers of this kind. They must 'urn that they must respect the farm or their supplies will be cut off. They remind me of the fellow who goes to the fair and makes fun of all the horses. He is always a fellow who is not able to own one of his own.—I Farmer's Son. er's Son.

War vs Farming—Hardtack, pork and beans are out of the question for a while, as I was a soldier in the United a while, as I was a soldler in the United States army for six years and three months and served during the Spanish and American wa (1898) in Cuba, taking part in engagements for the reduction of Sandago, Cuba, July 1, 2, 10 and 11, 1898. I was discharged at Havana, March 27, 1899. This is my first year of farming, and I find the life quite different from soldiering.—[Oklahoma Bachelor.

Hypnotism-I am a young teacher just teaching my first term of school. If favorite prose writer is O. W. Holmes, my favorite poet W. C. Bryant. While not believing in "administering justice" in the form of a rod on any and all occasions, I think there are times when it is quite necessary. I believe the principle governing in the schoolroom is, and ought to be, hypnotism or animal magnetism. Teachers should love their pupils, and it is a very nice thing for the pupils to love their teacher, but unless it is a case of "love at first scidely school before the pupils love and think is coming July. Now she arderly school before the pupils love is gained. Bu, by animal magnetism the felt by the pupils from the first, and should not be in the first, and should not be incompleted to marry last December. She can give me no possible reason, only her mother objects to our marriage, but will give no last store and authority are felt by the pupils from the first, and should not be incompleted to marry last our marriage, but will give no last store and authority are felt by the pupils from the first, and last store and authority are felt by the pupils from the first, and last store and authority are felt by the pupils from the first, and last store and authority are felt by the pupils from the first, and last store and authority are felt by the pupils from the first, and last store and authority are felt by the pupils from the first, and last store and authority are felt by the pupils from the first, and last store and ready to meet and each noth state to this she to this first size of the me with a kiss. You all can eagly kissing is not right, but I'l slick to this track to this rule. A kiss is something made of nothing, but listick to this rule. A kiss is somethened in the scholer of nothing for nothing but is not right, but I'l slick to the last to the with a kiss. You all can eagly kissing so not right, but I'll slick to the rule. A kiss is somethened. Somewhere—Well, Teddy, you surprise me. How on earth did you manage to stick to telegraphy long enough to make an operator? When a girl form favorite prose writer is O. W.

they learn to love, fear and respect they learn to love, rear and respect their teacher, unconscious of the cause. It is not necessary for the teacher to tell the pupil whether he has been naughty or good, he seems to "feel" it even better than it could be told.—[Professor,

Books vs Macrimony-Why don'the Councilors who are having so much trouble in their love affairs try the old recipe, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure?" I am 25 and intend to be a bachelor as long as I live. Henrictta, you express my views exactly in regard to matrimony. You seem to have some sense, if you are a woman, I have seen enough of love and lovers, and married life in others, to convince me that marriage is but another name for misery. Give me the company of good books, not the cheap, trashy, sentimental kind, and I will be content with no other company except that of my bachelor friends.—[Woman Hater.] trouble in their love affairs try the old Hater.

Serve Warm-1 have been married over a year, yes, 15 months, and never fall to kiss wife in the morning when going to work and at night always find her watching for me and ready to meet me with a kiss. You all can say kissing is not right, but I'll stick to this rule. A kiss is something made of nothing, but isn't good when cold.—[Happy Hubbe

reason to me. Now don't you think I have done my part, and will be doing right if I cancel our engagement and give her her freedom, or do you think I will be doing her an injustice and ought to wait longer and give her the benefit of all my doubts?—[Bad Boy.

