

# FARM AND HOME

CANADIAN EDITION

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SPRINGFIELD MASS, MONTREAL and CHICAGO SEPTEMBER 1 1900

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## The Ways of Hired Men.

**A** PERUSAL of the hundreds of letters and postals received in our farm help contest leaves a few leading features of this testimony deeply impressed on the mind. Almost without exception the employers declare the golden rule to be the "secret" of keeping good hired help. Many of the writers have been hired men themselves. There is almost unanimous agreement, from Nova Scotia to Texas, that competent men are available at all times to employers who treat their help well. Men are said to respond readily to the right treatment, as a rule, and to take a real interest in their work. In Oklahoma and other rapidly developing regions a hired man is such usually only for one year; when next heard from he is running his own ranch. That bad housekeeping and an unfortunate attitude on the part of women and children toward the men are responsible for much difficulty, is clearly pointed out. These true stories from life, as they appear in our columns from time to time, will prove fascinating reading.

## Are You Going to the Fair

this month? It is doubtful if ever in the history of Canadian fairs were such vast preparations being made by the management for your pleasure and profit. Never has there been such a vast array of prizes for live stock at the leading fairs throughout Canada as this year. Not only are premiums on live stock greater, but numerous amusements are on a more vast scale than ever before. Never before have Canadian railways co-operated to such an extent with the management of fairs in offering low rates. In the maritime provinces, the C P R and government railways will transport live stock to and from the three leading maritime fairs absolutely free of charge. Our readers should by all means so arrange their fall work that they can take in at least one big fair. A few dollars cannot be expended to better advantage. Go to the fairs whether you have anything to show or not.

## With a Solid Front,

organized for mutual advantage, and educated with a knowledge concerning the little as well as the great things of farm life, farmers can have untold influence with political parties, with government, with transportation companies and to buyers and sellers of all kinds of products. The live stock breeders of Ontario are perfecting magnificent organizations and their efforts are beginning to bear fruit. There is every reason why the breeders of the eastern provinces as well as the northwest should organize. Live Stock Commissioner Hudson gave some very valuable advice to eastern provincial farmers last month along this line at some well attended institutes. Will

they follow it? We hope the readers of F & H will be in the lead in doing so. Besides the stockmen, the fruit growers of both Ontario and the east are doing good work in a co-operative and educational way. The possibilities for good from the organization of well educated specialists in any line are almost limitless.

## A Dominion Plebiscite

is announced for October. This will afford farmers an opportunity to elect whatever party they will, if they choose to do so. There is one thing every farmer should do and that is pledge his candidate for the house on the so-called Casey drainage bill. This bill has been introduced for years only to be turned down by railroad interests. If enacted, it will afford honest relief to those whose fields have been crossed by railroads and their drainage thereby prevented. There are other measures, some of pressing local importance, which farmers should look after. A good time to do it is before election.

## Prizes for Canning and Evaporating.

Twenty-five dollars will be paid by Farm and Home for the best articles descriptive of canning fruits and vegetables, also drying or evaporating them. While methods of doing this work at home may be available, we specially desire full accounts of canning factories, evaporators, etc. Articles accompanied by photos of factories or the different processes, will stand best chance for prize money. Anyone may compete, and any hints on these topics will be gladly received.

## England's Gratitude

to Canada for substantial help in the South African war was shown by the purchase of millions of dollars worth of supplies. An imperial order was recently reported aggregating \$1,000,000 for shoes, stockings and portable houses, for use of the British army in China.

## Guessing at One's Income.

A friend of mine whose business takes him regularly through some of the most prosperous agricultural counties in North America tried his hand at census enumerating in that same section, and was astounded at learning how few farmers had kept books of their business or had any idea of the value of the products of the farm, especially those consumed at home. The man whose wages come in a pay envelope knows well enough, of necessity, how much his milk, eggs and "garden sass" cost him, whereas the grower himself takes these things for granted. Men apparently prosperous could not tell how much milk they produced in a year, or eggs; in fact, they were compelled to make a wild guess at their annual income. There are manufacturers whose methods are

as easy-going as this, but they can't survive such laxity so long as the agriculturist can. The lesson which the census will teach the forehanded man is the importance of scientific farm bookkeeping.

## The Grandest Crop of Them All.



See that it has the most careful cultivation, at home and at school.

## The "Hired Help" Prizes.

The "secret" of success in getting and keeping good hired help on the farm—this was the theme of our prize contest, announced in the issue of June 15, and the responses run up into the hundreds, many of them being so excellent as to render the decision difficult. Four prizes were offered, namely, two dollars for the best answer and one dollar each for the three next best. The first prize is awarded to J. T. Hawley, Derby, N. Y., the next three to Howard Denny, Piasa, Ill., E. B. Marvin, Auburn, N. Y., Mrs. Della Sarles, Roswell, N. M.; and for good measure I have awarded one-dollar prizes to these persons in addition, their letters approaching so close to the foregoing in excellence: Thomas Mel-drum, Hull, Que. I., A. Stockwell, Cloverdale, Ind., S. R. McKinly, La Crosse Valley, Wis. There are seven prizes instead of four. Two of the prize-winning letters appear in this issue.

## A Railroad King.

For the peace of his soul, let us hope the late Collis P. Huntington cannot read some of the printed obituaries of him. His masterly strength and his real service to the country in putting through the Central Pacific railroad with a rush when most men would have failed, are obscured by his autocratic use of power over federal and state legislatures. He was a prodigious worker, this railroad king; he knew how to lay a track, build a bridge, run a locomotive or work out the details of a block system. He was born on Poverty Hill in Connecticut and got

his start by saving his money when comrades spent theirs. Young men may learn from his career what to do, and what not to do.

## Arise, Organize and Co-operate.

More good has undoubtedly been done to the farmers of the maritime provinces by the visit of Dominion Live Stock Commissioner Hudson than is at first apparent. Farmers have been led to think, to realize they must pool interests there by organizing and then co-operating. Mr Hudson found some very fine and well managed butter and cheese factories in the east and said so. Another thing observed was that the maritime provinces are finely located for milk production on account of the luxuriant pasturage. The economical management of a dairy herd may yet be the salvation of many a mortgaged farm, provided dairymen organize and manufacture and sell their product on up to date business methods.

## Impressive Figures.

"A little one shall become a thousand." This is what the United States department of agriculture fears with regard to Belgian hares, and is accordingly making an investigation. Reflect that in one year, 1887, the people of New South Wales in Australia destroyed 19,182,539 rabbits, with which the country was and is overrun, as the result of importing a few of the animals from England. Kansas has paid over \$50,000 in bounties for jack rabbits; something like 500,000 rabbits were killed in the San Joaquin valley of California from 1888 to 1898. The United States is importing millions of rabbit skins from Australia for the manufacture of felt hats, but the Belgian hare comes too high for the hat business at present.

The silent berry picker is the one who is fast filling his pail. All that we hear from old Spain, now that she is rid of her colonies and living a quiet home life, is that her industrial progress is faster than at any time in a hundred years. The government loan of \$2,000,000 was oversubscribed three times. Industries which have been dormant for years are being revived, and electric traction is making its way into Spanish cities. Her colonies cost her \$100,000,000 a year, to say nothing of draining her of young men.

Beef for the troops in China will cost Germany a pretty penny because of the exclusion act which shortly will prevent the purchase of American meats. In case of a war with a European power Germany's beef supply would be almost entirely cut off.

The Dominion government will send a carload of binder twine to the northwest from Kingston penitentiary, to sell to farmers as an experiment.

# FARM AND HOME

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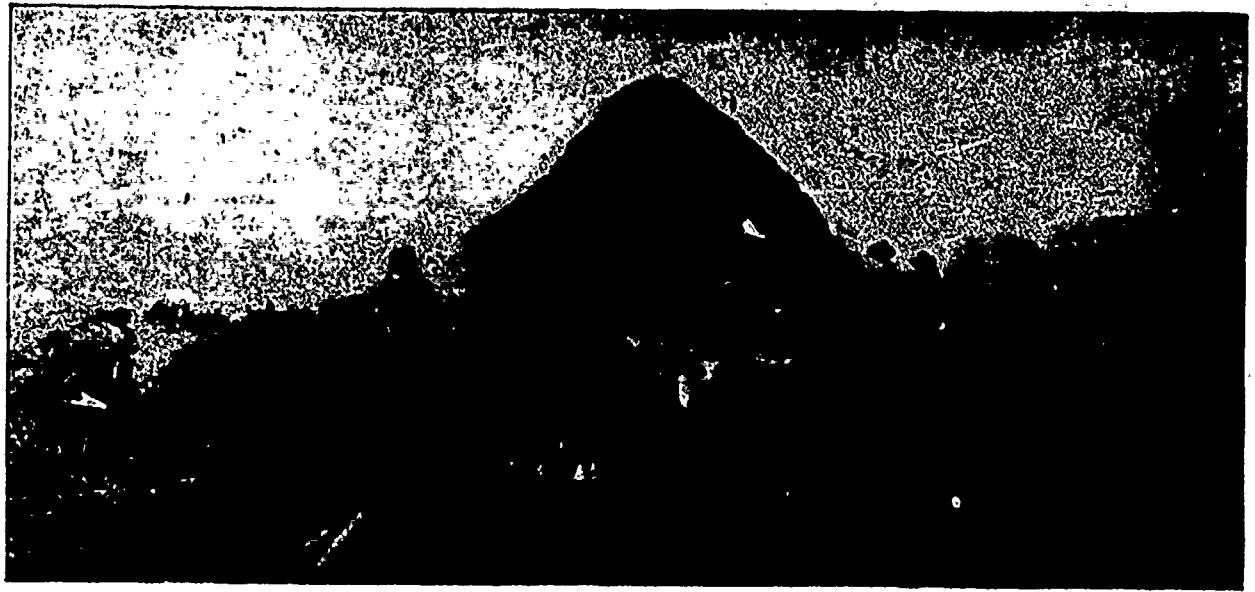
## All Around the Farm.

### VALUE OF FARM MACHINERY.

The object of using a machine is to save time and labor and as these are the equivalent of money, a machine may be defined as a money saver. But if the interest on the money asked for the machine would do the work in the old way, the machine would be a money loser. If the interest on the price of the machine will pay for doing the work in the old way, do not buy. A raises a few acres of corn each year. He has a one-horse cultivator. With a two-horse cultivator he can save three days' labor each year. But it costs \$40, which will bring him 3 interest, which interest will hire a man to do the three extra days' plowing. Should he buy? This rule, if strictly applied, will condemn many a piece of machinery. A farmer may become machine-poor as well as land-poor.

If a machine will save time or labor (which is money), buy it; it leads to wealth. Every machine must fall under one of these two rules. But there are so many contingencies, and so many machines are so near the dividing line that it will take close thinking frequently to tell which rule to apply. But the man who is too lazy to think should grow poor contentedly. If you are too poor to house, paint and oil your machinery, don't buy any more, for in that case time and labor (which is money) are thrown away.

Make the most of your old machinery. A few years ago I needed a one-horse cultivator. I examined all kinds put on the market. I closely studied the claims of each, their advantages and disadvantages, for I expected to use it extensively. In the meantime I remembered a cultivator I used on my father's farm 40 years ago. It had seven spoon-shaped teeth fastened by tape into a V-shaped frame. I found it su-



The Threshing Season Ended--An Ontario Scene.

perannated, rotten and rusty in an old shed. With 20c and three or four hours' work I had it in good running order. I regard it the most valuable piece of small machinery on the farm. By taking out the front tooth, I cover potatoes, sweet corn, beans, peas, etc. It is quickly adjusted to narrow or broad rows. In short, it will do anything of utility any other cultivator will. I have a two-horse cultivator I bought many years ago. I thought it was played out, but on looking it over decided to fix it up. I added to it the latest improvements, have worked on it all day today, and think it almost as good as a new one. It cost one-third of what the new one would. I have a multitude of tools that a little thought and skill have redeemed from the scrap pile.

Keep machines in good order. The object of a machine is to save time and labor. A sharp hoe will do the same work in less time and with less labor than a dull one, yet not one farmer in 10 sharpens his hoe twice a year.—[W. L. Anderson, Montgomery Co, Ind.]

### THE MAN WITH THE GUN.

Seldom alone he roams the fields;  
His dog is in the lead.  
He makes no noise lest he'll alarm  
The quails wherewith they feed.  
Then suddenly he raises to  
His shoulder, with true aim  
The gun. It cracks; a bird sinks down  
To make for him small game.

He picks it up and grins a grin  
Of gloating self-pleasure.  
The dying bird—is it when dead  
To anyone a treasure?  
If a hoe makes man the oxen's kin—  
This hunter on the log—  
Does a gun make him brother to  
His fellow friend, the dog?

My farmer brothers, drive him off;  
He is our biggest pest.  
He kills the birds so insects can  
Our growing crops infect.  
'Tis best to pass protective laws,  
But if this can't be done  
Put up some signs about the farm:  
"Stay off! man with the gun."  
—JAMES G. MATTHEWS.

### STARCH FROM POTATOES.

The process does not require any very elaborate or complicated machinery. Potatoes are first run through a washer, consisting of a rapidly revolving cylinder incased in a hopper, with grooves running toward the lower end. A stream of water is kept constantly running through this washer, so that when the potatoes finally emerge from it they are cleaned of all dirt and foreign substances. From the washer they go to the grater, another rapidly revolving cylinder covered with corrugated sheet steel, which reduces the potatoes to a pulp. They fall from the grater on to a system of sieves which are kept moving, and on which fine streams of water are falling. As the pulp passes across these sieves the starch is washed out of it and falls into spouts below. From these spouts it runs into vats, where it is allowed to stand and where it finally settles to the bottom. The water is then drawn off, and the starch, now a sticky, dark-colored paste, is shoveled over to other vats where a refining process takes place. It is then drawn to the dry houses, where it is shoveled on to grates in chambers where the tem-

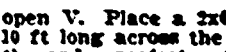
perature can be maintained at about 100 degrees. As the starch dries out, it is raked through the slats to a room below where it appears as the finished product and where it is shipped in large barrels usually holding about 400 lbs each. The machinery required is an engine of sufficient size to afford power for running the grater, sieves and washer, together with pumps for raising water and pumping out the vats, and a boiler large enough to carry the engine and furnish steam for drying the starch. The total cost of the building and equipment is not far from \$10,000. The quantity of starch varies somewhat according to the season, but usually runs from 22 to 25 lbs per bbl of potatoes. [Secretary B. Walker McKen, Me B'd of Agri.]

### ECONOMY IN METHOD.

It seems strange to hear there are places in enlightened communities where farmers waste valuable time sacking grain. Here grain is never sacked. It is hauled loose in high wagon boxes and dumped at the elevator in a moment's time. At threshing time it is often measured by wagon loads, about 2 bu to 1 in of box. How many farmers there are who, after plowing, seeding and harvesting in the torrid July and Aug sun, throw away a goodly per cent of their labor by threshing when the grain is not in proper condition, or by allowing threshers to crowd the machine. A thrasher that is fast is a good thing, but a thrasher who takes all the grain out of the straw is very much better.

Some are now seeing the advantage of plowing and seeding a portion of land for pasture immediately after harvest, thus giving cattle green pasture when timothy and clover are failing; the latter then gets a fresh start for the fall. Happy is the farmer who has his whole farm inclosed by a good fence. He can then by a few days' work inclose his cornfield and allow his stock to go over the whole farm. His neighbor does not meet him with a frown because his stock was at that haystack again. His son does not have to go horseback all over the country looking for the cows or unworked horses and come home at 9 or 10 at night to a cold supper.—[Mrs Nellie Fitzgerald, Minnehaha Co, S D.]

To Fill the Drain Trench, get two 2 in planks 10 ft long and 14 or 16 in wide, set on edge, 3 ft apart at one end, 13 in at other. They will form an



open V. Place a 2x6 or 2x8 in plank 10 ft long across the wide end, letting the ends project a foot beyond the planks already in position. Spike the three pieces solid with 5 or 6 in spikes. Brace the ends on the outside of the V. At the small end use a 2x4 scantling spiked and braced like the other. Arrange to hitch a horse at each side of the wide end and you will be ready for work. Draw the implement down the field astride the ditch and a couple of trips should fill it rounding full. Of course, in digging the ditch the earth must be thrown up on both sides of

the implement will not be practicable. Weighting the tool may sometimes be necessary; usually not, however.—[M. G. Kaina.]

To Clean Wheat Seed from cheat, fill a wash tub half full of water and add enough salt to raise or swim all the cheat and damaged wheat. Skim off the cheat with a meal sieve and feed to horses. A sunny, windy day is best. The water being cold, wheat can be taken out before it swells. In the absence of a barn floor I use lumber, old planks, etc, but sometimes sog it wet before or without drying. For best yield my experience is to plow early, during late July or early Aug. By plowing early we get effective aid from air, rain and sun in fitting and packing the soil. Then the moisture from below and rains to either will dissolve clods and much less work with harrow will pulverize the ground. No crop needs a better, compact seed bed than wheat, as water is raised by capillary attraction, which had been destroyed by the plow, and thus requires replacing. Wheat ground should be well drained to let water off. I have grown 34 crops of wheat in Mo; 31 bu to the acre was my best yield, 9 bu the poorest.—[Jacob Fair, Vernon Co, Mo.]

A Bright Future for Flax Production—A machine has been perfected which will take flax straw from the field, put it through the several processes of flax cleaning and linen making and turn out a finished piece of linen cloth, all in one day's work of nine hours. This probably means a new home industry possible of enormous development. The flax product of 1898 was, N D 400,000 a, S D 300,000, Minn 350,000, Ia 250,000, Neb 25,000, Kan 220,000, Mo 75,000, Wis 20,000; total 1,610,000. The acreage last year was estimated at 1,679,000. This year's acreage in a tentative way is estimated by Orange Judd Farmer at 2,217,000 as follows: N D 621,000, Minn 605,000, S D 432,000, Ia 243,000, Kan 157,000, Mo 77,000, Wis 31,000, Neb 21,000. The condition of the crop July 1 was estimated at 75 per cent with poorest conditions in Dakotas and Minn. A million-acres of flax straw would yield about \$25,000,000 of fiber as used in the new process recently patented by the National Flax Fiber Co. and which has annually been burned or otherwise gone to waste. A large quantity of flax straw will be fed this winter, as hay is very scarce. Several fiber mills have been established in N D and they will take a large quantity of this year's flax straw. Prospects are bright for the erection of several more mills in the near future.

An Excellent Meadow is made by sowing with the timothy seed 4 qts herd's-grass seed to the acre, with a slight sprinkling of cloverseed; 4 qts cloverseed for 10 a will be sufficient. The hay thus mixed has more richness or nutriment, has a better flavor, is more relished by stock, and, indeed, is a complete food. At the same time the yield is greatly increased. The amount of clover will not be sufficiently large to impair the keeping qualities of the hay or to make it easily injured by dampness.—[Col J. B. Killbrow, Tenn.]

## The Garden.

### HORSE RADISH AS A CROP.

Select a cool, moist soil, break it deep, harrow well and mark 16 to 18 in between rows. Cuttings are made of roots from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in in diameter, 4 in long. Cut the top square off, the lower end slanting so as to prevent getting the roots in upside down. Plant 6 to 8 in apart in the row in holes pruned 6 or 8 in deep. The tops should be 2 in below the surface when planted. When done planting harrow, then let alone until plants are well up, then cultivate with horse and a fine-tooth cultivator. When foliage covers the ground, let alone till last of Nov, then dig with a breaking plow set deep, top and bury in shallow, narrow, long pits. Do not trim the roots till you are ready to use. Plant every year. Roots 2 yrs old are worthless. You can plant on same ground for a number of years, but will have to keep the volunteer plants well cut out.

There are many kinds of machines for grating horse radish. Not finding one to suit me I invented one. It is a wooden wheel  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in thick on which is nailed a tin band 4 in wide, projecting beyond the wood  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in on one side. This  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in is punched full of holes so as to form a grater. It can be turned by a crank or a band. The material cost 80c. A wheel of this kind 2 or 3 ft in diameter will grate many gallons in an hour. As fast as you grate put it into stone jars and put on the vinegar. I use white wine vinegar, as it adds much to the looks of the goods, but cider vinegar keeps it better. Of late I compromise the matter by using both, making it half and half and thus gain both points. If the goods are not sold at once they should be sealed. I use pint and quart glass cans.—[W. L. Anderson, Montgomery Co., Ind.]

### STORING THE ROOT CROP.

Cabbage, squash and onions are often much higher in winter than at the harvesting season. A profit is thus suggested by keeping them until the great rush which depresses markets about frost time is over. Still greater profits are often secured by those who can keep their crops in sound condition until spring.

A cellar may be more valuable than the building that stands on it when the farmer has learned just how to control its temperature and dryness for the best keeping of his vegetables. A cellar had better naturally be too cool than too warm, for by outside banking, the use of double windows or of kerosene stoves for extra cold nights, it is easier to make such a cellar sufficiently warm than it is to make an over-warm cellar sufficiently cool.—[J. H. Gregory, Mass.]

**Insects in Peas and Beans**—If as soon as peas or beans are harvested they are heated to a temperature of 145 degrees F, the larvae in the peas will be killed and will not change to the blackish "bugs." At this time a large proportion of the larvae are not yet full grown. All "buggy" peas and similar large seeds should be kept in closed receptacles so that beetles cannot escape. By placing a little benzine, gasoline or bisulphide of carbon in an air-tight vessel in which the peas and bugs are, the latter will be killed by the fumes.—[Prof. C. M. Weed, N H Exp Sta.]

**In Storing Celery for Winter**, it is first dug and corded in small heaps of 100 each, the roots to the center, and covering the roots and stalks with 6 in of earth to keep out the first October frost. The best cellars for storing celery are constructed of stone. They can be kept at a lower temperature than those made of wood. This difference was remarked or in the warm autumn of had last year. In the cellar a path runs up the middle about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft wide and on each side the space is divided into divisions 6 by 3 ft, with inch boards 10 in broad. In these the celery is packed upright and put in tight, part of the roots being trimmed to facilitate close packing. Be sure not to put sand or soil between the stalks of celery. Generally enough earth sticks to the roots, if not, put about 2 in of damp sand on the floor of the cellar. When all

these divisions are filled on the floor a second story or shelf is made above the celery, and again filled in like manner. Be sure and have good ventilation and keep the cellar as cool as possible without freezing. Every cellar should have a trimming and packing room attached, to prepare the celery for market with a stove in it to make the room comfortable. For family use a few hundred stalks can be packed away in boxes in the same way, and kept in a cool cellar.—[R. Brodie, Levee Co, Que.]

**For Pulling Cabbage** cut a forked stick, leaving the forks about 18 in long and the handle about 4 ft. By placing the prongs of a stick of this shape beneath the heads and pulling up, a boy can tip out more cabbage than a man by hand pulling or digging.—[M. T. Haxton, Bradford Co, Pa.]

