

of XXI No 406

MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS MAY 1 1900

x

50 Cents a Year.

A One-Sided Preference.

The federal government is making a great boast over its further preference of 8-13 per cent in favor of British goods, with the expectation that farmers will receive this one-sided preference with great acclaim. British goods now come into this country at a preference of 23-13 per cent and what do we get in return for this one-sided arrangement? Mr Fielding answers the question that in return we will receive a preference from the English people. Whence? "In their hearts!" What sentimental bosh! Whoever heard of friendship in trade? and this is the kind of free trade we are getting from the present government—a sort of free trade for the benefit of the British manufacturer and the Canadian consuming class. No doubt its effect will be to make English broadcloth somewhat cheaper and a few other things, while sacrificing the Canadian market for the benefit of John Bull's manufacturers. Surely, now is the time, when the African old is stained with Canadian blood—poured out freely for the empire—that an equitable preference arrangement between the mother country and her colonies could be arranged. It was not enough to bleed Canada to maintain the supremacy of the British scepter, but now Canada must needs be bled to maintain the supremacy of British trade.

Our Foreign Trade Analyzed.

The value of all imports from Great Britain to Canada for the year ending June 30, 1899, was \$36,945,000, of which \$27,450,000 was dutiable and \$9,495,000 free. Great Britain bought of Canada, goods to the value of \$99,087,000 for the same time. From the United States, Canada purchased goods to the value of \$101,643,000, of which \$18,361,000 was free of duty, and sold to the states \$45,133,000. Under reciprocal trade relations, goods were imported to the Dominion from Great Britain for the year ending June 30, 1899, valued at \$23,834,000 and from other countries of \$2,763,000. The character of the imports from Great Britain and the states is such that it is doubtful if preferential rates will really change, very materially, the proportional quantity used by the Dominion. Merchants all agree there is a vast amount of difference whether they have to write to England for goods and be obliged to wait, perhaps a month for them, or whether they can telegraph or telephone across the line and have them on hand in a day or so.

Let Us Organize Now.

That was a rousing article on Co-operation among farmers in April 15 F & H, and it has set farmers in all parts of the Dominion to thinking. Many express surprise that farmers, through the old grange, are doing so much for their own welfare in the states. Just as much or even more can be done by the farmers of the Dominion

if they will only organize local granges and then pool interests. Here in Canada we do not have as many cities, wealthy corporations or indolent rich as there are in the states. If we can only once get together, we can make the political bosses tremble. And after we get them on the run, it will be possible to cut in half the profits of the middleman through a quick process of elimination. The granges of Ohio have already bought 600 tons binder twine for this year's harvest and at terms below what jobbers could secure it. With a little enterprise we can do as well this side the line. In the states the grange is saving farmers dollars where it costs them cents.

Roads and Tolls.

The Ontario government has withdrawn its good roads measure and it will not be considered at this session of the legislature. It will be introduced again at the next session and coupled with it will be a scheme for abolishing toll roads. The people are anxious to see legislation on the matter forthwith, as they are heartily sick of toll roads and an antiquated system of road making.

According to ancient custom no repairs will be put on the highways until farmers take a holiday, doing road work about the middle of June. Most of the roads are in bad shape since the frost came out and it is not safe to drive on some of them after dark. The holes will keep getting bigger until June, and right under the noses of the pathmasters. A day's work now filling holes would be worth more than five days later on, but nothing will be done unless some traveler gets maimed or killed and an action for damages is entered against the municipality. Then there will be a hustling.

A Promising Field for Capitalists.

There is much for serious consideration in the articles being printed in various provincial papers from the pen of Friend H. C. Green of Middlesex Co, Ont. Out in Manitoba, as high as 40 tons boats have been raised per acre, while at Ottawa, Guelph and elsewhere, never less than 20 tons is reported, which is much higher than the average from any state. Our consumption of sugar is enormous and as long as Ontario and perhaps other sections are in the sugar beet belt, the results of the establishment of a factory would be watched with great interest. The sugar beet field is one which will bear the critical examination of capitalists.

The Proposed University.

Sentiment in the maritime provinces appears to be crystallizing in favor of a large, well-supported university, where a diversity of farm branches and manual trades may be taught. Some claim such an institution can easily attract 200 students. Much can be learned from the experience of the

states in founding a farmers-trades college. If properly conducted, the maritime provinces will not regret it if they establish a new institution having the best of facilities to start with. Do not attach it as an annex to some long-established literary institution. Keep it down among the laboring people and help lift them up.

The Exodus to the Northwest

is on in earnest. Besides trainloads from across the water, from the maritime provinces and even Ontario, the movement is on again in earnest from the states. Fully 1000 farmers and mechanics left Ohio last month for Alberta's immense wheat belt. In the Buffalo lake district 3200 settlers from Ind, Pa, Ky and Mich are said to be located on 115,000 acres of unexcelled stock and wheat land. While this most desirable class of people are pouring in, it is said some of the Dutchboers are leaving for the fruit ranches of California.

The Grip of the C P R on Parliament.

was shown in an unexpected manner last month. The promoters of the proposed Kettle Valley railroad stood ready to put up the cash to build and equip a road from the international boundary up into one of the finest mining districts of British Columbia. That the C P R might have no competition, its president prevailed on parliament to turn the petition down. Probably no such piece of rank and unjust treatment has ever before been undertaken by "the people's servants."

Enterprise and progress are manifest in Manitoba as evidenced by an attempt on the part of members of the legislature to secure authority for the province to buy any railroads that may be built in the future, at an equitable price, and also to fix maximum rates on freight and passenger traffic. Some members even want the province to buy and operate the lines of the N P R within the province.

If the farmers of the Dominion were organized, they could demand and secure the daily delivery of mails at their doors at federal expense. And unless they do organize, several valuable hours will have to be expended year after year in driving for it.

The New Brunswick legislature has adjourned after an eight weeks sitting, the longest in 25 years. One of the distinguishing features of the session was the sterling loyalty shown the empire.

The "loving touch" that makes things grow and thrive seems to be a gift belonging to some people. Is not the secret to be found in the genuine, sympathetic interest of these people in growing things? A writer on horticultural topics has said that plants like animals, know those that love them.

Farm Problems.

ISOLATION BEGETS WEAKNESS.

It is about time the legislative bodies of this continent began to govern again, or else give up the pretense. They gave away great public franchises to corporations and now the corporations do the governing. Some of them are strong enough to defy legislatures and all have made money enough out of public franchises to buy whom they cannot bully.

Most of the wealth of the great corporations has come from the land, and the farmer has had to dig it out. By long hours of toil he has made the multi-millionaires, and now the operatives who work for the millionaires are striking for eight hours a day and higher wages. The farmer will have to foot the bill whichever succeeds. The outlook is dark for those who in the past have averaged 14 hours of hard work each day on the farm.

Is it a wonder why boys leave the farm? It would be a wonder if most of them didn't under present conditions. The papers contain every day the announcement that eight hours is to be the standard day's work for everybody who does not cultivate the soil. They know that the latter must average up nearly double that number of hours or the farmer would go to the wall and the rest of the world would suffer from hunger. The farmer's boy thinks he is just as much entitled to short hours and big wages as anybody else, so he packs his bundle and hies to the city. The hired man goes with him and the old man who owns the equity of redemption in a mortgaged farm must hand it over to the loan company.

The history of the world teaches that human liberty cannot long survive when the tillers of the soil are impoverished and degraded. It teaches another fact, that it is dangerous to the state when a plutocracy is powerful enough to usurp the power of government. There are wrecks of nations, and nations blotted out, whose record teaches this lesson.

What are the farmers doing in their present state of "splendid isolation," with every other element against them? Almost nothing. They refuse to co-operate for mutual benefit, to organize for mutual protection. There would be some excuse for farmers if they could plead lack of intelligence and want of ability, but they cannot. The distance from the Mayflower and the May that came by way of Plymouth Rock is not so great that money, partyism and fraud have been able to blot out intelligence in the rural sections. The distance is lengthening and the forces against liberty and order are increasing, and if the farmers are to preserve the privileges they now possess, the right to be intelligent, the right to all the comforts and some of the luxuries of this world, they must co-operate and organize.—[A Patron.]

A Seedless Peach is now the effort of experimenting fruit growers. If the entire strength of the tree can be directed to the production of pulp, the result will be a larger and better peach, while the drain upon the soil will be greatly reduced. There is no doubt that the result will ultimately be obtained and some peaches nearly seedless have already been produced, but it is not yet demonstrated that the type is persistent.

Farm and Home.

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personal attention to any complaints
which we receive. Always mention this
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in several papers.

The circulation of Farm and
Home for this issue is

300,500 Copies.

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

All Around the Farm.

MAKING THE BEST OF CROPS.

It is one thing to know that thorough
and frequent cultivation will materially
add to the growth and consequently the
profit in a crop, but it is another
thing to be so thoroughly convinced of
the importance of the matter as to put
one's knowledge into practice. It is
not simply knowing how to set to work
that insures success in any undertak-
ing; it is knowing how and putting that
knowledge intelligently and persistently
into practice that produces satisfac-
tory results. Many causes work to-
gether to bring about poor crops, such
as poor seeds, poor soil, poor fertiliz-
ing, but above all poor cultivation is
responsible for most of the failures to
produce a good paying crop. A poor
market may cut down the resulting
profit from a well-grown crop, but it
seldom will wipe it out altogether, for
the extra quantity as well as quality
will almost surely bring the balance out
on the right side.

The price of seeds is so small com-
pared to the value of a crop grown
from them that it is the height of folly
to buy seeds because they are cheap.
Utmost care must be taken to get the
best. Variety suitable to the market must
be considered. Except for experiment
in a small way, only well-known stand-
ard sorts should be used. When possi-
ble, buy seeds in time to try a sam-
ple, not only as to germinating pow-
ers but quality, before sowing for crops.
This may sometimes save serious loss.
Buying from a reliable seedsman and at
high prices will not always insure the
best. Accidents and mistakes will oc-
cur. Last year \$1 worth of seed, grown
by the introducer, and at double the
price of any other in the market, was
ordered. The seedsman happened to be
out of that variety and bought from a
wholesale house. The seed proved not

to be true to name and a loss of over
\$300 was the result.

Good, deep, fertile, well-worked soil
suitable for the crop grown is neces-
sary for best results. Heavy fertiliz-
ing will, other things being right, give
better quality, greater quantity, earlier
maturity and consequently better prices
and profit. Fifty loads of well-rotted
manure and 1000 lbs of good phosphate
to the acre are none too much. The best
of cultivation from start to finish
should be given to develop all the possi-
bilities of the foregoing good condi-
tions. Good and frequent cultivation,
with proper labor-saving tools, not
only to kill weeds that never should be
there, but by constant stirring keep a
fine mulch of earth 1 or 2 in deep to
retain the natural moisture as well as
the rainfall in the soil, and giving air,
to some extent, access to the roots of
plants will do more to promote the
growth of the crop than many times
the amount the work cost would if ap-
plied in manure or chemical fertilizers.

The best tools for this purpose are
the Planet Jr horse and hand tools, and
a good weeder. With a two-wheel hoe
a great deal of work can be done in a
short time. An acre of closely planted
stuff can be gone over in half a day,
leaving very little to be done by hand
hoe or hand weeding, and generally it
is as cheap or cheaper to wheel hoe
once a week than hand hoe once a
month. After growing good crops do
not give them away. Grade and pack
carefully, study your market, and if
you know your business you will have
as much to say about the prices as the
man at the other end of the line.—
[Thomas Slack, Shefford Co, Que.

THE VALUE OF FERTILIZERS.

The law of most states compels man-
ufacturers of fertilizers to print the
analysis of their goods on the bag, but
to how many farmers do they convey
any intelligent ideas? The three fertiliz-
ing elements the farmer has to pay for
are nitrogen, worth 14c per lb, available
phosphoric acid 42c, insoluble phos-
phoric acid 2c and potash 44c. The
following is the analysis of a well-
known brand as printed on the bag:
Ammonia 2½ to 4 per cent, phosphoric
acid (available) 7 to 8, total phosphoric
acid 9 to 10, actual potash 7 to 8. The
nitrogen we want is contained in the
ammonia, but of 17 parts of ammonia
only 14 are nitrogen, so we must change
the ammonia supply to read 2.87 to 3.28.
In every case the lower figures are all
manufacturers' guarantees and by
multiplying these by their several
values we find the nitrogen in the above
100-lb bag to be worth 40c, phosphoric
acid 35½c and potash 29½c; total \$1.05½.
The above figures are based on the re-
tail value of the raw material. Of
course the manufacturer buys at
wholesale, but he must mix, provide
barrels and bags, pay freight to the
agent or consumer and probably wait
6 mos for pay. Then, again, all reliable
brands generally exceed the lowest fig-
ures given in the analysis. Using the
above figures as a basis, the manufac-
turer would seem to be giving the
farmer fair value for his money. Let
the farmer look to it that by careful
and judicious application he also se-
cures a fair profit on the money thus
invested.—[A. R. Hay, Carleton Co,
N. B.

TRAPPING CUTWORMS.

Cutworms develop in grass lands and
in spring cut off at the surface of the
ground, all manner of plants and even
climb the stems. Cabbage, tomato,
tobacco, strawberry and other plants
are sometimes completely cleaned out
by them. Plow early in fall and keep
the land thoroughly cultivated. If soil
land is plowed in spring, cutworms will
support themselves for a few days on
the vegetation that has been turned
under, but when fresh food is placed
within their reach they attack it at
once. After land has been prepared for
two or three days, or after corn or po-
tatoes have been planted, cutworms
can be cleared from a field by spread-
ing at intervals little heaps of grass or
clover thoroughly poisoned with paris
green. The hungry cutworms will at-
tack this green food and will be killed
off before corn or potatoes have sprout-
ed. Even if the piles of poisoned vege-
tation are pretty well scattered, all the
cutworms will find one or the other of
them in the course of two or three
nights and the field will be clean. Where
growing plants are set out, this green-

bait trap is not always satisfactory
unless it is put on at least three or four
days before the setting, and in such cases
a trap of poisoned bran is better. This
consists of one part by weight of paris
green to 25 parts by weight of wheat
bran, thoroughly mixed so that the poi-
son will be distributed to every particle
of bran. Sugar water should be added
until the mixture is thoroughly moist
and can be ladled out with a spoon
without dripping. A spoonful to every
hill of tomatoes, melons, sweet pota-
toes or the like will protect plants, be-
cause cutworms prefer bran and will
fill themselves with it to their certain
destruction. Climbing cutworms will
sometimes ascend the trunks of trees
in orchards and cut out the buds or
young shoots. Where this is noticed a
sprinkling of poisoned bran around the
trunks of the trees will serve to protect
them.—[Dr J. B. Smith, N J Exper Sta.

RAISING SWEET POTATOES.

A fairly rich soil, not too light, will
suit the sweet potato. The soil should
be plowed deep and thoroughly pul-
verized. Slight ridges should then be
thrown up, say about 6 inches in height
and 12 to 18 in at the base. Some writers
say don't ridge, but we have found from
practical experience that it pays to
make the ridges. It gives tubers of a
more uniform size and shape and they
are smoother than when planted on a
level. Once a week the ridges should
be scraped lightly with the hoe or other
sharp tool to kill all weeds; the middles
can be cultivated the same as corn.
Cultivation should be kept up until the
vines are matted on the ridge after
which nothing more need be done to
them but pull out any large weed that
may have the temerity to grow.

Plants should be set in May for best
results, but may be set up to June 15
and a fair crop of tubers harvested.
The plants should be set about a foot
apart in the row. In setting, the plant
remember to always firm, the soil
around the roots and then put a little
loose soil over this. We usually set
them in this way: Grip the plant near
the middle with the right hand, with
the left make a small hole for it, place
the roots in the hole with the right
hand and with the left scrape a little
dirt over them, then with each hand
firmly compress the soil around it,
scrape in a little more loose dirt and
the work is done. This is the way we
set all plants and we are uniformly
successful in having them grow.—[A.
N. Springer, Tipton Co, Ind.

NITROGEN FERTILIZERS.

C. R. L. of O wants to know the dif-
ference as a fertilizing property, or
rather the results, of nitrate of soda, as
a nitrogen or ammonia fertilizer. Are
they the same except in strength? What
is the value of saltpeter and
also potash? The O exper sta at Woot-
ter, Wayne Co, has raised crops in a
5 yr rotation of corn, oats and wheat
one year each, and clover and timothy
mixed 2 yrs and the total value of the
increase from all the crops of the aver-
age rotation was as follows: From nit-
rate of soda \$19.10, sulphate of ammo-
nia 16.48, dried blood 15.62 and linseed
oilmeal 15.03. Taking nitrate of soda as
100, these figures would give the follow-
ing as the relative effectiveness of these
nitrogen carriers: Nitrate of soda 100,
sulphate of ammonia 86, dried blood 82
and linseed oilmeal 79. It will be un-
derstood that these are all carriers of
nitrogen, or in the terms of the trade,
of ammonia, ammonia being about 82
per cent nitrogen. Saltpeter, which is
chemically nitrate of potash is not used
in ordinary fertilizers to carry either
nitrogen or potash because of its cost.
It is cheaper to carry the nitrogen in
nitrate of soda and the potash in mu-
riate of potash.—[Director C. E.
Thorne.

Foreign Cabbage Seed—Last summer
I planted ½ a cabbages, much less than
usual. The seed was of the Solid Em-
peror strain of the Holland type and
was purchased of one of our leading
seedsmen as his very best. Season and
soil favored them, but I gathered the
crop in one bushel basket, about a doz-
en small heads. The seed proved to be
foreign grown and entirely unfit for
our climate, so that the warm, dry
weather which we always have, not a
severe drought, caused hundreds of them
actually to die when half grown, and
to-day the stumps stand with a little

bunch of dried leaves the size of one's
fist. Other gardeners have complained
of similar results, and of heavy loss by
frosts which the Flat Dutch and other
varieties of American growth would
not have suffered from at all. A few
years ago I lost half my crop of Hol-
land cabbage by a moderate frost in
October. Only American grown, accli-
mated seed should be used.—[S. W.
Gibson, Eaton Co, Mich.

Weeds must be fought when young.
Do not trust to plowing your weeds
down, to add to the fertility of the
soil. The amount of added fertility is
not enough to compensate for the dan-
ger of plowing in ripe seeds. Clean your
land of weeds early and put in some
other fertilizer.