A Cure-At the request of Grace, and for the benefit of others, I will send a

tonic for the cure of love,

tonic for the cure of love, for I also realize that that disease has a strong hold on the minds of some of the Councilors. "Take 12 oz dislike, 1 lb resolution, 1½ gr common sense, 2 oz experience, a large sprig of time, 1 qt the cooling water of consideration, set them over a gentle fire of love, steeten with the sugar of forgetfulness, skim with the spoon of melancholy, put it in the bottom of your heart, cork with the cork of a clear conscience and there let it remain, and you will find case and be restored to your senses again?" The above prescritton may be filled by the apothecary of the house of Understanding, next to Reason, on Prudent street, in the village of Contentment.—[D" Zantipy Kaloric. lage of Kaloric.

all the rest by, and she might be just the one I'm hunting for myself. The world is full of good, true girls, and somewhere is one that is waiting for me and I shah find her yet, even if I get fooled by a dozen or two of the kind I don't want, first. You know Longfellow says:

"No one is so accursed by fate, No one so utterly desolate, But some heart, though unknown, Responds unto his own." [Wyopa.

Inquiring Friends-W. B. T., the tin and wire 'artificial flowers' for use in graveyards can be obtained of any flograveyards can be obtained of any florist and often in hardware stores.—R. H. R., send 25c to Harper Brothers, New York, for a little book on games that contains golf and basket ball.—Mrs M. E. P., there's a knitted oakleaf pattern in the May 15 issue.—W. L. C., we explained how to make dry yeast takes in March 1, '99, is ue: potato yeast, April 1 last; homemade hop yeast, April 1 last; homemade hop yeast, Feb 15 last.—N. W. P., Sept 1, '99, contained several cucumber pickle recipes.—Please tell E. R. to use spirits of turpentine for the poison oak. Two or three applications will cure the worst cases. Thus writes E. A. H.—J. G., some Bohemian publishers (of papers) are editors of Denni Hlasatel also Amerikan, Chicago; and Dally Listy, New York.

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10 years Bright red
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DRA-LADIES DRAPED WAIST WITH GIRDLE 75.
LADIES TUCKED SKIRT WAISL, 22.34.
K. Fand 9 inch bust skirt 77. 75. 75 and 10 inch bust skirt 77. 75. 75 and 10 inch waist come is developed in East de Nil mouseline de soie with trimmings of darker treen chemile and paine girdle in the same abade lined throughout with white taffets. The skirt is made over a fire gored taffets dop skirt type



TYLLADIES FAN
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#### FOR FEMININE EYES.

National Flowers and Emblems There is but very little difference be-tween a national flower and the emblematic flower of a nation; they are sometimes also called adopted flowers, blematic flower of a nation; they are sometimes also called adopted flowers. There are many interesting legends told regarding these flowers. Bulgaris and England claim the rose, Japan the cherry blossom, the Chinese display as their national flower the gorgeous chrysanthemum, the special flower of the Hindoo has always been the marigold. Sweden has the amaranth, Scotland's flower is the thistic, Ireland's the shamrock or three-leaved clover. In Germany the blue corn flower (bachelor's button) is a favorite flower, and the oak is their favorite flower of the Egyptians, but the papyrus leaf or the lotus, or both, perhaps, may be regarded as the symbolic plants of Egypt. The toval instead of France is the flour-de-lis, Sections the nomegranate, the edeiwels is a great favorite in Switzerland; in Italy of late years the marguerite is loved because of Queen Margaret, Canada has taken the maple leaf and the arbutus or Mayflower is used by Nova Scotia on its scals and stamps. Many people and countries besides those I have named have favorite flowers or plants. About 20 of our states have chosen state flowers.—[Allie L. Nay. ers .- [Allie L. Nay.

Great Changes—I sent 10c for the paper and the picture. Unexpected Trouble. I did not think I would ever read the paper, but really I feel like I must renew my subscription, as I read every paper and enjoy it very much. I have spent the most of my life on a farm. I am teaching my third year in the primary d-partment. I have a nice school with an enrollment of 43. My mother is dead. Four years ago we all were at home and happy. Just a little time makes great changes. I like to see an unbroken home and everyone happy. We have an Epworth league, W F M S and W C T I, I belong to all, We live in a lot ly valley. The Rocky Fork caves are 11 miles from here, Copperas mountain three miles and Alum cliffs six miles. The scenery of these places is magnificent. They are visited from early in the spring until late in the autumn.—[Valentine, Ohio.