Onions may be kept in the cellar or by freezing. Select a dry cellar where you can keep the temperature below 40 degrees, put onions on slat-made platforms, open work to admit the air, and do not have them over 8 or 10 in in depth, beginning near bottom of cellar and having platform above platform (which may be of loose boards) with 3 in between each. Keep the cellar dark to prevent sprouting. Keep a thermometer and kerosene stove in the coolest spot and when temperature falls to near 34 degrees light it. With the warmer weather of spring, air by night and close by day. If cellar feels at all damp, open a cask or two of stone lime to air-slack. If onions are not wanted until spring is advanced spread 18 in deep in any convenient loft and when hard freezing weather comes, cover with 2 ft of waste hay on top and between sides of heap and sides of building.

Cabbage is a paying crop and may be set in fall or spring. There is some risk in setting in fall, as they sometimes winterkill. If planted in fall they should be good, stocky plants and put out about Sept 15 or as soon as fall rains have soaked the ground well. Fall cabbage should not be set on heavy land, as that is liable to heave and throw the plants out. Cabbages are gross feeders and must have plenty of food, either naturally in the soil or applied.—[C. E. Flint, Whatcomb Co, Wash.]

The Mougril is one of the garden novelties of the day. It is a queer vegetable, indigenous to the island of Java. The plant attains the height of about 20 in. A singular peculiarity of this plant is that the pods are sometimes 3 ft in length. These pods are quite solid, tender and crisp. Before they are full grown they may be eaten the same as radishes. They make excellent pickles and are good for salads. This plant might also be termed the bush asparagus. If the pods are boiled while in the growing state they are most delicious, greatly resembling asparagus in flavor.—[S. L. Watkins, El Dorado Co, Cal.]

**In Keeping Squashes** don't leave them outdoors after gathering, exposed to cold rains, as they will be apt to spot and rot after storing. Squashes will keep their natural color better in dry cellars than in houses built purposely for preserving them, but when brought out of such cellars, to the charge of the marketmen, they soon rot. They are best handled on a large scale by keeping in specially erected buildings having platforms, where they are to be piled two or three deep. Such houses should have the doors and windows open for the air as late in the season as possible and when closed have the temperature about 45 degrees. The poorest ripened ones should be placed in the warmest part of the house. Squashes that have spotted may be kept awhile by putting a little air-slacked lime into the hole from which the rot has been cut out.

**Grape Cider** or unfermented wine is made by pressing juice from grapes and heating for a short time to about 180 degrees, but not allowing it to boil. It is then put in air-tight cans or sealed bottles, just as fruit is canned. Carefully done, the juice will keep sweet many years. It is a healthful, delicious beverage.—[S. S. Crissey, Chautauqua Co, N Y.]

## Large and Small Fruit.

### GRAPE ROT.

Mrs S. A. H. wants to know the cause of her grapes, when about grown, rotting. A small brown spot forms on one side which spreads all over the grape. They turn brown, dry but do not become soft. The disease may be either black or brown rot. Both are fungous diseases but the fungus causing black rot is different from the fungus of brown rot. Both attack the foliage as well as the fruit. They may be separated by the fact that berries attacked by black rot show numerous minute black pimples all over the surface as soon as they begin to shrivel, while brown rot berries do not show such pimples.

Both diseases may be prevented by the same treatment. The vines should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture as follows: Just as the pink tips of the first leaves appear. From 10 to 15 days after the first spraying. Just after the blossoming. Ten to 14 days after the third spraying. If a fifth treatment is necessary, let it follow the fourth after an interval of from 10 to 14 days. If a later treatment seems desirable, use ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate as that is less liable to stain the fruit. The number of treatments should be governed by weather conditions and the severity of the disease. If the vineyard is not badly diseased and there is not an excessive amount of hot, wet weather, four treatments may be found sufficient for all practical purposes. The early treatments are extensively important and thorough work is essential to success. As far as possible all diseased fruit should be removed from the vineyard because if allowed to remain it will be a source of infection to the following crop.—[F. C. Stewart, N Y Exper Sta.]

**The Best Strawberries**—Those who want the largest, best and most beautiful berries should grow the Marshall for early, Gandy or Empress for late, and the Wm Belt, Downing's Bride, Sample, Nick Ohmer and Margaret. Those who want "good berries and lots of them" should grow August Luther or Johnson's Early for early, Klondike or Hunn for late, and Senator Dunlap, Wm Belt, Sample, McKinley, Warfield and Ridgeway. Those who grow for market without seeking the highest quality, but want big berries that will sell well should add to the list Clyde, Bubach, Haverland, Parker Earle, Parsons' Beauty. Because I have not mentioned a number of other new varieties in these lists is not because I do not think they belong there but because I have not yet seen enough of them to be satisfied that they do.—[M. Crawford, Summit Co, O.]

**The Largest Orchardist in the U S** is Fred Wellhouse of Kan. Although without money in '75, he had a definite knowledge of tree growing and orcharding, acquired by years of close observation combined with practical experience, and full of faith of the possibilities of Kan for fruit growing. L. E. Wheat of Leavenworth owned three tracts of 437 a of land which was not profitable. Mr Wellhouse closed a contract with Wheat to plant this, 160 a near Fairmount and 117 a near Glenwood in Leavenworth Co, and 160 a in Miami Co near Gardner, with apple trees. These lands had cost Mr Wheat with improvements about \$10,000 and could be rented for perhaps 1 p a. He furnished the land, fenced it, erected buildings for tenants, dug wells, etc. Wellhouse & Son furnished the trees, planted, cultivated and took care of them until they came into bearing, getting all grain grown on unoccupied land between the trees, and paid taxes for the first 5 yrs. After that Mr Wheat paid taxes and each party was to bear one-half the expenses and each receive one-half the income until Wellhouse & Son should receive 15 bu p tree, or so long as the trees might bear. The Glenwood orchard was planted in the spring of 1876, the Miami county tract in 1878, and the Fairmount orchard in 1879, with varieties as follows: Glenwood tract, Ben Davis 60 a, Winesap 16 a, Missouri Pippin 41 a, Miami Co tract, Ben Davis 80 a, Missouri Pippin 42 a, Maiden's Blush 8 a, Cooper's Early 8 a, Winesap 22 a, Fairmount tract, Ben Davis 80 a, Jonathan 40 a, Cooper's Early 8 a, Maiden's Blush 8 a, Winesap

24 a. From 1880 to 1895 these orchards produced 410,417 bu, giving a net income of \$104,000, or 52,000 as a result of the venture to each party during the 15 yrs active life of the orchards. The account practically closed with the year 1895. Wellhouse & Son now own 1220 a younger orchards, located in Leavenworth and Osage counties. About one-third of these are now laden with fruit.

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for all time is the  
**Metal Wheel.**  
We make them in all sizes and varieties, TO FIT ANY AXLE. Any height, any width of tire desired. Our wheels are either direct or staggered. Can FIT FOUR WAGON perfectly without change.  
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**THE YANKEE FIRE-KINDLER** Bells 100 Feet with 25 of Oil. No Machine. Write for prospect. **JAYLES KIDMAN CO.,** BLACK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Among the Farmers.

Letters from practical farmers stating briefly the conditions of crops, sales, quotations and similar items of interest are welcomed...

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In St Croix and nearby parishes, hay, oats, buckwheat, barley and somewhat is raised. Not much wheat as it does not do well...

The largest and best paying crop raised in the parishes of St Andrews, St Croix and vicinity is the turnip crop. Thousands of barrels are grown every year...

Another industry carried on around St Andrews, Chamcook, St Patrick, Deer Island and Campo Bello, and pays well, is the weir fishing for herring, which is sold to the sardine factories...

ONTARIO CROP CONDITIONS.

The outlook as a whole over the province is generally regarded as exceptionally bright to Aug 1. Weather has been most favorable for growth of all crops and grain is abundant and of fine quality...

Rains were frequent in Wellington Co. which have resulted in a fine hay crop and wheat is in prime condition for the harvest. Oats, peas, and other coarse grains present a most favorable appearance...

Pasture and coarse grains abundant in Perth and Wellington counties. Dairying and stock feeding are now more profitable than for several seasons. Cheese has ruled 1 1/2c higher than a year ago...

gan in early Aug and is a very fair crop. The hay crop is also of average size and quality.

Nova Scotia—The hay crop for Annapolis Co is estimated by Sec'y Chipman in the July provincial crop report as 85 per cent on upland, 97 per cent on diked land and 91 per cent on intervale...

Quebec—Heavy rains during July made haying backward in Compton Co, although an average crop is reported. The grain crop is anticipated to be greater than ever before as more knowledge is being disseminated...

Cape Breton—The hay harvest is not so encouraging this year as last. It will come in 7 to 10 days later than usual June was cold throughout...

Manitoba's Harvest began in middle Aug in the Ninga district, an average yield of 15 bu p a is expected and of fine quality. Harvest hands short. Yield is above expectations in Elkhorn and of good average in McDonald...

Alberta—The country for from 100 to 150 miles in every direction from the town of Edmonton possesses as rich natural resources as any part of the continent, the soil being fertile and lasting...

New Brunswick—Haying in full blast all over the province, Aug 8. Owing to late spring hay was late and where clover was heavy last year the crop will be light...

generally a light crop, but blueberries, especially along the St John river, will turn off a very heavy crop.

Trade and Commerce—The value of products exported from Dominion points for the 12 mos ending June 30, 1900, are classified by the dept of trade and commerce as follows...

The past year the value of all animals and their produce and of agricultural productions exported from Canada was \$69,696,000. Great Britain took of this amount 60,053,000 and the United States 5,779,000.

A fine market is afforded for well bred cattle in the states. According to the Dominion dept of trade and commerce, more Canadian cattle were sold over the line last year than ever before...

Only in three previous years have as many sheep been sent to the states as last year. In '87, '88 and '93. Last year Americans took nearly 335,000 sheep valued at \$1,777,000...

Of the 20,140,000 lbs butter exported last year Great Britain took 19,120,000 lbs at an average value of nearly 18 1/2c p lb.

Practically all the cheese, bacon, eggs, ham, pork and grain sold abroad from Canada are marketed in Great Britain.

Value of Windbreaks—Many of the correspondents of the Ont bureau of industries, in reporting on fall wheat for the past year, call attention to the fact that where the field was protected by trees on the north and west...

For Better Roads the N B government a year ago purchased a road-making plant consisting of a rock crusher and engine, a road roller, two spreading carts, etc. and began work on one of the roads leading out of the city of St John. The venture proved a success and instead of mud holes and rocks, as the road formerly was, it is one of the finest roads in the province.

The Big Fairs will be held as follows: Industrial at Toronto, Ont, Aug 27-Sept 8, Great Eastern at Sherbrooke, Que, Sept 3-5, Western at London, Ont, Sept 6-15, New Brunswick at St John, Sept 10, Nova Scotia at Halifax, Sept 12-20, Central Canada at Ottawa, Sept 14-22, Other fairs are: Agricole Du District, at Three Rivers, Que, Sept 5-15; Ontario fairs during Sept, Brantford, 15-22, Richmond, 12-13, Peterboro 18-20, Paisley, 25-26, Aylmer, 18-20, Coldingwood, 18-21, Almonte, 25-27, Woodstock, 26-28, Picton, 26-27, Prescott, 18-20, Bowmanville, 13-14.

Under date of Aug 8, Prof Dean of the Ont agr'l college writes F & H he has just returned from a drive of 200 miles in the counties of Wellington, Waterloo, Brant and Oxford and reports he never saw finer crops...

Advertisement for 'PAGE' wire fence, featuring an image of the fence and text: 'We Make Our Own Steel, Rods, and Wire used in Page Fence. Cut down the price, and can furnish promptly. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADELPHI, NICH.'

Coated Tongue

What a tell-tale the tongue is anyway! What a tale it tells about the stomach! It puts on a whitish coat and says the stomach is more or less inactive from dyspepsia.

What does your tongue tell you about your stomach? The only way to cure and prevent dyspepsia is to give vigor and tone, functional activity, to the digestive system. It is therefore cured and prevented, positively and absolutely, by

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Cut shows cooking stove size. We make four larger sizes, suitable for home or market use. All are fire-proof and portable. CATALOGUE FREE. THE G. H. GRIMM MFG CO. 94 Wellington St., Montreal, Q.

Advertisement for Windsor Salt, featuring the text: '\$\$\$\$\$\$ COUNT Inferior Salt means a loss in dollars when used in butter or cheese. Windsor Salt makes it sweet, keeps it fresh, brings higher prices. TRY IT. Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.'

**The Horse.**

**A HANDY STABLE CABINET.**

Many a stable could be kept more tidy, and much valuable time saved during the year, if a cabinet was in some handy position for the keeping of bottles, brushes, combs, cloths, sponges, buckles, pieces of straps, etc. One may readily be made by fixing to the wall or on a stand a dry goods box of the required shape and size. A convenient height is to have it fastened or rest about 5 ft from the floor. If screwed to the side of the barn, the open top will become the side. Put in shelves, compartments, straps, as tool holders, etc. To close the box, a drop-leaf side is put on by hinging at the bottom and fastening supporting straps from the upper corner of the box to the outer corner of the leaf. This will make a table before the closet when open. If this is not desired, put a screw eye in each upper corner, connect with a wire and hang over the wire a thick cloth for a cover.—[J. L. Irwin, Nemaha Co, Kan.

**After Colts Are Weaned** they should be given very good care through the first winter. If neglected, and their growth allowed to become stunted, it will be very difficult to make up for it afterward, even with the best of care. Colts should always be kept in box stalls, as they will become weak jointed if they have to stand much tied up in a stall, while growing, without getting necessary amount of exercise. Keep stall well lighted in winter. Feed good fresh hay, free from dust. For grain, feed oats three times a day. Oats are the best grain for horses. But let the morning feed consist of equal parts of oats and bran, made into a mash by scalding with hot water and let it stand until cool before feeding. If 2 lbs of roots can be given daily, sliced very thin to prevent choking, they will aid digestion and prevent constipation by keeping bowels in good order. Carrots and mangels are best.—[Lewis Olsen, Kandiyohi Co, Minn.

**Fencing a Horse Pasture**—Probably most of us have had more or less experience with a line fence between two pastures. We have cases of where horses would strike at each other through the fence, and get a foot fast among the barb wires, and with terrible results. A person dislikes to put in two fences where one will do and even that does not fill the bill exactly. About as good a way as we can think of is to spike a piece of 2x4 on the top of each post, as illustrated. It should be 3 ft or more long. Stretch wires along the ends on each side and then one or two underneath, to the posts. A horse cannot get into such a fence with his feet, as the outside wires will hold him at bay.—[James Pearson, Seward Co, Neb.]

**To Shackle an Unruly Horse** take a short piece of strap, such as an old, worn breast strap, just long enough to buckle around the fore leg above the knee joint as at a. Put a ring on the strap and buckle just tight enough so it will not slip down over the knee joint. Then tie the halter stem or a short piece of rope from the halter into the ring, taking care not to have it too long, not over 2 ft in length. If the animal is very unruly the shorter. Animals will accustom themselves to this sort of a device in a short time, and I think it far more comfortable than a poke.—[H. A. Phillips, Barry Co, Mich.]

F & H can't be beat for the price.—[John Carey, Wyoming Co, N. Y.]

**The Poultry Yard.**

**FARMING FOR EGGS.**

A well-known poultry grower of southern Middlesex Co, Mass, is a Mr A. Hunter, who keeps 600 hens and raises thousands of broilers every year. Rather more emphasis is laid on the egg laying branch of the business, and Mr. Hunter's White Wyandots have made some splendid records as layers. The hens are kept in long houses divided into roosting pens and scratching sheds for each flock. The roosting pens are 8x10 ft and the scratching pens 10x10 ft, the whole furnishing accommodation for 30 fowls. The scratching shed is open in front, but has doors of oiled cotton cloth which can be closed on stormy days, admitting considerable light through the cloth. The floor of the scratching pen is covered with straw. There is also an outside run 12x125 ft in which the birds are allowed to go when there is no snow on the ground.

The roosting room is connected with the scratching shed during the day, but is closed off at night. It is a tight, warm room with a window in front, which is near the ground. The roost is about 2 ft from the floor, consisting of two joists with the upper corners rounded. Under the roof is a board platform for droppings. Nests are placed under platform, six for each flock. The water dish is set in the partition between the scratching pen and roosting room. Grit and charcoal are kept before them all the time.

The hens spend most of the day in pleasant weather in the scratching pen hunting for grain which is thrown in the straw. Like all successful egg raisers, Mr Hunter keeps the hens busy scratching for food. The following is Mr Hunter's plan for getting the largest possible egg product:

The Wyandot chicks intended for layers are hatched in April so as to get to laying in Oct or Nov. Small varieties will lay early enough if hatched in May. The chicks are kept growing fast so pullets will reach maturity before cold weather. Five mornings in the week the layers get a mash made of cooked vegetables, or cut steamed celeriac, a little salt and a spoonful of cod-liver oil. Meal is added until the mash is as stiff as it can be mixed. The feed consists of equal parts corn meal, fine middlings, bran, ground oats and meat meal, thoroughly mixed. Considerable importance is attached to feeding a variety of food and many variations are made in this mash. At noon and night grain is fed, being scattered among the straw in the scratching pens. The principal grain is wheat, then barley and buckwheat, and considerable corn. The following is the bill of fare for the laying hens: Monday, oats or barley, wheat, whole corn; Tuesday, warm mash, barley or buckwheat, wheat; Wednesday, mash, cut bone, wheat; Thursday, oats, barley, wheat or corn; Friday, mash, barley, wheat; Saturday, mash, cut bone, wheat; Sunday, mash, barley or buckwheat, wheat. In winter the hens are not given all the mash they will eat. They have appetite enough after breakfast to scratch vigorously for the few handfuls of grain that are scattered in the straw after feeding.

These painstaking methods often make farmers smile but the results which Mr Hunter gets are interesting. Below is the record of 125 layers during Dec, Jan and April:

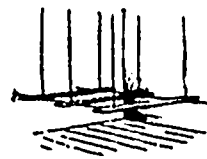
	Eggs	Value	Net profit
Dec .....	1626	\$51 49	\$37 43
Jan .....	2063	51 70	37 64
Apr .....	2332	27 50	13 84

It will be noted that the profit was three times greater in Dec than in Jan, although the number of eggs is much smaller. He makes money by inducing the hens to lay lay eggs when eggs are high. The fowls are kept until about 17 months old and then sold. The food bill averages about \$1.35 per fowl per year. The method may be summed up in early hatching, feeding for rapid growth and early maturity, and keeping them laying by good care, good food and exercise.

Pearl Guineas weigh 3/4 to 4 lbs each. The color is blue dotted with white. Their disposition is somewhat nervous but my guineas are as tame as the

Brahmas and Cochins. They are very prolific. A hen will sometimes steal a nest, laying from 10 to 25 eggs and hatch them all if not disturbed. I have one guinea hen with a brood of 23. If the first litter is removed they will lay another. In this way I have obtained as many as 80 to 100 eggs from one hen in one season. The eggs are a trifle smaller than those of the average hen and shells are thick and very hard. The young are easily raised if allowed to run at large. They are ready to give the alarm at the approach of hawks, dogs, cats, etc. They are quite ornamental and their eggs and flesh are as good as the best of other varieties of poultry.—[W. A. Smith, N. Y.]

**Roosts for Young Chicks**—As the chicks attain size they may be taught to go to roost in some unoccupied room. Here they will always be under cover and safe at night. Make the roost of wide strips of board to prevent crooked breast bones. To reduce risk of vermin, hang the roosts as shown in the cut. The strips, placed on horizontal wires to which they are stapled beneath, are held firmly up by wires from the ceiling. No 12 wire is stout enough. The same plan may be



used to advantage in the large poultry house.

used to advantage in the large poultry house.

**Timely Work**—Road dust, earth and sand to use in winter should be stored under cover before fall rains. Early pullets should be separated from the cockerels and other fowls and fed extra. Shut the cockerels by themselves in a partially darkened, well-ventilated room and stuff for two weeks on two-thirds corn meal and one-third wheat middlings mixed up with sweet skim milk; they will make good roasters. Turkeys should receive a liberal feed every night to induce their roosting at home. Whitewash the henhouse, kerosene the roosts and nest boxes, burn the old straw and place fresh nesting material and some tobacco stems in each nest.

**Good Fowl**—The old-fashioned, but thoroughly practical fowl, the Dominique, is again coming a little into fashion. It has all the virtues of the Plymouth Rock, although a little smaller and not quite so ornamental. It has yellow skin and is a hardy, good-laying breed.

F & H is highly prized for the valuable information it gives from month to month. Although I have only a town lot, I find it saves me many a penny in following its advice.—[Maj. F. W. Fairbanks, Elizabeth Co, Va.]

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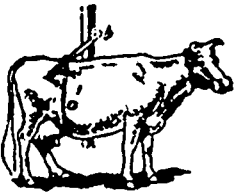
**The Dairy.**

**FALL BUTTER MAKING.**

When making butter in Sept for winter keeping, the cream should not be kept too long, either before or after skimming. Thirty-six hours is long enough for the milk to stand before the cream is taken off, and two or at most three days is long enough to keep the cream and it must be kept and churned at a low temperature. Stir the cream every time new cream is added, and be sure to reach a state that is at the bottom and sides of the cream jar to mix it well with the new cream. Put in no new cream within 12 hours of the churning. If any cream gets too old or if butter comes soft or oily mark that to be used at once, no matter how good it may seem. It will not have the keeping qualities. Wash the butter-milk well out of it, work it rather dry, and salt to taste. If well worked it will not need any more salt than that which is to be used immediately. Pack solidly in stone jars, not filling them within 2 in. of the top, then a layer of salt to completely cover it nearly 1 in. deep, and add water to cover the salt. Cover this with a clean cloth, and put a board over it, weighted down. This will keep the air out, but it may be necessary to look at it once a month to see if more water should be added to make up loss by evaporation. Keep in a cool place.

**BREAKING A KICKER.**

Always be kind and gentle with cows, especially dairy cows. Never strike a cow, either back of the ears or elsewhere. Have broken many helpers to be milked and am confident that gentleness and patience will soon overcome any freaks they may have. Once in a while there is one naturally inclined to kick. For such, I take a 3/4 in rope as at a, and put it around just in front of hips and bag. Tighten by means of a noose and fasten the end firmly to the lowest board of the stall and on the opposite side from which you wish to be when milking. At milking, bring her close up against the stall. A cow will very soon learn to step there when the rope is pulled. If the cow is vicious and bound to kick, put a twist in the rope on the back with a broom handle, as at b, and fasten. While doing this, always be kind and gentle. Feed a little of something she likes extra well.—[H. A. Phillips, Barry Co, Mich.



**WASHING CURDS.**  
Nearly all cheese makers are troubled at times with curds which have an unpleasant flavor. Some have such curds nearly all the time during hot weather, while others have them but occasionally. As a remedy for such curds it has been suggested to wash them after milking with clean, pure water at a temperature of 95 to 100 degrees. The plan of washing is also recommended for fast working curds. Some Canadian cheese makers go so far as to recommend washing all curds, good, bad and indifferent. One man expressed this view at the cheese and butter makers' convention by saying—"washing does a bad curd good and a good curd no harm." The dairy department of the Ont agri college took up the study of this question of washing curds last spring. Experiments are not yet completed, but so far as carried out we would appear to be justified in saying: Washing curds of good flavor does them no further good. Washing curds of bad flavor improves them. Washing fast working curds improves them. Washing curds tends to decrease the yield of cheese. There is danger in washing curds with impure water. Indiscriminate washing of all curds is unnecessary and is "hard on the average," or in other words, such a practice makes unnecessary extra labor and requires more milk to make a pound of cheese. Curds should be washed with brains as well as with water.—[Prof H. H. Dean.