The Early Trumbull Potato is a
white variety of recent introduction. It
stands at the head of a long list in va-
riety tests for productiveness of early
sorts at the O exper sta for 3 yrs, giv-
ing an average of 271 bu p a. It has
been given a trial in various localities,
and while it is not alike successful in
all, it appears to have given general
satisfaction. Its season of ripening is
with the Early Rose and Early Har-
vest. Heretofore Bovee and Early Har-
vest have stood at the head of early
varieties. In the station trials, but the
Early Trumbull must now be accord-
ed first place.

Wheat Injury by Hessian Fly is se-
rious this year. Infested fields should
be plowed under 4 to 6 in deep, har-
rowed and rolled, to prevent the flies
just coming out laying eggs. As wheat
has to withstand an attack of the pest
between now and harvest, each grower
must decide for himself what the crop
will be worth if left to mature. Hes-
sian flies do not lay eggs on or attack
grass, oats or potatoes.

A Valuable Fertilizer, but one often
allowed to go to waste, is the refuse
from fish packing factories. Where this
can be obtained along sidewater at a
reasonable price it will be found one of
the best to be obtained. Fish pomace,
packed in barrels dry and solid, sells in
Me at about \$8 per ton for use on grass
lands.

In Setting Strawberries, avoid a
meadow sod on account of the white
grub. Potato ground rich enough to
produce 100 bu corn p a is best. Plow
deeply with a subsoil plow, manure on
top with well-rotted manure and drag
in thoroughly. The plants should be
set so that the crown is even with the
surface of the ground. Hoe and culti-
vate each week if you want best results.
Pick off all blossom stems the first sea-
son after planting. Cover runners at
the first joint with a little earth and
train the rows 2 ft wide and the plants
4 in apart. At the beginning, set the
plants 2x4 ft.—[G. J. Kellogg, Rock Co,
Wis.

To prevent wire worms on potatoes,
sprinkle flour of sulphur over the tu-
bers after curing for planting.—[A. L.
Flagg, N H.

WANTED AGENTS.

We want at least one good agent
at every postoffice where we are
not at present represented, to
solicit subscriptions to FARM AND
HOME. This is a rare opportunity
for men and women out of employ-
ment, and even for enterprising
boys and girls who wish to engage
in profitable work through the
spring and summer months. If you
can canvass all of the time or part
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complete premium list, which we
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Helps for Spring Work.

CULTIVATING THE GARDEN.

In a well-ordered garden there is a multiplicity of crops in all stages of growth. Hence it is almost impossible to lay down any rules for cultivation.

Profitable gardening depends on observing one general rule, namely, economize all the time and labor possible. A lady was showing me her garden. We came to a radish bed about 6x10 ft.

When I was a boy I plowed corn with a single shovel and when I plowed three acres a day father said it was a very big day's work.

When a Tree Is Planted, pack the earth solid around the root, using something to tramp the earth, but do not bruise the roots.

Pea Beans Higher—Prices are up 5¢ 10¢ p bu after a period of dullness, stocks small, country offerings meager.

Money in Circulation—The per capita circulation of gold, silver and paper money is now \$26 12, the largest on record and compared with 21 53 four years ago.

Eggs for Choice Trade should be gathered at least once a day, and if possible twice a day, morning and afternoon.

Wyoming—The Carbon Co wool growers' ass'n has leased 1,000,000 a of grazing lands of the U P R R at 1¢ p a for 5 yrs.

Cultivate, hoe or rake around plants at once after setting and every few days thereafter throughout the season.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

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

Business Side of Farming.

ACTIVITY IN LIVE STOCK.

No fault can be found with the live stock markets as a whole. Receipts are liberal at all western points and fairly plentiful at Buffalo, Pittsburg, etc.

Western cattle are helped by the good demand for export account, our shipments of dressed beef during the past nine months being 247 million lbs.

WATCHING CROP PROSPECTS.

The produce markets, so far as the cereals are concerned, are fairly steady but lacking in special activity.

Farmers in the older sections of the country view with curiosity and interest the probable outcome of remarkably high prices governing such western specialties as broom corn and flaxseed.

than probable that the cotton acreage in the south will be very large, stimulated by past winter's good prices.

Butter for Foreign Markets—During the past nine months we have exported 15,582,000 lbs butter, or substantially the same as a year ago.

Country Potato Shippers have been disappointed over city prices. These have continued weak under liberal offerings.

Now for Quality—This is what counts during May in the trade in fresh vegetables and fruits.

Southern Strawberries are very plentiful in northern markets and the first of May will find liberal shipments from southern Ill, the Ohio valley and Del peninsula.

Egg Coolers are now fairly well filled, enormous numbers having gone into storage the last four weeks.

The World's Crop of Wheat, according to the dept of agri, was 2745 million bu in '99, against 2921 in '98, 2237 in '97, 2506 in '96, and 2593 millions in '95.

Average Price of Hogs—Taking Chicago as a basis, this was \$5 55 for a recent week against 4 25 corresponding period a year ago and 3 80 two years ago.

GOOD WHEELS

MAKE A GOOD WAGON. Unless a wagon has good wheels it is useless. THE ELECTRIC WHEELS are good wheels and they make a wagon last indefinitely.

Advertisement for '50c' product, featuring an image of a device and text: 'We Want AGENTS For The Economy Harness Riveter'.

Advertisement for STEEL ROOFING, featuring an image of a roof and text: 'We have on hand 25,000 square BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING'.

FIRE, WEATHER, and Lightning Proof

Black, painted, or galvanized metal ROOFING and siding; (brick, rock or corrugated) METAL CEILINGS and SIDE WALLS.

A 12-Year Old Boy

can do more and better work, either in the field or garden, with the HAND CULTIVATOR than three men can do with common hoes.

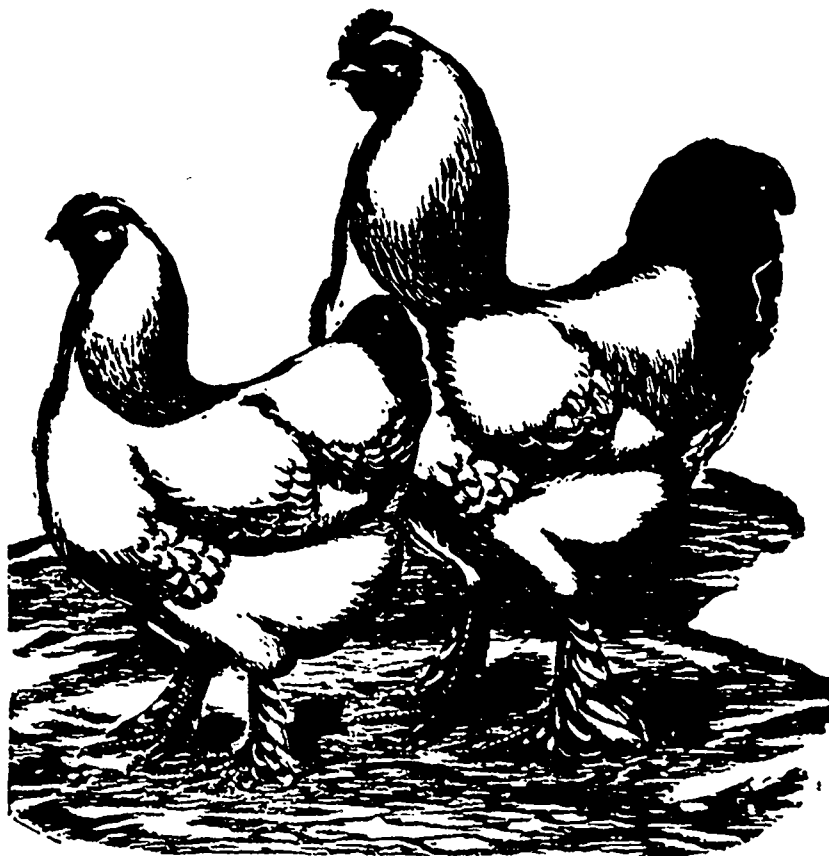
Don't Pay High Prices To Your Dealer.

You can buy the Advance Fence direct from us at wholesale prices. It's a first-class fence in every way.

THIS TOP BUGGY, \$31.95

Carts \$8.35, Road Wagons \$23.95, 15 other styles Vehicles, Harness \$4.15, 20 styles to select from. Sags, Dies, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Baby Carriages direct from Factory at wholesale price.

Large advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla with text: 'This Month Take Hood's Sarsaparilla And have new pure and bright blood. Then you will enjoy life.'



Pair Light Brahmans, American Type.

The Poultry Yard.

A MARKET POULTRY BREED.

A score of years ago the Light Brahmans were the best-known of all pure bred fowls, but in recent years they have rather lost in popularity, as compared with some of the new arrivals. No breed is better for producing a large amount of excellent quality market poultry, and none lays larger and nicer-looking eggs. For winter laying the breed has always been famous. Perhaps the only reason that has injured their popularity has been the fact that large, fine-looking eggs often bring no more in the market than those of average size and color, while it costs more to produce the Light Brahma eggs on account of the large size and vigorous appetite of the fowls. The eggs average seven to the pound, of a rich brown color and excellent in flavor.

They do not mature so early as the Rocks and Wyandots, but reach a heavier weight and are very hardy. They are good sitters and fairly good mothers, being less clumsy than the Cochins. Some growers favor the Light Brahmans as broilers, but for this purpose they must be killed when young, before they begin to get long-legged and bony. For egg laying, the medium sized strains are to be preferred, while for poultry or exhibition purposes the large, heavy-bodied strains are satisfactory. The typical American Light Brahma is of rather lighter build and less abundant leg feathering than the English type.

SAVING THE EARLY CHICKS.

The first food after the chicks have been out of the shell 24 hours may be soaked bread crusts, or a cake made purposely for them, and moistened with milk or water. This cake is made from the mixed meal fed the hens (corn, oats and fine feed). A little salt and saleratus are added and it is then wet up like a mash and thoroughly baked. The uncooked dough so often fed is not fit for small chicks, and in its raw state it is far harder to digest.

This cake should be fed certainly twice a day for six weeks, but after a few days the bill of fare may be varied thus: Moistened cake in the morning and at noon, with the addition of mashed small potatoes at dinner time. Morning and afternoon lunch, oatmeal moistened with milk or water. This is the real article bought of the grocer at 2 1/2 or 3c per lb. It sounds very expensive and in a way it is, but it is also eco-

nomical because it is the most complete single food known for chickens. As a "well balanced ration" by itself, it promotes growth in flesh, blood and bone. After a week wheat should be fed at night and in another week the diet may be still further varied by changing the 9.30 feed to cracked corn, and after six weeks I substitute a special poultry feed for clear oatmeal. If fresh cut bone can be obtained, give this as soon as the chickens can hear it. If not, mix a little animal meal with the soft feed.

The next matter of importance after proper housing and feed is the war against lice. First powder your sitting hen liberally and powder again before she leaves her chickens. Any good insecticide will do. Powder the chicks again in a few weeks and possibly yet again before they are wholly feathered out. If your chicks look ragged and droopy or as if the moths had suddenly gone to eating feathers, look for lice. They will ruin the chicks if you do not get rid of them.

Keep their coops as clean as possible, look out for soaking rains, supply plenty of grass, fresh air, pure water and sunshine, and if, as before mentioned, your parent stock was hardy and vigorous, your percentage of loss should be small, except it be through devastation from vandals outside the poultry yard.—[A. L. Rogers, Essex Co, Mass.]

Testing Sitters—Do not place eggs under hens until they have been sitting several days. It is safe to try them first with a batch of nest eggs to see if they mean business. The best encouragement for hens to sit is to leave half a dozen nest eggs, gourds or other good imitations in the nest all the time.

Chicken Queries—F. R. K. had fowls drop dead suddenly and their livers were enlarged. These were cases of apoplexy and could not be cured, but new cases may be prevented by feeding less liberally.—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 them plenty of oyster shells, 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 suffering from some mysterious disease which causes the crops to burst open. It is possible they are getting some poisonous food. Better change the location.—S. W. Berry inquires about raising fowls on shares. There

is no established rule. Sometimes one party furnishes eggs and the second party hatches and rears the chickens to a certain age for one-half. The first party furnishes the hens and should have his hens back at the end of the season and one-half of the hens and chickens at a certain age, the second party to furnish labor and feed. Some growers of pure bred poultry furnish eggs to farmers with the privilege of buying whatever chickens they wish at a fixed price.

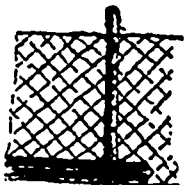
To Break Up Sitters—Have a small lath coop about 2 ft sq inside of each large coop and as soon as a hen begins to sit, place her inside the coop with food and water. The first of the season, two days' confinement is enough, but in warm weather, a sitter will sometimes persist a week or more.

A Cholera Cure widely used in the west consists of 2 oz red pepper, 2 oz powdered asafetida, 4 oz carbonate of iron, 1 oz powdered rhubarb, 6 oz Spanis' brown, 2 oz sulphur. The mixture is made into pellets with flour and water and given three times a day. The mixed powder is added to the soft food as a preventive, giving a tablespoonful twice a week to every two dozen fowls.

A Handy Water Fountain for chicks is an old tomato can with a notch in the edge filled with water and turned upside down in a saucer.

Machines Better Than Hens—I ran an incubator in '95 and out of 169 eggs it hatched 158 strong, healthy chicks. It would take at least 13 hens to cover the same number of eggs and when a hen hatches more than 12 out of 13 she is doing more than they will average. There is no old hen that can hatch an egg that cannot be hatched by a good incubator. And you can set the eggs when you get ready and not wait a month or two for the hens to get broody.—[H. O. Allen, Vt.]

Will Hold Chicks—This is a common wire mesh poultry fence with two rows of laths worked into the apertures near the bottom. By the time chicks are large enough to climb over the laths they are too big to get through any part of the mesh. The expense is slight and the plan saves many chicks from cats and hawks.



Cook the Food of Young Chicks—A mass of raw dough is much longer in digesting than a well-baked cake crumbled in milk or water.

Chickens which are feathering out are especially liable to colic and decline. They should be fed often and kept dry.

SILOS Round, of Any Size, and all Machinery Needed. G. D. Harder, Cobleskill, N. Y.

YOU NEED IT. Handiest tool you ever saw. Seven Tools in One. Send 25c and we will send you this **Russel Staple Puller.** Examine it. If you want it get the express agent 25c and he'll get it for you. It's a wire cutter, spliner, staple puller, pliers, pilot, lightener, hammer and wrench. **AGENTS WANTED**—They make **Free** 25 to 50¢ a day. Circulars, terms, etc. **Free** **UTICA DRAPERY & TOOL CO.** Room 8, 236 Broadway, New York.

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The Original and Genuine
Red Rope Roofing.
The best low cost Roofing and Siding made
for **FARM and POULTRY BUILDINGS**
A perfect example of **"NEPONSET"**
is of our
"PAROID"
ROOFING.
F. W. BIRD & SON.
E. A. WALPOLE MFG. CO.

INCUBATOR FREE on trial. Most perfect. Latest improvements. **The New Co. Von Cullin.** Catalog FREE. Poultryman's plans 10c. Address: **AVE. OF THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.**

LEE'S LICE KILLER CLEANS OUT THE LICE does without handling fowls or animals. **Patent** for application on roosts, bedding or rubbing nests. The Lice Killer does the rest. We give it with **FREE SAMPLE.** Our new catalogue of Stock and Poultry Supplies free upon request. **GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb., or 64 Murray St., New York**

RUNS ITSELF! As simple in operation as a gentle summer breeze. You stick a light and the **PETALUMA INCUBATOR** does the rest. No more worry over hatching. No more loss of eggs. The Petaluma requires perfectly and hatches fertile eggs. 4 sets. Catalogue free. **Petaluma Incubator Co., Box 7, Petaluma, Cal.**

The IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator hatches all the fertile eggs; is simple, durable and easily operated; 168 page catalogue containing information and testimonials. Send free. **GEO. ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.**

Great Hatches MONITOR INCUBATORS are thoroughly successful, self-regulating, easily operated by unskilled persons. Guaranteed satisfactory. Circulars free. Our big catalogue tells it all. Mailed for a stamp. **The Monitor Co., Box 7, Redden, Conn.**

BEE KEEPERS Send for Free Sample Copy of **BLEANING IN BEE CULTURE** handsome semi-monthly magazine. All about profitable Bee-Keeping, Book on Bee Culture & Bee supplies free if you mention this paper. **The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.**

DEATH TO LICE on hens and chickens 64-p. Book Free **D. J. LAWBERT, Box 304, Apponaug, R. I.**

AN ACRE OF CORN and its possibilities under the Silage system—bring the theme of **"A BOOK ON SILAGE"** by Prof. F. W. WOLL, of the University of Wisconsin, newly bound into a volume of 132 pages and now being sent out by the Silver Mfg. Co., Salem, O., is unquestionably the best book yet introduced on the subject. It includes:
I—Silage Crops. II—Silos. III—Silage. IV—Feeding of Silage. V—Comparisons of Silage and other Feeds. VI—The Silo in Modern Agriculture, and many valuable tables and condensed rationes for feeding stock. They are going rapidly. Thousands distributed inquire the Price in 10c. coin or stamp. **SILVER MFG. CO., Salem, Ohio.**

Big Buggy Bargains. Because we sell Vehicles and Harness at less than wholesale prices we are in a position to offer you the biggest bargains procurable in our line. To make you perfectly safe **WE GUARANTEE Everything We Sell.** and ship our goods anywhere subject to purchaser's inspection. If entirely satisfactory and exactly as represented, you keep the goods and send us the money. If not, you return the goods at our expense. Have Carriages, Bureaus, Trunks, Trays, Buggies, Road Wagons, Spring Wagons, etc., and all styles silos and double harness. Catalogue free. **Kalamazoo Carriage & Harness Co., Box 19, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

Organize and Educate.

ONE WAY TO HANDLE TRUSTS.

Trusts can be handled by the consumer quite as effectively as by codes of laws. It can be done by organization and co-operation. Form associations to purchase from first hands and save middlemen's costs.

The greatest part of the great city of Kansas City, Mo. is interested in the manufacture of wagons and carriages and a great source of profit is derived from the farmer.

A few years ago some of the retail dealers in Kan began to see that farmers did not and would not be robbed, that they had stamina enough about them to order elsewhere if they were fleeced at home.

Now for the remedy. If you want a plow, wagon, harrow, carriage or anything whatever on a farm, instead of rushing to this octopus and "going it blind," just quietly pick up Farm and Home, read its advertisements, take a postal and write one of the firms noted therein for prices, and you will be surprised what you will save in dollars and you do not have to knuckle to the trust.

MAKING A MAN OF THE BOY.

Don't compel your boys to work with old, worn-out tools that you cannot use yourself and then find fault with them because their work is not well done.

