

FARM AND HOME

CANADIAN EDITION

Vol XXI No 398

MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS JAN 1 1900

50 Cents a Year

Dominion and Provincial Affairs

A Second Call for Troops.

Owing to the recent reverses to the British arms in South Africa, the Canadian government has decided to send a second contingent of 1000 men to the seat of war. It is expected that the force will consist of two or three battalions of artillery, with 12 or 18 guns and three or four squadrons of cavalry. The artillery will be composed of the two batteries of the permanent force with 12 guns, and the cavalry will be made up from the northwest mounted police and the royal Canadian regiment of dragoons.

There is also likely to be a volunteer regiment of infantry. The force will be a strong one, as there is no finer or better trained body of men than the northwest mounted police and the Canadian cavalry, and they are just the kind of men that are required in South Africa at present. The weakness of the British forces has apparently been in their scouting arrangements and the men who will compose the second Canadian contingent will make excellent scouts. The second contingent, it is expected, will sail from Halifax about Jan 15.

The Taxpayers Say

At the present, war has, however, given an impetus to the military spirit and the government will have to be very careful that it does not saddle the taxpayers with unnecessary burdens. Maj-Gen Hutton and a few other military cranks are still agitating their pet scheme for a standing army. The militia strength of Canada at present is about 35,000 men which is amply sufficient, but Maj-Gen Hutton wishes to have the strength increased to 100,000 men, which would mean an additional burden on the taxpayers. The Canadian farmers would of course have to pay the greater part of this and they will not stand it. It is all right to come to the assistance of the empire when it is in danger, but there is no need for the Dominion to be saddled with a huge standing army.

Start the New Year Right.

Find out just how you stand. Make a list of everything you own and its actual value. Add to the total, the value of what is owing to you by others. These make up your assets. Then set down everything you owe—your liabilities. You will then be able to tell at a glance what your estate is worth. Compare this inventory with the one you made a year ago. It will teach you some lessons. Such an inventory once a year is the least you can do in the way of accounts, yet millions of farmers don't even do this much. I think it is also well for each of us to inventory our own characters. Are we happy or making others happy? Do we know more than we did a year ago? Are our characters stronger or weaker?

Have we done our duty to our family or friends, to society, or the church and school? If not, why not? A mental and spiritual inventory like this may do each one of us more real good than to list our personal property or real estate. When in doubt, or tangled up in any of the troubles of life, ask yourself the familiar question: What would Jesus do? How much more than money there is to life!

Business Throughout the Dominion

is good and there is no abatement in the general prosperity, yet the recent British reverses in Natal and the stringency of the money market have had a serious effect on financial markets. The end of the year has been marked by a slump in values on the Canadian stock markets. Prices of leading stocks and securities have had a big drop, in some instances falling as much as 20 points.

Manitoba's Elections

resulted in the defeat of the Greenway government. The conservatives under Hugh John McDonald, a son of the late Sir John McDonald, only had six seats in the last legislature but in the late elections they carried 23 districts while the liberals carried only 17. There was considerable dissatisfaction among the farmer electors of the province with the Greenway administration and they decided upon a change.

A Word for the Children.

Once in a great while some crusty bachelor "kicks" against our children's page. But what is home without young folks? One trouble with many a farm is that it isn't raising children enough! Did you ever realize that if two generations of children could grow to perfect manhood and womanhood—physically powerful, mentally vigorous, morally strong—about all the evils of humanity would be reformed? Think a bit, and you will see how true this is. And you will also see better than ever that farm life is the best for rearing the young folks. The children shall continue to be delightfully interested and vitally helped by this paper as long as I live. And older people who don't read the young folks' page, miss much of the joy of life.

Farmers' Institutes

have scored great success in New York and Ohio the past few years and to some extent in Pennsylvania. In New England, they are not as numerous or as well attended as they ought to be. The same is true in Quebec and the maritime provinces, and quite generally in the middle and southern states. Institute managers must work up new ideas, new methods, and novel ways of attracting and holding the interest

of farmers and their families. In some places a cooking school is being run in connection with the institute, and all the farmers' wives and daughters attend—to see how little the cooking teacher knows! One trouble heretofore has been that time and place of institutes was not properly advertised.

Rascality Punished.