**Green Forage** of the same general composition as oats and peas, may serve as an entire ration for dairy cows without injury to the animal and at a considerable saving in the cost of milk.—[N J Exper Sta Bulletin No 130.

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

**The Oleo Makers' Contention** that forbidding the coloring of oleo to resemble butter would kill the business and destroy a market for beef fat, causing a depreciation of \$2 to 4 per hundred on cattle, is regarded as a huge joke by C. Y. Knight, who figures that as there were 5,000,000 head killed last year and 24,492,000 lbs oleo oil used, or less than 5 lbs fat from each animal, the value of the fat could not be over 45c per animal. Soap factories will gladly take the fat at 6c p lb, which would leave the packer out of pocket just 15c per animal.

**\$2,600 for a Shorthorn Calf** is what Col G. M. Casey recently paid at the Chicago stock yards for Mayflower V. Some 60 other cattle were sold at the same time for \$67,550.

**Buttons from Skimmilk**—A Mid creamery has put in a plant for making dried curd out of milk after cream and butter has been extracted. The whey and curd are separated and the latter dried down by heat and evaporation until the residuum is left as a hard and brittle substance in the evaporating pans. When taken from them the cakes are broken into pieces, put in sacks and shipped to dried curd factories, where the stuff is ground into a powder and used in the manufacture of paints and glazings. Buttons and other small articles heretofore made from bone or celluloid are now made from this material. There are two factories using dried curd.

**Filled Cheese output** is falling off. The government received \$15,750 taxes on it for the year ending June 30 last and 16,856 for the year before. This represents an output of 1,575,000 and 1,688,641 lbs respectively.

**The Output of Oleomargarine**, domestic and imported, for the 12 mos ending June 30, 1900, amounted to 109,000,000 lbs, the output for the year previous was \$3,130,000 lbs. Taxes paid the internal revenue of the department for the past year were \$2,055,273, compared with 1,609,913 for the year before.

Animals always know when they are well treated. But very often they do not know why they are whipped, and when they do not they are always made worse by so doing.—[H. A. Phillips, Barry Co, Mich.

Thorough care and common sense must be exercised in ensiling green fodder or loss will occur. If inferior ensilage is fed, milk or butter may be tainted. But there is no need of this and ordinary care will avoid it.

In lieu of milk with their steeped hay, give young calves a handful of scalded linseed meal. It is equal to half a pint or perhaps a pint of any other feed.—[L. L. Trott, Washington Co, Me.

Use a bottomless tobacco pail for a sack holder. It can be used on the wagon, in the field, on the granary chute, or nailed to side of wall. Try it.—[M. T. Haxton, Pa.

**PROTRUSION OF THE RECTUM**—Herbert V. Ont has a pig that died from protrusion of the rectum. Treatment in such cases. Bathe the protruded part well with hot water to clean it, then bathe it for 15 minutes with a lotion made by mixing 2 dr acetate of lead, 1 oz tincture of opium and 1 pt of water. Then turn the pig on its back and press the bowel into its place. Also give 2 gr of opium at a dose to relieve the straining. If the animal still persists in pressing it out again put a stitch of catgut or silk through the opening and give the pig 2 oz castor oil.

**Our Veterinary Adviser.**

**INFLAMMATION OF TONGUE**—H. D. had a calf that died with what is known as black tongue. The remedy in such cases is to mix 4 dr acetate of lead, 2 oz tincture of opium with 1 qt water. Take a small sponge and tie a string to it, then dip it into the lotion and press it to the back of the tongue, let it remain a minute, then draw it out and wet it again and press it to the back of the tongue as before. Repeat this several times, then wait for an hour and repeat again, and so on until the inflammation is reduced.

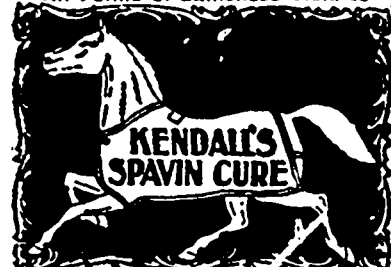
**FOOT LAMENESS**—R. M. N.'s horse has been lame in its fore foot 3 mos. Poultice the foot with warm bran mash put in a bag and tied on the foot, change twice a day and continue for two weeks; then mix 2 dr cantharides with 1 oz lard, rub this around the coronet, in 24 hours wash it off and turn her out to grass for 2 or 3 mos.

**FOUNDER**—H. N. V. wants a remedy for chest founder in horses. There is no such trouble as chest founder, what is known as founder always affects the feet and not the chest. A horse that is foundered stands with its feet well in front of its body; this position gives a hollow appearance to the chest, the muscles of the chest also waste on account of the horse trying to save his feet. In such cases the horse walks stiffly, which leads some to suppose that the trouble is in the chest.

**RETENTION OF URINE**—D. McL. has a cow that is troubled with retention of urine. Such cases should be examined by a qualified veterinarian. If one cannot be had, give 1 oz fluid extract of buchu and 1/2 oz spirits nitrous ether at a dose, in 1 qt linseed tea, three times a day.

**ECZEMA**—N. S. H. has a mare that is itchy all over; there are no sores. Also has a colt that has an injured knee joint. For the mare mix 1 oz carbonate of potassium with 1 qt soft water; wash her all over with this and in 10 minutes after wash off with clean, soft water and dry; repeat once a day and continue for a week or more if needed. Also give 1/2 oz nitrate of potassium at a dose in a bran mash twice a day for one week; then skip a week and give again if necessary. It will be necessary for you to give a description of the condition of the colt's stifle joint before we can advise.

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## Canadian Farm Affairs.

### WINNIPEG'S GREAT FAIR.

The 9th annual Winnipeg Industrial exhibition opened under a combination of circumstances that augured well for success. The directors were fortunate enough to have the governor-general open the exhibition, and the presence of his excellency added to the size of the attendance. The weather was all that could be desired, with bright clear skies and sun, the heat of which was tempered by one of those invigorating breezes which abound so plentifully in the prairie provinces. The exhibition was better in every respect than those of former years as regards numbers and attractiveness of exhibits and quality of special attractions. It is hardly to be wondered at that the attendance broke all former records.

For a few weeks before the exhibition those interested in it felt very doubtful as to its success this year. Manitoba's wheat crop, it was admitted by all, would undoubtedly be a failure. A poor crop meant a scarcity of money, and with hard times prospects, farmers could hardly be expected to spend money in visiting the fair. It is true the wheat crop will be a poor one. A glance at the fields no doubt shows them to be in a great deal better condition than they were before the heavy rains in June, but a careful examination shows that the rain came too late, and that the grain will not head out to any such degree as at first looked for.

If the wheat crop is a failure in Manitoba, it does not necessarily follow that hard times will result, and the failure of the wheat crop does not mean what it did in former years. Farmers have engaged to a greater or less extent in mixed farming, stock raising, dairying, etc., as a visit to the Winnipeg fair clearly proves. This is very fortunate, for while the partial failure of the wheat crop may compel the disposal of some stock at lower prices than on usual occasions, the results will by no means be as serious as if wheat was the only agricultural product of the province. The bountiful crops of former years placed most of the farmers in a position to stand a low yield this year without serious results.—[T. B. Malone.

### FARM NOTES FROM ALBERTA.

A splendid show for a big crop presents itself in all parts of Alberta except where strips of destruction caused by hail in early July occur.

The Boden district and portions of the Dog Pound district were knocked out in the first round this year. Hail seems to be about the worst enemy in the vicinity of Eagle Hill, also.

Winter wheat looks as if it was going to do well, 'ers around Olds. It was in blossom early in July, while spring wheat did not show a head.

Brome grass is making a most wonderful growth this season, owing to so much rain; mine cut 2 tons per acre. Western rye grass is also huge, standing 4 ft high July 1.

On our experiment plots we have some good examples of why it pays to know what kind of grain to sow, and when to sow it. As usual the first sowing of wheat is looking the best, while the third or last sowing of oats is best.

I have noticed during the past 7 yrs that oats sowed May 15-31 have invariably given best returns. I believe there are several reasons for this. One important to me is that it gives a chance to kill a good crop of weeds before the oats are sown; this year we destroyed two crops on all our oat ground. By doing this and then being very careful not to sow anything but oats, and good ones, well treated with fungicides, we have the best looking fields of oats we have ever had on this ranch. By this process of weed killing we also get the ground into a first class condition for retaining moisture should the season have been dry.

Early Dawn wheat seems to be a very tender sort; it was completely knocked out by a three-mile hail storm. Red Eye did not appear to be damaged near as much. Hulless barley is just about ruined but beardless seems to have stood the racket better than bearded.

Alfalfa is making a good stand this year; so is clover and blue grass.

Wild fruit is very plentiful this year and "tame" currants never hung so full of fruit.

Potatoes are growing very fast. Of

12 sorts planted May 24, Clark's No. 1 is ahead, with plenty of little sets, while the rest show nothing yet. Algoma's planted one month earlier, was but very little ahead in July of those planted May 24.

Celery is also making a splendid growth for this season of the year in this country. As many acres of prairie were turned over this year as has been during the past 4 years. This shows that more confidence is being placed in farming as a business, as the years go by. Another evidence is shown by the increasing number of settlers that have come to east their lot with us.—[H. A. Briggs.

### ONTARIO FRUIT PROSPECTS

Regarding the fruit crop of 1900 in Ontario I think we may safely say that it is one of the most satisfactory that we have had for years. Apples set splendidly and just enough dropped to thin the crop and enable the tree to mature its fruit to a fine size. All through southern Ont the Baldwin and Greening are carrying a fine load of fruit, while Spy, Cranberry and some other varieties are thin. But the best of all is the fine sample. We do not remember having as clean, well-grown apples in 20 years as are now showing upon the trees for 1900. The lack of rain in May was a disguised blessing, for as a result scab could not germinate, and both leaf and fruit are in perfect condition. If ever our province had the opportunity to make a record for exporting fine apples, this season of 1900 is the very season to make that record.

Astrachan and Duchess are just now coloring, and the first ripe go off readily in the markets, though much inferior to the later pickings. Our custom is to gather them about twice a week as they color, for about three weeks, each time taking the finest colored samples. These are graded to uniform sizes in the packages.

Pears are a fair crop, but not much beyond the requirements of our own markets. Still the samples are so clean and healthy that there will be no culls and the whole will do us credit. The principal varieties are Giffard, d'Ete, Bartlett, Clairgeau, Bose and Anjou. The last four are excellent for shipping to distant markets.

Plums are not very abundant so that we shall perhaps see high prices for this fruit.

Peaches are a fine crop and we expect low prices for our early clings, while better peaches from Ga are in our markets. But as soon as our Crawfords and Elbertas come in we shall have things all our own way, for the crop south of us will all be out of the great markets.

Grapes are only a fair crop, but the size of berry and bunch is unusually fine. Scarcely a sign of mildew has yet appeared. The Lindley is a great favorite with us, because it will carry so well and has so good a flavor. We are trying to export this variety to Great Britain, but have great prejudices to overcome. Their first taste of American grapes was with the Concord, and it carried so badly and was so broken when it arrived and withal had so poor a flavor compared with British hot-house grapes, that they classed all our varieties as worthless.—[L. Woolverton, Wentworth Co, Ont.

### GETTING AND KEEPING HELP.

If you intend hiring for the season do not put it off too long, for sometimes the men are nearly all taken on and you have no choice but have to take anyone that comes along. Some people make a mistake when hiring men by trying to beat them down below the average rate of wages, and then when the men find out they have been imposed on there is trouble.

Some people seem to think anything is good enough for the hired man. Treat your men fairly and you can generally depend on them treating you fairly. Give them as comfortable lodging as possible. Some say, "Oh the hay loft is good enough for the hired man." How would you like it yourself, on a hot night, with the horses stamping and pounding down below and the mosquitoes—? Don't work the men all day and half the night, in your endeavors to get your money's worth out of them. Kindness in your manner toward the men has a great deal to do with your success in keeping them. Some men, I

know, will give you trouble, but these are generally lazy, shiftless fellows who are just trying to get the most money for the least work, and the sooner you bid them adieu the better.—[G. B., Brant Co, Ont.

### DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL.

St John, N B, the winter port of the Canadian Pacific railway, is up in arms because Dominion Minister Blair, who is managing the Intercolonial railway, which is a government road, intends to make the C P R a reasonable price for use of I C R lines. As the distance from Montreal to Boston is 342 and to St John 481 miles, the C P R threatens to make Boston its winter port.

The highest price ever offered for stock raised in Manitoba is \$3000, recently made for three head cattle shown at the Winnipeg fair by ex-Premier Greenway.

Offerings of cheese on the Ont boards have been heavy and prices holding steadily above 10c, as high as 10½c being very frequently touched for eastern and 11c for western makes.

A Scotch lumberman has secured 800 square miles of Newfoundland forests, chiefly pine, spruce and fir. From 40 to 80 million feet of lumber will be shipped each year. About 2000 men will be employed and wages of \$500,000 annually disbursed.

A very large development in the trade between Nova Scotia and the island of Trinidad is looked for by Sec'y Chipman of the N S b'd of agri, if the proposed reciprocity treaty is made. With a development of markets in the West Indies, considerable amounts of butter and live stock could undoubtedly be sold from the maritime provinces. The fast line steamship service between the provinces and West Indies will do much to place Canadian produce on the market in the best of condition.

Dominion revenues last July were \$3,807,000, an increase of 579,000 over July, '99. Expenditures were 2,618,000, an increase of 265,000 over July, '99, or a net increase of 314,000.

The Newfoundland legislature adjourned Aug 13; a general election will be ordered for late Oct.

### AFFAIRS OF THE DAY.

Farmers ought to learn something of what power they have by the experience of the past 3 yrs. At that time farmers were in very straightened circumstances, which depressed every branch of business. The letter move in wheat placed several millions in farmers' hands, which brought a boom to every industry in the country. Trusts and monopolists took advantage of it and said we want the benefits of your prosperity, and made a rise in everything the farmer needs. Plants were run day and night all last year, hardly stopping to make repairs, supposing the farmer would readily absorb all their output, yet at the same time depressed the price of farm products. What has been the result? Let us canvass the situation. Farmers as a general thing all agreed to buy as little as possible and have stuck to it. As to making wire, nails and farm supplies, where is the price of the product of iron to-day? The rise in iron was the prime cause of the rise in everything where iron was a factor. The arrogance of all the dupes of trusts and money monopoly has come down a long way; nearly every manufacturing plant has let off one-half to two-thirds of their help. Thousands of manufactured machines will be carried over. Thus it should be plain to every farmer that by combining their strength, by truly co-operating, they can control even trusts and monopolies. The events of the past 3 yrs should open the eyes of every farmer and cause him to fall in line by joining farm organizations and conduct his own business. It is said necessity is the mother of invention. Adversity often opens the door to prosperity. The farmer not adversity sometimes to set him to thinking, to use his brain as well as muscle, to use his enthusiasm to some purpose, for enthusiasm without organization is of no more use than steam without an engine.—[R. L. H.

The English co-operative union is composed of 1651 co-operative societies with 1,729,276 members. Last year sales amounted to \$349,000,000 and the profits of \$38,000,000 were divided among the members. The investments of the societies are valued at \$67,000,000.

**KIDNEY TROUBLE** Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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4. Preferably a graduate from an agricultural college, or at least well posted in the sciences.
5. Endowed with good business judgment and a liberal mind.
6. Able to write a good deal in a few words, and to sift the wheat from the chaff.
7. A young man.
8. Self-confident.
9. But glad to learn, and ready to do anything in reason to "get there."

Previous experience in journalism, market or crop reporting, or in statistical work would be an advantage. The person who possesses any or all of these (or other) qualifications he thinks needed to make a success in editing an agricultural paper is expected to tell why he thinks so and what three lines he would urge as most profitable for such a paper to work. To the right man a good place with a fine chance to advance. Address at once, stating salary expected.

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BELGIAN HARES.

The greatest profit in rearing Belgian hares consists mostly in the sale of animals for breeding purposes. While the ordinary mother rabbit weighs 8 to 9 lbs, those marketed for meat are generally disposed of when 3 to 4 mos old and weighing 2 to 3 lbs. The hares are kept in barns or sheds on one, two or three floors. These are laid out in alleyways with a row of pens on each side, the pens being 3 or 4 ft wide and 5 ft long. Alleyways are between the rows. Each pen is inclosed by wire netting of the smallest mesh. Each pen is kept littered with chaff or sawdust and thorough cleanliness is observed.

The food consists of oats, crushed peas, chopped or sweet clover hay cured as green as if it had never been dried. Salt is always kept in reach. In summer, a garden should be planted especially for them of such vegetables as peas, lettuce, cabbage, dandelion, plantain, sage and tansy. Roots of these kinds are favored food. Strips of bark or small brush are given and young apple sprouts are generally pecked of bark.

The broods of the does generally come at intervals of four to five weeks and run from six to eight and occasionally more. If a doe rears five or six in a litter the young rabbits are stronger and better. An increase from each doe of 50 or 60 in a year may be expected. For winter breeding pens must be kept warm and green food provided. These rabbits are saleable every day in the year and the demand is steadily increasing. For dressing a doe, hit a smart rap with a club on the back of the head. The neck is then cut with a sharp pocket knife, the carcass laid on the shelf to bleed, then cut across back and skinned. The head and tail go with the skin. Loops are placed around the hind legs and the carcass hung up by the loop and the body eviscerated.

To Cure Cigar Tobacco by Steam is an experiment being conducted by L. F. Graves of Matfield, Mass. He has a 45 hp tubular boiler in the basement of a building 32x40 ft, and from it steam is forced through a 2 1/2 in pipe into the center of a tobacco barn which is 25 ft from the boiler building. Pipes radiate to the right and left, with pet cocks every 25 ft, across the building. The return pipe is of 1 1/2 in size. Mr. Graves expects to cure 50 per cent more tobacco in the same space, that it will be of lighter color and weight and that he can get a very fine cure regardless of outside conditions, whether hot or cold, wet or dry. An expert plumber says he can keep the temperature up to 80 or 90 degrees steadily, provided the temperature outside does not fall below 30 degrees.

The Flint varieties of corn should always be allowed to fully mature, as there is a large and continuous production of plant substance up to the period of full maturity. Harvesting half-grown or immature corn is a wasteful practice.

Winter oats have never been wintered at Ames Ia, by the Ia exper sta. Frost kills them.

The Apiary.

KEEPING COLONIES STRONG.

The first step toward proper and successful spring management should be taken not later than Sept 15 of the fall previous (that is, when there is no fall honey flow), by contracting the brood chamber with a division board to a size accommodating the strength of the colony, which may be from four to seven combs. The remaining combs in the space so contracted, whatever the number may be, should contain not alone what we might consider was sufficient stores, but a supply that we are absolutely certain will be an abundance to carry the colony safely, not only through the winter, but right up to the time of fruit bloom.

By preparing the stocks in this way the beekeeper will have no occasion to open up the hives for examination until the weather is sufficiently warm that all danger of chilling brood or breaking the cluster will be reduced to a minimum. The first examination of bees in spring should not be made until some calm day when the thermometer will register 70 degrees or more in the shade, and after the bees have been permitted for some days to gather both water and natural pollen. When the above conditions are present the hives should be opened and the strength and conditions of the colony ascertained.

As the colonies of average strength will be found at this date with from two to four frames of brood in different stages of development, these frames should be raised up sufficiently high so the honey along the top bars and in the corners can be uncapped. This will cause the bees to move it, and they will certainly store it in the cells that surround the brood, where it will be of most advantage. In the case of no honey being along the top bars of the frames which contain the brood, frames of honey (first having been uncapped) should be placed one on each outside of the brood next proper. Uncapping in this way serves a two-fold purpose: First, by providing the liquid honey for larvae food, and of easy access; and secondly, by clearing the coast for the queen to widen out her circle.

Any queenless colonies that are found at this time should be forced on not more than three frames and united with weak colonies at the very first favorable opportunity. In eight or ten days, if the weather has been propitious and the bees have been able to gather from the fields moderately, more uncapping should be done, the brood chamber enlarged, if found necessary; frames containing honey should be placed on the division board "A la Sibbald," which is a positive prevention of starvation and an excellent stimulant for the extension of the brood nest.

Do anything and everything that will not disorganize or endanger the colony, but that which will compel them to convert honey into brood because it is bees we must get at this time, if we can expect to have our supers rapidly filled when the main harvest arrives. From this time up to the fruit bloom, frames should be added to the brood chamber, and frames of honey inserted as often as the condition of the colony and the amount gathered from outside may demand, always selecting a fine and proper

day for the operation. At the opening of fruit bloom is the time when all full winged queens should be clipped.

As the queen is heading for the top bar when the frame is held on an angle, I catch her by the wings with the finger and thumb of the right hand, and then pass her over to the finger and thumb of the left hand, securing her by the two legs on her left side. When held in this position she cannot squirm, and the operator's right hand is at liberty to remove (with a pair of scissors) any portion of the wings desired. When completed, simply hold her close to the comb, relax the pressure suddenly and she is at liberty without her body ever having been touched. -[D. W. Hulse, Ontario Co, Ont.]

HONEY AS FOOD AND MEDICINE.

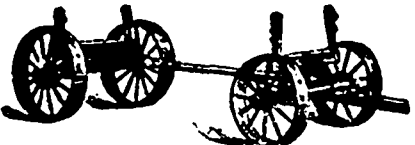
Honey used to be one of the most important farm products of Europe. Time has made great changes in the quality of the product sold by merchants. To-day, the cheaper article (partly not being considered) the quicker it will sell. Before sugar became such a staple article of food, honey was the sweet generally in use. It is estimated that 60 lbs sugar is consumed on an average by each person in the U S. When honey was in general use as a food we knew but little about Bright's disease, diabetes, etc. Cheap sweets, such as sugar and molasses, have not done much to improve the general health of the country.

Right at the door of every farmer should be found the finest and purest sweets obtainable, this in the form of honey gathered by bees. Honey is the only food that does not leave a residue or coating in the stomach. On the contrary, it cleanses and cleans the stomach, which means the whole system, for most troubles of sickness today arise first in the stomach. The deception practiced by putting glucose in fancy jars with bright labels has turned people somewhat against honey. But that does not say that honey when pure is not wholesome. -[J. H. Denyer, Northampton Co, Pa.]

I have welcomed the coming of F & H for years until I regard the coming of the paper as an old friend. Long live F & H. Its good influence is far reaching. -[George Swift, S D.]

A Low Wagon at a Low Price.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon, that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4-inch tire.



This wagon is made of best material through out, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving a full description will be mailed upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices made any size and width of tire to fit any axle.