Don't forget to give your boys a chance to earn some pocket money for themselves. Let them have a small piece of land to cultivate with the understanding that the returns shall be

their own if they cultivate it well. Don't forget that boys are fond of having something they can call their own. It is one of the first impulses of their natures.

Don't forget to make home attractive and pleasant to the boys. Furnish them with useful and attractive reading, books, magazines, agricultural papers, etc., and when night comes on, instead of going from home for amusement they will gather around the great lamp to read and learn.

This is an Age of Competition in the agricultural as well as the commercial and industrial world. The farmer whose acres are small, to succeed must bring his land to the utmost productivity; he must keep all the stock his farm will support, save all manure carefully and thus return a part of the crop into the soil.

An Investment That Pays—That farmers appreciate the work of the Wisconsin agricultural college is shown by the numerous calls for young men who have attended the school. This year about 60 of the students desired to find places on farms as workmen, private dairymen, herdsmen and managers.

If you keep hogs or chickens, plant a few mulberry trees. The mulberry will furnish quick shade and bear an abundance of fruit in 3 mos.—[G. L. Taber, Fla.]

I notice wherever I travel among stockmen, the feeling that as long as the working people of the United States are actively and fully employed, with meat in their dinner pails and on their tables, that it is safe to purchase cows and young stock at high prices, feeling sure that the present prices of beef will be maintained as long as our people are actively engaged in productive lines of work.—[E. F. Stephens, Saline Co, Neb.]

VICTOR WAGONS. Strongest, most durable, all-metal wheels, wide tires. Axles, boards, bolsters, etc., of thoroughly seasoned woods. Cost one-half less than high wagons. Positively guaranteed. Write for description and prices. GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

WE SELL BUGGIES. CARRIAGES, LIGHT and HEAVY WAGONS, at lower prices than any other house in America, quality guaranteed, free one-year binding guarantee. Write for Free Buggy Catalogue. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

WALTHAM WATCHES. The factory of the Waltham Watch Company is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in this or any other country. Waltham Watches are the most accurate pocket time-pieces it is possible to make. Waltham Watches are for sale by all retail jewelers.

You Pay Double the Money. WE HAVE NO AGENTS. ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., Elkhart, Indiana.

Save All Profits. THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio.

THIS HIGH-GRADE BUGGY FITTED WITH RICHARD'S LONG DISTANCE AXLE. WE ISSUE A SELECTION OF... MARYN SMITH CO., 65-67 59 N. Jefferson St., 7-27 Chicago.

WALKER CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. Highest quality, finest workmanship and perfect finish, yet lowest cost. EDWARD W. WALKER CARRIAGE CO., 44 Eighth St., Goshen, Ind.

100 Uses for the FARMERS HANDY WAGON. can be found on every farm. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Saginaw, Mich.

Dairy and Creamery.

TWO GOOD FORAGE CROPS.



THE Golden millet is the best variety to grow for a large, quick growing crop. It is sometimes called German millet. Sow 25 to 30 lbs or 1/2 bu p a. The value of millet as a forage crop is that it grows quickly during the latter part of the summer and will furnish a large amount of roughage to help out a small hay crop. Like all late summer crops it must have soil well enriched if it is to yield well. Sow more seed if you want very fine hay. If it is sown too thin on rich ground the straw and heads will be very coarse. Sow as early as possible after grass has been cut, or it can follow oats and peas if you are prompt.

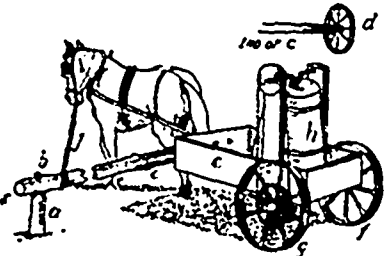
The best varieties of cowpeas for quick growth in the north would be Little Clay or Whipcord will, so far as my experience indicates. The common Black will grow larger, but wants the full growing season. It is always well to try them in a small way at first to see how they are adapted to your soil and climate. The cowpea is no pea at all. It is a bean and must be grown as a bean. It must not be sown until the ground is warm or it will rot, nor until danger of frost is past. It needs all the season to grow and mature its pods. It will be killed by the first frost. Sow 1 bu seed or a little more to the acre. We have never used it except as a catch crop for green manure.

I have seen some very fine cowpeas and corn silage in Md. At the Md agr'l college, President Sylvester has used this silage for 2 or 3 yrs with great satisfaction as a balanced ration. Cowpeas and corn are grown in separate fields and harvested at the same time and mixed in the silo. They also cut and cure it for hay and in certain fields beets are turned in and allowed to graze in cowpeas knee deep. They become very fat. Of course that is further south where the season is longer. There it is the poor man's friend. It is the greatest blessing of the south as a factor in enriching the farms. For it will grow where clover will not, though like any other plant it appreciates good soil when it can get it.

For early spring sowing the Canada field pea will give better satisfaction. For bringing up a poor piece of land by green manuring instead of summer fallowing, try a small field of cowpeas. Prepare the land early. Sow when it is safe. Plow under in the fall to prevent leaves blowing away. Sow to rye to keep a crop covering your land. Plow it under early the following spring and grow your money crop. Then report how you like it.—[J. E. Rice, Westchester Co., N. Y.]

CHURNING BY STOCK POWER.

Various contrivances have been rigged up whereby the bull, sheep, goat or even dog may do the churning. The illustration shows a novel method



HOMEMADE DASHER CHURN POWER.

of having the horse do this work. Set a post, *a*, in ground to be 2 ft high. Make hole in top and put in a pin as at *b*. Get a piece of timber 2 by 4 by 12 ft, as *c*, make a hole in one end and put over pin *b*. At other end put on a mowing wheel as at *d*. Build an oblong box, *e*, get a mowing mach, *g*, axle and put through the back end of box and attach mowing wheels, as *g*, *f*. The churn, *h*, sets in the box and the dasher is worked by a chain belt from a large sprocket wheel on the axle at rear end of machine. A barrel churn can also be used and so hung in the center as to be turned, with such, the dasher arrangement is not needed. The lead pole, *j*, keeps the horse or

other motive power going round in a circle.—[Ray Copeland, Riverside Co., Cal.]

Horn Fly Mixture—Pulverized resin 2 parts by measure, soap shavings 1, water 1/2, fish oil 1, oil of tar 1, kerosene 1, water 3. Place the resin, soap shavings, 1/2 part of water and fish oil together in a receptacle and boil till resin is dissolved. Then add the three parts of water, following with the oil of tar mixed with the kerosene. Stir the mixture well and allow it to boil 15 minutes. When cool the mixture is ready for use and should be stirred frequently while being applied. The mixture costs about 50c p gal. Use 1/4 to 1/2 pt at each application, applying with a large painter's brush. At first, apply 2 or 3 days in succession, then once every other day.—[Prof. P. J. Parrott, Kan Exper Sta.]

Forage Crops for New England—Winter rye for early spring; if the ensilage supply is enough this is not necessary. Peas and oats in three plantings with about 10 days between each. Corn if planted early will succeed the peas and oats and will carry through the summer season. Millet, if sown about June 1, will also help out. With these crops the summer season can be passed easily. Of course pasture and clover hay go along with the above and grain will be necessary in proportion to the value of the pasture. For the remainder of the year there is nothing to take the place of corn ensilage and clover hay. We also use some barley and oat hay. This makes up our roughage. For grain ration we are using bran, gluten and cottonseed meal.—[Prof. C. W. Burkett, N H Exper Sta.]

Leaking Teats—Paint end of teat with collodion, where it leaks in drops only. Where milk exudes in a stream, it will wash off the collodion. Put on after each milking.—[E. F. Bailey, N. Y.]

Certified Milk is to be sold under regulations prescribed by a milk commission of a Philadelphia medical society whose object is the study of the diseases of children. Whatever support dairymen give these doctors is purely voluntary. The physicians want to secure means by which they can know the strength and purity of milk and cream used in making up bottles for babies. Milk is to be analyzed monthly at a cost of \$20 for each analysis to be paid by the dairymen.

The Soy Bean is a most valuable forage plant, producing 2 to 3 tons dry forage or hay p a which is eaten by all kinds of stock. Plant in late May in the latitude of Ohio. For forage, plant at the rate of 1 1/2 bu p a, on well prepared land, sowing with the wheat drill with all the runs open. Where clover has winter killed, as the past winter, it is a first-class crop to sow now.

Horse beans, sunflower seeds and soja beans make a splendid ensilage combination with corn where these crops can be raised. Various millets may be raised to advantage. Be guarded about planting teosinte, flat pea and prickly comfrey.

In breeding, select only the best sire available. It will pay.

While we laugh at the Chinese for worshipping their ancestors, the whole human race lives with its face to the past, looking there for perfection, or else heaves many a sigh at parting from some outgrown custom which it has long known was inferior in results to modern methods.—[F. D. Cummins.]

Small white specks in butter are often caused by small pieces of dry curd. They can be kept out by straining the cream just previous to churning through a hair sieve or perforated tin strainer.

Some factory owners hire a poor butter or cheese maker because he works for a small salary, is low-priced and cheap. Some owners hire such a man to save a few dollars on his salary, while they are throwing away hundreds of dollars on the price of the cheese or butter.

Before turning the rattle out for pasture, look them over and see if they are infested by lice. If so, clean them off with kerosene emulsion or fish oil. Then whitewash the stables thoroughly.

In my experience the most profitable dairy cow is the one that will perfect-

ly assimilate the greatest quantity of feed, and make an increased return for it; or in other words, is a good feeder. [Valancy E. Fuller, N. Y.]

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY—A. L. F.: The N H exper sta at Durham has raised Knaffr corn one year, but with only partial success, as the crop did not mature. It is a crop that cannot be depended on for New England. It thrives on the hot western plains.—R. W.: The importations of Jersey cattle made about 1850 by Messrs Motley, Taintor, Norton and Buck, near Hartford, Ct, may be considered the foundation stock out of which the present race of Jerseys in America has grown. The herd register of the A J C was started in 1868, when the club was organized. The home of Hereford cattle was originally in Herefordshire, En. They have been maintained as a distinct breed for nearly 100 years. The addresses of breeders of Jerseys are given in the Jersey register, which now comprises 7 volumes. The single volumes are sold at \$1 each.

SHARPLES Cream Separators

are the standard of excellence. As they were first, so have they always been best—best in design, their unrivalled simplicity, efficiency and durability, make them the only separators which can be used successfully in the

MOODY SHARPLES SYSTEM

of farm Cream Separators. This system and the Sharplese Separators are putting dollars in place of dimes into the pockets of the creamery men and dairy men.

Send for Free Pamphlet No. 55

P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

THE SHARPLES CO., 38 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse." The book free, address **DR. S. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENDSBURG FALLS, VT.**

THE BEST BUTTER and the most of it is made by using our improved patent **AQUATIC CREAM SEPARATOR.**

It takes all the cream out of milk, erases all foul odors and impurities in two hours' time. Better than any creamery made and costs less than half as much. For 1 cent you get it. Can't get out of order. No experience necessary. Price, \$1. to \$11. Free catalogue and testimonials. Reliable Agents Wanted.

Aquatic Cream Separator Co., 171 Factory St., Watertown, N. Y.

THE U. S. THE MOST DURABLE.

ROSENDALE, Wis., March 12, 1900.

Our No. 5 U. S. Separator we have run every milking since January 1893, and it now does as good work as ever. Repeated Babcock tests show it a close skimmer. There are four or five makes of hand separators in this vicinity and the U. S. proves the most durable of all.

If we have occasion to need another it will surely be a U. S. **GEO. C. HILL & SON.**

Write for booklet entitled "Interesting Experiences" if you are interested in cream separators.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

"ALPHA-DE LAVAL" CREAM SEPARATORS.

The De Laval Cream Separators were first and have always been kept best. They have always led in improvements, which imitating machines must await the expiration of patents to use. The 20th Century improvements give them still greater capacity and efficiency. They are immeasurably superior to any other system or method that can be employed in the separation of cream—saving \$3.- to \$5.- per cow per year over any other centrifugal method, and \$5.- to \$10.- over any settling system.

There are over 200,000 De Laval machines in use—ten times all others combined. Machines are made in all styles and sizes—from \$50.- to \$800.- Send for new 1900 catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. | 74 CORTLANDY ST. N. Y.

Works Better than you could work it by hand, and does it easier

Reid's Butter Worker

will work a batch of butter in from 8 to 5 minutes; mixes salt in thoroughly; lessens labor, saves time, improves the quality.

Write for catalogue of dairy helps of all kinds.

R. H. REID, 30th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

GOOD FLAVOR makes good butter. It's the flavor that sells butter. The flavor of butter depends upon the treatment of the milk. It must be relieved of all odors of Animal, Stable and Food.

PERFECTION Milk Cooler and Aerator

Takes out all the animal heat and all bad odors with it; takes out all odors due to feeding ensilage, cabbage, turnips, etc. or any odors arising from the stable. Makes sweet milk, rich cream and fine flavored butter. Sizes from 1 to 20 cows. Send for prices and free catalogue of Farm and Dairy supplies.

L. R. LEWIS, Plainfr., Box 20, Cortland, N. Y.

Better Butter Send for our large free catalog. All about "Bestov" dairy supplies. The Dairymen's Supply Co., 1937 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE MARK BESTOV

No Odors nor bad flavor in the milk which has been aerated and cooled in the

CHAMPION MILK COOLER and AERATOR.

It thoroughly deodorizes, aerates and cools. Simple, automatic, easily cleaned. Costs little. Send for free booklet on "Milk and It's Care."

DON'T HAVE SOUR MILK

CHAMPION MILK COOLER CO., Milk Dealers' Supplies, 26 Railroad St., Cortland, N. Y.

Your Cow's Production will be increased 20% by using our Aluminum Cream Separators and Up-to-date Churns. \$1.00 up. Catalog Free. Agents wanted.

GIBSON-STEWART MFG. CO., Gibsonia, Pa.

Live Stock Interests.

A NEW COMER'S EXPERIENCE.

The first furrow I ever plowed was after I was a married man. I went to Sioux Falls, S D, in the spring of '78 from Minneapolis, Minn. When I located I thought I was in the heart of the world and on paradise prairie. I put in big wheat crops, but they dried out and blew away, or grasshoppers scooped down and acted as a full harvest crew without pay. I worked hard, saved some money, paid off all debts and balanced the ledger.

Came to Tenn in 1890, got a good farm, plenty of spring water and lumber, raised big crops of wheat and corn. My hogs are healthy and it costs but little to mature them. Cattle and hogs realize good profits on the investment. I sow 2 bu corn p a and 1/2 bu p a of Whip-poor-will peas. These can be put in with a disk harrow. They are covered well and then 1 pk of millet seed is sown p a. I sow about June 1 in this climate. It makes an excellent feed for calves and milch cows. It can be mowed as hay. I cut with binder, shock as wheat and haul in at leisure.—[J. R. Redding, McMinn Co, Tenn.

A Census of Pure Bred Live Stock in the U S for the 12th census is expected to bring out many interesting features. There are 80 American and 75 foreign herd books and while proof of registration in these is desirable verbal replies will have to be received. Breeders uncertain whether their stock is grade or pure bred and eligible to record should ascertain at once. Sheep may be recorded by flocks; other animals individually. There have been 750,000 cattle registered in the U S and it is estimated 350,000 are living.

Tending Turkeys—I hatch turkey eggs under hens and these mothers do not ramble like turkeys. After they have sat a fortnight I sprinkle sulphur around the nest to kill lice. When the chicks are a week old I grease their heads with sulphur and lard and have no trouble with lice. For food I give bread the first four weeks, hop-raised wheat bread, as their principal food, with hard-boiled egg mixed in once a day and sometimes a little black pepper or chives. I have fed curd in small quantities, but do not like it, as too much is apt to cause diarrhea. Until the chicks are about three weeks old I take the hen and tether her near some grass plot, allowing the chicks to run. By doing this I usually succeed in raising nearly all unless the weather proves very wet and cold.—[J. W. Johns.

When a Dog is Useful—If mice get beneath the chicken coops, borrow a lively terrier, quickly turn over the coop and the dog will do the rest.

Profitable Methods—We raise hay, grain and roots to feed stock. Distance from market makes it necessary to concentrate crops into butter, beef, pork, mutton or anything easily taken to market. Cows are among the most profitable stock, as pork can be raised on the refuse of the dairy. Sheep are good stock when we take the wool, lambs and mutton into account. They are excellent to pasture, enrich the land and destroy weeds where any exist. Rotation of crops is essential to success. The soil on many farms varies greatly so rotation of crops is generally practiced. A good rotation is hay, grain, roots and pasture.—[John M. George, Colchester Co, N S.

To Cut up a Beef—Saw the carcass down the back through the bone, divide the halves into quarters by cutting between the ribs, leaving two of these on each hind quarter together with all the short ones. The quarters cut up in this way: Saw off the ribs on the fore quarters, leaving one-third of the length attached to the carcass, after which cut off a rib roast and a chunk roast from the shoulder. Then cut off the neck and the rest of the shoulder you will have left for roasts or steak. As to the hind quarters, first cut off that part containing the thin ribs which make excellent salted or boiling pieces. Cut then the loin for roasts or steaks, up to the big bone between the rump and the

Test For Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy Swamp-Root Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Farm and Home" May Have a Sample Bottle Free:

Reporters Have Convincing Interviews with Prominent People Regarding Wonderful Cures by Swamp-Root.



65th POLICE PRECINCT.

Greater New York, Nov. 11, 1899.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgment of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me, I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles bought at my drug store, and I consider myself perfectly cured. It seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I do not have to get up during the night to urinate, as I formerly did, three or four times a night, but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again, and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boon to mankind. We recommend it to all humanity who are suffering from kidney and bladder diseases.

My brother officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compounding of Swamp-Root.

We remain, yours very truly,

JAMES COOK,
HUGH E. BOYLE,
JOHN J. BODKIN.

Officers of the 65th Police Precinct,
Greater New York.

Women as well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Engelhardt, of 2535 Madison street, St. Louis, Mo., to a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"For more than ten years I had suffered with what the doctors termed female trouble; also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. The physicians told me my kidneys were all right, but I felt sure that they were the cause of my trouble. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I must say I derived immense benefit almost from the first week. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in splendid health. The pains and aches have all gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to a number of my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer any one who desires to write me regarding my case. I most heartily endorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint. There is such a pleasant taste



MRS. MARY ENGELHARDT.

to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system."

MRS. MARY ENGELHARDT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—The great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all our readers who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in Farm and Home when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Lymphangitis—E. C. has a mare which is fat and at work every day. All at once she began to swell all over the body and it finally settled in her

legs; she eats well and does not seem to be sick. The disease is a derangement of the lymphatic system, usually not dangerous. If the swollen parts are not hot it will do her good to do moderate work. Mix 4 oz sulphate of iron and 4 oz nitrate of potassium and divide into 24 doses, give one morning and night in bran mash. Hand rub the legs well morning and night.