The officials of the defunct Ville Marie, whose management was responsible for serious losses to depositors, including many farmers of Quebec, are being punished as they deserved. The president of the bank has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for furnishing a false statement of the bank's affairs to the government and the accountant of the bank is now on trial on a similar charge.

The Wife's Market.

Where a woman's energies are not all needed in the home she often has access to what is sometimes called the "personal market," in distinction from the general market; the market afforded by the best customers in a nearby town or city. Its prices are 30 per cent higher than those of the general market. Products are sent directly from the producer to the consumers, people who want the best and are willing to pay for it. This trade demands not only fine quality but attractive appearance. This work can be done better by women than by men, as it requires taste, patience and ingenuity.

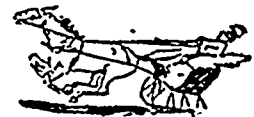
New Years' Hints.

Eight additional pages, 28 pages in all, make this the largest and finest number of Farm and Home ever gotten out. The material herein contained would make a magazine of nearly or quite one-hundred pages. And every line counts, being of real value, as is the rule with Farm and Home. There is something for every member of the family, not only something, but a great deal, and that first-class. For the low subscription price there is nothing else like it.

Farming is going to be a better business during the next ten years than during the past decade. Mark this. It's no idle statement. The opinion is justified.

Old junk—metals, rags, paper, etc.—wasn't worth anything, hardly, last year. Now prices are up so that such old truck can be sold at a profit. Clean up and realize.

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



Good news! Only a moment to tell it! First, the Big Three, one dollar—Farm and Home for three years and three great books. See Page 26.

Let's make it a million, sure! Farm and Home uses over 350,000 copies each issue now. Send two new names with your own renewal, and we'll need 1,000,000!

A postal will fetch sample copies for free distribution to help in getting up clubs; it will bring also the big illustrated premium list, describing 200 attractive and useful premiums.

Wanted, agents at every post-office, good pay. A postal starts you in business. Write us.

Dictionary or Atlas with each new subscription, as promised on Page 26 of this issue. Yet the subscription price is only 50 cents a year, 35 cents in clubs.

Note our clubbing list on Page 11. Don't hesitate to patronize our advertisers. Only reliable advertisements are taken.

The only semi-monthly in the United States which gives a sworn statement of its circulation is Farm and Home. It gives maps showing the number of subscribers in each state.

See the Big Three, Page 26.

than in city. It only needs a little effort. What plans along this line are being made in your neighborhood? In this marvelous twentieth century era, none of us can afford to stagnate intellectually or socially—nor financially or industrially, for that matter.

Better keep at it than hustle by spasms.

The farmer is obliged to pay an advance for many of his necessary purchases, but this is offset by the increased price received for important products of the farm. The speculators on the stock exchanges have been seriously hurt by the December slump in prices of shares and inflated "securities," but this need not affect the general prosperity of agricultural interests during the new year of excellent promise we are about to enter.

One good acre farmed well is worth ten poor acres poorly tilled.

Fall in love with the farm and it will soon begin to smile back at harvest time.

It isn't necessary to take half our space to tell readers how good the other half is. They know it. The way old subscribers are renewing is a caution. Their words of praise stimulate me to even greater effort in giving the most value for the nominal subscription price of Farm and Home. Let each old friend send in with his own renewal one new name and you will be well paid for it.

The model hired man should be first cousin to the lark.

BIG 3 Farm and Home three years and three great books (see Page 26, this issue), all for **\$1.00.**

Farm and Home.

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SEMI-MONTHLY

(1st and 15th of each month)
BY THE PHELPS PUBLISHING CO.

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

RENEWALS The date opposite your name on your copy of wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus, Jan. 1, 1900, shows that payment has been received up to January 1, 1900. Payment to February 1, 1900, and so on. Some time is required after money is received before the date, which answers for a receipt, can be changed.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES Eastern or Western Edition, 10 cents per square line each insertion. Both editions, 15 cents per square line each insertion. Discounts for contracts made known on application.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of its patrons Farm and Home has offices at

27 Northington St., 304 Dearborn St.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.

Orders for subscriptions, advertisements, and editorial letters can be sent to either office.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

The circulation of Farm and Home for this issue is

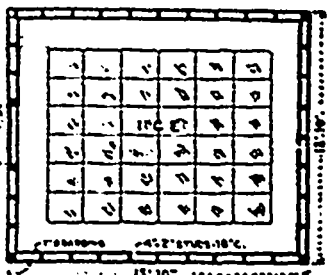
350,100 Copies.