Advertisement for the 'The New SMALLLEY Cutter'. The text includes 'S U C C E S S is assured if you use New Smallley Cutters with semi-circle carriers for getting and elevating cutlage. They have automatic self feed, also Corn Shredding and Corn Husking attachments when desired. Mounted on 4 wheel trucks for easy moving. A strictly "up-to-date" machine. 1900 booklets mailed free. "Famous Silo Plans" and "Farming on Business Principles." Ask for special low production prices on Smallley and "Battle Creek" WOOD SAW, GRINDING MILLS, EAR CORN CRUSHERS; also SWEEP TREAD and STEAM POWER, stating goods you wish to purchase and naming paper in which you saw this advertisement.' Below the text is an illustration of the cutter machine. To the right of the illustration, it says 'makes the Silo pay'. At the bottom right, it lists 'Six Sizes: Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22.'

TIMELY RURAL BOOKS

Sent, Postpaid, on Receipt of the Advertised Price.

Table listing various agricultural books and their prices. Examples include 'Agriculture, A B C of, Weld, 50c', 'Chemistry of the Farm, Warington, 1.00', 'Draining for Profit and Health, Waring, 1.00', 'Farm Book, New American, Allen, 2.00', 'Farm of Four Acres, Our, 1.00', 'Forest Planting, Jackson, J. N., 1.00', 'Forestry, Practical, Fuller, A. B., 1.00', 'Forage Crops, Shaw, Thomas, 1.50', 'Fungi and Fungicides, Weed, Clarence M., 1.00', 'Cloth, 170; paper, 1.00', 'Gardening for Young and Old, Harris, Joseph, 1.00', 'Garden, alone in the Queen, 1.00', 'Garden, Day and Night in My, Hoe, K. P., 1.00', 'Hop, The, Strick, Herbert, 1.00', 'Insects and Insecticides, Weed, C. M., 1.50', 'Insects, Injurious, of the Farm and Garden, 1.00', 'Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard, 1.00', 'Irrigator, Henry, 1.00', 'Land Measurer for Farmers, Pedder, 1.00', 'Manure, How to Grow Them, Falconer, 1.00', 'Manures, Talks On, Revised Edition, Harris, 1.00', 'Plant Life of the Farm, Matters, 1.00', 'Soil, of the Farm, Morrow, E., 1.00', 'Sugar Indu., The American, 1.00', 'Land Draining, Miles, Manly, 1.00', 'How Crops Grow, Johnson, Prof Samuel W., 1.00', 'How Crops Feed, Johnson, Prof Samuel W., 1.00', 'Sugar Beet Seed, Ware, Lewis, 1.00', 'Silv., Knowledge and Silage, Miles, Manly, 1.00', 'Tax Culture, 1.00', 'Broom Corn and Broom, 1.00', 'Soil of the Farm, The, 1.00', 'Farm Drainage, French, Judge, 1.00', 'Hemp, Boer, S. S., 1.00', 'Manures, Bommer's Method of Making, Bommer, George, 1.00', 'Propagation of Plants, The, Fuller, A. B., 1.50'

FRUITS, FLOWERS, ETC.

Table listing books on fruits and flowers. Examples include 'Apple Culture Field Notes on, Butler, 75c', 'Fruit and Tubercles Rooted Plants, Allen, C. L., 1.50', 'Cranberry Culture, Webb, James, 1.00', 'Cranberry Culture, White, 1.00', 'Fruit Culture, Practical, Henderson, Peter, 1.00', 'Fruit Garden, The, Barry, P., 1.00', 'Grape Culture, Fuller, A. B., 1.00', 'Grape Grower's Guide, Charlton, 1.00', 'Grape Growing and Wine Making, American, 1.00', 'Husmann, Prof George, 1.00', 'Horticulture, Annals of, Bailey, I. H., 1.00', 'Nut Culture, The, Fuller, Andrew S., 1.00', 'Peach Culture, Revised edition, Fulton, 1.00', 'Pear Culture for Profit, New and revised edition, 1.00', 'Pine Culture, Meach, W. W., 1.00', 'Rose, On the, Parsons, 1.00', 'Small Fruit Culture, Fuller, A. B., 1.00', 'Strawberry Culture, Illustrated, Fuller, A. B., 1.00', 'Vineyard at I Skerles, My, 1.00', 'Window Flower Garden, The, Heinrich, J. J., 1.00'

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Table listing books on landscape gardening. Examples include 'Beautifying Country Homes, Weidenmann, 10.00', 'Landscape Gardening, Waugh, F. A., 1.50', 'Ornamental Gardening for Americans, Long, 1.50'

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

Table listing books on cattle, sheep, and swine. Examples include 'Breeds, The Study of, Shaw, Thomas, 1.50', 'Cattle, American, Revised edition, Allen, L. F., 2.50', 'Cattle Doctor, American, Dadd, Prof., 1.00', 'Dairymen's Manual, Stewart, Henry, 1.50', 'Key to Profitable Stock Feeding, Nurck, Herbert, 1.00', 'Milk Cows, Guenon's Treatise On, Hand, Thomas J., 2.00', 'Pig, Harris on the, Harris, Joseph, 1.00', 'Shepherd's Manual, Enlarged edition, Stewart, 1.00', 'Swine Husbandry, revised edition, Coburn, 1.50', 'Merino, The American, For Wool or for Mutton, Powers, Stephen, 1.50'

DOGS, BIRDS, ETC.

Table listing books on dogs and birds. Examples include 'Bird Fancier, American, Browne and Walker, 1.50', 'Dogs of Great Britain, America, and Other Countries, compiled from Stonehenge and other standard writers, 1.50', 'Quilby's New Bee Keeping, Quilby, C., 1.00', 'Egg Farm, The, New, Revised and Enlarged, Stoddard, H. H., 1.00'

HORSES, RIDING, ETC.

Table listing books on horses and riding. Examples include 'Animals, Chart of the Age of Domestic, Standard, 1.00', 'Bridle Bits, The Illustrated, Battersby, 1.00', 'Handbook of the Turf, Boardman, Samuel L., 1.00', 'Horse Book, American Reformed, Dadd, Geo. H., 2.00', 'Horse Keepers, Hints to, Herbert, H. W., 1.50', 'Horse, The, How to Buy and Sell, Howden, P., 1.00', 'Horse, The, Youth and Spomer, 1.00', 'Horse Doctor Modern, Dadd, G. H., 1.00', 'Horse, Percheron, New and revised edition, 1.00', 'Duties, C., 1.00', 'Saddle Horse, The, Complete Guide to Riding, 1.50', 'Vicious Horses, How to Handle and Educate, Gleason, Oscar R., 1.00'

SPORTSMEN'S BOOKS.

Table listing sportsmen's books. Examples include 'Rifle Practice with Military Arms, Hints on, 25c', 'Game Bird Shooting, American, Murphy, John M., 1.50', 'Fishing, Superior, Roosevelt, R. B., 1.50', 'Angler, The, Scientific, 1.00', 'Home Fishing and Home Waters, 1.50'

ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS.

Table listing architectural books. Examples include 'Plans for Home Builders, King, D. W., 1.00', 'Barn Plans and Outbuildings, 1.00', 'Cottage House, The, Reed, S. B., 1.00', 'Modern House Plans for Everybody, Reed, S. B., 1.00'

MISCELLANEOUS.

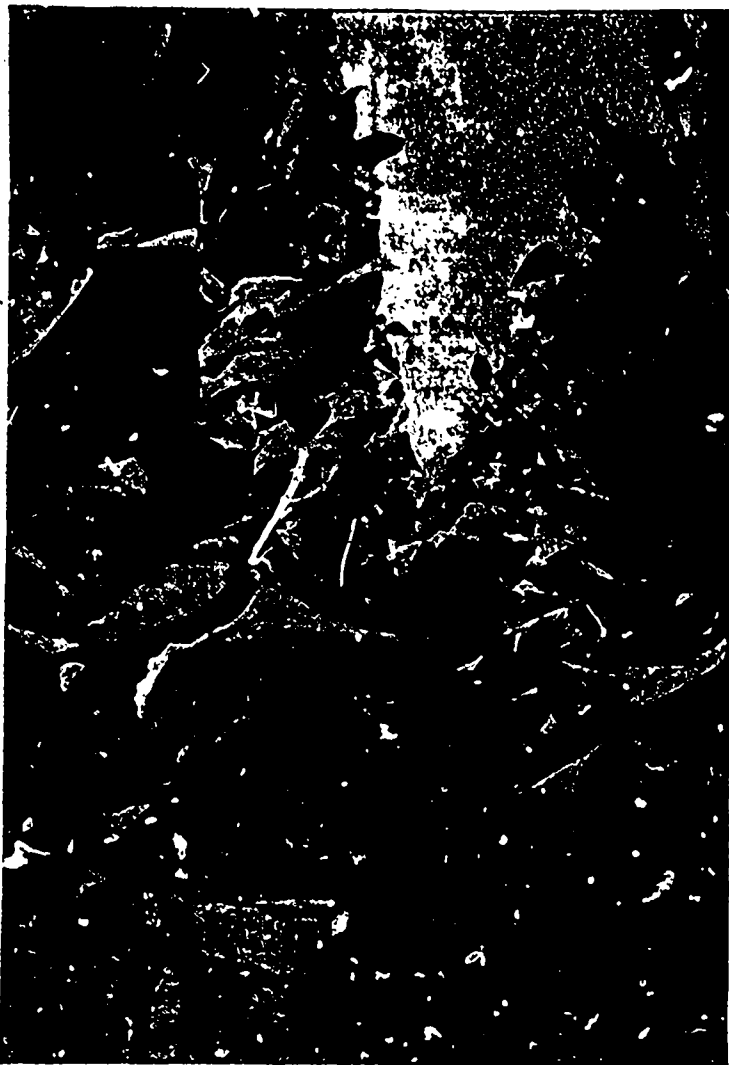
Table listing miscellaneous books. Examples include 'Bookkeeping for Farmers, Athson, Clark, 25c', 'Co-operative, World, Myrick, Herbert, 1.00', 'End of the World, Eggleston, 1.00', 'Hosier Schoolmaster, Eggleston, 1.00', 'Hosier Schoolmaster, Library Edition, Eggleston, 1.50', 'Mortgage Lifter, 25c', 'Mystery of Metropolisville, Eggleston, 1.00', 'New Method in Education, Add, J. Liberty, 1.00', 'Secrets of Health, Platt, S. H., 1.00', 'Canning and Preserving, Row, Mrs S., 1.00', 'And a host of others on all topics pertaining to indoor and outdoor life.'

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Priming a Sumatra Tobacco Crop.

**Tobacco Under Cheese Cloth.**  
**A CROP OF BIG PROFITS.**

When raised under most favorable conditions, Sumatra or Cuban cigar leaf can be produced in Fla. which is as satisfactory in every way as the tobacco raised on the islands of that name. Fla grown Cuban leaf has sold from 50c to \$2 p lb. and Fla grown Sumatra, under shade, has brought as much as \$4 p lb. Two pounds of the finest selected Fla Sumatra leaf will wrap 1000 cigars. Tobacco of this grade is raised under cheese cloth. In soil most carefully fertilized and cultivated. F & H Aug 15 portrayed a 10 a tobacco field covered with cheesecloth, as seen in Fla. Experiments were also conducted with Sumatra seed-leaf from Fla. and with Ct seed-leaf at I quonoc. Ct. the past summer. A patch 30x500 ft. or about 1-3 a. was covered with cheesecloth and the plants raised under it have made a most satisfactory growth. The cloth keeps off the burning sun, insects and hail. This sort of farming requires a liberal working capital, more than most farmers have. Those native farmers who began the raising of tobacco in the open air a few years ago were inexperienced as to culture, harvesting and general care necessary for the production of fine tobacco, consequently their leaf did not meet with ready sale and many have given up the culture of this crop. Most of the finest leaf raised under cover, has been planted by a New York syndicate of tobaccoists. Sumatra tobacco is planted in rows 4 ft apart and plants 12 in in the row. The soil must be liberally fertilized and plants kept growing steadily. Only the seed bud is removed from Sumatra tobacco; all the leaves being allowed to grow. As leaves of Sumatra tobacco cure lighter and are more elastic if harvested early, the leaves are removed four to six at a time, as illustrated, the field being gone over four or five times before the whole crop is harvested.

you can set at least 50 at one time. Don't give more than to each hen, she may be able to cover more, but the shells grow very thin and fragile as hatching time approaches and if the nest is too full a number will be inevitably crushed.—[Mrs Leonard Johnson, Delaware Co, Pa.

**Eat Honey for Good Health**—Honey when diluted and used as a wash (though an unpleasant and sticky one), has always cured erysipelas. It is also good for bruises and will draw out inflammation. It is also one of the finest diets we can use for constipation and for indigestion or dyspepsia there nothing better. Discard all other cheap sweets and use honey in place of sugar and molasses. For a cold or cough, its value is too well known, and if used with good judgment it is the most wholesome and cheapest sweet we can use, and also beneficial to good health. [J. H. D.

**Cowpeas as Fertilizer**—Last summer I sowed a portion of a field in peas and mowed for hay; this year, put the entire field in corn, running the corn rows diagonally across the former pea ground. The line of the pea ground could be readily seen from the first plowing of the corn becoming more marked as the season advanced. The prospective yield of corn on the pea ground will be double that on the balance of the field.—[W. J. Prindle, Webster Co, Ky.

**Growing Chickens** need some kind of a low shelter for midday in summer. A roughly-made frame about 1 ft high, covered with green brush, answers very well

**The Martha Washington Geranium**, when properly grown, is a stocky plant that will flower profusely. It is one of the prettiest plants for pots or outdoor planting. Flowers are of many colors and foliage of a delicate form not possessed by other varieties.

There are said to be 880,900 Canadians in the U. S. of whom 400,200 are in the North Atlantic states, mostly French-Canadians, employed at lumbering, in mills, etc.

**Large Flock of Ducklings**—It is easier to manage one large flock of ducklings than several small flocks of different ages. Save your eggs until

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**CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.**  
H. W. M. Hammond's Dog Training, price \$1, or Percy's Principles of Training, price 50c, will give you full directions on training your dog. They are both sold by the Orange-Judd Co of 52 Lafayette place, New York.—H. E. G.: Hay presses are sold by the Collins Plow Co of Quincy, Ill. Whitman Agr'l Co of St. Louis, Mo. Farmers Mfg Co of East Chicago, Ind. Sandwich Mfg Co of Sandwich, Ill.  
**A Commendable Feature** of the great annual exhibition of the Royal agricultural society of England, is that there are no horse races or catch-penny side shows. One of the most popular features is the parade of horses and cattle which takes place each day during the show in the main show ring, the prize-winners leading the procession. Nowhere else in the world do the people appreciate a show of this kind. At the British show, 52,000 were admitted.

**For the Best Picture** of a fair ground, building or exhibit at a fair held this fall, F & H offers three prizes of \$2, \$1 and 50c. The pictures may include live stock, fruits, garden products, household features, judging stock or a general survey of the grounds and people. We want pictures from every state and province. Write your name and address on back. This is a grand chance for our amateur photographer readers.

**CATTLE FOR EXHIBITION.**  
HOW THEY ARE PREPARED SO AS TO LOOK THEIR BEST.

At the great show and auction sale held at Kansas City last year upward of 500 head of cattle from the finest herds in the world were entered for exhibition and for sale. A visitor gives the following account of the careful methods used in preparing the cattle for the show ring.  
"After their trip on the cars, many having come hundreds of miles, they are more or less soiled by the accumulation of dust and dirt on the skin. The stock yard stables are provided with large wash rooms well supplied with brushes, scrubbers, scrapers, rubbers, cloths and soap, though many of the more prominent breeders will use nothing but their own brushes, etc. The animals are first well curried, then all the loose dust and hair is brushed out with a fine bristle brush. They are then copiously lathered from head to foot with warm water and soap. When carefully scrubbed they are rinsed with clean water, scraped, and rubbed dry with linen cloths.  
"The horns are polished by first scraping the rough loose horn with glass; they are then sand-papered and rubbed with emery powder until they glisten like burnished brass, after which they are protected by flannel lined leather covers made expressly for each individual. When the polished horns need cleaning it is done with Ivory soap on a damp cloth; then they are again polished with a strip of almost dry flannel on which Ivory soap has been rubbed.  
"When the toilet is complete they are blanketed with flannel-lined 'made-to-order' canvas blankets and placed in roomy box stalls, knee deep in clean straw.  
"In conversation with a groom I learned that almost without exception Ivory soap is the only soap used for the purpose, and that no other soap leaves the skin in that cool looking, baby pink condition, or gives that much desired pearly, silky luster to the hair."

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Running your carriage twice as long without oiling. Good money for agents. To introduce to consumers and sell to dealers. Enclose 10 cts for sample, terms and full instructions to agents. Address  
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Produces a revelation. No man can own and work horses and try this pure, scientific, antiseptic penetrating, healing ointment and he without its benefit.  
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"Cured ugly collar sore and drove bare wagon all the time." H. Duncan, Baker and Caterer, Newburgh, N. Y.  
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## Success Without a Mortgage.

### EXPERIENCE ALL MAY FOLLOW.

Sixteen years ago we came into possession of a 100 a farm. The buildings were old and very much run down, it having been rented for 40 or 50 yrs previous to our purchase. It seemed like a useless task to try to make the house and surroundings look as they should. Husband was 45 and myself 33; we had three small children. Our stock consisted of six heifers and six hens. We had a small amount of furniture. Husband had no bad habits and by economy and hard work we were enabled, in the course of a few years, to remodel, repair and paint the buildings, set an orchard, shade trees and shrubbery. We also added to our stock, having 12 cows, horses, buggies, wagons and all necessary farm implements. The house, which is large, was well furnished at the end of 3 yrs from the time we started. We had also saved some money.

About this time a very desirable piece of land was offered for sale, adjoining our farm, and as the money we had saved was half enough for the purchase price, we decided to buy it and mortgage for the balance, \$800. Then came 3 yrs of drouth and low prices and it began to look as though we were not going to cut down our debt very fast. Everything was made to count, very few unnecessary luxuries were indulged in, and every spare dollar was laid away. In 4 yrs the note was paid. To-day, besides being out of debt, we have a small bank account, 18 cows, 30 head of young cattle, horses, pigs, chickens, etc., and improved farm machinery.

During these years our children have grown to young men and women, have been educated, the two oldest going away to school and the girls taking music lessons. We have gone our share toward the support of the church and society, always intending to be found in our place at the village church on the Sabbath unless prevented by sickness; we consider this a necessity to success and right living. Take several papers, keep buildings insured, but not our lives, preferring to trust to our savings to provide for us in a rainy day. We take an outing for a few days each year as one or the other can be spared.

Our method of farming is to get and keep as much of the land as possible in grass, thereby lessening the amount of labor necessary for cultivated crops. Have a silo and during dry years make up for shortness of hay with ensilage. Raise what roots and grain we may need for home use but not to sell. Make butter at home, using a separator and selling at our nearest large town. Raise all the calves and a few more if we can get them, keep a few hogs, and hens enough to furnish eggs for the table, and to buy all the groceries we need. Generally raise from 50 to 100 turkeys. We never ask credit for anything; in other words, we never buy anything we have not the money to pay for. We have one common pocketbook and do things on the plan of "what's yours is mine, and what's mine is yours," always holding a family council over any new venture.

Have always done the housework, with the help of my daughters when out of school, including sewing, butter making, poultry raising, papering and inside painting. We dress with the average, always trying to appear well and wearing our old clothes about our work as long as they are clean and neatly patched; when too far gone for wearing apparel, they serve another useful life in the form of carpets and rugs. Our table never lacks for the good things that the inner man craves, being bountifully supplied with fruits, honey, maple syrup, pickles, etc., of our own make and raising. Our children have been trained never to spend money foolishly and the youngest will stop and consider a long time before investing her small savings. We always aim to make home the pleasantest place on earth for our family, and with their music, books and innocent games, they have no desire for the common "loafing" places. To farm successfully without a mortgage, one must avoid contracting debts, live within their income no matter how small it may be, always bearing in mind that it is easier to make money than it is to save it.—[Mrs A. J. C., N. Y.]

Have taken F & H 2 yrs. There is no paper like it. It is up to date in everything.—[Mrs E. Faganine, Morris Co., N. J.]

## Patrons of Husbandry.

### BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION.

Business men in other lines find it advantageous to co-operate. Why should not farmers? Fertilizers, mill feeds, coal, machinery in fact all implements can be purchased in car lots, sometimes 40 per cent below retail prices. Conversely, when farmers by co-operation can market their produce in car lots, they can again eliminate middlemen's profits. When a committee of farmers can go on the exchange and deal in goods in lots of several carloads, they more readily obtain advantageous quotations than can the individual farmer from the village retailer.

While co-operative stores have many good features, it is oftentimes better to obtain discounts from existing stores. Thus: Send proposals to the several boot and shoe dealers, grocers, clothing and dry goods merchants, etc., to bid for the trade of your organization. For instance: Say to them, "We control 100 families; our trade in your line will probably amount to from \$5,000 to 10,000 annually. What discount from regular prices will you allow our members if we divert our trade to your store?" Competition usually prompts them to bid low for a block of trade like this.

No organization should omit the advertising board, which should be hung in the meeting room. When any farmer wishes to buy or sell horses, seeds or any of the various supplies that farmers obtain from each other, he can jot it down and thus form a miniature "board of trade," which will prove a source of mutual benefit. A small assessment would supply all the best agricultural and scientific papers and magazines. It would also permit the chartering of a train or steamboat and provide occasionally a day's outing at seashore or mountain.—[Arthur R. Smith, Salem Co., N. J.]

### FARMERS AS LEGISLATORS.

Although nearly 40 states elect local legislators this fall, several of whom will elect U. S. senators and all the states will elect congressmen, how many actual farmers will be sent to Washington? The probabilities are that the number can be counted on one's fingers. Farmers all over the country complain against congressional extravagance—legislation in favor of all other interests than the farmers. Yet they have themselves to blame mainly, for it is their votes that will send the lawyers to the national capitol. We hear it on every side that farmers must have sufficient representation in Washington of their own fellows to make known farmers' needs and exert the power that will effect legislation, but farmers will nominate lawyers and "fall all over themselves" in their efforts to secure election of the lawyer candidates.

The claim is made that the farmers' national congress has more influence with congress than any other agricultural association. This may be true, yet the actual results have been so meager that the writer who has been a delegate nearly every year, beginning with 1890, has failed to find the actual crystallized legislation resulting directly from action of the farmers' congress. We want \$10,000,000 appropriated the coming winter for free rural mail delivery; we want oleo taxed out of the realm of genuine butter; we want domestic parcels' post; we want better rural schools; we want the Morrill and Hatch funds strictly applied to agricultural and mechanical education and experiment work; and there are some other things we want. Yet how far will farmers petitions receive attention? They may get into committee rooms. Farmers will say we have not competent men among farmers to represent us. A man who has had 4 yrs in an agricultural college and has kept up his general reading afterward of course is not as competent as the young fellow who has taken the 2 yrs course of law. The latter can "talk," yet the first probably has a grasp of affairs in general that would astonish the latter.—[W. S. Delano, Custer Co., Neb.]

Pennsylvania State Grange legislative committee, in a report ordered read before all the granges of the state, urges Patrons and all good citizens to unite, irrespective of party affiliations or factional associations in the support

of fusion members of the senate and house of representatives in districts where the rights of the people have been persistently disregarded by local leaders of the dominant party. It urges that members of the general assembly be chosen from the most competent and trustworthy citizens, who will exert every honest effort to redress the wrongs under which farmers have suffered through the present autocratic state administration which has openly defied the rights and demands of farmers.