How to Find Out if You Need Swamp-Root.

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

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

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

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

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

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

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

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize it as the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

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

QUINCY—J. G. has pigs that have swelling of the throat and can hardly breathe; also a mare which takes colic. Bathe the necks well with hot water twice a day and after each bathing rub on a little soap liniment; also give a teaspoonful of syrup of squills at a dose three times a day. Give the mare 1 qt raw linseed oil at a dose; also give 2 oz spirits of nitrous ether and 2 oz tincture of opium at a dose in 1 pt water. Repeat in two hours if needed.

Horticultural Matters.

THE GOOSEBERRY WORM.

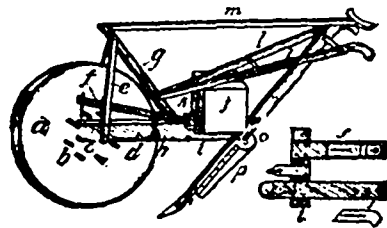
The saw-fly has come from her winter retreat. On the gooseberry bush you will find her. She deposits her eggs beneath the first leaves. In the place Mother Nature assigned her.

The larvae will hatch in ten days, perhaps a week. If the weather conditions be kindly; At first they are whitish, have appetites meek. But they later turn green and eat blindly.

These worms you may combat with hellebore fresh. Very simply if done while they are little; A spray when the leaf buds first swell into leaf. Will be death if they eat the least little. M. G. KAISS.

A HOMEMADE PLANTER.

Many gardeners and farmers with small farms would like to make a planter. They will find one simple of construction by following the illustrated



A PLANTER AND FERTILIZER.

plan. The wheel, a, is 2 ft in diameter and 2 in thick, made of tough inch boards with thin tire. Four inches from the center, holes are bored for pins, b, which are 1 1/2 in long. Six holes will drop seed 1 ft apart, 12 holes 6 in apart, 18 holes 4 in apart. The point of the axle in the wheel is shown at c, boxing can be made by a blacksmith if desired. The frame of plow, d, holding axle is of 2 x 3/4 in. Axle is 1 inch in diameter. The braces, e, are of 1/2 by 1 in stuff. Operating bar, f, is 1 in square with 1/2 in pin to catch on pins b as the wheel revolves. Brace, g, is of 1 x 3 in. A spring is placed at h. A crossbar, i, connects grain and fertilizer attachment

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT GROWING.

The address delivered by the superintendent of the Lenox sprayer company of Pittsfield, Mass. before the Lenox horticultural society at Lenox, Mass. mention of which we made in previous issues, was such a popular success that the company have been obliged to change the plan of distribution. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. It was an admirable address, is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It is said that had it been placed on the market in book form it might have yielded the speaker a fortune. It no doubt would have sold at a good price. All rights were reserved, however. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but requests for it came from all sorts of people, many who never owned a fruit tree or even a bush under the sun, sent for it. The company had to draw a line at this point, as it was never intended for these classes of people. To prevent imposition the address will only be sent to people interested in fruit culture, and a fee of 50c in postage will be charged. This book exclusively treats of the interests of owners of fruit and shade trees, the kind of pumps in orchard or in the park to be used, with comments upon the "homemade" bordeaux, made on a barn floor by Mike—or Jim—with a hoe in hand, and its failure. Published on good paper, easy reading, plain language, free from technicalities. We believe this book to be a good investment for owners of country seats or fruit growers. We have one on our table, the book is all right. Send for the lecture to the Lenox sprayer company, 21 West street, Pittsfield, Mass. "Cut this out before you forget."—[Adv.]

ments f and k respectively, a solid board 1 in thick for the bottom, to which two spouts, o, are attached at rear end of each box to 1 1/4 in holes 1 in from back end, to run the grain and fertilizer into chute p. On this the slides for dropping work. The seeder slide is 1/4 in thick, 2 in wide and has four holes 1/4 in, 1/2 in, 3/4 in and 1 in for different sized seeds. These are 3 in apart, to be changed by a bolt in cross bar, l, from one hole to the other for the various sized seeds. Handles are placed as at l, breast rod 1 in square at m, plow shaft n 1 1/2 x 2 in, spouts o from boxes to spout p, spout p on plow shaft, four holes for seeder at each end of board f in lower board of small figure, hole for fertilizer in end of board in upper board of lower small figure and f iron to gauge the fertilizer with set screw.

On each side of the slide strips, same thickness as slide on which the bottom of hopper rests, a 1 1/4 in hole is to be bored over the slide 1 1/4 inches in front of the hole over spout o. Operating bar f catches on pins b and draws sliders back to holes in bottom of hopper where seed falls into slider just as bar is released from l. Spring h throws sliders back over dropping holes. Operating bar is fastened to crossbar i with a bolt. The fertilizer slide is 1/4 in thick by 2 in wide, made same as the seed box, only holes above and under slider are larger. The figure f, lower piece, shows iron to regulate quantity of fertilizer with set screw in slot. Operating bar f slides through cleat on c. A horse can be attached to top of g if desired.—[W. A. Sharp, Meadow Bluff, W. Va.]

FERTILIZING STRAWBERRIES.

Poor land will not grow strawberries profitably; remember this when locating the plant. A complete fertilizer is not necessary, but one quite rich in both nitrogen and potash. Nothing is better than stable manure, in spite of the fact that it sometimes carries many weed seeds. Too much manure cannot be used. Distribute the manure evenly over the bed and then supplement with high grade fertilizer in varying quantities, according to the character of the soil and amount of stable manure used.

The formula should be so constructed as to contain about 4 per cent nitrogen with ammonia equivalent of 4.8 per cent, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 8 per cent potash. This would be very closely approximated by the following formula. High grade acid phosphate 1140 lbs, nitrate of soda 540 lbs and muriate of potash 320 lbs (or kainit 1230 lbs), a total of 2000 lbs, which should be bought for \$27. It can readily be mixed on the barn floor. Use at the rate of 800 to 1000 lbs per acre. One-half should be applied broadcast at the time of second harrowing before planting, either in spring or fall. Apply the remainder as the cultivation progresses during the season. Early the second year, just as the plants are ready to begin growth, an application of 50 or 100 lbs of nitrate of soda per acre, divided into two or three doses, would be beneficial.—[Prof. A. L. Quaintance, Ga. Exper. Sta.]

GUMMY CHERRY TREES.

Gummosis has been seriously troublesome throughout Oregon, especially during the last two years. This is an unknown difficulty so far as the scientific status of it is concerned. No one knows, so far as I have been able to find, what causes it or what induces it or what conditions tend to cause it. Nor does anyone presume to say what will cure or prevent it. There are many so-called remedies and so-called preventives, but with the experienced growers for 10 or 12 years no treatment has been successful in combating the difficulty. One condition favorable to the prevention of the disease, or trouble, seems to be a lack of cultivation; in other words, cultivation as ordinarily applied to orchards appears to induce this trouble in a measure. Some varieties like the May Dukes and Kentish cherries are quite exempt.—[Prof. E. R. Lake, Ore. Exper. Sta.]

SPRAYING FOR CODLING MOTH.

Ordinarily the first spraying should be done soon after the blossoms drop. When the blossoming period is short and most varieties bloom at nearly the same time, the first application should be just as the last petals fall. If, however, the blossoming is slower and some

fruits begin to form before the last buds are out, it may be necessary to spray during the blooming period. But this should be avoided if possible, for the spray prevents many blossoms from being fertilized. The time of subsequent applications can only be determined by observation in each locality.

Paris green will, under ordinary circumstances, remain on the leaves in sufficient strength to protect the fruit from three to four weeks. A high wind or dashing rain may take it off sooner, but with little or no rain it will remain effective much longer. There is danger to the trees, if too frequent application is made, from the accumulation of the poison on the foliage. For late varieties special care must be taken, for they require spraying until late in the season, when the leaves, being old, are particularly susceptible to injury from Paris green. The great abundance of codling moths at this time makes spraying necessary.

Methods of Spraying—A fine, light mist is the best form of spray for the codling moth and eating insects where it is desirable to cover the foliage as completely as possible with the poison. When every part of the plant is completely wet with these fine drops a better application of the poison will be given than if the spraying is continued until the water runs off the leaves. As soon as the drops begin to run together and off the leaves they carry off the poison and less is left on than if the spraying had been stopped sooner. For scale and soft-bodied insects, particularly the former, a strong, driving spray that has considerable force is wanted. For scale the harder the stream and the more freely the material is used the more likelihood of a good job.

Profit in the Dairy is one of the subjects that is discussed by able men in the farmers' institutes. Hardly a gathering of this kind assembles in these days without devoting more or less of attention to ensilage and silos. In fact the silo is the all absorbing theme with many speakers. Keeping abreast of the times, Mr. George D. Harder, proprietor of Empire agricultural works, Cobleskill, N. Y., has invented and developed the patent round silo which is manufactured on such a large scale at those works. The demand has grown each year as the silo has come more into use, until now this department of Mr. Harder's business is large, and constantly growing. He has especially attractive features in his silo, and makes a specialty of silo filling machinery.

Tobacco Crops

By an expenditure of \$3.75 the yield of Tobacco was increased in value \$71.20 per acre, by the use of

Nitrate of Soda.

Free information to be had by addressing John A. Myers 12-B John St., New York. Nitrate for sale by fertilizer dealers everywhere.

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NO crop can grow without Potash. Every blade of Grass, every grain of Corn, all Fruits and Vegetables must have it. If enough is supplied you can count on a full crop—if too little, the growth will be "scrubby."

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Seven styles. Any height desired. Made of Coiled Spring Steel Wire, galvanized. The coil makes it self-regulating. It's **CHICKEN-TIGHT**
Our Prices will surprise you. We sell direct to the farmer at lowest wholesale **Anti-Treat Prices** as we belong to no Combination or Trust. Catalogue and price list free for the asking. **COILED SPRING FENCE CO.,** Box 11 Winchester, Indiana.

GINSENG OUR MILLION DOLLAR BOO is all the talk. Our book tells all about it and how to grow it. Its value and what to do for it are explained for seeds and plants. Our catalogue will be mailed free for 20 stamp. **American Ginseng Gardens, Rose Hill, N. Y.**

REDUCED PRICES ON PEACOCK TREES. 4 to 5 ft., 2 etc. 5 to 4 ft., 1 1/2 etc. 2 to 1 ft., 1 etc. 2 ft., 2 etc. all 1 year from last. Sample list and trees sent dormant till May 15th. Send for circular. **R. S. JOHNSTON,** Box 2, Stockley, Del.

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BUG DEATH
Safe to Use. No Arsenic. Kills Flies, Squash and Cutworms, etc. Prevents Blight or Potato Rust. Use freely on Vegetables, House Plants and Grape Vines. More freely used better plant will thrive. Applied dry, no water to carry, will not blow or wash off. 1 lb. pkg., 15c. 3 lb. pkg., 25c. 5 lb. pkg., 50c. 12 lb. pkg., \$1. Perfection Shakers, 65c.
Sure Death to Bugs
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DOGS FOR SALE of all kinds, fancy poodles. Lap and dog and Belgian Hares, Ferris, 6c for catalogue. **LANDIS,** Box 31, Dowers Station, Pa.

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THAT IS THE STRONG CHARACTERISTIC OF THE **AMERICAN FIELD and HOG FENCE.**
AMERICAN FENCE—STAYS 12 IN. OR 6 IN. APART.
Once well stretched it stays in place and holds its shape. Cannot be broken by animals, or by expansion and contraction. Cannot rust, because of the heavy galvanizing. Made entirely of large wires. Sold by our agents everywhere. If you can't find an agent in your town write to **AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.,** Chicago or New York.

Plants and Flowers.

TRAINING MEMORIAL ROSE.



OSA Wichurliana or Memorial rose, now so popular, is a plant which yields readily to any desired form of training. Its natural manner of growth is creeping over the ground, where it roots down frequently, making a perfect mat. It is beautiful grown in that way, but still more so when trained upward; its slender wiry stems are not easily broken and sway gracefully with every passing breeze when deprived of their natural support. When the rose is planted, a stout stake about 4 1/2 ft above ground should be set beside it, the branches tied fast to the stake every few inches until they reach nearly to the top of the stake. They can then be allowed to grow naturally and will drop over in all directions, making a beautiful and graceful fountain-like plant.

No handsomer ornament can be found for the lawn, and when the plant is in blossom its shining white simple roses with their wealth of golden stamens give an added beauty in combination with the dark, glossy foliage. The plants can be trained to cover an arch in a very short time, one or two plants being set at each end and tied fast every few inches. They grow very rapidly and when they have reached the opposite side from where they were planted, can easily be trained downward to the ground, when the tips will throw out roots, thus making a plant which is attached to the ground at both ends. They can then be trained back over the arch again, making a heavier covering of foliage. —[Bernice Baker, Ill.]

FLOWERS IN THE GARDEN.

Some farmers use their yards for calf pasture, lame horses and sick cows, so that no flowers can be raised there, and raise a row of their wives plant flowers in the garden. They say they have no money to spend for flower seeds and plants. Feel in their pockets and you will find a plug of "Battle Ax" and a sack of "Mail Pouch" for their pipes, but no money for their wives' pleasure. Because he is a hog is no reason why he should crush out of his wife all sense of the beautiful and seek to bring her to his level. It is said that when a hog begins to squeal if you will turn him upside down he will stop. The theory is that he has always gone rooting and looking down in the dirt and has never seen the sky, that when he sees it for the first time he is so overcome with surprise that he stops to wonder and admire. If some of these human hogs could get their noses out of the dirt and have their natures turned upside down long enough to see the beauty and glory of God all about them they would cease their everlasting grunting when their wives ask for flowers. Let your wife have a flower border in the garden and don't stint her in money when she wants seeds and plants for the same. And when they bloom, if you love your wife for her sake go and look at them, and it won't be long until you will love them for their sake and perhaps some day they may lead you to love him who clothed them with more beauty than was Solomon in all his glory. —[W. L. Anderson, Ind.]

THE BLUE AFRICAN LILY.

Whenever this lily graces the lawn of any home it will be admired for its luxuriant lily-like foliage and tall stems crowned with an immense tuft of blue flowers as large as a man's hat. A great many amateurs when making their selections omit this because they think it hard to raise. I have found it one of the easiest of all the lilies to raise, and a large blue flower makes it conspicuous, as that color seems always scarce.

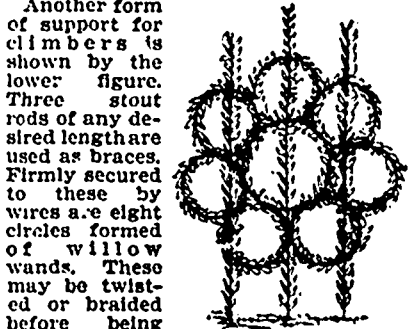
A large lily needs a large box or tub, as the fleshy roots require plenty of room and they do not like to be disturbed. Get as large a plant as possible and put it in a receptacle large enough so that it will not have to be disturbed for several years. It revels in the hot sun with plenty of water,

There will be no use in ordering a small plant, as it will require at least three years to blossom. They are quite hardy to transport by mail or express and will endure a great deal of neglect but will stand no freezing. They are an evergreen like the common white lily (Candidum) of the garden; in other words, they do not shed their leaves like other lilies. This lily is oftentimes known as the agapanthus. —[Mrs John Galliard, Erie Co, Pa.]

SUPPORT FOR CLIMBING PLANTS

A framework of willows is shown in the upper figure, arranged in a circle around a center rod. Select long, smooth willow wands, plant firmly in the ground about 1 ft from center pole or rod, gather the tips neatly together and secure with twine or ring of wire. Plant sweet peas about 4 in from the willows. Such a support is also suitable for the cypress or balloon vine. Rightly made and firmly fixed such a support will stand the test of storms and winds and make a pretty ornament.

Another form of support for climbing plants is shown by the lower figure. Three stout rods of any desired length are used as braces. Firmly secured to these by wires are eight circles formed of willow wands. These may be twisted or braided before being joined in a circle. If desired, the two circles nearest the base may be omitted. This gives an umbrella effect, and the swaying plants, climbing and throwing out tendrils in all directions form an object of beauty. We have used this plan for a center piece for a circular flower bed, arranging geraniums upon the extreme edge of bed, and with good effect, while the climbing plants occupied the inner place nearest supports. —[Mrs A. C. McPherson, Athens Co, O.]



The carnation of commerce ranks with roses and violets in popularity and during the past 10 years has been improved more than any other greenhouse flower. The popular varieties of a decade ago are not grown now to any extent and many of them are entirely forgotten. The Mrs Thomas W. Lawson is the most-titled of new carnations because Mr Lawson paid \$30,000 for the stock of it. But there are other sorts equally as good, if not superior to it. The flowers are of a bright cerise-pink, very large, with fine, stout stems. General Maceo is a very dark brilliant scarlet overlaid with maroon, making it one of the richest flowers grown. It is said to be a very abundant bloomer. G. H. Crane is a model scarlet flower, with long, stiff stems, an early and continuous bloomer. Mrs Charles Duhme is a delicate pink, with very large flowers, while Gov Roosevelt is a dark crimson not yet introduced.

NEW AND RARE CARNATIONS.

Among whites, Mrs George M. Bratt easily leads. The clear white flowers, heavily edged and striped with scarlet, are very full and so enormous that their weight bears down what would otherwise be a strong stem. The plant is of a rather dwarf habit. White Cloud is another good sort, pure white, of large size, excellent form and finish, good substance and very full. Psyche is a striped flower and a very free bloomer. Gold Nugget is the best colored yellow but not such a good bloomer as Mayor Pingree, which is very large, light yellow with red markings.

For Covering Dead Trees, stumps, or a large trellis there is nothing equal to Actinidia polygama or the strangle vine. It is a very rapid, rank grower with a profusion of white flowers resembling the hawthorn. It has no tendrils and climbs by twining, and its strong, woody coils will soon kill a live tree. It is not adapted to walls, nor to verandas, as it makes too strong a growth.

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A THRIFTY NORWEGIAN'S WAY.

FIFTH PRIZE ESSAY.

In the spring of '93 I bought a 40 a farm for \$2000. I was then 43 yrs old and worth 1750; my estate is now worth fully 6000. Paid 1200 cash and gave a mortgage for 800. Paid the mortgage in the fall of the same year and have never had a mortgage on my farm since. Wife and myself started to work with an old horse, a cow, one pig, one hen and a rooster. I got a 3 mos old calf from my sister as a birthday present, and from that one we have raised all our stock. We did not know much about farming, but we had made our minds to go slow and take care of everything, whether big or little, and we should sell as much as we could without making the soil any poorer. Have bought all the manure we could get in the town. Found I could not get along without farm papers, and finally got hold of F & H and it has been a very valuable aid.