Drying Apples—Prepare the apples Great Changes-I sent 10c for the

Drying Apples—Prepare the apples for drying, either quartered or sliced, but if the apples are large, cut the quarters in two, as they dry more quickly. File them on platters or baking tins and put them in the oven, which should be too hot for drying. Sprinkle some sulphuron some coals and put them in the oven with the apples. Let them remain until they are white, renewing the coals and sulphur if need be. Take them out and put in some more. When they are all prepared for drying, spread on plates or platters and just them where most convenient for drying. A piece of netting is very nice to cover while drying. The sulphur can be omitted if desired.—[Aunt Fauny. Drying Apples-Prepare the apples

Green Grape Pie Take green grapes Green Grape Pie Take green grapes before the seeds form and cook until tender, being careful to break the skins as little as possible. Allow I cup sugar for each pic, Fill a rich crust with alternate layers of sugar and grapes, dot the top with bits of butter, a sprinkling of flour and a very little sait. Add a top crust and bake in moderate oven. [1, M. A.

Corn Bread-Take 1 pt sour milk, 1 tenspoon soda, 1 of salt, 2 heaping ta-blespoons flour, 2 of melted lard, 1 of sugar, thicken with meal and bake, and see if it is not as nice as when eggs are used.—[Mrs t'lement.

used.—[Mrs Clement.

Mrs Minnie W., we give each year in their season recipes for canning fruits and vegetables. You can uso tin cans if you like, but most people prefer the glass ones.—S H Gillis can get earpet reeds, we are informed, of the Eureka loom company, 5018 Main street, Battle Creek, Mich.—M. all arithmetics we ever saw have 'actions," and each section of country has its favorite arithmetic. Any common school arithmetic would suit your purpose. There is no better way of learning good grammar than to carefully read good works of fiction, or whatever subject you choose, and familiarize yourself with the way the language is actually used. We think any good school rhetoric would be more helpful to you than a grammar.

# Three foes of Health

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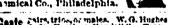
. The case of Henry Jones, of Zenas, Ind., is one of those rare ones, according to physicians, of a combination of diseases from which the person attacked seldom recovers, the combination consisting of rheumatism, la grippe and indigestion. Mr. Jones, who is 62 years old, says:

"My sufferings were almost unbearable, and only persons having been afflicted with this rare and dreaded combination of diseases can imagine what they were like. can imagine what mey were new.
I was confined to my bed almost
all the time. My doctor finally
acknowledged that neither he nor
and also could cure me. I acknowledged that neither he nor any one else could cure me. I would not give up, so tried dif-ferent medicines and finally be-gan the use of Dr. W'lliams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The first box of pills helped me some, and I took some more. The second box began to produce the desired result, and before I had finished the fourth box I was at last a cured man. That was last March, and I have not been troubled with these diseases since.—From Banner Plain Dealer, North Vernon,

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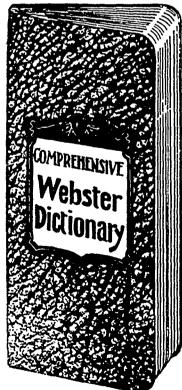
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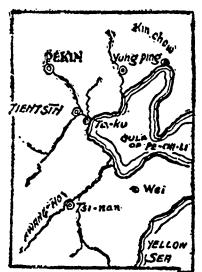
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# Around the Globe.

WAR IN CHINA.

The sudden transformation of north ern China into a raging mob of anti-foreign butchers startled the world the middle of June. Attacks upon the for-cign legations in Pekin, the murder of a Japanese minister, the wholesale mas



the common cause to restore order, and the other was gladly accepted, Japan to the other was to keep out of international complications if possible. Admiral Kempff was provided with a good fleet at Taku and given large authority to protect the other was lives and interests. He could, in his discretion, go so far as to side with China against the European powers if he believed that these powers were plotting to divide the flowers kingdom among themselves and to ignere American rights. His fleet consisted of the cruised Newark, the warship Oregon, and the gunboats Helena, Nashville, Yorktown, Castine and Monocacy. The Concord also was ordered to China from Manila, and a transport bound for Manila was stopped on the Japanese coast, and sent to China instead. Chira instead,

# THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The renomination of President Mc-Kinley at Philadelphia was upanimous,

Kinley at Philadelph a was apanimous, occurring amid enthasiasm, and Gov The lore Roosevelt of New York received a unanimous nomination for vice-president, though he had held out against the plan almost to the end. He, too, met with an ovation.