A Grand Picnic Occasion was the 24th anniversary of the Johnson Co Patrons co-operative ass'n. Over 2000 farmers met together for a warm handshake and social pleasures. George Black made some pointed statements as to the workings of the co-operative store, which during its existence has sold goods valued at \$5,125,000 on a capital of \$125,000. It paid back to farmers after paying yearly interest on stock 8 per cent dividends and to stockholders \$219,800. The Johnson Co store has saved tens of thousands of dollars to farmers by getting goods at reasonable prices. State Lecturer A. P. Reardon also delivered an interesting address. There was splendid music and other good speeches.—[W. T. McClure.]

Enjoy Life—Farming should not be made so hard as to drive away from it all of the best young men of the country. Farmers should not give themselves up to a life of unrewarded toil. They should take time to improve their lands and buildings and they should take an occasional holiday. In short, farmers work too much and think too little. What they need is development of mind along with development of muscle. It is not the strong hand and hard muscle that will bring success, but the intelligent brain along with these other things. The farmer of the future should give a large part of his time to study, thought and recreation. [J. D. Wixom, Seneca Co., N. Y.]

A Farmer's Mistakes—Lack of care in keeping fowls free from lice during summer and failing to give feed in warm weather that was best suited to produce eggs. By testing my cows, have found some of them were being fed good rations that were not giving milk enough to even pay for grain rations, say nothing about coarse feed; these were sold for beef as fast as possible, and replaced by more valuable stock. I have bought bran in winter and paid from \$2 to 5 p ton more than it would have cost in the fall. I tried to get along with cheap horses instead of investing more money in good, stout ones. Too much land under cultivation has been one of my greatest mistakes, because I could not fit my ground well, thereby reducing the yield and could not cultivate hood crops at proper time, thus failing to get the best results. My wheat crop was a failure one year because, after putting it in well I failed to ditch all surface water off, made ditches too shallow. At first I had too long rotation of crops and sometimes used poor seed, with the natural result of poor crops. Last of all and greatest, is the mistake of buying too much fertilizer instead of saving all the stable manure. There is no occupation that requires more study, forethought and good, sound judgment than farming. Without them, failure is inevitable.—[F. G. Close, O.]

A grange is not unlike an individual. When working for an object each is strong and active. With no motive in view they become weak. Patrons who always occupy a seat in the most remote corner of the hall invariably entertain the poorest opinion of the grange. The most active member of the order is its most steadfast friend.—[Deputy G. R. Drake, Hillsboro Co., N. H.]

We are "new folks" on a farm, having lived all my life in the city, consequently I have much to learn: I have a Jersey cow, a flock of hens, a few pigs, a large orchard and garden and a 4 a field. I say I, for my husband follows another business altogether; he is a commercial angel or a knight of the grip. F & H has been my friend and I have been agreeably surprised at the continual and timely hints I have found in it. With best wishes for continued success, I congratulate you.—[Mrs C. B. Wood, Tenn.]

## Plants and Flowers.

### HOW I RAISE PANSIES.

There is no flower grown, either in my greenhouse or out of doors that brings more money or gives patrons more pleasure than the pansy. Entertaining farmer's boys and girls living near towns could not fail to find a profitable and pleasurable pastime in this direction. In hope that I may lead some of them to try it, I give them my experience in pansy culture. A poor little girl gave \$2 to a missionary. Knowing her circumstances one said "you cannot afford it." "I can," she replied, "for I made it off of my pansies." If it is so easy that little girls can do it, I thought, why not I. So I studied up the subject.

The first week in September, I sowed some pansy seed in a shady place. It came up poorly, but I took up the plants and transplanted them to a rich, sunny spot, putting them about 4 in apart. This was done Oct 15. I put a frame around the bed and when the ground froze, covered the plants about 2 in deep with leaves, throwing on some brush to keep them from blowing away. In March, when the ground thawed, I raked the leaves off and covered the frame with glass sash and in 2 or 3 weeks the bed was covered with bloom. Without advertisement the people found it out and the plants went in a hurry at 25c p dz.

Profiting by my experience and mistakes, I went at it in earnest for the next season. Planting in shady places I found was not best. I selected a rich sunny place and planted Sept 1. I put a frame around it and covered with muslin sash for shade. The ground was kept wet constantly until plants were up and then moist until ready to repant. By Oct 15 I had a crowded bed of fine plants.

I then made a lot of frames and transplanted. They were covered with leaves as before and in March I put on glass, on some I put muslin sash, others were left uncovered. In about two weeks those under glass bloomed, a week later those under muslin and about 10 days later those left uncovered. When in bloom I took away the frames and had one great pansy bed. Scarcely a visitor but what uttered surprise and pleasure as soon as his eyes fell on it. Some said I never could sell them all, but the last one was sold by the middle of May at 20c p dz.—[W. L. Anderson, Montgomery Co., Ind.]

Wintering Dahlia Bulbs—I have always found that in a cellar where potatoes keep well dahlias usually do the same. I lift the plant and tubers, shake off the soil and set them on potato bins or barrels.—[E. M. Dunham.]

Oleander Cuttings will root readily at almost any time of the year in Fresno Co., Cal. When the ground begins to warm up well in Feb is perhaps the best time, but by giving shade and finding moist ground near an irrigation ditch they can be started now. Dec and Jan are perhaps the worst months because of lack of heat.

Winter Violets—Early last summer a cold frame was planted with young violets of the single California variety. The soil is a moderately rich loam, and the frame is in a well-drained place, with southern exposure, protected from the north winds by a steep bank. During the summer the plants were watered and hood, but were given no special care. By autumn they had made a vigorous growth, completely hiding the soil with their leaves, though planted 10 in apart. When frothy weather came the bed was protected with hotbed sash, and all during the winter it has given an abundance of large, long stemmed blossoms. During severe weather the sash has remained on all day, but on all but the coldest days air has been admitted by raising the sash at one side during the heat of the day. Little watering has been necessary, because of frequent rains. Anyone may have violets throughout the winter at very little trouble or expense except the first cost of frame and plants. The single varieties succeed better in cold frames than the double kinds, and the California seems the best variety bearing large flowers and leaves.—[Prof A. Ketter, Tenn Exper Sta.]

THE HOME CIRCLE

A Freedom Trip.

Written for Farm and Home by Lillian Loring Trott.

When all the world is young, lad, And all the trees are green, And every goose a swan, lad, And every lass a queen,— Then hey! to boot and horse, lad, And round the world away! Young blood must have its course, lad, And every dog his day.

"When I was one-and-twenty my father gave me a freedom suit," Mr. Francis told his son and heir, with a proud glance across at his wife.

Mrs. Francis poised the coffee cup, coloring as prettily as though the years had rolled back a score or more. "It was homespun, mixed gray," she mused.

"And I went right up to Grandpa Town's in it that evening." Caroli was blushing rosier than his mother now, and his father added, heartily, "Wright's back field is for sale, he tells me, a hundred down, and if you want it, your note with my name on it for the rest on time. I think he'll be reasonable with the balance if we talk business."

Caroli didn't speak, and his father continued, teasingly, "And you can run up to Hester's this evening." Caroli's eyes were glued to his plate, while his father pulled out the first pocketbook he ever owned, still talking, not heeding the boy's embarrassment. "We can get sills and the other big sticks off our own wood lot, and have them sawed out at the mill. We can dig and stone up the cellar ourselves, and I'll board you while you help the carpenters. They work twice as well if the owner works with them."

He hunted in another pocket for a pencil and began re-ckoning the cost: "Lumber's so high now I'm glad we can get so much without buying; and there's one thing I learned when I was young that I'll never regret; I can build a chimney!"

He passed Caroli a slip of paper. "There's my check for the hundred dollars, your birthday present. I fancied that place, so handy to us, where we could change works. But if you don't want to put it in there you can drop it in the bank and I'll give you a hired man's berth till you're sure what you do want."

He stopped for lack of encouragement, and Caroli felt called upon to say something. The older people looked into each other's faces, frightened, pale enough now, as he gasped and choked and managed to stammer, "I don't know's I want to farm—now."

There were girls in the family, but this was their only boy. "What—do you want to go away to school?" faltered his father, with prickling conscience. There had been thoughts of college for Caroli when he was sixteen and Hilliard Western went to preparatory school; but money was scarcer then than now, and then there was that fear that the higher education might alienate the only son from farm and home.

"No, not now," his voice clearer as they were talking away from the subject of marriage. "I would have liked it once, but West is half way through now, and I'd have to get ready. No, I'm too old; but I want to see the world before I settle down." Scared by his own boldness, for he well knew the wish nearest their hearts, to have his door opposite theirs, he started from the table and the room.

"He hasn't been around much," Mrs. Francis murmured, when she could speak. "I wish we'd sent him to the summer school in Houlton two weeks last summer."

"He might've taken the agricultural course six weeks at Orono in the winter, just as well as not. But if I'd hired the wood chopper while he was gone and paid his way I couldn't've given him this money."

"Money isn't everything," and his wife played with her spoon nervously. "I've noticed his dissatisfaction a long time. He's brightened up wonderfully the nearer his birthday came."

Mr. Francis's face lengthened. "I was sure he wanted to get married soon's he was out of his time. I didn't let any grass grow under my feet."

Her anxiety for Caroli prevented the rising blusher. "I think Caroli has no doubts in that way, only—he wants to

look around first. You know, Wade, it's a born drudge that takes up the work he was born to witho' a glance about him. Our Caroli isn't an ordinary boy, and I think it's no sign of a commonplace mind to want to 'rush shoulders with other people and—yes, places and occupations—before seeing what his life work is to be."

"It's all the trade he has," of n-mouthed.

It's the work we've marked out for him. He's had no voice in it."

"Spose I might've sent him to Grafton in the spring, to look at those sheep, 'stead of going myself. But I was afraid of his judgment."

"Better have let him make his blunders at your expense than try experiments now, without experience, and come to nobody knows what," rose to her lips, but she only said, "A trip now and then would have taught him a great deal and brightened a hum-drum existence."

Over the line between the Colfax farm and his father's garden at that moment hung Caroli. Hester was picking late peas, and Caroli wondered why all girls didn't wear sunbonnets, if 'twould make them look as sweet as Hester in hers. "I'm out of my time today," he was telling her.

"Oh," said Hester, and her sun-kissed cheek was a redder brown than ever. After all of what good was a bonnet on the back of the neck? Hester knew his age as well as he knew hers, but 'twouldn't be quite the thing to tell him so. She knew all about Wright's back field, too.

"Father gave me a hundred dollars," Hester's "Oh" was a little less forced, a little more natural. That was a good deal of money.

"I suppose you'll be going off now to seek your fortune?" she said, after a pause, simply because Caroli didn't say anything.

"Yes," thickly, "that's just what I want to do."

Suddenly the sun grew too fervid for Hester's complexion, and she felt the need of her sunbonnet, and her head bent lower over the vines.

"Will you care?" he asked, so shortly that she wondered if he wished he hadn't said it, and she answered lightly:

"Care if you make a fortune? There, I didn't think to wish you many prosperous returns of the day?"

"Much obliged," he retorted stiffly, thinking she needn't have been so formal. Why wouldn't she ask what he was going to do with the fortune when he got it? And there his father had taken the whole thing for granted! "Shan't I lug it in for you?" he offered, for the basket was full now.

"Tisn't heavy."

When she was gone Caroli celebrated his independence day by sauntering down to the station.

"Sandy Fletcher's going to Belknap to work in the shoe factory," he announced at the tea table. "Guess I'll go with him."

Mr. Francis looked at his wife. "Has he got a job?"

"Not yet, but he's got a cousin there that'll get him a chance if he can."

"And you?"

"Well, perhaps he'd speak a word for me, or I could look around and maybe strike a job. Or I could clerk. I understand bookkeeping."

"The shoe factories all shut down last winter. I saw by the papers, but work may be brighter now," the dunch in his throat preventing his saying more.

But Mrs. Francis cried herself to sleep that night, and when Caroli set out his father squeezed another bill into his hand, saying, "When you've looked around a bit come back and I'll give you a better site than I ever have."

The factory was full. No green hands need apply. But Caroli's pride was up and he would not return empty-handed. He applied to every store in the place for a clerkship, then asked for a hostler's position at the stables. Fitzly he said to Sandy, "Let's try Boston. There must be work of some kind somewhere in the world for us."

"But I ain't got no money," complained Sandy. "I had only enough to bring me here."

"I've got enough for both," feeling that he could not discard his fellow mid-journey.

Boston proved somewhat larger than Belknap, and they were obliged to borrow information of the police when they lost their way. They were afraid to ask for work at the great department stores, but at Market square they felt more at home. Finally one fat

market man who had been reared in the country and fancied the fresh boy faces, directed them to an employment bureau. "They'll give you places on farms a few miles out," he told them, "that's the cue for you. You'd dooped up in town all summer. Besides it's hard to get work here. There's ten men for every vacancy."

They followed his direction to the nearest agency and Sandy was engaged at once as chore boy on a gentleman's estate. "You, I like your looks, and you've good health. I can get you ten dollars a month on a milk farm, southern part of the state, if you can give good references," and the agent turned to Caroli. Three other young men were in waiting eyeing Caroli enviously as he gave his father's name and those of the town officers.

"I will write to them," the agent said, "and in a week give you my decision. Come here this day week."

On the stairs one of the others overtook Caroli. He was half a dozen years older than our hero and apparently his steps had not followed the straightest of paths. "Ain't been in town long?" he began. "Want someone to show you 'round, if you're goin' to be here a week. Let's go sight-see in."

Caroli rather resented the easy freedom of the man's manner, but Sandy must take the first train and he would be lonesome. 'Twas no use to be stiff when the other fellow had the advantage. So before evening they were as intimate as old chums.

"I'll be hanged if I'd go bury myself on a farm if I was as smart as you 'pears. Tracy, as he called himself, burst forth. D'yer know what you'll do on a milk farm? You'll be the one hired man of any account on a place of two or three hundred acres."

Caroli knew the significance of figures and acres, when combined in that manner, better than did the glib speaker and he shuddered inwardly.

"You'll rise at three, milk your share of cows—a dozen or so—cool and bottle the milk, take care of the horses, drive the cows to pasture, breakfast, harness, drive five miles to market, deliver the milk, take care of the horse, wash the bottles, clean the cart and grease it for next day and eat your dinner double quick. Sometimes they make butter of the cream from extra milk on these farms; when they do you have the churning on your hands. You work in the hay field in the afternoon or at whatever labor the farm affords and directly after supper milk

When you want soap—that's soap, buy B. T. Babbitts Best Soap. When you want cheap jewelry and stuff that won't last, buy soap with a premium, and be dissatisfied with both. Babbitt's Best Soap sells without schemes. It has sold all laundry soaps for nearly half a century. B. T. Babbitt, New York. "Babbitt's certainly pays"

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and to bed, to start fresh to-morrow. Carol heaved a long sigh and Tracy winked knowingly. "I know for I asked for particulars." In truth Tracy would have tried this very branch of life's business, for he was out of funds, as usual and must seek some new source of sustenance, having borrowed from the last unsophisticated youth of his acquaintance, but he could furnish no reliable references.

"What would you do?" inquired Carroll. "I'd go west. Chicago is the place for youth and brains!"

"You've been there?" admiringly. "Many's the time. Got an uncle in the pork business. He wrote me to come on direct and bring another down easter with me right away. Wants me for partner—he's in falling health—and a hustling Yankee for head book-keeper: \$1200 a year.

"Are you going?" cried Carroll, in a daze. "Well, you see, there's two ways to look at everything. Fact is, I'm named for him and he's bound to do something handsome by me. Now I ain't got a red cent to go with. He'd advance the money all right if I sh'd write him how things stand, but there's my everlasting pride in the way! Besides, he's ruther of a miser, frugal and all that, and if I sh'd tell him how I lent my last dollar and never expect to get it back he'd set it down as folly stidder generosity, and likely cut me off with a dollar in his will."

"I'll—I'll lend you the money." Carroll almost shouted, stopping short in his walk. "I'll give it to you, to pay for the chance, if you'll take me with you."

"Done, old boy!" with a hearty slap on the shoulder. "I'll pass you off for an old school chum of mine and the namesake never'll know but my family knows all about you."

Carroll controlled a wince and Tracy went on. "If we hurry to the Old Colony we'll just catch the next train west. Come on! This way, in the side door! That's the train, on the third track, all made up! Climb aboard the rear car 'n' I'll make a rush for the tickets! P'raps—yes—I know—that's a second class car! Jingo, we can travel second class 'n' save that much! Give's your pocketbook! Now quick, climb aboard 'n' I'll catch onto somewhere in a jiffy. Meet me in the smoking car."

Carroll was already on the lower step of the moving car, apprehension in his eyes lest Tracy be left, but that gentleman called back over his retreating shoulder. "All right! They're only moving off to make room," and disappeared within the station.

Slowly the train moved out, out of sight of the station with its moving throng, out of the great metropolis, then with increased speed across the state. The conductor came around for tickets and Carroll crept him into the smoking car. No Tracy was found there and the conductor worked his way into that car, punching as he came. "Ticket!"

"I—I can't find the man I bought my ticket! He was to be here."

"Ticket to where?" "Chicago."

Everybody was looking and listening. The conductor was plainly suspicious. "I'll take the money if you have no ticket."

"I—he took my money."

"Then you'll have to get off." Carroll started for the door.

"No, no," impatiently, "we can't stop for you; at next station."

When the train slowed Carroll was the first to strike the ground. For miles he walked into the sweet, fresh country, asking for work at every door till he found a vacancy. Then he worked a month in the field rather than go home with empty pockets and with half his wages bought a ticket for home. On the way from the station he met Hester.

"Did you find a fortune?" she asked roguishly. "Yes," he said, drawing out five round dollars. "Just enough to pay the minister if you'll marry me."

Hester's face suddenly reddened in the sunbonnet's depths, but Carol had her hands. "I'll hire with father. 'I can buy Wright's back lot," he said. "I've seen enough of the world for a while."

The state of Maine is not the garden spot of America. That proud title will some day belong to some spot in the arid west when touched by water of which Maine is the most strenuous advocate.—[Thomas B. Reed.

TACT A GREAT FACTOR.

[A prize-winning article in our Hired Help Contest.]

The problem of how to get and keep efficient hired help on the farm is a difficult one. I have been very successful in this line, but it is by taking cognizance of the changed conditions that now prevail. With 6 o'clock mill whistles blowing in every direction the day for driving from 4 a m to 8 p m is past.

The secret of success is to make the right kind of a contract to start with, then treat the men right, recognize merit and commend well doing. When I hire a man for a year, instead of a flat price of say \$18 every month, I say to him, "I will give you at the rate of \$18 a month or \$216 for the year, provided for January you receive \$10, February \$10, March \$10, April \$12, May \$18, June \$20, July \$20, August \$18, September \$18, October \$18, November \$26, December \$16." This plan gives big wages in the busiest months and through corn gathering. I never had a man leave me in harvest. I have known neighbors to hire a man early in order to be sure of his help through harvest, only to see him leave at that time for higher wages.

Some hands are cheap at \$20, others dear at any price. I try to get good hands, and pay liberal wages. Another thing, when I get one who takes an interest in the farm and his work, I let him know that I appreciate his efforts. I have had hired men who saved me a great deal by watchfulness and care. I always thank them and reward them substantially according to the deed done. It pays big to do it.

Unless work is very pressing, they work in the field only ten hours. They feed and curry before breakfast and get to work about 7 a m. I may not get quite as much work done as those who drive from "sun to sun," but everything considered, I get along about as well. The "almighty dollar" is not all there is to live for.

To one satisfied with moderate gains, farming is the best business on earth. The man who tries to save the wages of a hand by doing all the work himself makes a great mistake. The one who has tact enough to rightly manage help may not have found the philosopher's stone, but he has come as near doing so, as falls to the lot of mortals. In no other calling (amount of capital considered) could I have enjoyed so much leisure, traveled so extensively, made so much money and lived so well as I have on a farm; all of which would have been impossible without the aid of efficient and trustworthy hired help.—[L. A. Stockwell, Indiana.

MERIT DETERMINES WAGES.

[A prize-winning article in our Hired Help Contest.]

We have had considerable success in the employment of farm hands, both white and black, and have been fortunate in interesting them in our business to such an extent as to make our interests their own; and this way, I am satisfied, is not only best for us but best for them as well.

A few of the methods which help are as follows: First, absolute honesty between employer and employed. Talk your business over with them sufficiently to let them see that you are paying them all the business will warrant. Let them see that the profits depend largely on their exertions and if they can increase the business you can pay more.

Second, pay them according to the work they do, and "boss" them as little as possible, but keep an eye on the work when it is done. They will soon learn that their pay depends on the quantity and quality of their work and exert themselves accordingly. Then, besides, the good hands will feel that they are being treated justly when they receive more than poorer ones, and the young hands are encouraged to learn so they may earn more.

Third, be pleasant with them without being too free, and don't fret. If things go wrong tell them plainly and exactly what you want done. If the offense is repeated tell them that you hope it will not occur again, but if it does you will have to dispense with their services. Treat them right and then insist on their treating you right. Whenever I hear people complaining about their help I wonder how much of the fault is with them, and how much is with the men.—[Howard Deary, Illinois.

A YANKEE IN HOLLAND.

We drove perhaps ten miles in all into one of the most prosperous and yet old-fashioned places in Holland, owing to the farmers. The homes combine house and barn under one roof, right up against the highway. The people all wear wooden shoes and the women such headgear as you never dreamed of. They have beautiful farm homes of brick or brick and stones, with ornamental tile and thatched roofs. Iron fences abound and front drives that are objects of art. Paint is used with the greatest profusion and it is of a sort of enamel so that it fairly glistens in the sun. A rich deep blue and red, brown and black are popular colors; especially blue for interiors.

We went all through one farmhouse and barn and you cannot imagine what a beautiful place it was. This old farmer inherits the place of his father and he has china, that has been handed down in the family for over two centuries that is a dream, such as set lovers of fine china crazy. Money could not buy it. This man who wears wooden shoes, has a set of four or five rooms that are beautiful with fine furniture, silver and china.

The barn is a part of the house, being under the same roof, and inside one never saw the like before. It is, of course unoccupied by the cows in summer, so it is used to eat in some and to cure a few Edam cheeses. It is painted bright enamel blue. The floor back of the cows is of large, fine smooth stone like that of artificial make. Carpeting covers the end of stalls where the hind legs of the cows come, and everything about the mangers is painted beautifully. Then placed on edge are hundreds of plates of blue porcelain, regular table plates, forming an edging on the three sides of stall and manger for each stall of 23 cows.

We visited another farm nearby and the same condition existed. There the entire floor of the barn was neatly covered with a splendid quality of floor matting, and the whole floor space of the 11 stalls was covered with small, white, clean sea shells, while the blue dishes here also rested on edge by the hundreds. Such a sight cannot be seen elsewhere. It is the custom of North Holland. Of course in winter the plates are removed and the cattle are taken in, but I tell you it is a fine thing at its worst for these cows.