My farm is a light sandy soil, but by plowing under green clover we can raise a good crop of any kind every year. The soil never becomes too wet, and if very dry we keep the cultivator going to hold moisture. Plow in manure in fall and winter on level land, on hilly land I turn it under in the fall so the ground there will not freeze so much, or wash the manure down. I then plow again in the spring. I drag it nearly every week when dry until planting time. It pays to be sure that the soil is finely pulverized. Plant as soon as danger of frosts is over and the soil is warm for corn and potatoes, and as soon as the rows can be seen I go over with a spring tooth drag with lever having the teeth to slant back to avoid clinging. Weeds are thus kept down and moisture retained. Cultivate each week if the soil is dry. I find a spring tooth cultivator is best by far for this soil. Cultivate shallow and keep the ground as level as possible. Have made the most money from potatoes, selling them in spring with broil.

When I bought the farm it was very much run down and the only house was an old log hut about 20 yrs old standing in a little apple orchard of 2 a. There was an old barn, but the silos had rotted from under it, also a couple of sheds. We kept house in the log house for 2 yrs. I planted 200 peach trees the first spring. They brought us a good crop of peaches last year. Have planted peach, plum, cherry, pear and apple trees every spring and have now a fine orchard. Have removed all old fences along the road leading to town and planted apple trees on the fence line.

In the winter of '93, bought the right to get logs for a new house at 25 p M ft for hemlock and 22 for pine, oak and maple. Had it cut into lumber that winter, prepared it and got it well seasoned for the fall when the house was built of which an illustration is shown herewith. It is the finest farm-house in this neighborhood. Have also built a packing house for fruit in connection with woodshed. This was built so it can be used for storing wood during winter. Have moved the barn up to within eight rods of the house, put new silos under the stone foundation all around it. Have also put up a first-class windmill with water for house and barn. Built a wagon and carriage house on the end of barn.

I now have five head of cattle, two horses, four hogs and a flock of fine chickens. I feed ground feed such as bran, meal and cornmeal mixed and slightly moistened with swill. When clover is green I get some of that and when I have sugar beets I chop them fine and feed them with the grass. Our money crops are potatoes and fruit. I never sell straw or hay. Have sold some gr. a, but after this I shall feed it to enrich the soil. I am going to make my land rich enough so the farm will be worth \$1000 before long. I am going to have good-sized straw stacks scattered all over the barnyard and stable my stock and let them have a run over in a while in the yard.

Have lost lots of money in clover seed by sowing in between wheat and rye. Sometimes I had a good catch, but as soon as the grain was cut the weather generally became dry and the sun burned and killed the seed. I find it pays better to seed down to clover in wheat or rye stubble, running over with



A Wisconsin Farmer's Home.

a straight tooth harrow after sowing. Have pastured the hogs and other stock in the apple orchard, but shall not again, as I do not think it pays to take anything from the orchard except the fruit and trimmings. I can go anywhere and get anything I want on my name. I have often borrowed money but never do so unless I need it badly. I keep an accurate set of books including all expenditures, income and the profit. I believe it pays well to expend freely for books, papers and reports so as to keep well posted. Cleared over \$1000 in '97 on that account. I hire a boy by the year, and we put in about 16 a of potatoes, 8 of corn 3 of beans and some carrots. Have cleared 400 from 4 a of peaches. Potatoes have brought 600 in one season.

One of my neighbors became discouraged and rented me his farm. I borrowed \$75 of a neighbor, paid 40 on rent and gave a note for 35. This was just after the two bad years of '86-6. This investment paid me well. To be a successful farmer it takes study and planning, and considerable reading, one that isn't afraid to work or get up early in the morning. This year I have rented my farm to a nice farmer. Wife and I are going to take a trip to our old home in Norway, and at the same time take in the World's fair at Paris.—S. O. Field, Oceana Co, Mich.

A TOUGH EXPERIENCE.

Forty years ago I bought a farm in La Crosse valley of 20 a and mortgaged for \$2000 at 12 per cent. Paid interest three years and then the mortgage holder sold the mortgage to his father-in-law. This old pharisee made my life a burden, he even required 5 per cent extra on one payment because I did not have gold as the bond called for. Finally the old man died and the son-in-law again took charge of the mortgage, he was like a devouring famine.

I raised wheat, but drought, hogs and grubs took the crop, but old 12 per cent stuck by me and I was at out ready to throw up the sponge when the war came on and every kind of produce and stock went up. Greenbacks were made a legal tender for all debts. I now had old skinflint where I could make him howl. Greenbacks were worth only 40 on the dollar. I sold some land, paid him off and made a good farm and a good home. I have good stock and about all a man can ask for in this world. After my experience, I would say never sign a mortgage. It is a death grip on you and your wife, children and stock, and will never let go until the last cent is paid. Many lose the work of a lifetime and never raise the mortgage. I have seen hundreds cleaned out by money sharks. One mortgage was enough for me and took the best part of my life to wipe it out.—S. R. McK., La Crosse Co, Wis.

A plant is a huge feeder and a hard drinker.

The Handy Mechanic.

STAINING — POLISHING FLOORS.

Few explicit rules can be given for this work, on account of the diversity of woods used for floors, the length of time the floor has been in use, color desired and whether one wishes to buy the stain or make it.

A floor of soft wood will absorb much more of the stain than a hard one. A light colored floor will require a darker stain and an old floor needs more preparation for the work than a new one. All cracks should be filled with a paste of flour and water thickened with pieces of newspaper, or plaster of paris and water. Uneven spots should be planed off and all rough spots sandedpapered, after which the floor should be well washed and allowed to dry.

What is called wood filler can often be used to advantage on a new floor, there are light and dark shades, the latter being preferable. It comes ready for use, is very durable, filling the pores of the wood completely instead of coating it over like paint. As a general rule 1 qt of any stain will cover 15 yds of floor, and one can have a choice of mahogany, walnut, maple, rosewood, ebony and oak in several shades.

That which comes ready for use is preferable to the homemade article, besides being so much less trouble. A very dark stain, except when used on light-colored wood, will be found more difficult to keep in order than that of a medium shade. It is applied with a large brush, except around the edges where a small one is needed; it should be applied sparingly and well-rubbed in, as it is intended to be absorbed as much as possible, and several light applications will make a much better appearance than one heavy one.

Stained wood should always be varnished to preserve it, and the varnish must not be applied until the stain is very dry. If a final polish is to be given, it is best to wait several days after the last coat of stain or varnish is applied. To give the floor a fine polish, take a strip of flannel 2 yds long and 2 in wide, roll tightly, then lay the roll into a double fold of the same; grasp the two loose ends of the fold tightly for a handle and use the roll to rub with. Dip its lower part into boiled linseed oil and drop a few drops of shellac varnish on it, rub in circles and a fine polish will result.

If one prefers to prepare the stain at home, for a walnut stain take asphaltum in liquid form, and thin it with turpentine until it spreads smoothly; apply as recommended above. For mahogany, take nitric acid and dilute with 10 parts water, washing the floor with the solution, using a sponge on a stick, as it is bad for the hands. Apply until the color suits. A good floor for bedroom or bathroom is made by first cleaning and drying the boards thoroughly, then applying a heavy coat of boiled linseed oil. When perfectly dry,

give a coat of brown shellac varnish and a few days later another should be given. It will remain in good condition for a long time.—[H. M. W., Ill.]

Good Stables and buildings are the great need of many Canadian farmers; if they had better and warmer stables they could carry on winter dairying more successfully and their young stock would grow much better. The stable should be well ventilated and contain plenty of windows to admit sunshine. Another need is better and improved stock in all the animals of the farm, because there is more profit in improved stock than with scrubs.—[A. E. Carson, Grenville Co, Ont.]

Helps for Farm and Home.

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

Several Subscribers: Gasoline engines are sold by the Webster Mfg Co of 107-107 W 15th St, Chicago, Ill.—J. I. G: To run a one-horse Elias threshing separator, a 2½ h p Webster gasoline engine is sufficiently large and can be bought for \$125.—A Subscriber: The Belgian Hare, by P. O'Brien, a new book and complete treatise on the subject, is sold by the Orange Judd company of 52 Lafayette place, New York, at 25c, postpaid.—Subscriber: I never heard of a combined corn husker and sheller. Huskers are usually called shredders; they do not shell corn, but deliver the clean husked ears into a wagon. The objection to them is that 25 per cent of the corn is shelled off in husking and drops in a pile on the ground through a sieve in the straw stacker. There is a very valuable corn thresher made and on the market that cuts fodder all up, ears and all, then a cylinder shreds and shells the corn off of the pieces of cut cobs, separates and cleans it in first-class condition, even taking out all small and cut kernels, delivering into the wagon or sack corn fit for seed. They may be run by steam power or with a 3 h p, using two 2000-lb bulls or 3 1400-lb horses on a tread power. A machine in a barn will thresh at rate of 10 tons cut stover per day, or about 5 a.

HORTICULTURAL QUERIES—Mo Subscriber: There can be no benefit in leaving trimmings piled under apple trees, while considerable injury may result by weeds growing, insects breeding and laying eggs, and escape of moisture. It will pay to keep up a steady shallow cultivation of the soil until August under your apple trees.—H. E. H.: Joseph Schack of 22 W Division St and Henry Nelson of 60 Milwaukee ave, both Chicago, Ill, are makers of artificial flowers.

FOR WORMS IN CATS, either white, wire or tape, take 2 dr asafoetida, 1 dr calomel, 2 dr safin and 2 dr fluid extract of the male shield fern. Give in ½ pt of raw linseed oil at one dose on an empty stomach. In 12 hours after give 1 qt raw linseed oil at a dose as a physic.—[Dr D. McIntosh.]

SINGLE TAX—J. H. Rusby, N J, notes that F & H believes in keeping natural resources open to all, and in co-operation, and he says these objects can be attained only by means of the single tax on land values. "How," he asks, "can we say that man has the right of life, while he must pay to another man for the privilege of access to enough land to support life?"

POLITICAL ISSUES—This being strictly an agricultural and home paper, I can't print letters about our colonial policy or other political questions. I think the Philippines ought to be treated like Cuba, and at the proper time be made "free and independent" under our protectorate. I believe the "end" to be the final upshot of the affair, as that is the simplest way out of the moral, constitutional and political aspects of the case. I don't believe in giving national banks a monopoly of the currency. Nor do I believe the farmers' chief work is to produce greater crops, but he should produce at less cost. More especially should he reduce the cost between producer and consumer. My idea is that politics and law can help some in doing this, but businesslike co-operation is the main thing. Farm and Home will stick to its job of helping the farmer and the occupants of the home, leaving party politics to the party papers, of which there are enough, heaven knows! Especially in a presidential year, I think most folks will be glad to find in Farm and Home one paper at least that is free from "politics."

"People expect an editor to know a great deal more than he can hold. This often corners him and hurts his status. He can't be cornered if he has a World Almanac." So writes the editor of the New York World in reviewing F & H its wonderful almanac, which is about as complete an affair of the kind as could be imagined. It sells for 25c.

Dominion and Provincial.

[Letters from practical farmers stating briefly the conditions of crops, sales, quotations and similar items of interest, are welcomed. Short, pithy accounts of farmers' meetings and the helpful 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 jottings from each state.]

DAIRYING IN MANITOBA.

In the last few years dairying has made very rapid strides in Manitoba. Eleven years ago no dairying was done in the province except by a few farmers who made a limited quantity of dairy butter for their own use and not enough to supply even that demand. The first creamery was established in 1855 and up to about 5 yrs ago there were but five creameries and 19 small cheese factories. In the early part of 1895 the Manitoba government endeavored to increase the creameries by granting farmers aid to establish them throughout the province, where joint stock companies were formed and incorporated, and by obtaining this aid the people of Manitoba had at the close of the year 1898 32 creameries in operation.

In 1896, the government established a dairy school at Neudorf, which has proved a great success and a great benefit to the province generally. There has been a large attendance of students every session. The majority of buter and cheese makers that are managing factories throughout Manitoba are those who have taken a course in the school. This school is a free gift to all residents of the province. It is fully equipped with all modern machinery for giving instructions in both home, dairy and creamery outter making and factory cheese making.

There was exported in '94, \$34,000 worth of butter of all kinds and in '98 \$309,754.

Manitoba is pre-eminently a dairy country, being exceedingly healthy for stock of all kinds. The facilities for dairying in Manitoba are unexcelled by those of any province in the Dominion. In nearly every part of the province there are water and pasture for the stock and pure water for the manufacture of butter. One great advantage is that the land does not have to be tilled in the least to produce excellent pasture.

Manitoba being the natural home of stock it naturally follows that dairy cattle cannot fail to thrive and produce excellent butter. The cool nights which invariably follow the hot summer days are a great advantage to the dairy industry. The milk can be kept sweet over night with very little trouble; the cheese holds its flavor on the shelves for a good length of time. In short the climate is all that could be desired for dairying, and when proper care is taken with the dairy cattle there is sure to be a good paying profit to the dairy farmers of Manitoba.—[T. B. Malone.

TOBACCO IN QUEBEC.

Farmers engaged in the production of tobacco are now hard at work upon deciding how much of their land and time they will devote this year to this crop. The unsettled condition of the market makes it difficult for one to decide this. One fact, however, which will certainly carry weight, is that a small portion only of last year's crop has been sold and practically none of it has been bought by the large manufacturers; and this will undoubtedly cause a reduction in the acreage, even compared to last year's.

The market for direct consumption of old leaf has been supplied as usual mostly by growers outside the principal district of production, which looks more to manufacturers and large buyers, and prices paid by dealers ran from 2 to 6c. The latter price could be willingly accepted by the majority of growers, but buyers have not put in an appearance. Last year's crop is not a large one, probably 50 per cent smaller than the previous year, and in my estimation below average in quality, owing to lateness in the growth last summer, early cutting of unripe tobacco and the presence of much frozen snow.

Work at the experiment station was started last year and will continue this year. It is too early yet to report on the results of experiments and general operations, as the crops are being put

though the principal and most interesting operations, viz, selection, assorting, fermentation, rehandling, etc. A special building comprising two sections has been erected for the purpose of determining certain facts relating to the curing under certain conditions, and also a stripping room and store room where the fermentation will be done. The flue curing will be tried this year and no doubt very important and interesting demonstrations will be made to the advantage of the growers after a sufficient time. It is to be hoped the department of agriculture will endeavor to facilitate this work, the value of which will be fully realized soon.—[L. V. Labelle, Montcalm Co.

HINTS TOWARD SUCCESS.

If the farmer had a sure market for fruits and vegetables, it would encourage him to produce them instead of so much wheat. The day the farmer wakes up to the importance of being a seller instead of a buyer, he will be the most independent man on earth. To become one he must first supply his own house with good food, and still have some for sale. If grain and hay were fed to horses, cows, hogs and chickens, instead of selling them as soon as harvested, which is always the wrong time to sell, a far larger profit would be realized for crops.

The time has come when we must think seriously as to where our meat is to come from. At the price consumers are paying for meat, the time will come when the laboring class will look upon meat as a luxury. My idea of settling this food question is for every farmer to produce his own milk, butter, eggs and meat, and sell as much as possible, but never buy. Under such conditions food will not be so cheap as not to pay for its production. But let it be cheap, if it will, for a man never feels as confident as when well fed. I have seen farmers sell corn at 20c per bu and before the winter is over pay 12c per lb for bacon; sell tomatoes and other vegetables so cheap he could not feed his horses, and then buy them back at 10c per can.

Fruits and vegetables can be canned or preserved at very little cost, and if done right will keep two years, which would enable them to keep over a bad year in better shape than if sold as soon as ripened. By farming along these lines the farmer could always have a good living, which is one way of making a family satisfied with their lot. The next thing is a pleasant home. It is not necessary to have a mansion to have a home. The humblest place if taken a little care of by loving hands would be more of a home in the true sense of the word than a mansion cared for by hired hands. Because a place is in the country is no reason why it should be ugly. Every home should be surrounded by trees, lawns and flowers. Often in the country a place could be beautified with very little labor if the cows and hogs were kept away from the house. The farmer should take more pride in his work, secure better schools for his children and keep up with the world. Good books and papers are so cheap as to be in the reach of all. Let a neighborhood club together in getting reading matter; let each subscribe for a paper and then exchange. Have more social gatherings, get more pleasure out of life and treat your children as if they were made to enjoy life as well as work, and your boys and girls will grow to love the old farm best of all because it is home.—[Lillie Dykman.

Grazing Land—The Dominion lands act allows the governor to grant leases of unoccupied Dominion lands for grazing purposes for a term of 20 yrs at a rental of 2c per acre, conditional upon leasee putting one head of cattle or horses upon each 20a of land leased. A lease does not prevent homesteading of leased lands or withdrawal of such as may be attached as land grants to railway companies or the Hudson Bay Co. This arrangement seems to be unsatisfactory and the result is as in the states, the public graze their cattle, horses and sheep on public lands and pay nothing for the privilege. The government of Assiniboia has made application to the Dominion government for the privilege of assuming the territorial control for grazing purposes of the crown lands in that territory. If such application is permitted, it is proposed to make every stock owner take out grazing permits, the revenue

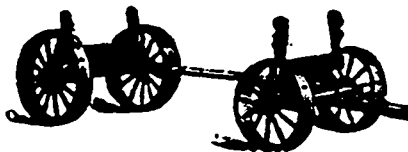
derived therefrom to be expended in encouragement of irrigation and the development and improvement of the water supply for stock watering in the grazing area. This is a matter which the federal government should give thorough investigation. There is little doubt but what the granting of this privilege and its resulting investment on the part of the territorial government would result in great good to the territory.

New Brunswick—St John, the winter port of Canada, is to have a cold storage warehouse where farmers and others can keep produce when prices are low, or until steamers arrive to carry their produce to Great Britain. The New Brunswick legislature has passed a bill to assist the erection of cold storage houses at St John and other ports of the province, guaranteeing interest 10 yrs on a sum not exceeding \$60,000 at 4 per cent from the time of erection and completion of a building at St John. Any year the company makes a net profit sufficient to pay interest no claim shall be made on the government.—The country looks like winter April 9, a two days' snow storm has changed the spring-like appearance to one of mid-winter. Hay and other supplies for the British in South Africa are being forwarded from St John by the steamer load.