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

From Plain and Prairie.

BUILDING AN ICE HOUSE.

An ice house can be made of any size required for the holding of ice for a creamery, refrigerator, or other purposes. When packed 50 lbs ice will occupy 1 cu ft of space. Therefore, every 40 cu ft of capacity in a building is equal to the holding of one ton of ice. Where the wall of the ice house is not insulated, the ice should be packed in the building 12 in from the inside of the walls, and that space should be packed full of thoroughly dry sawdust; where that is not convenient, an 18 in space may be left and packed with cut hay or straw, entirely



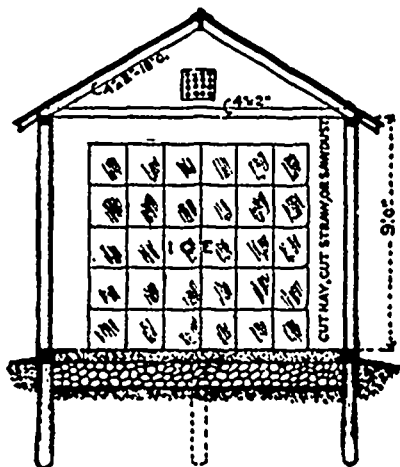
THE GROUND PLAN.

free from ice, chips and snow. The illustrations shown are of an ice house 15 ft 10 in by 12 ft 10 in and 9 ft high. The ground plan shows the framework made of 4 by 2 in studding, boarded with 1 in stuff inside and clapboards outside. The door in front is 3 ft wide by 8 ft 3 in high. A cross section shows the ice in position and the appearance of the roof with ventilator, which is in each end. In the details of the plan, as shown, the door is of double-matched stuff and not divided. Pieces of plank fit across the opening inside

being placed in position as the house is filled and removed as emptied. The section through the sill shows the floor of stone and sawdust, studding and construction at eaves. The size of material is printed so plainly it explains itself.—[Prof J. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner.

MAKE YOUR FARM A SUCCESS.

Every successful farmer knows how to select the crops that are best adapted to his soil and climate, with due regard for the demands of the market. The eastern farmer has the advantage of the western farmer in that the latter must depend on wheat and corn. Pa



A CROSS SECTION.

farmers may count 25 or more different crops which can be raised, and those who have succeeded best are those who raise a variety.

The advantages of diversified farming are obvious. If one or two or three crops fail, there are still others coming on; if prices should drop on some productions, fair prices will be received for others; so when the balance sheet is struck there is a reasonably good showing. Much of our soil has become worn and thin, and to produce paying crops requires heavy manuring. The crops that generally pay best are those that yield most to the area planted. Fruit raising, both large and small, is a great auxiliary to farming, the climate of much of Pa being adapted to almost all kinds of fruit. Ready sale is found for all we raise. By this system of mixed farming the land is kept in better condition than it would if we raised only a few routine crops. Many farms are becoming fast exhausted by the latter mode. From the above facts, we deduct the following:

What is needed is less acres, better tillage and more manure.

Much labor is saved and larger returns received.

We become more independent and happy.—[W. B. Miller, Huntingdon Co, Pa.

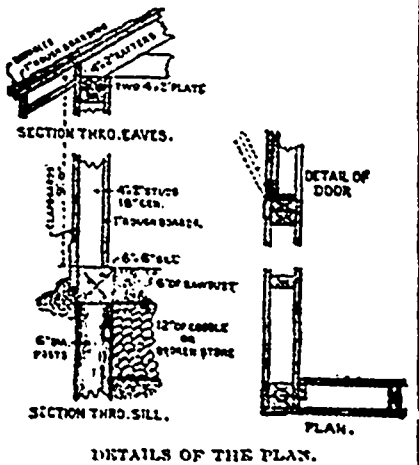
The Early Yellow Soy Beans are erect, growing with from 1 to 6 stems, branching near the ground and growing 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 ft. Branches are thickly studded with pods, a single plant having 200 pods. Soy beans resist drought and do well on thin land. They leave the land rich in nitrogen. Cultivate the same as for other crops. The Kan exper sta raised 932 bu on 60 a at a cost of 55c p bu or \$3.40 p a. Soy beans can take the place of oil or gluten meal and are even richer than oil meal. They have given astonishing results fed to milk and fattening cows and hogs. Ten hogs fed asflr meal alone for 50 days ate 2872 lbs and gained 441 lbs; ten hogs fed Kaslr meal four-fifths and soy bean meal one-fifth, ate 3766 lbs, gained 866 and sold for 10c more per 100 lbs than the others.