When these people go in the house they leave their shoes at the door and go about in stocking feet, whether man or woman. The front door, to which leads a splendid brick sidewalk, is never used excepting for births and funerals and occasionally weddings. When a funeral happens, a black cross is placed on the door and a birth brings a white one. I fully understand why artists go to Holland. These simple people have more beautiful homes and get far more contentment out of life than our American farmers begin to.—[P. W.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

What can I give to cause a person to go to sleep and sleep soundly so no common noise will waken him? I would like something that can be given without the person knowing it, that is harmless and can be taken by anyone. I want him to sleep so soundly that he can be moved about in the room without knowing it.—[T. W. W.

A drug that would make a person sleep so soundly that he could be moved about in the room without knowing it would be a dangerous one for anyone except a physician to use. Moreover, there is no safe drug which you can give without his knowing it. The sleeplessness must be due to some cause and this cause ought to be found and remedied. Simply to give a drug every night would be to get him into a drug habit. He is probably very nervous and needs something for this primarily. The following prescription will probably be useful: Sodii bromidi 6 drams, tincturae humuli 2 oz, tincturae gentianae comp q x ad 4 oz. The dose is one teaspoon in water four times a day after eating.—[Physician.

Don't Delay Sending your renewal if your subscription to Farm and Home has expired. Look at the date opposite your name on the little address label, which will be found on the margin of your paper, and which shows to what time your subscription is paid, and renew now if the same has expired.

BEYOND THE BLUE.

[Written for Farm and Home.]

I prayed for wealth that I might share Earth's treasures with my darling still, But to my heart came only care And only want my home to fill. I prayed for health, yet cruel pain Sat by my couch the long night through. My tears were like the autumn rain, My thirst was quenched with bitter rue

Exhausted in the dawn I slept, And angels round my pillow drew. The Father all your prayers has kept, They whispered, "and beyond the blue Is wealth untold with peace divine, The love that cannot change or wane Shall answer every prayer of thine. When thou the heavenly portals gain." RUTH RAYMOND.

TRUST AND REST.

Fret not, poor soul, while doubt and fear Disturb thy breast; The pitying angels who can see How vain thy wild regret must be Say, trust and rest.

Plan not nor scheme, but calmly wait; His choice is best; While blind and erring is thy sight, His wisdom sees and judges right, So, trust and rest.

Strive not, nor struggle; thy poor might, Can never wrest The meanness thing to serve thy will; All power is his alone; be still, And trust and rest.

OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.

With September we begin our puzzles again, and we expect to find you all fresh for the contest. We shall give the usual ten puzzles this month, and shall give 15 prizes, the first of which will be a nice camera worth \$1.50, and the other 14 prizes will be well worth working for. We shall start off with some easy ones, till you get your hand in, then we will give you some a little more difficult. As usual the contest will be governed by the following

RULES.

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

THE FIRST FIVE FOR SEPTEMBER.

1. Numerical Enigma—I am composed of 15 letters. My 7, 1, 9 is to border; my 11, 3, 14, 6, 12, 7, 13 is a liquor in which herbs and roots are steeped; my 4, 1, 5, 8 is a handsome flower; my 2, 7, 10 is twisted; my whole is what the Puzzle Editor hopes you will do.

2. Anagram (one word)—SNLINHRMCISEEBSEFON.

3. Reheadings—Fill the first blank with a word of 4 letters; head this for the second blank, and curtail for the third blank.

The captain and the ——— the same table.

4. Diamond—1, a consonant; 2, evil; 3, founded; 4, custom; 5, to allow; 6, to put on; 7, a consonant.

5. Cross word enigma—My first is in perish, but not in die. My second's in truth, but not in lie. My third's in corn, but not in grain. My fourth's in cloud, but not in rain. My fifth's in black, but not in brown. My sixth's in house, but not in town. My seventh's in dog, but not in cat. My eighth's in mole, but not in rat. My ninth's in move, but not in forth. My whole's a capital in the north.

ANSWERS TO THE JUNE WORD HUNT.

There were 25 allowable words from the word FARMER, as follows:

F, fa, fame, far, fare, faun, farmer, fear, fer, ferm, fra, frame, framer, A, am, ar, are, arm, aser, ra, ram, rare, re, rear, refer, M, ma, mar, marc, mc, mear, E, ear, em, era, er, erf.

There were 10 contestants who got them all, so the prizes were awarded by lot, as follows:

Prize Winners in Word Hunt—Mrs Ada A. Taylor, Ill. 3; Annie A. McLean, N. S. 3; Olive J. Runtz, N. H. 3; Sarah L. Newton, Mass. 3; W. H. Overacker, Fla. 3; Mrs T. N. McClelland, Ky. 3; James R. Beale, N. H. 3; Albert Pennell, Me. 3; Nancy F. Wilson, N. H. 3; John G. Ford, Mass. 3; Mrs Ella Haswell, N. Y. 3; Myra Rhodes, Ill. 3; Jennie C. Wood, Neb. 3; M. L. R. Furrington, Me. 3; Mrs Sarah Gillet, Minn. 3.

The young girl who responded with the cash to an advertisement of a means to keep the hands soft, received the following recipe: "Soak them in dish-water, three times a day while mother roots."

### Young America.

#### The Beeches.

A TRUE STORY OF A DOLL HOUSE WRITTEN FOR FARM AND HOME BY GERTRUDE OLIVE GASKILL, CONCLUDED FROM AUG. 15 ISSUE.

It did seem hard, almost too hard, but it rained continuously for four days, and the children were kept close prisoners in the house. Then on the fifth day the glorious old sun shone warm and bright, and spring had come to stay. The world looked like a child just awakened from its sleep, who not seeing its mother beside it burst into tears, then spies her and laughs a joyous laugh, even while the tear-drops glisten on its lashes.

Each tiny tree at The Beeches had responded to the love-call of the sun by putting out its leaves on every twig. Everything they had planted had taken root and grown, and was spreading out its branches as though long accustomed to the soil. How reproached the children felt for their crossness and impatience at the rain when their mother said to them, "No amount of your watering of the trees and plants, children, would begin to be of the same benefit that God's watering pot is, which he holds up in the sky, and lets the water fall on everything alike."

Now that the trees were fully established, it was thought best to plant moss over the whole lawn, as it was shorter than grass, and would be more apt to grow in the partial shade of the grove of big chestnut trees, where The Beeches was situated. Many trips were taken to the woods to gather the moss and often they went as far as the creek, where it grew much greener and more luxuriantly, and where there were many pretty varieties.

Edith's and Margaret's eyes soon got so quick to see "little things" growing along the roadside, which would just suit some special spot at The Beeches, that dear grandma's life was made quite a burden to her, on the afternoons when she took them to drive, for they were always spying something "too pretty for anything, and can't John just stop the horses this once more, grandma dear?" And while grandma replied, "Fudge, nonsense, child, there's nothing there at all worth stopping for," yet John was invariably told to "wait a moment and let these two foolish children get out."

And now, my little readers, although this is a description of a play almost without an end, the story of it must soon terminate, because the "subject" is still unfinished, there is not much more to write about it. But in that The Beeches is still unfinished lies its chief charm, for there is always something attractive to be done, and the children's interest and work go on and on, day after day.

One thing in particular, however, that Mrs Gaston added to the place must be told, as it lent so much to its charm. She took an irregular shaped, flat piece of tin, painted it dark, bent the sides up several inches, then buried it in the ground at one corner of the lawn, filled it with water and around the edges set many tiny plants and flowers, such as wild strawberry vines, May beauties, hepaticas, dog-tooth violets and wax plants, letting these droop over the water, where they are reflected as in a larger lake, and then they placed several moss-covered stones in the little lake and near the edge, and put very small cedar and beech trees about in groups, to look like bushes and shrubbery.

Margaret offered still another improvement: "I'll go get baby's tiny sitting-down china doll, and we'll put her on one of the big stones, with a little stick beside her with a string to it, and she'll look as if she's fishing. And, mamma, she can stay all the time, because rain won't hurt her one single speck." Then Edith bethought her of something and ran at once to the house to get it, returning with a stately little blue swan, saying merrily, "Here's something else that the rain won't harm, and it'll float all around on the water and perhaps scare away the dollie's fishes."

Thus one idea leads to another, and without doubt the two children have many pretty visions in their minds which are still to be unfolded. But it would make them both very happy if they could know that the story of the play which their mother started, and

which she still plays with them almost daily, had added any pleasure to other children's lives, or given them ideas for building and laying out for themselves miniature country seats, similar to The Beeches.

#### FROM OUR YOUNG AMERICANS.

**Liked by Some**—I am 14 years old and go to the Bang schoolhouse No 23. My teacher's name is B. B. McCay, and is liked very well by some. I and my two brothers, Leverett and Harry, ride to school. I graduated this year from the eighth grade, passing second. I subscribed for your paper with Alice Gibson, who received a library from your firm, which she likes very well.—[Mollie Allen, Nebraska.]

#### SLEEP ON, BRAVE HEARTS.

Lawrence Levere, I like your poem very much. I have written a good many poems, but don't know as they are very good. Here is piece I wrote last summer:

Sleep on, brave hearts, on Cuba's soil,  
Sons of our country great and free  
The dark-browed Spaniard's lost his spoil,  
The Cuban has his liberty.

The battle has been fought and won,  
Won by our soldiers brave and true,  
Sleep on, brave hearts, your work is done,  
Rest in your faded coats of blue.  
MADGE ST FLORENCE, (Seventeen.)

**Blowing Rock**—I live in western North Carolina, among the grand old mountains, ever pointing their heads heavenward and filling your mind with great and inspiring thoughts. This, truly, is the land of the sky, the Switzerland of America and, as is testified by tourists, one of the finest countries in the world. In this country is Blowing Rock, a famous summer resort where, every year, thousands of visitors come to enjoy the cool breezes, health-giving air and beautiful scenery, to rest and recuperate. Boone, the capital of this county, is situated on the head waters of New river and is the highest county seat east of the Mississippi river. Near the town is situated, in a beautiful grove, Watauga academy, managed by two of the best teachers in the state. Now a few words in regard to Woman Hater: He is entirely unreasonable and I was surprised to know that, in this enlightened age, there was a man who would speak so lightly of the gentler and purer sex. He must have forgotten his mother, the days when she looked down into the face of her little son, with bright hopes for his future and that now she, if alive, loves him more than all his "bachelor friends" ever will.—[North Carolina Boy.]

**A Divided Family**—I am in the sixth grade. I am 11 years old, but will soon be 12. I live with my uncle and aunt. I used to live in the city, but now I have come to the country and think it much healthier. I live near the water and go in bathing lots every summer. My brothers live in the city and my two sisters and I live in the country. My aunt and uncle keep a boarding house and have a lot of boarders in the summer. Kathleen M. Huston is my cousin and she wrote a piece and I thought I would. My name is Alice A. Doyle. I live in Blomidon, N. S. and I will sign my name as—Long Shanks.

**Young Authoress**—I keep house for my father, uncle and two brothers, aged 17 and 8, my mother having been dead for six years. I have done all the housework for four years and there is a great deal of work, too. You must not think I am some old crank. I dearly love fun of all kinds, especially dancing. And oh, Eva Claiborne, you did strike a responsive chord in me when you spoke of loving reading. I love it better than anything, and I also love to write. I have written a great many short stories and published them, too. I never had but one returned. I have read about everything from Dickens, Shakespeare, Thackeray, Eugene (Oh, I can't remember his last name, the author of The Wandering Jew) down to the authors of to-day. I intend to be an authoress. Pert, you are a jolly good fellow and the nicest boy about the Table. Can I say more? I have not been able to write before, as I have been sick all winter with nervous prostration. Write again, Ray; I like your letters.

Eva Claiborne, we cannot do without you.—[A Colorado Princess (Fourteen).]

#### GOING HOME AFTER VACATION.



Mr Jumbo—No, Johnny, you can't have any oranges. Wait till s'mother time.  
Johnny—I think it's smother time now!

#### WHERE YE SPANKWEED GROWS.

There's a corner in our garden, but my nurse won't tell me where,  
That little boys must never see, but always must beware,  
And in that corner, all the year, in rows, and rows, and rows,  
A dreadful lit le flower called the Spankweed Grows!

My nurse says that if a boy who doesn't wash his face,  
Or pulls his little sister's hair, should ever find that place,  
The spankweed just would jump at him, and dust his little clo'es.  
Oh, it's never safe for fellers where the Spankweed Grows!

Some day I'll get the sickle from our hired man, and then  
I'll go and find that spankweed place—it's somewhere in the glen,  
And when I get a-swingin' it an' puttin' in my blows,  
I bet there'll be excitement where the Spankweed Grows!

[Paul West, in Life.]

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WITH WOMANKIND

KATIE'S FOOTSTEPS.

[Written for Farm and Home.]
Happy am I when I hear
In the house above me
Katie's footsteps saying clear,
"Love me, love me, love me."

In my grave would I be glad
If I heard above me
Katie's footsteps saying sad,
"Love me, love me, love me?"
MOSES TEGGART.

THE LAST OF SUMMER.

THE warm, dry wind sweeps down
the road, the golden-rod smiles
faintly from the fence, and the
crickets, how they do sing. I think
there are a hundred beneath the win-
dow, trying to cheer me with their
monotonous creak, creak, creak.

This morning Sibyl went away. I did
not realize that the time had come for
her to leave us until I saw her come
down in her dark blue traveling dress,
then I felt a painful lump creeping up
in my throat and I stood speechless.

"Never mind, auntie," Sibyl's sweet
voice said, while her arms closed about
me, "I will be home at Christmas and
we'll have a happy, happy time." I only
remember choking out a few words
and in a moment the carriage was roll-
ing down the lane.

John and I will miss Sibyl's light step
and the cheery "Good morning, auntie,
good morning, uncle." We will miss
the laughter and chatter of young
voices, the sound of the piano and the
songs floating out in the evening.

The country air was just the thing
for Sibyl and it did us good to see the
child eat. Often she would say, "We
never get anything like this at school,
auntie." We could see her white sun-
bonnet shining from the strawberry
patch, the cherry tree and the apple
orchard; then with tennis and rowing
on the river we watched her grow to
a picture of health, with hands and
arms, as she would say, "a beautiful
golden brown."

And how Sibyl loved to gather the
flowers and arrange them. Each morn-
ing fresh ones shone proudly from the
tables and mantelpiece. The asters
blossomed their very best for her sake
and somehow everything about the
place has seemed particularly bright
since the 15th of June. The dark days
are not so dark, the winds are sweeter
and the rains softer when she is here.

But the summer is over, and it seems
as though Sibyl had just dropped in
and gone again, the time is so short.
And while I sit here the breeze blows
the red vine against the screen and
bends the garden flowers down till they
look sad and faded. How quiet it is—
nothing but the rustling of the leaves
and the crickets under the window
singing "Creak, creak, creak."—[Gene-
see Richardson.

WITH TOMATOES.

Baked: Peel, slice ripe tomatoes,
place in buttered earthenware dish
with alternate layers of rolled crackers
or grated bread crumbs, season each
layer to taste, add little bits of butter
to the top layer, of bread or cracker
crumbs. Bake 15 minutes.

Stuffed: Cut off tops, remove seeds,
fill with finely minced onion, parsley,
bread crumbs, seasoning and butter.
Bake in a buttered tin 1/2 hour. Cold
cooked rice delicately seasoned makes
an excellent filling.

Fritters: Cut tomatoes in thick
slices, dry carefully with a soft towel,
season, dip in a batter of 1 egg, 1/2 cup
flour, 1/2 teaspoon baking powder, a
pinch of salt. Fry brown in boiling
fat. Take up carefully and serve hot.

Stewed: Peel, cut in thick slices, add
a very little water, salt to taste, cover
and cook quickly. When done add a
lump of butter, bread or cracker
crumbs to thicken, cook five minutes
longer and serve hot.

The German Way: Put 2 tablespoons
butter in a frying pan, when hot cov-
er bottom of pan with small ripe to-
matoes, brown, turn, season, dredge a
little flour over, add 1 cup sweet cream,
stew a few minutes, serve at once.

Salad: Peel solid, ripe tomatoes, cut
in two, remove seeds, fill cavities with
diced celery mixed with mayonnaise,
put a teaspoon of dressing on top of
each, set each half on a crisp lettuce

leaf. Serve ice cold on individual
plates

Green Preserves: To 1 lb of toma-
toes allow 1 lb white sugar and just
enough water to keep from burning.
Flavor with ginger root or fresh lemon
cut in slices. If lemon is used add it
just before fruit is done. Boil down
until quite thick, then put into jars,
seal and keep in a cool, dry place.

Marmalade: To 2 lbs tomatoes allow
2 lbs of sugar, juice and grated rind of
1 lemon. Scald tomatoes, remove skins,
mix sugar with fruit, let stand over
night. In the morning boil slowly 1
hour, skim and stir as required. Add
juice and grated rind of another lem-
on, boil until a smooth, thick mass.
Seal in marmalade pots or pint self-
sealers.

With Baked Rice: Cover bottom of
well-buttered pudding dish with a layer
of cooked rice. Add seasoning and
bits of butter, a layer of chopped to-
matoes, next of rice and so on. Cover
the top with grated bread crumbs and
bits of butter, bake 1/2 hour in a hot
oven. Serve hot.

Deviled: Slice firm, ripe tomatoes,
dip each slice in the following mix-
ture: A tablespoon French mustard,
juice of 1/2 lemon, dash of cayenne, salt-
spoon of salt. Lay each slice in a but-
tered baking dish, set in a hot oven 15
minutes. Take up carefully, pour re-
maining sauce over. Very nice served
with cold meats.

With Corn: Stew gently for 10 min-
utes, 2 cups cooked tomatoes and 2 cups
cooked corn cut from the cob; add 1 ta-
blespoon butter, seasoning to taste.
This is delicious.—[Mary Foster Snider.

FOR BREAKFAST.

Hash: Take any scraps of meat (cold
boiled beef is best) and cut in small
dice, also 3 raw potatoes and 1 onion,
more if you like, put all together in a
skillet and as much water as you want
gravy. Cover, and when potatoes and
onions are done, thicken with a little
flour and a cup of milk. Season with
pepper, salt and butter.

Rusks. One pint milk, 1/2 cup butter,
1 yeast cake soaked soft in a cup of
warm water, 1 cup raisins, boiled soft;
add enough flour to make a moderately
soft dough, let rise over night, form in-
to rusks, let rise and bake.

Meat Patties: Take pieces of cold
cooked meat, one kind or several to-
gether, chop fine, add potatoes as for
hash, season with salt and pepper, beat
1 or 2 eggs and mix in (enough to moist-
en it). Then take small pieces of the
mixture in well-floured hands, make
into patties and fry on a well-buttered
griddle.

Currant Breakfast Cakes: Put 1/2 cup
cleaned dried currants into a dish, add
an equal amount of fine oatmeal, mix
with milk to a soft dough, bake in a
well-buttered tin about 1/2 hour, but do
not brown. Eat with butter.

Bacon Fritters: Parboil bacon and
chop it in fine bits, make a batter
with flour, salt and 1 egg, 1 teaspoon
baking powder and water enough to
make a rather stiff batter, stir the meat
thoroughly into this, drop the batter in
spoonfuls into a well-greased hot fry-
ing pan, flatten them slightly, turn
once and serve hot.—[Geneva March.

HOME WORK FOR WOMEN.

I have just finished reading a most
interesting letter from a friend, and as
its contents are in the line of a re-
cent discussion in F & H, the spirit
moved me to impart some of the letter
to the sisters who have asked for sug-
gestions.

My friend writes of being entertained
at a delightful cottage with beautiful
surroundings and interior furnishings,
owned by a lady who once was a poor
sewing woman in a factory town. She
was a widow with two little ones, de-
pendent wholly upon her own work.
While conversing one day with the pro-
prietor of a dry goods firm he remarked
that many articles found their way to
the bargain counters and sold for mere
nothing because of being a trifle soiled.
Especially was this true of kid gloves.
If some person nearby knew the art of
cleaning them properly and at rea-
sonable rates they would command the
original prices, and would be a source
of considerable income to any lady who
would undertake the work.

Then he suggested that she learn the
process, assuring her the remunera-
tion would be much greater than sew-
ing. Acting upon his advice she in-
vested \$25 in learning the French pro-

cess of cleaning at an establishment
teaching the art. With this knowledge
as her stock in trade, she solicited a
free trial of various firms, with the re-
sult that success followed. The work
from two New York houses and some
glove firms nets her over \$100 per week,
aside from local orders, and the sale
(for private use) of printed instruc-
tions of the process.

And so it seems to me that "what has
been done can be done;" and although
it may not be practicable to go into
the work as largely as did this lady
(who has the help of two girls), yet I
see no reason why many of our farm-
ers' wives and daughters who are de-
sirous of adding to a somewhat limited
income cannot look up something of
the sort with profit. A quiet canvass
among the ladies of one's church or so-
cial circle, an offer of work gratis to
some friend, who will use her influence
in your behalf, will count wonderfully.
I am personally aware that very many
students in ladies' seminaries would ap-
preciate highly such services, who now
send such work to city establishments.
There is no competition outside the lat-
ter, the work is of the easiest and sim-
plest, and as you are doubtless aware,
almost wholly profit.—[Eva A. Season.

The Nutritious Apple—Baked: Take
6 large sweet apples, remove cores, fill
centers with currant jelly and bake;
when tender pour a thick syrup of
granulated sugar over and serve with
cream.

Snow: Rub through a colander 1 qt
stewed sour apples, whip 3 eggs, mix
thoroughly and bake. Cover with white
of eggs. Line dessert plates with sweet
crackers, pour apples into the dishes
and serve with very sweet cream fla-
vored with nutmeg.

Wafers: Take pastry, rolled thin
and baked, cut in diamonds, spread
with apple jelly, dust with sugar. Nice
for children's lunch.—[Marion McCon-
key.

Hot Weather Cooking—Preparing
meals in hot weather is one of the most
trying things the housewife has to con-
tend with. I will tell how I escape a
great deal of hot work. All vegetables
are gathered late in the evening, or
very early in the morning, and pies,
bread, puddings are all cooked in the
cool of the day. We always have cold
suppers: plenty of bread, butter, pud-
ding, cold boiled meats and beans or
other vegetables, iced tea and milk,
berries and cream generally make up
the menu. Time that most farmers'
wives put in standing over a hot stove
could be more profitably spent with
good papers and a hammock, improv-
ing one's knowledge of passing events.
Melons, ripe fruits and berries, plenty
of bread and butter would make very
good suppers alone. A little planning
goes farther than lots of hard work
sometimes.—[M. M.

Spiced Grapes—Seven lbs grapes, 3
lbs sugar, 1 pint vinegar, 1 tablespoon
each of cloves and cinnamon. Boil
two hours and cover in stone jars with
branded papers.—[A. R. A

Critical Times for Girls.

The first critical period in a
woman's life comes at the passing
of her girlhood. In nine cases
out of ten where disease fastens
itself upon her it does so at the line
of demarcation between girlhood
and womanhood. How to pre-
serve a daughter's health—how to
ward off disease at this crisis is
the problem that confronts every
mother of girls. Mrs. J. M. Riggs,
of Carterville, Mo., says:

"My daughter Josie during the winter
of 1897-98 suffered a complete break-down
in health. She was thin and pale, and had
no appetite. We thought she was going
into a decline.