In the Northwest Territories spring has opened in fine shape and seeding began April 4, earlier than in '98 or '99. Most of the land is in fine condition and prospects are for a large acreage of spring wheat. Stock has come through the winter in fine condition with plenty of hay to spare. Stockers are selling high, hogs and fat sheep are scarce and in good demand, while small products such as butter and eggs are low. Wheat has advanced to 53c, but most farmers are holding for better prices. Farm laborers of the right class are scarce and demand good wages. We have been relieved of a lot of so-called men that have gone to South Africa, and they are styled Canadianians. Why call them such, when nine out of ten are English? The Canadian government is making this a dumping ground for the scum of foreign countries. Why not encourage immigration from Ontario and let Great Britain keep her surplus at home?

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THE HOME CIRCLE

The Quarrel.

By Effie W. Merriman.



IF YOU were to look on the map of Minnesota for a place called Kingman, you would not find it, nevertheless, there is such a place, and ever so much more life may be found there than one would imagine who had never seen it except through a car window.

At one time, not so many years ago, it boasted a very active temperance society, which was made up of nearly every young person who lived within a radius of five miles, and that, of course, included Anna Wells. Anna's father was wealthy when compared with the other farmers in the neighborhood, and Anna had been given advantages which made her quite envied by most of her associates. She had gone to school in the city, and had taken lessons in music and elocution.

Among the rules of this temperance society was one to the effect that anyone failing to contribute to the entertainment, as requested by the committee, should pay a fine of 25 cents. When it is understood that young people of that neighborhood seldom had 25 cents to call their own, it will be seen that this law was well calculated to make them work. But, as a rule, the various committees were thoughtful, and tried to give each member a task that he was known to be able to perform.

Dick Wyman and Alice Wells had been very good friends ever since Anna's return from the city. This was somewhat surprising to the rest of us, for Anna was inclined to judge by appearances, and Dick was about as plain a boy as one could find, besides, his father was the poorest man in the neighborhood. But Dick was full of fun, and his merry laugh could be heard from the midst of any group of young people gathered together for a good time. He seemed to carry his good time with him, and he shared it so freely that no one cared because he was too large and too awkward for his age, or thought much about his great hands and feet, his freckled face and shock of curly red hair.

One day Dick and Anna quarreled. It began about the merest trifle, but Anna lost control of herself entirely and made a rude remark about Dick's parents, repeating a bit of neighborhood gossip that ought never to have been mentioned in the first place. For a moment we thought Dick would strike her, he looked so furious, but he got himself under control sufficiently to turn away without replying, and soon his merry laugh was heard ringing out from amidst another group of young people.

I am sure Anna regretted her rudeness, and hoped, with the rest of us, that Dick had not allowed it to cut very deep. That evening the temperance society met, as usual, in the schoolhouse. Anna was on the program for a song, and it chanced that she had selected one which was a favorite with her, although much too high for her voice. Her best friends were always sorry when she attempted it.

On this occasion, she simply made a failure of it. She could not reach the high notes, even by making an effort that was painful to witness, and I cannot imagine why she persisted in going on. But she did. And when she reached the difficult passages of the second verse, a voice—a very high falsetto—joined in, warbled through the high notes and finished with a fine yodel that brought down the house. Of course it was Dick. No one else could yodel like that.

Anna was white with rage, but we couldn't stop laughing, at once, even though we were sure Dick had been so rude. It really was not like him, although he sometimes seemed to forget himself, as most all young people do, occasionally.

Dick had three particular friends among the boys—Will Haynes, Bob Pierce and Harry Penny. They were all nice boys, but so full of mischief that they often quite disgraced themselves in the eyes of very proper people. On this occasion they chanced to sit in the

front row of seats with Dick, and they all began applauding vociferously. Then what did that dreadful boy do but stand up where we could all see him, and begin bowing and smirking like a prima donna. He said, afterward, that he did it that we might all know he was the guilty party, for he did not want anyone else accused of such rudeness. That was like Dick.

Anna had stood there confused, indignant, and undecided as to what she should do next, but when she saw Dick bowing, she turned scornfully away, and walked off the stage like an angry princess. It was the rudest thing I ever knew Dick Wyman to do, and it shows how far a boy will go in the wrong path when he seeks revenge. He was sorry, in a minute, and begged Anna's pardon before us all, but her reply was very cool, and we were all so uncomfortable that we were glad when the time allotted for intermission had expired, and we were called to our seats again.

It chanced that Anna was one of the committee appointed to arrange the program for the next meeting, and when it was read we were all surprised to learn that there was to be music by the "Kingman band," for such an organization was quite unknown among us. But we soon understood.

The Kingman band, according to Anna, was made up of four noted musicians—Will Haynes, Bob Pierce, Harry Penny and Dick Wyman. The last name was pronounced in a tone of withering scorn. We were thunderstruck. Not one of the boys owned a musical instrument, or had ever played on one. Indeed, neither of them knew one note from another.

It was very evident that Anna meant not only that they should pay the fine which they could ill afford, but that they should be humiliated by being obliged to confess that they were unequal to the task assigned them. Three of the boys looked as if the laugh were no longer on their side, but Dick did not act as if he had heard a word of that program. It was noticed, however, that he passed a slip of paper to Will, who read it, then passed it on to Bob and Harry, and from that moment there was not one among us who was skillful enough to get a word out of one of those boys as to what might be expected at our next meeting.

When the eventful evening arrived, our schoolhouse was packed, for the temperance societies from two neighboring villages had come to visit us. We knew, then, that Anna had sent out invitations without consulting the rest of us. The program proved an unusually interesting one, and we were rather proud of the hearty applause each number elicited. If only Anna would decide to pass over that number alling for the Kingman band, we felt that this would be our banner evening. We did not want any member of our society to be publicly disgraced, and several notes to that effect were sent to Anna before that part of the program was reached. They had no influence upon her, however, and our hearts stood quite still when she announced, in her most relentless tones:

"We will now listen to a selection by the Kingman band." For a moment there was silence so oppressive that the dropping of a pin would have startled us. It was very evident now, that our guests had been invited especially to hear this particular number on our program, and if we could have told Anna, at that moment, just what we thought of her, she would probably have handed in her resignation at once.

There was a large closet back of the stage, which we had fixed up for a dressing room, and close upon Anna's announcement, four ragged, negro boys emerged from the closet, and took their places on the stage. Such costumes as they wore? Such collars! Such white gloves, made from sheeting! Such dreadful, dreadful hats!

The audience looked and laughed, and the longer they looked the harder they laughed. The band fairly stumbled upon the stage, they were so exceedingly awkward. Oh, but they were comical! In spite of their rich color and ragged attire it was not difficult for the members of our club to recognize our dark performers. Dick carried a large comb wrapped in pink paper. Harry had a Jewsharp—the largest he could find; Will had a plow-clevis which he played upon with a corset steel; Bob had a big sheet-iron ash-pail strapped about his waist for a drum. He played upon it with an iron

cooking spoon and a turkey's leg fastened to a piece of broomstick.

A funnier sight could not be seen than those four boys, standing as awkwardly as they could, in a crooked row on the platform. And when they bowed and smiled! Well, you ought to have heard the audience then! Dick blew a great blast on his comb, right in Harry's ear. He was giving the key-note, which Harry repeated on his Jewsharp for Will and Bob, who stood right in front of him with their hands behind their ears, so as to be sure not to miss a part of the sound. Then came "Go Tell Aunt Rhoda,"—we really recognized the tune, but I don't know how,—and all the while the boys played they beat time in the most pronounced style—one with his head, another with his knees, a third with his hips and Dick with his entire body.

The audience simply howled. The boys were called back again and again, and every time they either played some ridiculous tune, or bowed and smirked in a way that convulsed us. "Never had so much fun in my life." "Heaven! I laughed like this in years!" "What comical boys. I wish we had some like them in our society!" These were a few of the exclamations made by our guests at the close of the evening, and there was no doubt that Dick was still ahead in the game of revenge which he and Anna had started to play.

Anna had laughed at the performance of the "Kingman band." She couldn't very well help it; but we who knew her best were quite sure that she would not let the matter drop with this defeat, and for days we asked, when we met where these two were not present, "Have you heard any of Anna's plans?" or, "Have they spoken to each other yet?" and always the answer was in the negative.

One night the members of our party started out for a ride on a hayrack. We meant to go to Bird Island, a little village five miles distant, and return the visit made us by the temperance society at that place. "Prairie fire!" suddenly exclaimed one of the girls, pointing to a bright light to the east of us. "Not at this time of the year," replied her brother.

"What is it, then?" asked several voices, and then, as a lurid gleam shot into the air, there was an agonized cry from Anna. "Oh, our house! Our house is on fire!" Dick was driving and the rate at which his horses were made to travel the mile between us and that house has never yet been beaten in that part of the country.

Mrs. Wells was a very delicate woman, who fainted easily, and when we reached the burning house and she was not to be seen, our faces blanched with horror. The roof looked as if it might fall at any moment, and without doubt Mrs. Wells was in her own room on the second floor. Mr. Wells was away from home, and both the hired man and the kitchen girl had been so busy trying to save the furniture that they had not once thought of their mistress. Anna started to force her way into the house, but firm hands held her back. It simply meant a loss of life instead of one; but every eye was wet with the tears shed in sympathy with her grief, which was terrible to witness.

We were startled by the crash of breaking glass. Someone had kicked out one of parlor windows. A bright blaze filled the room at that instant, making a fearful background for a picture which none of us will ever forget. There stood Dick, trying to draw a blanket more closely over Mrs. Wells, with one hand, while he supported her fainting form with the other. The flames played about his head and licked hungrily at his clothing, but he appeared as cool as he had when playing on the paper-covered comb. He took Mrs. Wells into his strong, young arms again, and stepped through the window. The roof fell at that moment, and he was lost to our sight in the smoke and dust and flying cinders; but before we could summon presence of mind enough to rush to his assistance, he had placed Mrs. Wells, quite unharmed, on the grass at her daughter's feet.

Did we applaud him? No, we cried, and Will and Harry hugged him with all their might. They said it was to smother the last spark of fire from his garments, and perhaps it was, but when we girls hugged him we certainly did not have that excuse. How glad we were, now, that Dick was too big for his age! If he had not been large, how could he have carried Mrs. Wells? His crop of red curls was stung off close

to his head, and so were his funny red eyebrows, but that made him none the less beautiful in our eyes.

As for Anna—oh, no one dares to say anything against Dick to her, and her father has loaned him money to pay his expenses at a business college in the city. Dick would not accept it as a gift, but was glad to be able to borrow it. The two families have become very good friends, and Mr. Wells has helped Mr. Wyman to a good position, so he is no longer the poorest man in the neighborhood.

Tools and Progress—Despite all the attacks upon machinery, an age without tools is an age of drudgery and degradation. If once men toiled 16 hours a day, with a single stroke Watt's engine cut off two hours in the morning for rest and two hours at night for reading. The modern home, with a thousand and one comforts, is the gift of tools. We now compel steel fingers, steel knives, steel wheels and steel wires to do our work. Take away our tools and civilization would go back 100 years.—[N. D. Hillis, D. D., in Woman's Home Companion.

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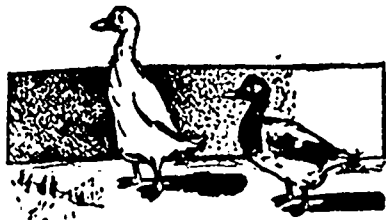
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THE CHEERFUL DUCKS.

Down to the pond when the weather was warm
Hurried two ducks at signs of a storm.
Quack, quack, quack! Splash, splash, splash!



Down to the pond when the weather was cold.
The same two ducks one afternoon strolled.
Quack, quack, quack! Why, isn't this nice—



A BABY IN A BATTLE.

REMARKABLE STORY IN WHICH MOTHERS WILL TAKE THE DEAREST INTEREST.

A report comes from Rochester, N. Y., giving the details of a fierce battle in which the saving of a baby's life was the outcome.

It seems when the child was three months old fevers broke out on his neck. The eruptions spread rapidly down his spinal column until his back appeared as one mass of sores.

One day Mrs Guerinot, as a brief respite from her constant watching and nursing, ran over to her old home, and her mother, who had had occasion at some time to use the well-known blood medicine, Hood's sarsaparilla, suggested it for the afflicted child.

Sunshine and Shadow.

STRENGTH.

For strength we ask,
For the ten thousand times repeated task—
The endless smallnesses of every day.

No, not to lay
My life down in the cause I cherish most,
That were too easy; but whate'er the cost,

To fall no more
In gentleness toward the ungentle, nor
In love toward the unlovely, and to give

Each day I live
A not-to-be-regretted thought or deed
To every hour, such strength would fill
my need. E. W.

SONG OF THE PLOWMAN.

I am the plowman, lo' at my service,
Potent and powerful lieth the plow.
God said, "There shall be seedtime and harvest."

I am the plowman, I God-appointed
Win from the kind earth life for the nations.

I am the basis—founded upon me
Towering empires rear their vast structures.

I am the plowman, firstling of mortals
Out of me cometh the great of the earth,
Monarch and warrior, prophet and statesman.

All are my progeny. Out of my dreams
Waketh the poet, and born o' my song
Liveth the singer whose voice thrills the world.

I am the plowman—I the God favored,
Knowing not envy, nor bitter contentions,
Scorning subjection or service abasement,
Chastened and blest by the beauty of labor.

HEART PROMPTINGS.

Check not the promptings of the heart
That bid you give of self a part.
The helpful word, the cheerful tone,
God thus has made his wishes known.

AN "AWFUL GOOD MAN."

There was once a very conscientious man who would eschew evil and make the most of every moment of this fleeting life, and so he formulated 329 rules for the avoidance of the sins of commission and omission.

ESSENTIALS, NON-ESSENTIALS.

We often see a whole family made unhappy by the inability of the different members to distinguish between the essential and the unessential things of life.

others to a higher plane of living.
Froebel teaches us that the "inner essence" of life is the essential, and the "outer manifestations" the unessentials.

A HORSE WHO RIDES.

Is there another horse in the United States who rides regularly on a street car? This picture is redrawn from a photograph taken near Denver, Col.



and shows a horse on the rear platform of the car which he has hauled up the incline, ready to ride down.



GIVE THE BOY A STEVENS FAVORITE

It will teach him to load an action outdoor life in field and forest. It will give him a practical acquaintance with nature.

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No. 18—Target Sight... \$2.50
No. 19—Lyman Sight... \$3.00

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Young America.



HOME, SWEET HOME.

GOOD TIDINGS.

Warm Maple Sugar—I agree with Chester Honnold that it is all right for the little folks to talk about their pets, and ever so much better than it is for the older ones to write so much about beaux and kissing. I do not think I would like to live in the city, there is so much noise. I am always glad when it comes sugaring; we have a sugar bush of about 150 trees. When it is sugaring time we have all the warm sugar we can eat. I have a bicycle. I think it is fine fun after the work is done summer evenings to take a ride on the wheel. I think it is fun to skate, too, when it is not too cold. I am not much of a hand to read books. I would rather make fancy work. Since Christmas I have made blocks enough for a quilt, and two dollies besides helping quilt seven quilts and helping sew 33 pounds of carpet rags.—[Ruby Cheney, New York.

“Wrought Up”—I see books are the talk of the day. I possess three books which are my very own. I haven't a very large library, you see, but I shall have more some day. The choicest one of these is The Song of Hiawatha. The second best is Uncle Tom's Cabin, which was presented to me. The last one is a book for girls which I won't name, because there are different opinions about books in the Council. When I want a book of innocent pleasure I read Nights with Uncle Remus. I like to read Hugh Miller's works on geology. Miss Minnesota, what kind of books will you write? Vernon Mangun seems to be all wrought up about deceitful girls. Please write and tell us what the matter is, Vernon, especially if you have had an interesting experience with some deceitful girl. I've run across deceitful boys, but they have never wounded my feelings up so.—[Hattie Swensson, Illinois.

A Nuisance—I go to school in winter and like my teacher this winter. His name is Clyde Baso. I think grammar is a nuisance. My school is afflicted with that disease which some of the girls call chronic whispering. It has got it bad, and I had to stay in one day at recess for whispering. I felt ashamed of myself. There was one girl as old as I am. She had to stay in, too. She didn't care, but I did. I never had to stay in since.—[Vernie A. Buckley.

Thousands of Hills—In Barber, where I live, you will see thousands upon thousands of small hills, resembling great cones. These are along the river courses. The first time I saw them was when I moved out here from Missouri. When I came in sight of them I thought I never did see such a sight before. This is a farming community, where lots of Kafir corn is raised. Some wheat and corn are also raised, but not much.—[J. B. Pearce, Kansas.

Doll Children—I have three dolls. I call the oldest one Treecy Lee, the next one Mary Jane and the other one Rosilla. The oldest one is five years old. I have a brother 12 years old. He can drive a team; that is what he likes to do, to work horses. He would rather work the horses than to go to school. I like to go to school. I am in the fourth grade. I like grammar the best of all my studies, but I like all my

books. I live in Tennessee, but I get my mail in Maryland. I live just above the line. I help mamma on Saturdays. I clean the lamps and do the dusting in the sitting room and in the kitchen, and I always put the separator together of evenings.—[Mamma's Pet (Eight).

Teacher—I would like to say to Eva Chalborne that we also have some chronic diseases in our school. But we find the teacher has some of them as well as the scholars. For he has had the sore throat for six months, while ours is only whispering.—[Old Hickory (Twelve), Illinois.

Various Remarks—I like girls better than boys, anyway. Johnny Boy, I like cycling, too, and all the other athletic sports. I have a horse, a bike, a boat, three guns, about a dozen pairs of skates and a kodak.—[Archer.

My sister Bessie I think will be a farmer; she likes stock. I have got two subscribers for F & H and I like my knife and croquet set.—[Frank S. McDuffee (Eleven), New Hampshire.

I enjoy good company of boys and girls and quite often go about in company with a boy classmate of mine. The boys and girls in our town go about together and have lolly times without being silly.—[Aveline.

I think myself, as Louis Ford says, that if the girls would let the boys kiss them more they would feel a good deal better.—[Berwick Boy.

I like to read, but I never look to see who it is written by. I am 14.—[Cowboy, Illinois.

I was seven years old last Fourth of July, so I celebrate my birthday and our national independence on the same day.—[Ruth Morris, Washington.

Whistles—I love to sit on the bank of the river and see the cars as they pass by, and catch fish that swim up and down the river, and I love to go into the woods which stand by the railroad and cut willows and take them out and sit down on the bank of the river and make whistles out of them as I watch the cars pass by.—[Charles C. Smith (Eight), Michigan.