The principal planks of the platform deal with the Philippines and trusts. As to trusts, the platform condemns "all conspiraties and combinations intended to restrict business, to creat menepolics, to limit production, or to control prices, and we favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and communicipal and seed the producers.

who are engaged in industry and commerce."

The platform deals with the Philippines and Cuba as follows: "In accepting by the treety of Paris the just espensibility of our victories in the Stanish was the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine islands. That course created our responsibility before the world, and with the unorganized population whom our intervention and freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government for the performance of international obligations, our authority could

not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and elydrization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self government consistent with their welfare and our duties smill be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this ylear shall be performed."

sacre of native Christians, and the firmag upon European wareships by the feets at Taku, followed one another in rigid succession and the nations had to assemble war vessels and troops with all speed. The Chinese government defect the world by cutting off the telegraphic communications of the foreign commanders at Taku with their home governments. Even Russia and Johan, which had been at deadly odds, core of their services to the powers for the little straight of the services to the powers for the little straight of the little purpose of the Eth amendment to the federal constitution, favors the extension of rural free delivery would have the control of the distribution of water for firfigation in the hands of the states and territories, recommends the carry admission to statehood of New Mexico Arizona and Oklahoma; favors an isthmian canal, owned, controlled and protected by the federal government; favors a federal department of commerce and industries, with a reorganized and improved consular service under its direction, commends the open-door policy in China. It indoses the administration of President McKinley without reserve.

Porto Rico Again—With respect to foreign countries, Porto Rico is a part of the United States, but a foreign country with respect to the United States. This is the gist of an opinion handed down by Judge Townsend of the United States circuit court, in one of the tariff cases. Goods entering the island from foreign countries are subject to United States tariff duties. Our government, according to Judge Townsend, can govern Porto Rico without subjecting it to the builden of national taxation, and the status of the inhabitants will remain unchanged until congress shall determine it. Porto Rico is thus regarded as a colony. In the opinion of another circuit judge, Lochren, expressed a few weeks ago, the constitution was extended over Porto Rico at the moment of the signing of the trenty of Parls, and the Island became a part of the United States. The United States supreme court has yet to pass on these cases. Porto Rico Again-With respect to

The New Navy-A large in lease in the navy is made by the naval appro-priation bill. Besides authorizing two buttleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and five subthree protected crossers and five submarine topedo boats, the bill enables the secretary of the navy to proceed with the construction of the vessels authorized in 1828 and 1839, by providing means for buying armor plate, for which these various vessels have been writing on account of restrictions as to price. The ships immediately affected by the armor plate agreement are the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, authorized May 4, 1838, and delayed because armor could not be purchased. In 1839 congress authorized the construction of three more battleships, the Georgia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and three armored cruisers, West Vinginia, Nebraska and California, and these vessels also will be built soon.

Cuba's municipal elections, which were to determine in greater or less de-gree the island's fitness for self-government, were quiet and orderly and so intelligently conducted that Gen Wood sent word: "All reports indicate satis-faction."

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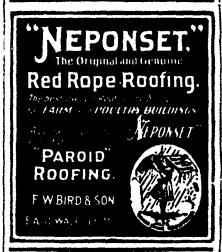
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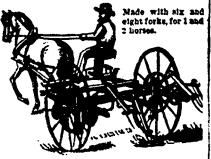


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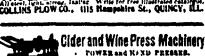
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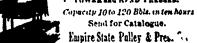
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THE BRICKER & TAYLOR AG'L TOOL CO. Bex 15, Chicopos Falls, Mass.







# BUG DEAT



Fulton, Oswega Co., X. Y.

(Safeto Die. No Aramic).
Kille Proteto, Squesh and Cocumber Bugs; Current and Temate Worns, Etc.

Preventa Blight or
Potato Russ.
Use freely on Vegetables
Vines, More freely used lefler plant will thrive. Appilled dry, no water to carry.

16 and Nov. 2, Sure Death to Bugs Canada. Nov. 2, For sale by all local dealers, 5, 1200. Sample free.

Danforth Chemical Co., 41 Spruce Street. Loominster, Mass.



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