On the advice of a neighbor, we began
giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for
Pale People. The effect was marvelous.
Before she had taken half a box her condi-
tion was improved, and she kept on gain-
ing appetite, strength and flesh until she
was entirely well.

"She took three boxes of the pills and
to-day she is fleshier and healthier than
ever before in her life."

Mrs. J. M. Riggs.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a
Notary Public, this 15th day of October,
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WILLIAM WOLOTT, Notary Public.

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the eye can cure them-
selves at home. 12,000 an-
swers in all parts of the
country were cured last
year by his wonderful ab-
sorption method. Judge
George Edmunds, a leading
attorney of Carthage, Ill.,
75 years old, was cured of
cataracts on both eyes.
Mrs. Lucinda Hammond,
Aurora, Neb., 77 years old, had cataracts on both
eyes and Dr. Coffey's remedies restored her to per-
fect eyesight. If you are afflicted with any eye
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STITCHES

WHITE HOUSE STEPS.

Edge: Ch 40, turn. One d c in 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th sts from needle, ch 3 miss 3 sts of ch, 1 d c in next st, 3 more spaces like this, group of 4 t c, 4 spaces.



In the 5th row from this, start another row of groups and so on. Scallop: After making the 5th row, 15 d c in last space of 4th row and fasten the last one to the last d c of 3d row of heading, ch 3, s c in last d c of 2d row of heading, 3 d c in last 3 of 15 d c, ch 3, miss 2 d c of 15, 1 d c in each of next 4, ch 3, miss 2 a c, 1 d c in each of next 4 d c, ch 2 and make 6th row of heading.

After making the 7th row of heading, make 1 d c in 2d st of 2 ch and 1 in each of 1st 3 d c of group. This row of scallop is like the last making groups of 4, 3 ch, and miss 2 around the scallop. After making last 3 ch, make 1 d c in last of group of former row, s c in last d c of 1st row of heading, turn.

T c (thread over needle twice) in middle st of ch 3 of former row, ch 1, s t c in all with ch 1 between each, miss 2 sts, s c between 2d and 3d of group, make two more shells like this, ch 3, continue with heading.

Start the next scallop after 13th row of lace.

Insertion: This is like the heading of the lace with 5 spaces instead of 11.

After making 3 rows, make s c along the end (that is the top or bottom of



the lace), turn, and make a shell like those of lace, half across the a c, fasten last t c to last d c of heading and continue with the heading.

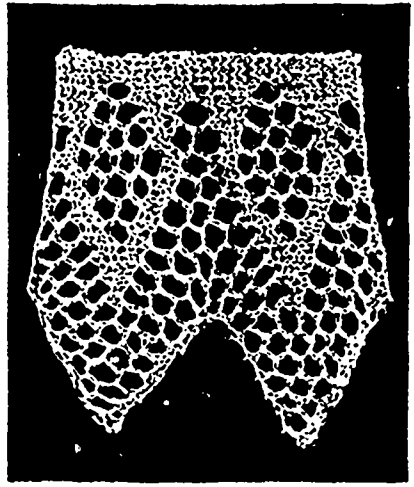
Make another shell on the opposite side from the first, but this is made after the 4th row. After this make a shell on each side each time 4 rows are completed.

When the insertion is the required length, fasten thread to top of first shell on one side, ch 10, s c in top of next shell, repeat the whole length, the same on the other side. This may be omitted if desired.—[Gertrude A. Montgomery.]

DIAMOND LACE.

Cast on 24 stitches. 1st row—Sl 1, k 6, (n. o twice, n) three times, n. o twice, k 3. 2d row—O, k 4, (seam 1, k 3) three times, seam 1, k 8. 3d row—Sl 1, k 12, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, k 3. 4th row—O, k 4, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 14. 5th row—Sl 1, k 14, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, k 3. 6th row—O, k 4, seam 1, k 2, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 16. 7th row—Sl 1, k 16, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, k 3. 8th row—O, k 4, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 18.

9th row—Sl 1, k 8, n. o twice, n, k 6, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, k 3. 10th row—O, k 4, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 9, seam 1, k 10. 11th row—Sl 1, k 6, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n, k 6, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, k 3. 12th row—O, k 4, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 9, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 8. 13th row—Sl 1, k 4, (n. o twice, n) 3 times, k 6, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, k 3. 14th row—O, k 4, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 9, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 6. 15th row—Sl 1, k 2, (n. o twice, n)



4 times, k 6, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, k 3. 16th row—O, k 4, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 9, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 4. 17th row—Sl 1, k 4, (n. o twice, n) three times, k 6, (n. o twice, n) 3 times, n, k 3. 18th row—K 3 tog, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 9, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 6. 19th row—Sl 1, k 6, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n, k 6, (n. o twice, n) 3 times, n, k 2. 20th row—N, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 9, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 8. 21st row—Sl 1, k 8, n. o twice, n, k 6, (n. o twice, n) 3 times, n, k 2. 22d row—N, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 9, seam 1, k 10. 23d row—Sl 1, k 16, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, k 2. 24th row—N, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 18. 25th row—Sl 1, k 14, n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, n. n. o twice, k 2. 26th row—N, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 16. 27th row—Sl 1, k 12, (n. o twice, n) 3 times, n, k 2. 28th row—N, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 14. 29th row—Sl 1, k 6, (n. o twice, n) 4 times, n, k 2. 30th row—N, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 8. 31st row—Sl 1, k 4, (n. o twice, n) 4 times, n, k 2. 32d row—O, n, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 6.—[Elma Lona Locke.]

IN THE VACHERIE.

Every nationality enjoys itself after its own fashion, and no doubt each thinks the way of its neighbor odd. American ladies find it delightful to drop into some quiet little restaurant and sip ices, cremins and bouillon. Over in France they have a far different and perhaps more healthful custom.

We have all heard of the great park of Paris, the Bois de Boulogne. In the midst of this is what the French call a vacherie. It is nothing more nor less than a cow stable. In it are ranged, upon two sides, rows of little Jersey cows; while down through the center extends a raised platform. Upon this are placed, at regular intervals, after the manner of a restaurant, chairs and little tables, with their white spreads and napkins and tumblers or glass mugs. To this come the fair ladies of fashion and seat themselves, proffering their tumblers to the neat, white-aproned men in attendance. They proceed to milk them full sight in view of the waiting customers and pass the foaming cups up to them, with the gracious bow which a Frenchman

knows so well how to execute. These ladies drink the milk while it is warm, vorrily "drinking to each other's health." Everything about this establishment is kept scrupulously clean. The cows are combed and even bathed to the last degree of nicety. Such places are as greatly patronized by the elite of the city as our ice cream cafes. Children are especially numerous in them.

In Germany such places abound in all the cities, and are situated on the beautiful residential streets. They are arranged a little differently from the French ones, in that the patronizers sit in a sort of veranda, which is connected with the stable, and so do not see the milk drawn from the cows. There, too, everything is very clean and the cows—they are very large ones and the majority of them pure white—are taken out, two by two, for an airing in the morning, and again, after they are milked in the afternoon. They are fed, these German cows, upon hay and certain grains only; never being given any green food; as these, besides being fashionable resorts, are a sort of sanitarium, where people who are sick go for their regular drink of warm milk as, in other places, people visit certain medicinal baths. Those too weak to "come to Mahomet" have the milk sent to them.

From half-past 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon is the hour for the fashionables to indulge in this odd custom.—[Rose Thorn.]

Simplify. Simplify!—I have just been using a food grinder which strikes out a large section of the labor of getting a good meal. It not only grinds meat, or rather chops it, but works up in an admirable way vegetables, dry bread and some of the fruits. A raw cabbage passed through is not a chopped cabbage of the old sort, but a juicy pulp as delicious as it is digestible. Cheaper pieces of beef become hamburger steak, while a hash can be prepared in the least possible time. But why cannot economy be applied to the running of other departments as well as the kitchen? Is there no way of getting rid of the rounds of chamber work—the cleaning, the dusting and the gen-

eral putting in order? When I have handled over a lot of bric-a-brac day after day and year after year, I find myself thinking of what Thoreau did. He had collected some fine geological specimens which he had arranged on his mantel. One day while cleaning up, he says it occurred to him how many times he had dusted them, and of how little real value they were. He promptly opened the window and flung them all out. If we had the pluck to do it, how much of our collections would go out of the window.—[E. P. Powell.]

Woman's Power—I have carefully studied several young and mature women who have been particularly attractive to men, and who held those whom they attracted. Almost without exception I found these women to be possessed of strongly sympathetic natures, or of a tact which passed for the same thing. They interested themselves in the matters nearest to the heart of the man with whom they were thrown, and if they were ignorant on subjects of special import to this man, they were delicately inquisitive, and gave him the satisfaction of imparting information to an attentive listener. Personal interest and sympathy are great powers in winning friends of either sex. It is both human and divine to love to be an object of attention and tender solicitude.—[Ella Wheeler Wilcox.]

Franklin's Air Bath—"I rise almost every morning and sit in my chamber without any clothes whatever, half an hour, or an hour, according to the season, either reading or writing," said Benjamin Franklin. "This practice is not in the least painful, but on the contrary agreeable, and if I return to bed afterward before I dress myself, as sometimes happens, I have a supplement to my night's rest of one or two hours of the most pleasing sleep that can be imagined. I consider it a fine and bracing tonic bath."

When a man dies they who survive him ask what property he has left behind. But the angel who bends over the dying man asks what good deeds he has sent before him.

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BENEATH THE PIPPIN TREE.

[Written for Farm and Home.] There's just one time in all the year When I most long to be Out on the old home farm again, Beneath the pippin tree— And that is fruit time, don't you know, Ah, that's the time for me!

Just fruit time when the limbs all sag And bend beneath the weight Of luscious golden pippins that Are heavy with the fate That tempted Mother Eve to fall, Her appetite to sate.

Ah me! Methinks I had fallen too, And counting up the cost, Had thought it but a fair exchange For all that I had lost, To sit beneath the pippin tree Before the early frost.

In fruit time, when the sunshine gleams In every yellow skin, 'Tis vain, no more may I deny The longing from within To see the old farm home once more And seek the old pippin.

AMONG OURSELVES.

A Farmer's Daughter—To Bad Boy I want to give a bit of advice if he is



not like myself, good at giving but not very good at taking it. Don't cancel the engagement without coming to some kind of an understanding with the young lady. I would ask her to decide one way or the other and simply tell her that it must be now or never.

That is a sure way of finding out whether she is trifling with you. Webfoot, let me tell you this: If you want a good, true and indulgent wife, never marry any but a farmer's daughter if you intend staying on the farm. City girls are not capable of filling the place of a farmer's wife. As a general rule they know very little about housekeeping, to say nothing about the extra work a farmer's wife has to do. If you love that girl in your neighborhood, and I know from the tone of your letter that you do, marry her. I am not certain that after all she will become dearer to you every day and you will never think of paying any attentions to other girls, for you will think you have the only treasure to be found. Widower expresses my views exactly on the subject of stepmothers. I have had experience as a stepdaughter and if all were like mine they would be very thankful.—[Toots.

Write If You Must—One dear little sister wishes to be a lecturer on woman suffrage. Of course that implies woman's rights. My dear girl, just make up your mind to stay at home and exercise the rights woman already has, the right to love and be loved, to be first in the love of a true husband and tender hearted boys and girls, to toll for those who loves dearer than life itself, the right to rest when work is done and above all to keep a face that is pleasant and fair to look upon. Another girl wants to be an authoress. We may write without experience, but the successful author is a person of wide experience, who is acquainted with various industries in a practical way, who knows how to sweep and cook and dust and sew. Every sort of knowledge is glist in the author's hopper, and the work is hard work. First copy is turned off as I am turning off this letter, but if it is to be accepted, and of more importance, paid for, it must be revised and pruned and copied maybe two or three times and it may even then come back to you as some of mine have to me. You might make a hit with your first story and open the way to a successful career, but the chances are in favor of a long and poorly paid apprenticeship. Write if you must but don't neglect the homely duties of life; they after all make up the great harmony in the song

of life. If love and duty should call you to be a wife and mother be it to the very best of your ability. You cannot find a nobler calling. I myself have lived single for various reasons. With teaching as a profession I have been busy through the passing years and possibly I should hear the term old maid were I to disclose my age. I hope the future years will see fewer old maids, though I have no thought of leaving the ranks, for I was probably intended to be what I probably shall be.—[Old Maid Teacher.

Toilsome Path—I, too, Professor, am a teacher; have had a year's experience. I agree in your theory regarding hypnotism, but think it is nicer to mingle it with love. It makes the work easier from the beginning, and pleasanter, too. Woman Hater, you are unnatural, or have had a hard experience. I can't tell which. Any way your belief is a dangerous one. Dr Zantipy Kaloric, you neglected to state that the "house of Understanding next to Reason, on Prudent street, in the village of Contentment," is reached only by a long and toilsome path, which leads across the mountains of Difficulties, over the river of Tears, and through the vale of Anguish.—[Annie Rooney.

Unattainable—Webfoot, do make an effort to meet some city girls, call on them, and associate long enough with them to really know them. Then should they not compare favorably in womanly grace with the country young lady, you might be able to love her. Sometimes we think we know a thing, but we don't I have had a number of years' experience with city girls and unless one is capable of mingling in their society and has means to please them it would be folly for the majority of country young men to aspire to win them. I know whereof I speak.—[A City Experienced Girl.

Nonentities—Buck Strap "faint heart never won fair lady" You don't expect her to do the proposing, do you? You and Webfoot ought to change places for a while. Slice off a piece of his bump of self esteem and splice it on yours. Webfoot, don't get hysterical. Be calm, little boy, and don't worry; she won't die. Miss D. M. Scott, glad to hear you love us. Many thanks. Cowboy, profit by Wallflower's experience. Member of Letter Circle 106, you deceived her and got your pay. Good! Filla, some men regard women as intellectual nonentities, simply as machines to perform work for their comfort. If we ever have any wives we shall not expect them to work while we rest. Jack Silster, you're all right.—[Kid and Dude

Superior Belongs—That article of such few words Books vs Matrimony is so



blood curdling and repulsive to all human nature that I cannot withhold my condemnation of only of the sentiments expressed, but of Woman Hater himself. I don't know anything about the raising of either Woman Hater, or Henrietta, but the whole world would take it that they were either raised up by the hair, or by hand, or jerked up. Mark my words for it Woman Hater will marry Henrietta yet, when they both come to their senses, and they'll love each other, too. Man cannot be alone, he is the only exception that I know of peddling such sentiments and he cannot live satisfied in this awful minority much longer. When God created the firmament, the sun, moon and stars, water and water animals, land and land animals, then man, how did he do it? By the word of his power. He brought all out of nothing except man, whom he made out of material already created—dirt. Then he seemed not to be satisfied and he said: "Nor let us make woman, for it is not good for man to be alone." And how did he make that woman? Couldn't he have made her upon the same principle that he made man, out of some of the same mud? You answer yes, but he didn't choose to do it that way. He was about to put the finishing touch on his creation and he gave to the world the best of the

wine at the end of the feast. "He caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam," and while in that hypnotic state, he took out a rib and formed woman, so you see she was created out of material that had already been twice created, therefore, she is a superior being to all others, more beautifully formed, as high to perfection as God could make her and filling all his requirements.—[A. M. S.

Many Strings—Mac, judging from your letter, and your free use of copy-book quotations, I suppose you to be a teacher. Your quotations are true, but how often are we tired and discouraged before catching those fish. And is it not human nature to sigh and regret, though we know it can't be helped? It is well you spoke of young men being deceitful, as well as girls. More fellows have two or three girls than vice versa.

My name in figures I will write So plainly you may see. Can any reader guess aright Or find what it may be? [10, 15, 25.

A Jolly Chat—I believe in the protection of birds, but I don't believe in shooting cats because they catch them. It is a cat's nature to catch birds just the same as to catch mice. I am "orful" glad I don't live near you, as I have four fine cats and the first time I ever caught you taking aim at any of them you and I would either have a fight or a foot race. Aren't you also glad you don't live near me? Now, Woman Hater, I don't think you are really as bad as you pretend. I know you don't hate one woman, your mother. But, say, if you were only here what a jolly chat we would have, for I am quite a chatterbox. What did you say that you never saw a woman yet that didn't have a tongue? I will tell you why. The women have been trying to equal the men in talking, but having failed they talk as much as they can, so they won't be left entirely in the dark. Bad Boy, do as you think best in breaking the engagement, for many advisers placed in the same "predicament" I dare say

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Farm and Home Council.

wouldn't follow their own advice. Member of Letter Circle 106 advises Cowboy to give up all the girls. He will forget that when the right girl comes along. You must not judge all girls by the actions of one no more than we girls should so judge all boys. If that girl had really cared for you she would never have given you up if you had lost all your money, so you see it is better as it is. I had rather marry for love and work for riches, than marry for riches and work for love. Where is Mrs Westchester and how is her hubby? She knows that this is—[Graham Gem.

Distance Enchants—My advice to Webfoot is to absent himself from the neighbor-girl a few months and he will soon discover what course to pursue; it may be that he will find that she is more to him than he supposed. Perhaps her feelings will not be hurt as badly as he supposed. He may be the one who will first desire a renewal of the courtship. Meanwhile, let him make the acquaintance of several city girls, and study their characters and lives as closely as possible; perhaps he will change his mind in regard to them too. He may not find them one whit superior to the country girl after all, but be sure you know your mind.—[One Who Has Been There.

Pride—Member of Circle 106, why not say we are all heartless and be done with it? That is what it amounts to, taking both sides of the question I have no use for the men collectively or individually and it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to change my opinion. Webfoot, don't make matters worse. She will find out inside of a month after marriage, if not before, what your feelings are. If you must inflict pain, let it be short and sharp and leave her with pride for a tonic. However, don't be too sure she loves you to that extent. Let us have more about music, books and work. They are what make life whether one is married or single. Would like to know what some of you think of Francis Lynde's stories. Wonder who Colorado Cousin is.—[Columbine Clod.

That Tired Feeling—Marriage is like a lottery. If you draw the lucky number you are happy, if not life is not worth living. Girls do not keep company with a young man that drinks, smokes or chews for if you marry such a man you will be sorry. Some girls are deceitful, I know from experience, but I do not think they all are. Some are not very good housekeepers, for they have that tired feeling. I am a farmer and I like farm work. I am my own boss and independent. Some day I expect to find a housekeeper that is neat and clean, kind and loving, but until I do I will remain—[A Buckeye Bach.

True, Womanly Girls—Webfoot, as for your theory, "love begets love," it may be true in some cases, but I think they are very rare. You have, as you said, made a mistake; but if you did it unconsciously you are excusable to a great extent. Do you think if this young lady could look into your heart and see only admiration and respect she would marry you? Certainly not if she is a true, sensible woman, for what true woman would have respect in return for the best love of her life? And why, pray, do "city-bred girls" attract you? They are no better than country girls. They may have acquired a more polished and self-conscious manner, but I wouldn't think of my ideal as simply "a city-bred girl," rather as a true, womanly girl. We are all prone to expect perfection of our ideals, yet when we find the "one person in the world" for us, how far they come from it! And we, out of the love we have for them, entirely overlook it. None are perfect. God commands perfection, but he forgives us

when we are not perfect. Nor does he count us failures because we have to be forgiven. I do not refer to mistakes made intentionally, but to those which we do not realize are mistakes until nearly too late. Perhaps Webfoot may scorn this advice when he learns I am only a young schoolmarm.—[Miss Muffet.

Just Out—Hello, Councilors, you may think quite a fresh chicken, well. I am. I just came into the coop. What is the matter with Cowboy? I agree with FourEyes. The old maids are always poking their noses into other people's business. Nobody's Darling, it is too bad your parents won't let you go when you are invited. Perhaps they don't remember when they were young once themselves. I like to have a good time myself; both with the boys and the girls if they are decent.—[Hunter.

Just a Word—I like some of the letters very well. I believe there is such a thing as love, but I think some of the writers of F & H have it too bad for their health.—[Weary Waggle.

F & H is such a good farm paper I enjoy reading the Councilors' letters. Cowboy has had some good advice given him. Polly Pepper's letter is all right.—[L. D.

I have been a reader of the dear old F & H quite a while and like it very much. I live on a cow ranch in west Texas. How many of the cousins ever lived on a ranch? I have been living on one eight years and would not change it for any home in the city.—[Prairie Flower.

In reply to Mr Superintendent of Public Instruction, I will say what was written in regard to our need of school teachers was and is perfectly true in every sense of the word, for which I can furnish evidence. I do not refer to any of the town schools.—[M. E. G.

Buck Strap, don your garb of bravery and tell the young lady that you love her; if she truly loves you she will make it known, pride or timidity will not keep her secret. True love cannot be hidden. To Webfoot I would say somewhere, somehow you will meet you affinity, and if you never do you had better remain "a confirmed old bach" than to be bound to a loveless life.—[Dorothy.

Inquiring Friends—To prevent mold on fruit jelly melt spermaceti, pour over a thin coating when the jelly is cool, before setting away. If not obtainable in bulk use candles. For cockroaches the French use plaster of paris and flour in a dry state.—L. M., a blue dye for straw is a decoction of a sufficient quantity of potash lye, 1 lb of litmus, ground; put in the straw and boil it. To bleach straw, make a thick paste with a few cents' worth of sulphur and water, spread it over the hat, rub lightly with a cloth and dry in the sun.—W. J. P., St Swithin's day is July 15. A common saying is that if it rains on that day it will rain 40 days.

White House Paint—J. B., the government whitewash is made as follows: Slake with boiling water 1/2 bu unslaked lime, cover during process to keep in steam, strain liquid through a fine sieve, add 1 pk salt previously dissolved in warm water, 3 lbs ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, 1/2 lb Spanish whiting, 1 lb clean glue dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hang over a slow fire in a small pot enclosed in a larger one filled with water. Add 5 gals hot water to the mixture, stir well, let stand a few days, covered. It should be applied hot. A pint properly applied will cover a square yard.

Roasted Beets—After washing well, lay the beets in a pan in the oven, turn often, not breaking the skin. When done skin, chop up and season with salt, pepper and vinegar in which a little flour has been mixed, smoothed and cooked. Add a lump of butter and serve.—[A. R. A.

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HEAD CABINET EDGE-MERE SEWING MACHINE. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to the highest grade sewing machine advertised by other houses at \$20.00 to \$30.00, and as good a machine as you could buy from your dealer at home at \$30.00 to \$40.00, the greatest bargain you ever saw heard of, pay your railroad agent our SPECIAL OFFER PRICE OF \$12.75 and freight charges. Give the machin three months' trial in your own home and we will return your \$12.75 ANY DAY YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED.

OUR \$12.75 EDGE-MERE SEWING MACHINE is covered by a blade, 20-year guarantee. It is made by one of the best sewing machine makers in America, has every new and up-to-date improvement, very high arm, positive four-motion feed, is very light running, does any work that can be done on any sewing machine made. It comes in a beautiful solid quarter-sawn oak, drop head cabinet, as illustrated. Cabinet is beautifully finished, highly polished and decorated with a complete set of the finest colored floral marquetry designs.