What Ma Says—I think I should like to be in South Africa mopping my face and writing letters to ma. Strictly speaking, I should not be “in it,” as I am too young for a soldier, too tall for a hod carrier and not tall enough for a statesman. Ma says I am just about the right size for a chore boy.—[Earl La Vanway (Twelve), Michigan.

Experience—I like to go to parties and don't blame Water Lily. There is an old gentleman who likes to kiss the little girls and hug them, but he doesn't kiss me. I don't let him.—[Susie (Nine).
Because a girl falls in love at 14 she is not fast. I know a girl that fell in love at nine years of age, and she is not fast either.—[Thomas McLoughlin, Wyoming.

Not Nice—I have two little dolls. One is nearly two years old and the other nearly a year. I like to go to church, but I don't like to go to dances. I do not think it is nice for young ladies and gentlemen. I think they ought to go to church. If they don't want to go there, why don't they stay home and go to bed?—[Amy Thamarus (Ten), Pennsylvania.

What is the difference between photography and the whooping cough? One makes fac-similes and the other sick families.

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Of Course Everybody Knows, or has heard of, Prof. L. A. Harraden. His fame is world-wide as the greatest of professional hypnotists. He is also the most eminent living teacher of hypnotic science and methods. It was he who originated in this country the plan of teaching the “wonder science” by mail, and though he now has many imitators in the work, he certainly has never had an equal. In fact, the Professor is an enthusiast—or as some would say, “a crank”—on the subject of spreading and popularizing Hypnotism. He has won renown and fortune by it, and he wants others to do the same. In this view he has prepared and published a “Key to the Mysteries of Hypnotism” which he is mailing ENTIRELY FREE to all who will write for a copy. Apart from its scientific worth it is a dainty book, printed in a clear, readable type, and illustrated on every page in the most varied, skillful and artistic manner, for the more thorough unfolding of the text. The contents of the book make it precious to all. It throws full light on Hypnotism in all its bearings—light such as could only be shed by a true master of the science, and one who knows how to captivate the intelligence of others. Here you can learn just what Hypnotism is, and how it will give you the control of minds, the ability to direct at pleasure the wills of others. It will show you how Hypnotism is a saire for all pains, a healer of all diseases, and a reformer of base and vicious habits; it will explain to you how this strange science commands for you the love, friendship or esteem of such as you may desire, and by that means insures to you domestic happiness, a pleasant social circle, good standing among your neighbors, and prosperity in your business or calling—and what does all this mean but your personal welfare, health and happiness? Remember, THIS BOOK IS FREE. The Professor will send it to you by return mail. He considers himself well paid if only you get correct views on his cherished science. Address: PROF. L. A. HARRADEN, Box 12, Jackson, Mich.

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F & H Romance—I can sympathize with Cowboy in regard to loving and then giving her up and trying to forget her.



her as she represented herself to be, and we expect to be married this coming December if nothing turns up to prevent.

Proved a Mother—Stepmothers, I will tell you something that perhaps will help you. I know of a family of children that were all school teachers.

Regal's Horror—E. M. H. in F & H for March 15 gives the reasons, as she sees them, for women becoming stepmothers.



or thinks she does (it is all the same), and because he tells her he loves her? Does she not become a stepmother just as she becomes a daughter-in-law, because she cannot marry the man she loves without?

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass.

Marry a man who drinks even, if you must choose between such a one and a widower with children. I mean it. I had rather lay my fair young daughter in her grave than see her a drunkard's wife.

Nature Studies—The country schools are poorly supplied and equipped. The farmers ought not to be contented with half-way teachers. They should demand teachers who can teach well nature studies.

A Moral—Cowboy, please let that pony rest a moment while I relate to you a short, true story. A gentleman who had loved and lost asked a friend to be his wife, telling her he had no love to give, but had respect, confidence, a beautiful home and a good name to offer her.



I can only give respect and confidence, no love, as that has been given elsewhere. My! but he looked angry and dignified as he arose (six feet two) and politely informed her that it was not his intention to marry any woman unless she would promise to love him better than any other man.

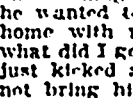
NATURE'S PAINT BOX. Why is the sky so blue, And why is the earth so green, While the sunset clouds have a rosy hue, The prettiest ever seen?

The flowers have a richer glow; The roses, lilies and plox Choose colors that glow in a magic flow From nature's great paint box.

Oh the wonderful ways of light! Let some philosopher tell How things delight in the rays so bright To love and grow and dwell.

MARCIA IRENA BARNARD.

Cruel Parents—Girls, let me say to you if you want to see some pleasure before you die, do not marry while you are in your teens. Some of our girls around here were married when they were nothing but children, and I know they do not see much pleasure.



because some of his people had a hard name they looked down on him, too.

then! Could you keep your thoughts from what might have been and be true to your wife? If you still love your old I do not think that is right, because every family has a black sheep in the flock and sometimes two and three of them.—[Ehmina.

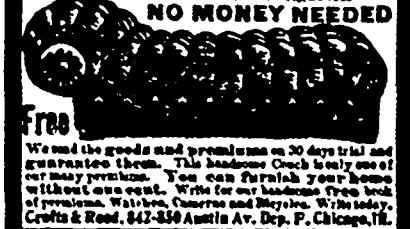
A Kind Word—How much of happiness to the human family is involved in being kind to others and receiving the same treatment from them. A kind word soothes, encourages and helps one at all times, especially when one is downcast, disheartened or disappointed.

Once More—Cowboy, your experience has been so identical with my own that I wish to give you the benefit of a glimpse inside a woman's heart. After several years' engagement to a man I loved and still love, through a misunderstanding and pride on my part, the engagement was broken.



DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN. I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the like. It never fails to cure the pills from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc.

WIDE AWAKE WOMEN everywhere are furnishing their homes without money by distributing a few of our fine soaps, perfumes, extracts and toilet preparations, among their friends and neighbors. NO MONEY NEEDED.



IF NOT! WHY NOT? If you do not hold a responsible, high-salaried position, it is because these above you have made a study of their wages to present you who have studied between times through our thorough course of Education by Mail.

In Electrical, Mechanical, Steam, Mining and Civil Engineering, Metal-lurgy, Art, Architecture, Practical Newspaper Work, English Branches, Stenography, Machine Design and Mechanical Drawing. Low prices, easy terms. Mention subjects interested in when writing to The United Correspondence Schools, 128th Ave., New York, for catalog 73.

A \$12 Bath Cabinet for \$5.00 Our new 1908 style Square Shower guaranteed best of all cabinets at any price. Has two doors on hinges, also frame, best materials, rubber floor, pipe set, lasts 20 years. Turkish and Vesper baths at home \$2 each. Open the millions of pores, sweeps poisons out of the blood, leaves you clean and healthy, bestifier or complexion. Physicians recommend it for Colds, La-Grippe, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Obesity, Female Ills, all Head, Skin, Nerve or Kidney troubles. Money refunded after 20 days use, if not as represented. Price with heater, directions, formulae, 50¢. Free literature. Write today. Write on Valuable Book FREE. Big Water. Special Offer. AGENTS WANTED. World Bldg. Co., 51 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Pain in the Joints. A slight indefinite pain in the joints is the first sign of Rheumatism. When you feel this warning sign take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the progress of the disease will be arrested. This remedy acts directly on the blood and nerves and has cured hundreds of cases of rheumatism that have been declared hopeless by physicians. Such a case was that of Mrs. Mary Rixton, of Barryville, Sullivan Co., N. Y. She says: "About two years ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism. I suffered acute pain and much inconvenience. Physicians were unable to check the disease, and I was directed to a similar case, which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My son bought me some of the pills and the first box did me so much good that I procured another box and those two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me." At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box; 6 boxes \$2.50.

BABY CARRIAGES. Shipped C.O.D. to any one. Combination Go-Carts anyone. Direct from factory at lowest wholesale prices. Dealers large profits saved. No money in advance. \$12 Carriage, \$25.00; \$18.00 Carriage, \$35.00; \$22.00 Carriage, \$45.00; \$28.00 Carriage, \$55.00; \$35.00 Carriage, \$65.00; \$45.00 Carriage, \$75.00; \$55.00 Carriage, \$85.00; \$65.00 Carriage, \$95.00; \$75.00 Carriage, \$105.00; \$85.00 Carriage, \$115.00; \$95.00 Carriage, \$125.00; \$105.00 Carriage, \$135.00; \$115.00 Carriage, \$145.00; \$125.00 Carriage, \$155.00; \$135.00 Carriage, \$165.00; \$145.00 Carriage, \$175.00; \$155.00 Carriage, \$185.00; \$165.00 Carriage, \$195.00; \$175.00 Carriage, \$205.00; \$185.00 Carriage, \$215.00; \$195.00 Carriage, \$225.00; \$205.00 Carriage, \$235.00; \$215.00 Carriage, \$245.00; \$225.00 Carriage, \$255.00; \$235.00 Carriage, \$265.00; \$245.00 Carriage, \$275.00; \$255.00 Carriage, \$285.00; \$265.00 Carriage, \$295.00; \$275.00 Carriage, \$305.00; \$285.00 Carriage, \$315.00; \$295.00 Carriage, \$325.00; \$305.00 Carriage, \$335.00; \$315.00 Carriage, \$345.00; \$325.00 Carriage, \$355.00; \$335.00 Carriage, \$365.00; 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sweetheart and have reason to think it is returned, before you take the chances of spoiling three lives, see her or write to her once more, not as a lover or too coldly, but in a straightforward way let her know how you feel toward her, giving her distinctly to understand that you will drop forever out of her life if she is not willing to share it. If she loves you, she will not let you go beyond recall. If she does not, turn that leaf of your life and never look back at it. Be sure it is dead in your heart and then come once a new leaf. From the soil of honesty, respect, confidence and admiration you may be surprised at the flower of love that sometimes springs forth. Now, everyone will think I am a disappointed, lovesick old maid. If you ever meet me again you will simply see, as all my friends do, a contented, busy woman, for we carefully bury our dead and then raise a beautiful monument above them.—[Sister Ella.

Fickle?—If I were you, Cowboy, I should go and see the "old maid" and give her another chance to refuse my devoted love. Find out what her most important objections are; perhaps you can amend them or improve in some way. Your very devotedness of loving her all this time will be a passport to her favor, surely. I am afraid you are fickle in your love in some way, though you think you love her yet. I tell you, no friendship, nothing but true, deep, lasting love will stand the test of married life. The eastern girl probably is all right. You can't judge by a person's letters; married life can alone test all.—[Mrs M. B.

Useful—I live on a farm and am "Polly Jane" all through the week, and do anything that presents itself to be done, and I am glad indeed that I can make myself useful in some way to help to make others happy, for that is what I live for, and I find in making others happy I am always happy myself. But when Sunday comes the boys try to spoil me by saying: "You just look lovely," and I feel like saying, "It's just the same Polly Jane, and you need not try to make her vain, for it's been tried and you may as well call me Plain Country Lula.

Inquiring Friends—Mrs J. H. M., directions for shell work mittens were given in our issue of Dec 15, '99.—H. C. M., we don't know where you can get a cross stitch pattern book. We have published quite a number of such patterns in animal and conventional designs.—S. E. H., please be more explicit in stating the fancy work articles you want us to print. Your request covers too broad a range and might mean almost any kind of work.—Etta Hicks, Box 8, Chetek, Wis., wants information about Arkansas.—Ellen H. Fergus, Fergus, Mont., thinks she could be of assistance to those girls who want to go west to do housework.—An intensely interesting letter from Lonely Pete to Sister Grace, evidently sent us in the wrong envelope, is so good that we want Sister Grace to have it if Lonely Pete will send her address.—A rope portiere, with kind of rope used, Mrs S. N. would like to know how to make.—Mrs C. says that several years ago Gladys Deane had directions for an English point lace that she wishes we would reprint, and sends us the sample. If anyone has those particular directions we will print them.—New Subscriber, we prefer to have correct name and address accompany item, though the same is never published unless requested.—Mrs O. E. Smith, 49 Granite street, Biddeford, Me., wishes to exchange flower roots, so does Mamie Henry, Box 29, Bradyville, Ia.—R. O. L., California, the firm mentioned has no standing in our commercial report; it may be a reliable firm, but we can't vouch for it.—P. J. K., we don't know what you mean by money investing lotteries. Send specific names and we will look them up.—Charley M., we form no new letter circles.—We have received a long printed article in behalf of stepmothers with request to publish. We don't publish old matter. The article awaits ownership.—We are overwhelmed with requests to have readers send certain songs and poems to those who want them. We cannot give space to these requests.—Mrs O., we must publish your name if you want somebody to tell you about any section of country.

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?

Dandelions—This most healthful plant may be used for food until it blooms, when it becomes too tough and bitter. Cut off the leaves very nicely, wash in several waters, put into boiling water and boil one hour, drain well and in another salted boiling water cook two hours. Turn into a colander and drain, season with butter and pepper. Cut through many times with a knife. Serve with vinegar if desired. [A. R. Annable.

Eggless Cake—One cup sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 cup sour milk, 2 cups flour, 1 cup chopped and seeded raisins, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 of cloves, 1 of cinnamon. Good with or without frosting.—[M. P.

Ham Toast—To scraps of cold ham—boiled being the best—chopped fine, add a little finely chopped or grated onion, a pinch of sage, pepper and salt to taste. Turn into skillet with hot water enough to make rather thin, let boil 10 or 15 minutes, dip a slice of toasted bread into hot salted milk or water, lay in dish, butter, turn on some of the meat and repeat until the dish is full or the required amount is prepared. Beef toast can be made in the same way by using left-overs of beef in place of the ham and using some of the stock in which it was boiled, or by adding butter to the water in which it is to be cooked.—[Jessie Bartlett Jennings.

Mock Mince Pies—Five crackers powdered fine, add 1 cup hot water, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, ½ cup vinegar or boiled cider (or part of each one), 1½ cups chopped raisins, 2 well-beaten eggs. Stir all together and spice to taste the same as any mince meat. This will make a large pie. You can use frozen eggs by chopping the yolks with the raisins. For the crust take 3 cups sifted flour, 1 level teaspoon salt, ¼ cup lard, ¼ cup cold water, with about ¼ teaspoon baking powder.—[Mollie Samantha.

Devil's Food—One cup milk, 1 cup dark brown sugar, 1 cup grated chocolate, put in saucepan, bring to boil and then cool. Add to this 1 cup dark brown sugar, ½ cup butter, yolks 9 eggs, 2½ cups flour with 1 teaspoon soda sifted four times, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in three layers. Put together with boiled icing.—[Ora C. Blery.

Cottage Pudding—One-half cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons butter, ½ cup sweet milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 pint flour. Bake as cake. Dressing for same: One-fourth cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons corn starch, 1 pt boiling water. Let boil, add 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon to the dressing.—[Ora C. Blery.

Cream Pie—Make a good crust, put it on the bottom of a pie pan and bake. Put 1 pt new milk in a pan on the stove. Take 2 tablespoons flour and 1 of cornstarch, the yolk of 1 egg, 3 tablespoons sugar, a pinch of salt and some nutmeg, stir it all up with some cold milk and add it to the boiling milk. When it has thickened spread it in the crust. Beat the white of the egg to a stiff foam and add 1 tablespoon sugar and a little vanilla, and spread it over the top. Put it in the oven and let it just brown.—[Mrs George W. Clement.

Pumpkin Pie—Peel and slice into the size of apple slices, steam tender but not soft enough to lose its shape—just sufficient to lose its raw taste. Fill crust, dust over it rather less sugar than for a sour apple pie, add a teaspoon molasses, a teaspoon vinegar, a teaspoon each of lemon juice and grated peel. Cover with rich pastry.—[The Maine.

Breakfast Cake—Take 1 pint bread sponge, knead into it 2 tablespoons butter, ½ cup sugar and 1 teaspoon cinnamon, or twice as much lemon or vanilla extract. Roll into a sheet two inches thick, moisten the top with sweet milk, to which has been added a little sugar, let rise two hours and bake in a moderate oven.—[Lalla Mitchell.

Graham Pudding—This is an excellent pudding. Take 2 cups graham flour, 1 cup each of sweet milk, mo-

lasses and raisins, 2 teaspoons soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon each of cloves and allspice. Steam three hours. Sauce: One cup sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch, butter the size of an egg, 2 cups boiling water, the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Boil three minutes. [Mrs John Yates.

Molasses Cookies—Three cups molasses, 1 cup each hot water and sugar, 2 cups lard, 3 eggs, 1 tablespoon each ginger and soda, mix soft, roll thin and bake in a quick oven.—[A. R. A.

Graham Gems—One egg, ½ teacup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 pt butter-milk, 1 teaspoon soda, graham flour enough to make quite a stiff batter. Bake in gem pans.—[O. C. B.



Bed-Time.

Going to bed, to tumble and toss and dream; to pursue in vain the phantom sleep through long weary hours and rise to a new day unrested and unrefreshed. That is the way with many a woman, who is tormented by the aches and pains resulting from female weakness, and other diseases of the delicate organs of woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made to cure just such cases and it does what it was made for. It heals ulceration and inflammation, dries debilitating drains, cures female weakness, strengthens the body; soothes the nerves and enriches the blood. It gives lasting strength for the day and sound sleep for the night.

"For three years I suffered continually," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 828 East College St., Jacksonville, Ill. "I sought relief among the medical profession and found none, until induced to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. It built me up until now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing down pains and such distress every month. But now I never have a pain—do all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman. Thanks to your medicine."

Biliousness is banished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

TERRIFF'S PERFECT WASHER

SENT ON TRIAL at whole sale price. If not satisfactory money will be refunded. SOLD under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to wash as clean as can be done on the washboard, even to the wrist and neck bands of the most soiled shirt, and with far greater ease. Does not wear out the clothes. Economizes soap, labor and time. AGENTS WANTED. Exclusive territories. For terms and prices Address: Portland Mfg. Co. Box 3, Portland, Mich.

BICYCLES FOR EVERYBODY. NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Shipped direct to anyone and guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Save agents large profits and get a wheel at rock bottom wholesale price. Our Arlington Model is the greatest bargain ever offered; in lots of one or more at \$14.95 \$35 "Arlington" \$16.50 \$40 " " \$18.50 \$50 "Oakwood" \$21.50 Good wheels \$12.50, \$15.00 & \$18.00. Shipped wheels \$7.00 (the Arlington & Oakwood are strictly high grade) and the best that can be made. Thoroughly tested and fully guaranteed. Over 100,000 riders can testify to their superior quality, style, construction and workmanship. Illustrated catalog free. CASH BUYERS' UNION, 108 W. Van Buren St., 2-55, Chicago, Ill.

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FREE THIS BANGLE RING with initial engraved, warranted to wear three years, to anyone sending us for our Bargains in Jewelry. SHELL NOVELTY CO., Dept. F. 11, 124 Broadway, New York

NERVO-VITAL DISEASES

Fostered and Developed by That Enfeebling Malady, Varicocele. HOW THEY ARE CURED.



DELMER D. RICHARDSON, M. D. One of the first steps in curing any given disease is to remove the cause. This principle is recognized and endorsed by every man who gives the subject a moment's serious thought. One does not need to be a Doctor of Medicine to understand that this principle is vital in the cure of any chronic ailment. I have followed this principle in my practice for many years, and it is one of the reasons for my professional success. In handling the vast number of Nervo-Vital cases that have sought my treatment I first direct the most searching inquiry toward determining the reason for the disorder. Then I remove the cause. I have found that Varicocele is the chief factor in bringing about the Nervo-Vital disorders, such as Neurasthenia, Melancholia, Lack of Vital Power or Nerve Force, Locomotor Ataxia, and other diseases and weaknesses of a Paralytic nature. The scientific reason for these diseases being associated with Varicocele is set forth at length in my published works, which are sent free on request if ten cents for postage on sealed package is enclosed. Requests for books should be accompanied with a careful statement of your condition as you understand it. I cure Varicocele by the Electro-Chemic Method, which I originated and perfected, and which cures to stay cured in every case.



The treatment is administered by me personally at "The Home," which is the largest and most completely equipped institution of its kind in the world. I cure the worst case of Varicocele in a few days, and then administer my special forms of treatment which cure the Nervo-Vital diseases. Each step in the treatment brings the patient renewed strength, vigor, vital power, the nervous ailments disappear like mist before the morning sun; and the patient again becomes A MAN among men. I make no charge for consultation and rendering a professional opinion. D. D. RICHARDSON, M. D. THE RICHARDSON HOME. Private Correspondence, Room 504, Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Our Pattern Offer.

The New Styles Only Ten Cents Each.

By special arrangement with one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country, Farm and Home is enabled to offer its readers these patterns of the latest spring styles, which usually sell at 25c to 35c each, at 10c.

Order by number, which in each instance accompanies description. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments; give waist measure for skirts; give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

Patterns should be ordered of the Office of this Publication. Full directions, quantity of material required and illustration of garment with each pattern.



7906-LADIES' BOX-PLAID SHIRT WAIST. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust. China blue madras was chosen for this waist, which is mounted on a close fitted lining of white lawn. The narrow tie and the use of black velvet ribbon.



7907-LADIES' GIRDLES. 22, 24, 26 and 28 inch waist. Girdles assist in carrying out the Empire effect which is so fashionable and give a long graceful curve in the front that is most to be desired. They may be fashioned in soft fabrics, liberty, foulard, crepe de chine, chiffon or mouseline the same as the gown which they accompany, or in a contrasting shade.



7911-LADIES' CAPE. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. Many of the new imported gowns have small cape "en suite" and launty affairs in nude, gray, bright red, blue and black are shown to be worn as separate wraps. If a plainer cape is desired, the box plait and yoke may be omitted. Broad or ladies' cloth, heavy silk or double-faced cloaking are appropriate materials for this mode, with trimmings of ribbon, braid, applique or stitched cloth bands.



788-GIRLS' DRESS WITH DROP YOKE. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Dainty blue albatross is here trimmed with Valenciennes lace and narrow black velvet ribbon. The waist is mounted on a close fitting lining which fastens in the back. The decided touch of color given by the black velvet ribbon is very effective and the idea of introducing small quantities of black in light dresses is becoming popular. This dress may be made of poplin, cashmere, crepe, silk or any dainty material.



7902-LADIES' BASQUE WAIST. 34-LADIES' SKIRT. Basque 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. Skirt 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inch waist. Black-colored Venetian is here artistically combined with white lace, bands of white, broad-lace and cocoa-brown velvet. The costume is simply constructed and may be made of ladies' cloth, lamourne, henrietta, poplin or crepe with trimmings of lace, velvet, ribbon, chiffon, braid or applique.



7902-LADIES' FAN-COLLE WAIST. 7905-LADIES' SKIRT. Waist 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inch bust. Skirt 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inch waist. Pale gray lamourne is here daintily trimmed with tucked ivory mouseline de sole, heavy cream lace and insertion. The waist is made over a close fitted lining, which closes in the center front, the seams and darts being feathered. A V of lace over white satin is applied in the back, and the lamourne arranged in three backward turning plaits which outline the lace.



7912-LADIES' WAIST WITH ROLERO TO TIE IN HOW AT THE FRONT. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. As illustrated, this dainty waist is made of all-over tucking in pale blue dimity, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion. Lovely waist in this mode may be fashioned in lawn, dotted Swiss, inserted tucking, allover lace or embroidery with trimmings of lace, ribbon or tiny puchings of the same fabric.



7900-LADIES' NIGHT-GOWNS. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust. A very graceful appearance is presented in this gown of white nainsook, which is trimmed with insertion and edging of Hamberg embroidery. Its attractiveness is further enhanced by revers elaborately trimmed with embroidery. The back is arranged in box plaits which are fitted at the neck, a plain effect being kept over the shoulders.



7912-Ladies' Rainy Day Skirt, with Box Plait in Back. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 inch waist.



7885-Misses' Yoke Waist. 12, 14 and 16 years.

DEWDROP AND PEARL.

The dewdrops any leaf can catch. The purest pearls are few. But not the costliest pearl can match The simplest drop of dew. MOSES ZEGGART.

Lady (sitting for portrait): And make my mouth small, will you, ever so small? I know it is large really, but make it quite tiny, will you? Artist (politely): Certainly, madam. If you prefer it, I will leave it out altogether.

OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.

For the month of May we shall give you some easy ones, for we know you are getting tired, and that the spring work on the farm is pressing. We will give the usual 15 prizes, however, the first of which will be a watch, and the others all good ones.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT FOR MAY.

1. NUMERICAL ENIGMA—45 letters. It was an 21, 4, 13, 17 question as to how old our 39, 9, 17, 1, 45, 6, 44, 36 was, but I put him down for about 43, 31, 40, 36, 37, 38. I asked him once if he was not near that age, and he replied "7, 20, 25, 15, 30." He was very 23, 25, 3, 12 and 45, 2, 32, 39, and when I first saw him he was knocking some 34, 10, 22, 9, 24 down upon the 8, 29, 15, 42, 41, 11, in a very 6, 23, 11, 26, 14, 25, 19, 41, 18, 27, 11 and awkward manner. My whole when properly placed forms a quotation from Shakespeare.

ANSWERS TO THE MARCH PUZZLES.

1—Painter, tiptop, church, tumble, spires, sheriff, medicine lodge, acornite, shoulder, struck, interior, removal, home, bride, accident.

2— C H O P A C O C O A P O A A

3— W A E R N F R O G T O G

4—Infinitively. 5—Inthel. 6—Gen 2:24.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR MARCH.

Mrs. A. I. C. Black, Minn; James R. Beede, N H; Mrs. Mary E. Howe, Neb; Mrs. Lizzie M. Bowles, N H; Lury J. Chase, N Y; John Fleming, N J; Albert Pennell, Me; Eva Loomer, Ia; Isadore Cropsy, N Y; Nancy F. Wilson, N H; W. H. Overocker, Fla; Sarah E. Newton, Mass; Mrs. T. J. Butler, N Y; W. F. Behrens, Wis; R. T. Stansburg, N Y.

"Are you sure he truly loves you?" asked the fair girl's confidante. "Absolutely." "Of course he would say he does." "Yes. But when he sits down and lets father talk to him by the hour about protection and 16 to 1, I'm sure he tells the truth."

How Mrs. Pinkham HELPED MRS. GOODEN.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 12,733]

"I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. For years I had female troubles and did nothing for them. Of course I became no better and finally broke down entirely. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb and inflammation of ovaries.

"I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then after nearly two months the doctor gave me permission to get back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and their medicine alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of her Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine.

"The first remark that greets me now is 'How much better you look!' and you may be sure I never hesitate to tell the cause of my health."—Mrs. E. J. GOODEN, ACKLEY, IA.

Don't Go Blind or Deaf

But write to DR. COFFEE, Des Moines, Ia. for his eighty-page book telling all about the mild medicines that absorb cataracts, white spots, blindness, all eye inflammation, deafness and head noise at home.



13000 Patients Cured Last Year

We can do for you what he did for the people; write to—Address, Dr. W. O. COFFEE, 334 Central Block, Des Moines, Iowa.

77 Years Old and Cured of Cataracts on Both Eyes.

Too old to permit an operation for being cured until she learned of Dr. Coffee's new method of curing cataracts—she traveled from Aurora, Neb., to Des Moines, and her sight restored perfectly—and can now read the finest print.

Des Moines, April 12, '99.—To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I am 77 years old; I live in Nebraska, in the town of Aurora; I commenced to lose my sight over one year ago; cataracts on both eyes; and, having a son, R. L. Hammond, living at 1510 21st St., Des Moines, Ia., I decided to visit him last fall and consult an oculist in Des Moines. He took me to Dr. W. O. Coffee, and I went under his treatment for the cure of cataracts by absorption, as I was too old to be operated on; have carried on this treatment for nearly five months and yesterday he turned me off as perfectly cured. I can see as perfectly as I ever did, can thread needles without glasses; and I want to say to anyone afflicted with cataracts of the eyes and blindness that Dr. Coffee's new absorption method does them and that his terms are very moderate. LUCINDA HAMMOND

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DEAFNESS

It required Thirteen Months—But He is Cured by the Home Treatment.

Auburn, Sac Co., Iowa, Jan. 15, 1900.—This is to certify that I am fifty-four years old, that I lived in Sac Co. thirty years, that I commenced to get deaf and have trouble with my ears two years ago, and I have gradually got worse until I could not hear conversation, or preaching, or watch tick. No treatment seemed to help me until I wrote to Dr. Coffee, at Des Moines, and began home treatment. The first three months I did not seem to improve any at all, but it being my hope I stuck to it, and I am thankful to say that my hearing is now almost perfect, my cataracts cured, my rheumatism all left me, and I feel to be in perfect health. I want to say to everybody that is deaf, if they will stick to Dr. Coffee's treatment he will cure them. Yours respectfully, THOS. GORNAN

Advertisement for 'The American Boy' magazine, featuring a portrait of a young boy and text about a \$1000 prize for boys.

Advertisement for 'The Rocker Washer' with an illustration of the machine and text describing its features and availability.

Advertisement for 'Chichester's Pills' with an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the product's benefits.

Premiums for Clubs

A Choice List of New and Desirable Articles Carefully and Specially Selected for those Who Get Up Clubs for Farm and Home at the Club Rate of

35 CENTS A YEAR

Special Inducements for Clubs of Five as Detailed Below.

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

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

See Our Illustrated Premium List for a full description of the premiums named. If not received, drop us a card and we will send you a copy by return mail. We will also send sample copies of the paper, blanks and posters. Should you prefer a cash commission instead of premiums, write us at once for our special ca. terms

GIVEN FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Prem. No.	Retail Price
25 Atlas of the World.	\$0.25
26 Samantha at Saratoga.	.25
27 Webster's Dictionary.	.25
28 Unexpected Trouble.	.10
29 Profits in Poultry.	.25
30 Solid Silver Thumb.	.25
31 Clover Brooch.	.25
32 Gold Plated Bracelet.	.25
33 Enameled Hat Pin.	.25
34 Wishbone Pin.	.25
35 Clover Scarf Pin.	.25
36 Lover's Knot Scarf Pin.	.25
37 Wishbone Scarf Pin.	.25
38 Horseshoe Scarf Pin.	.25
39 Butterfly Scarf Pin.	.25
40 Pansy Scarf Pin.	.25
41 Silver Pencil.	.25
42 Pearl Handled Penholder.	.25
43 Fountain Pen.	.25
44 Santa Claus Souvenir Spoon.	.25
45 Pair of Slide Combs.	.25
46 Garnet Ring.	.25
47 Carbuncle Ring.	.25
48 Brilliant Ring.	.25
49 Flat Chased Ring.	.25
50 Plain Band Ring.	.25
51 Chased Band Ring.	.25
52 Sugar Shell.	.25
53 Silver Plated Butter Knife.	.25
54 Boys' Knife.	.25
55 Combination Microscope.	.25
56 Reading Glass.	.25
57 American Stamping Outfit.	.25
58 Everybody's Printer.	.25
59 Parlor Croquet Set.	.25
60 Bull's Eye Lantern.	.25
61 Clark's London Flute.	.25
62 Crispin's Awl and Outfit.	.25
63 Family Soldering Set.	.25
64 Ladies' Pocketbook.	.25
65 Genuine Alligator Tars.	.25
66 Ladies' Belt.	.25

GIVEN FOR TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

76 Popular Cyclopaedia.	.35
77 Bits of Common Sense.	.25
78 Chambers' Encyclopedia.	.25
79 Set of Dickens.	.25
80 Gleason's Horse Book.	.50
81 Cloth Bound Books.	.50
82 Butterfly Chatelaine Pin.	.50
83 Gold Sash Buckle.	.50
84 Six Silver Plated Teaspoons.	.50
85 Ruby Ring.	.50

GIVEN FOR TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Prem. No.	Retail Price
237 Emerald Ring.	.50
238 Turquoise Ring.	.50
239 Three Stone Rings.	.50
240 Brilliant Ring.	.50
241 Plain Band Ring.	.50
242 Cluster Ring.	.50
243 Double Stone Ring.	.50
244 Berry Spoon.	.50
245 Ladies' Fancy Scissors.	.50
246 Genuine Horsehide Razor Strop.	.50
247 Ivory Handled Penknife.	.50
248 Gent's Pocket Knife.	.50
249 Pillow Shams.	.35
250 Empire Stamping Outfit.	.50
251 Silk Remnants.	.50
252 Scientific Kite.	.50
253 Metalaphone.	.50
254 New Concert Harmonica.	.50
255 Tool Holder and Twenty Tools.	.50
256 Hand Drill and Drills.	.50
257 Ladies' Ornamented Pocketbook.	.50
258 Gent's Morocco Wallet.	.50

GIVEN FOR TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS ADDITIONAL.

201 Olympia Watch.	\$1.00
202 Solid Gold Ring.	1.00
203 Safety Razor.	1.00
122 Celluloid Photo Album.	1.00
270 Regent Camera.	1.00
171 Little Hustler Motor (Parts).	1.00
181 Phonoharp.	1.00
199 Zobo Brass Cornet.	1.00
192 Six Carving Tools.	1.00
210 F and H Camera and Outfit.	1.00

GIVEN FOR THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

159 Secrets of Health.	\$0.75
267 Silver Manicure Set.	.75
268 Solid Gold Ruby Ring.	.75
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244 Salt and Pepper Set.	.75
414 Fancy Goods Package.	.75
523 Lalla Rookh Dress Cutting System.	.75
182 Victor Steam Engine.	.75
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615 King Air Rifle.	\$1.00
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239 Our Country in War.	\$1.50
20 Solid Gold Diamond Ring.	1.50
129 Solid Gold Opal Ring.	1.50
209 Silver Plated Table Set.	1.50
114 Shaving Outfit.	1.50
615 King Air Rifle.	1.00
332 Home Repairing Outfit.	1.50
90 "Jim Dandy" Scales.	1.50
276 Electric Medical Battery.	1.50

GIVEN FOR FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

201 Olympia Watch.	\$1.00
289 Solid Gold Ring.	1.00
201 Safety Razor.	1.00
122 Celluloid Photo Album.	1.00
270 Regent Camera.	1.00
171 Little Hustler Motor (Parts).	1.00
181 Phonoharp.	1.00
199 Zobo Brass Cornet.	1.00
192 Six Carving Tools.	1.00
210 F and H Camera and Outfit.	1.00

GIVEN FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

297 Bagster Teachers' Bible.	\$1.25
291 Solid Gold Ring.	1.25
232 Solid Gold Emerald Ring.	1.25
141 Six Teaspoons.	1.25
272 Little Hustler Motor.	1.25
190 Success Magic Lantern.	1.25

GIVEN FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$1.00 ADDITIONAL.

552 Gent's Silverline Watch.	\$2.00
248 Carving Set.	2.00
224 French Achromatic Telescope.	2.50
89 Autoharp.	2.50
203 Ideal Mandolin.	2.50

GIVEN FOR SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

299 Our Country in War.	\$1.50
20 Solid Gold Diamond Ring.	1.50
129 Solid Gold Opal Ring.	1.50
209 Silver Plated Table Set.	1.50
114 Shaving Outfit.	1.50
615 King Air Rifle.	1.00
332 Home Repairing Outfit.	1.50
90 "Jim Dandy" Scales.	1.50
276 Electric Medical Battery.	1.50

GIVEN FOR SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$1.50 ADDITIONAL.

205 Ladies' Watch and Chain.	\$3.00
280 Flo rt Rifle.	3.00

GIVEN FOR SEVEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$1.50 ADDITIONAL.

73 Field and Marine Glass.	\$3.00
75 Ole Bull Violin and Outfit.	3.00

GIVEN FOR EIGHT NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$2.50 ADDITIONAL.

145 Writing Desk and Bookcase.	\$5.00
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GIVEN FOR NINE NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND 2.00 ADDITIONAL.

144 Silver Plated Tea Service.	\$5.00
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GIVEN FOR TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

552 Gent's Silverline Watch.	\$2.00
248 Carving Set.	2.00
224 French Achromatic Telescope.	2.50
89 Autoharp.	2.50
203 Ideal Mandolin.	2.50

GIVEN FOR TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$2.00 ADDITIONAL.

113 Tea Set (56 pieces).	\$4.50
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GIVEN FOR TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$2.50 ADDITIONAL.

200 Gent's Gold Watch.	\$5.00
194 Ladies' Gold Watch.	5.00
174 Turkish Couch.	5.00

GIVEN FOR TWELVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

205 Ladies' Watch and Chain.	\$3.00
280 Flo rt Rifle.	3.00

GIVEN FOR FOURTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

73 Field and Marine Glass.	\$3.00
75 Ole Bull Violin and Outfit.	3.00

GIVEN FOR SIXTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

145 Writing Desk and Bookcase.	\$5.00
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GIVEN FOR EIGHTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

144 Silver Plated Tea Service.	\$5.00
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GIVEN FOR TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

200 Gent's Gold Watch.	\$5.00
194 Ladies' Gold Watch.	5.00
113 Tea Set (56 pieces).	4.50
174 Turkish Couch.	5.00

GIVEN FOR THIRTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$3.00 ADDITIONAL.

73 Success Sewing Machine.	\$16.75
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GIVEN FOR SIXTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

73 Success Sewing Machine.	\$16.75
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