WE FURNISH THIS SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE with a big double set of attachments and accessories, as one of the highest grade, High Arm Edge-Mere Sewing Machines, which we furnish at \$12.75 in the handsome 3-drawer drop head oak cabinet illustrated.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO.

FREE A HANDSOME COUCH



Think of it, you can get an Upholstered Couch, 2 pairs of Lace Curtains & a handsome set of Table Silverware, for selling our Remedies. There is no chance or deception about this advertisement. We speak the truth & nothing but the truth. We are determined to introduce our Remedies into every household, and every person answering this advertisement who will sell only 6 boxes of our Positive Corn Cure, a positive cure for corns, reliable, and callous feet, will receive our generous offer of a handsome Upholstered Couch & two pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, with a Sterling Silver plated Butter Knife, Sugar Spoon, & a beautifully engraved Salt & Pepper Set, which we give absolutely free for selling only 6 boxes of Salt at \$3.00 a box. If you agree to sell the Salt, write to-day and we will send them by mail. When sold you send us the \$1.50 & we guarantee if you comply with the offer we shall send you with the Silverware the Upholstered Couch and 2 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains will be given absolutely free. We are an old, reliable concern, with a reputation for square & honest dealing, & we guarantee to do exactly as we say. Our Lace Curtains are 2 yards long & over a yard wide. The Silverware is guaranteed silver-plated on pure metal. The Couches are full size, over 6 feet long & over 2 feet wide. They are all well stuffed, beautifully upholstered with handsomely colored velour and when shipped are sent from the factory by freight direct to your address. MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, No. 65 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

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\$83.33 Monthly Salary payable weekly with expenses. Men or Women to represent us in their own state, to take charge of collectors and attend to collections. NO INVESTMENT REQUIRED. This is strictly home-side salary proposition. IT INVOLVES NO CANVASING or waters. Expenses limited in advance. Write today and secure exclusive territory. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Give references. Enclose stamp. Address, CO-OPERATIVE CO., 312 Star Bldg., CHICAGO.

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Several honest, capable men wanted in each state to deliver and collect for established manufacturing house. \$900 a year and expenses sure. Mention references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. MANUFACTURER, 24 Floor, 232 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 250, Detroit, Mich.

The New York Tribune. The LEADING NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER, thoroughly up to date, and always a staunch advocate and supporter of Republican principles, will contain the most reliable news of THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. Including discussions, correspondence and speeches of the ablest political leaders, brilliant editorials, reports from all sections of the land showing progress of the work, etc., etc., and will commend itself to the careful perusal of every thoughtful, intelligent voter who has the true interests of his country at heart. The Tri-Weekly Tribune Published Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, contains all important foreign war and other cable news which appears in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of same date, also Domestic and Foreign Correspondence, Short Stories, Elegant Half-tone Illustrations, Humorous Items, Industrial Information, Fashion Notes, Agricultural Matters and Comprehensive and Reliable Financial and Market Reports. The Weekly Tribune Published on Thursday, contains all the most important general news of THE DAILY TRIBUNE up to hour of going to press, has entertaining reading for every member of the family, old and young. Market Reports which are accepted as authority by farmers and country merchants, and is clean, up to date, interesting and instructive. SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER. We will send the Tri-Weekly Tribune (regular price \$1.50 per year) and Farm and Home until March 1, 1901, for Only 60 Cents. We will send the Weekly Tribune (regular price \$1 per year) and Farm and Home until March 1, 1901, for Only 35 Cents. NOTE.—Present subscribers taking advantage of this offer will have their subscription extended six months. Agents wanted everywhere to solicit subscriptions to this combination. Terms and particulars on application. Address all orders to FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass. or 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.



8010-LADIES' FANCY WAIST 36-42 LADIES' THREE-PIECE TUCKED SKIRT. Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. Bust, 34, 36, 38, 40. China blue crepe, do chine combined with chine lace and ivory mousseline de soie.



8082-LADIES' FANCY WAIST 36-42 LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT. Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Bust, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. 2 1/2 inch waist. Matisse, bodice with striped mousseline de chine lace and violet white. Plastron white sole.



8011-LADIES' FANCY WAIST 36-42 LADIES' SKIRT. Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Bust, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. 2 1/2 inch waist. Wedgewood blue, Venise lace, insertion. Appropriate for lawn, crepe de chine, drap d'ete.



8043-MISSES' FANCY WAIST 7-13 CIRCULAR SKIRT. Shell pink satin foulard, dark red velvet and tulle. Ivory silk. Plain and figured India or taffeta silks, poplinette, crepe meteor, challis or silk moulin appropriate, with ribbon. Lace, tulle, tulle or velvet.



8022-LADIES' SHIRT WAIST WITH ROUPE YORE. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. 42-inch bust. Pale blue satin tulle with dark blue velvet applique. Lawn, dimity, or silk. Also tulle, figured French flannel, netting, or satin-faced. Both may be used.



8083-LADIES' GOLF OR WALKING SKIRT WITH OR WITHOUT CIRCULAR PLONCE. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. Some double-faced goods are made with the plait in the bias in the skirt, but most of them are by self-color.



8063-LADIES' TUCKED WAIST, ROUPE YORE. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. 42-inch bust. Ivory silk. Plain and figured India or taffeta silks, poplinette, crepe meteor, challis or silk moulin appropriate, with ribbon. Lace, tulle, tulle or velvet.



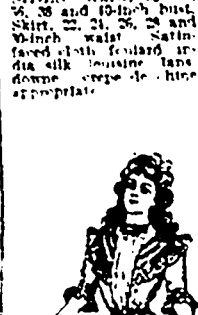
8049-LADIES' ETON JACKET. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust. Tulle, tulle, lined with ivory satin, lined down and tulle, or of light weight. Cloth tulle and trimmed with bands of gold all over or self-colored braid and small buttons.



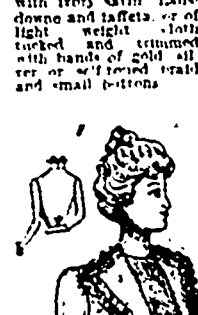
8081-CHILD'S DRESS. 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Pale blue and white dotted muslin with white tulle and valenciennes lace. Swiss, organdie, lawn, or dimity, with lace, ribbon, plain or inserted tuckings, also appropriate for cashmere, albatross or poplinette.



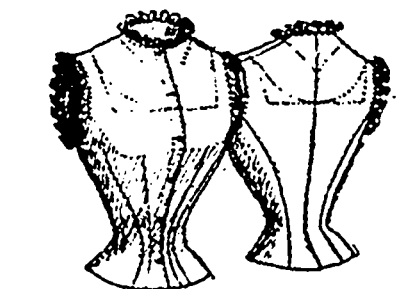
8015-MISSES' CIRCULAR WAIST. 12, 14 and 16 years. Pale blue silk muslin with tiny workings of the same. Crepe de chine, foulard, India silk, also crepe or drap. Also appropriate for dimity, with trim mites of lace velvet, ribbon or applique.



8045-GIRL'S DRESS. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Pink and white foulard, with pink or Paris lace, insertion. May be fastened from waist, organdie, India silk, dimity or poplin, with velvet, ribbon, silk, lace or em brodered balise.



8060-LADIES' FANCY SKIRT. WAIST 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust. Shell pink tulle, tulle, white mousseline lace, valenciennes lace. Lawn, dimity, or muslin appropriate, with all-over lace, embroidery or inserted tuckings.



1221-LADIES' CORSET COVER. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust.

We Want Agents in every town where we are not at present represented to solicit subscriptions to Farm and Home. Liberal cash commission and premiums given. Write for terms and sample copies at once.



ELDERBERRY WAYS.

Canned: Allow 1/2 lb white sugar and 1 pt water to every quart of berries. Make a thin syrup of the water and half the sugar. Let it come to a boil, strain, and add the fruit. Let simmer 5 minutes, sprinkle the rest of the sugar over the fruit, and press the berries down gently under the syrup. Let boil one minute longer, pour into jars, and seal at once. A nice way is to add 1 qt green grapes to each 3 qts elderberries. The grapes should be boiled to a pulp and pressed through a sieve before adding.

Jam: Use ripe but perfectly sound fruit. Pick from the stems and heat gently, mashing them slightly. To 1 lb pulp allow 3/4 lb white sugar. Bring to boiling point and simmer slowly for 20 minutes, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Pour into jam pots or small jars and seal.

Jelly: A delicious Jelly may be made from elderberries, but to insure success use one part of tart apple juice, to three preferred, green grape juice, to three parts of elderberry juice. Heat, mash berries gently and strain through a coarse muslin bag. Measure and add the correct proportion of grape or apple juice, and 1 lb white sugar for each pint of the mixed juice. Boil for 20 minutes, try a little on a cold plate, if not sufficiently stiff, boil a little longer. Pour into jelly glasses and after 24 hours cover and put away.—[M. F. S.]

Pickled Cucumbers (Sour)—Very small ones, 2 or 3 in long, are best. Wash, pour boiling water over those picked each day and let stand until cold. To 1 gal vinegar use 1 cup salt, 1 tablespoon powdered alum and spice if preferred. The vinegar is not heated. Put in glass jars and seal tightly, just as in canning fruit. They keep much better than in earthen jars and come out green and brittle.

Flint Pickles—Of small cucumbers 100, 1 teacup salt to a gallon of water heated boiling hot. Pour over the cucumbers and let stand 24 hours. Repeat twice. Rinse with cold water, wipe dry and line bottom of stone jar with grape leaves. Pack cucumbers in layers with a few whole cloves and cinnamon sticks between. Cover with grape leaves and fill jar with vinegar. [R. R.]

Best Cucumber Pickles—We think the following recipe for cucumber pickles the best we ever used: Take crock or wooden tub, fill half full with elder vinegar, place in it 1 teacup salt and a root of horse-radish. Cut the cucumbers from the vine when about two inches long and place in vinegar as fast as gathered. When full, put weight on top. They will keep a year.—[M. T. Haxton.]

Salt Pickles and Sauerkraut—To put down cucumbers so they will make their own brine or "vinegar," the "ukes" must not be washed, only wiped, being careful not to break off spines or stems or tie; will rot. In the bottom of a keg or clean barrel put fresh, young grape leaves, on these a layer of cucumbers, then soft rock salt (middle size) till covered white, cucumbers, then salt again, and so on, adding cucumbers each day as gathered till keg is full. After three days if brine has not started, pour in a cup of salt pork or meat brine as a "starter." Some sprinkle two or three heads of dill (fresh preferred) over the pickles. Cover with grape leaves and over the

top fit a hard wood cover and weight, but not too heavy. For sauerkraut cut the cabbage fine. If possible with a slicer, place a layer 3 or 4 in deep in a clean barrel, sprinkle over a handful of salt, pound with a potato masher, another layer of cabbage and salt, pound, and so continue till the barrel is full. On top put cabbage leaves, fit on a close wooden cover weighted with a granite stone and in 3 or 4 weeks the kraut will be ready. Prepared in this way it remains good until the following spring.

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You can't be an expert in chimneys; but this you can do. Insist on Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass" whichever shape you require. They are right in all those ways; and they do not break from heat, not one in a hundred. Be willing to pay a nickel more for them.

Our "Index" describes all lamps and their proper chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it. Address: MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Our new 1902 style Square Oaker guaranteed best of all cabinets at any price. Has real door on hinges, steel frame, best materials, rubber lined, folds flat, lasts 20 years. Turf and Vapor Onits at home \$5 each. Open the millions of pores, sweats poisons out of the blood, keeps you clean and healthy, beautifies complexion. Physicians recommend it for Colds, La Grippe, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Obesity, Female Ills, all Blood, Skin, Nerve or Kidney troubles. Money refunded after 30 days use, if not as represented. Price with heater, directions, formulas, \$5.00. Face Steamer \$1.00 extra. Order today, for a check FREE. Wholesale and Retail. AGENTS WANTED. World Mfg. Co., 27 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

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# PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS

A Select 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

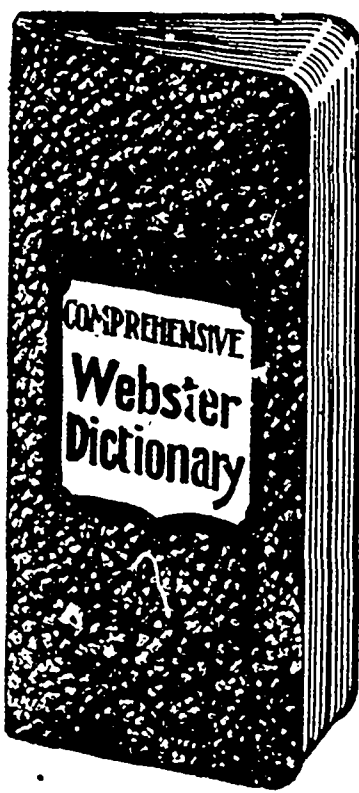
## 35 CENTS A YEAR

We present herewith a partial 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. These offers, however, are for new subscribers only and we hope hereby 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 for old subscribers, and soon, for any article advertised.

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.

GIVEN FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.		GIVEN FOR TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.		GIVEN FOR THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.		GIVEN FOR SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS.	
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130 Solid Silver Thimble.	.25	296 Cloth Bound Books.	.50	523 Lalla Rookh Dress Cutting System.	.75		
112 Clover Brooch.	.25	233 Butterfly Chatelaine Pin.	.50	182 Victor Steam Engine.	.60	GIVEN FOR TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.	
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116 Clover Scarf Pin.	.25	287 Emerald Ring.	.50	GIVEN FOR FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.		89 Autoharp.	2.50
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272 Horseshoe Scarf Pin.	.25	692 Brilliant Ring.	.50	201 Safety Razor.	1.00	205 Ladies' Watch and Chain.	\$3.00
223 Butterfly Scarf Pin.	.25	609 Plain Band Ring.	.50	122 Celluloid Photo Album.	1.00	280 Flobert Rifle.	2.00
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252 Silver Pencil.	.25	24 Double Stone Ring.	.50	271 Little Hustler Motor (Parts).	1.00	73 Field and Marine Glass.	\$3.00
164 Pearl Handled Penholder.	.25	138 Berry Spoon.	.50	181 Phonoharp.	1.00	75 Ole Bull Violin and Outfit.	3.00
155 Fountain Pen.	.25	250 Ladies' Fancy Scissors.	.50	198 Zobo Brass Cornet.	1.00	GIVEN FOR SIXTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.	
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355 Flat Chased Ring.	.25	528 Silk Remnants.	.50	291 Solid Gold Ring.	1.25	194 Ladies' Gold Watch.	5.00
695 Plain Band Ring.	.25	172 Scientific Kite.	.50	292 Solid Gold Emerald Ring.	1.25	113 Tea Set (56 Pieces).	4.50
284 Chased Band Ring.	.25	165 Metalaphone.	.50	141 Six Tablespoons.	1.25	174 Turkish Couch.	5.00
140 Sugar Shell.	.25	105 New Concert Harmonica.	.50	272 Little Hustler Motor.	1.25		
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202 Boys' Knife.	.25	215 Hand Drill and Drills.	.50				
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DICTIONARY	NUMBER OF WORDS	COST.
Ours, Worcester.	50,000	10.00
Century.	105,000	60.00
Standard.	300,000	18.00

### Twelve Departments.

It is not only a dictionary, but a pronouncing and statistical gazetteer of the world, giving the correct spelling and pronunciation of the name of every country, state and province in the world, together with its area, population and capital; also a list of the large cities of the world. It also contains twelve departments, as follows: 1, Abbreviations; 2, Pronouncing Dictionary; 3, Proper Names; 4, Gazetteer of the World; 5, Large Cities; 6, Parliamentary Rules; 7, Business Instructor; 8, Social Etiquette; 9, Letter Writer; 10, Use of Capitals; 11, Punctuation; 12, Postal Guide.

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Around the Globe.

THE RESCUE AT PEKIN.

After two months' imprisonment the members of the foreign legations in Pekin were reached on Aug 15 by the army of the allies when it entered the city. Three gates in the eastern outer wall of the city were battered down by the troops, two of them by Japanese, the third by other nationalities. The Japanese loss in dead and wounded being the heaviest, or about 400. The casualties to the American force were very few.

It was on June 4 and 6 that the ministers in Peking cabled danger to their governments, and June 7 that 300 British marines landed at Taku to protect the railroad between Tientsin and Peking. June 12 the Japanese chancellor was slain, and on the 13th the international column, which later failed and turned back, started for Peking. June 15 the foreign legations were prisoners in Peking; 16th, the German minister, Baron Von Ketteler, was reported slain, June 18 the allies bombarded and captured the forts at Taku. June 25 an allied force entered Tientsin after a hard fight. Early in July the allied army was defeated at Tientsin. Col Lisicum and 30 other Americans being killed. July 13 Tientsin was captured by the allies.

Here and There—Six cities of which the official census returns have been made public, have made gains since 1890 as follows, (the new figures being given first, old second, percentage of increase third): Washington, 278,718, 230,392, 20.98 per cent gain; Cincinnati, 325,902, 295,908, 9.77 per cent; Louisville, 204,731, 161,127, 27.06 per cent; Milwaukee, 285,315, 204,486, 39.54 per cent; Buffalo, 352,219, 255,664, 37.77 per cent; Providence, 175,597, 132,146, 32.88 per cent.

Louisiana, which still leases out its convicts, will adopt the state farm plan, which is working well in Texas and Mississippi. The convicts are leased out until Mar 3, 1901, but the board of penitentiary control is authorized to take charge of them Jan 1 if the lessees are willing to give them up at that time. The convict camps maintained under the lease system have occasioned much scandal.

Alabama will follow the Carolinas, Mississippi and Louisiana in adopting a constitutional amendment which will operate to disfranchise the most of the negro voters. In the state election the issue was the proposed convention for this purpose and the heavy democratic majority assured the success of this plan.

The National Association of the Army of the Philippines has been organized at Denver, and the annual meeting is to take place on Aug 13 of each year. The president is Gen Francis V. Greene, New York; corresponding secretary, Maj David Fairchild; recording secretary, B. F. Stapleton, Colorado; treasurer, Capt F. James Cosgrove, Nebraska. The next meeting will be held at Salt Lake City.

The population of the Greater New York is 3,437,202, an increase of 37.9 per cent in 10 years.

Over 70,000 tons of forged steel are being purchased for armor plate for the navy, at a cost of \$30,000,000. Chicago packers have been asked by the government to furnish 2,000,000 pounds of meats within 30 days for the American soldiers in the orient. This is said to be the largest requisition ever issued by the government of the United States.

The Islands—Beginning with Sept 1 there will be a division of authority in the Philippines whereby the civil commission will undertake what may be termed the legislative functions of the government, while Gen MacArthur, the military commander, is to control the executive functions; that is to say, the commission is to make rules respecting civil government which the military commander is to carry out, and, we are told, the effort is to be made to establish such military government, except at points where the military situation does not admit of such a condition, and to have such laws made respecting marriage, divorce, duties, school administration and civil appointments under a civil service method as may seem to be expedient, and as may at the same time indicate to the

Philippines the disposition toward them of the American people.

A passage in Col W J. Bryan's speech at the notification meeting in Indianapolis, which has provoked general discussion, was a personal pledge if elected to call congress in special session in March, 1901, and to make this recommendation to that body. "An immediate declaration of the nation's purpose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba, second, to give independence to the Philippines, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans, third, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba."

Bank Notes—The increase in national bank circulation under the law of March 14, 1900, is already \$70,000,000, or much more than was predicted by experts, and it seems likely to continue. The new issues for July aggregated \$12,331,000. This addition to the circulating medium far exceeds the national bank note issues of any full year in the country's history, only excepting 1865 and 1866. It exceeds the annual increase in all kinds of currency combined, in 28 out of the 35 years since the civil war. In the second of these years the new bank circulation reached a total of \$135,000,000.

The Agricultural Features of the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo next year. Superintendent Converse writes, will have a special building covering more than two acres, exclusive of live stock and dairy interests. The dairy building, separate, will have the best of refrigerating facilities. There may be a dairy test, with prizes. The exhibit of animals is to include a wide range of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and a great poultry show. There will be also dogs and pet stock. An amphitheater or stadium seating 20,000 people will be utilized for the display of live stock. The superintendent of the agricultural features, F. A. Converse, now has an office in Buffalo, at 736 Elliott square, where he can be consulted by intending exhibitors of animals or other farm products.

British Losses—The first 10 months of the Boer war resulted in 8457 deaths of British soldiers, of whom 2731 were killed in action, and 4867 died of disease, the rest dying of wounds, accidents, or captivity. Of the dead, 479 were officers. To the total of deaths must be added 2218 missing and prisoners. No less than 23,665 men have been sent home as invalids, making the drain upon the British army through these various losses 54,360. Then add 18,000 now in hospital in South Africa, bringing the aggregate losses beyond 52,000 men. The money cost of the war during the 10 months was fully \$400,000,000.

The Anti-Imperialist Congress at Indianapolis came out strongly for Bryan, and the third party men, who were a small minority, decided to hold a conference in New York Sept 5. The resolutions adopted at the congress take the form of an address to the people advising support of Bryan, but making no opposition to a third ticket. The address "recognizes a great national crisis which menaces the republic." It is "absolutely" opposed to the policy of President McKinley, which proposes to govern millions of men without their consent, which in Porto Rico establishes taxation without representation "and in the Philippines prosecutes a war of conquest." "We advise direct support of Mr Bryan as the most effective means of crushing imperialism. We are convinced of Mr Bryan's sincerity and of his earnest purpose to secure to the Philippines their independence."

Obituary—John James Ingalls was a brilliant orator and the author of a beautiful sonnet entitled Opportunity, which ranks among the finest of poetry in the language. He coined the saying, "In politics the golden rule or the ten commandments is an iridescent dream." Mr Ingalls was born in Massachusetts 66 years ago, of Puritan stock, was graduated from Williams college, studied law and migrated to Kansas, where he was a member of the Wyandot convention, secretary of the territorial council, secretary of the first state senate, judge advocate and United States senator from 1873 to 1891. The great chess player, William Steinitz, died in a New York hospital, insane. He went mad while engaged in a chess contest with Lasker at Moscow, and his 25 years as the world's champion were at an end. He was a native of Bohemia. The late Baron Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, was a native of Ireland and did not have a college education. He was the first Roman Catholic to be lord chief justice of England since the Reformation. While in Gladstone's cabinet as attorney general in 1894, he was knighted. Lord Russell was an ardent home ruler and a highly successful advocate.

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his income reaching as high as \$125,000 a year. It will be perhaps as the brilliant defender of Parnell against the London Times's Pigott forgeries, rather than as lord chief justice that he will go down to history.

A discovery of value to submarine divers, miners, firemen and others is believed to have been made by chemists of the French academy of science. Bioxide of sodium is found to possess the property of renewing the oxygen in air that has been breathed, and of absorbing carbonic acid given off. Thus a diver can remain under water and walk about without having the air renewed. Firemen, it is said, will be able to penetrate smoke without fear of asphyxiation.

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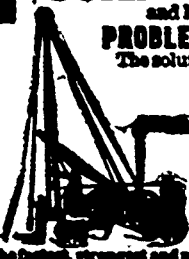
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