The Raising of Sugar Beets is the best crop for the general farmer; from 1 to 20 or 30 a can be raised. There is a good market where sugar factories have been built for any quantity grown. All other crops fluctuate in value. To grow an average crop of beets, any land that is in a fair state of cultivation will raise 16 to 20 tons of beets with an average of 14 per cent sugar worth under the Mich state law \$1.65 p ton. Here is our method of raising this amount of tonnage to the acre. In the fall plow 10 in wide, 7 or 8 in deep, follow the plow with a subsoil 7 or 8 in

deep. In early spring use a spring-tooth harrow or any tool that will work the soil fine. In a week, work it again followed with a smoothing harrow. Sow the rows 20 in apart 10 lbs of seed to the acre. When beets form the fourth leaf cut out with a hoe so as to leave one beet 6 or 8 in apart in thinning. Then start the cultivator and keep it going until the growth of leaves stops further progress. Do not cultivate so as to break the leaves, as those are the sugar producers. Stop work unless some stray weeds show, then pull them. When the under leaves turn yellow the beets are ready for pulling. Go along each row with a subsoil, follow with boys or men in pulling throwing 6 or 8 rows together. Top the beets by cutting from where the first leaf starts. Throw them in baskets and draw to the factory. An acre of beets cost Rent 6, plowing and subsoiling 2, harrowing twice 1, sowing seed 50c, seed 1.50, hand thinning 5, horse cultivating, four times, 1.50, hoeing twice 2, pulling and topping 8, drawing to factory, 2 1/2 miles, 18 tons 9, total, 36.50. The 18 tons p a from my land at 4.66 2-3 brings \$4, deducting 36.50 leaves a profit of \$47.50.—[John H. Sharp, Bay Co, Mich.

The Dutton Potato is a long yellowish white variety with slightly flattened sides, coming down smaller, sometimes to an abrupt point at the stem end. It is of the American Giant family and like these is coarser in appearance and quality than most other types. It is medium in foliage and season, very productive and a profitable shipping variety. It will grow well and give more, larger and finer tubers on a poor field than any other I have tried. It gets soft toward spring, and when grown on low, wet or heavy land is soggy and not so good for table use. It sometimes rots on too rich land and should be planted on poorest locations. It weighs like lead when first dug and is more profitable marketed then. It is fit to dig first of the later varieties which prolongs the season of digging. We have grown hundreds of varieties and have discarded all for long late white, except the Dutton and Orphan.—[C. E. Chapman, Tompkins Co, N Y.

Much from Little—Save what you now allow to go to waste. No other business can allow the leakage that a farmer does, for say 20 years, without failure, and no one that has farmed for 20 years but what might be independent and now live on the interest of his money if he had saved what he has allowed to go to waste. We farmers



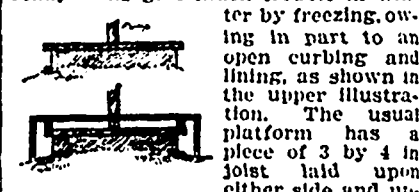
DETAILS OF THE PLAN.

must learn to stop the leaks. Build fences straight, it saves the labor of trimming out the corners if they are trimmed at all. Do not draw off stone and dump it beside the road; you are covering the land that can be made use of, besides making your farm look unsightly. Business cause roads to drift in winter, the shovelling out of which takes time. Keep the bushes back. Many allow bushes to grow in pastures, covering and shading the ground, causing a loss of feed and greatly helping the mortgage to drive the farmer from his home. Save your manure; do not let the rain and atmosphere carry away one-half. You need it all, for on every acre of cultivated land properly manured and cared for \$100 worth of produce can be raised. Do not let weeds go to seed around your buildings and get into your garden and manure, damaging crops and causing extra work

cultivating. Every farmer who looks around will discover a leak. Stop it, stop them all and you will be prosperous.—[E. H. Heath, Stanstead Co, Que.

Drawing Heavy Loads Uphill often happens on the farm, especially in lumbering or drawing wood. On a short but exceedingly steep hill it is often difficult for the team to even obtain a foothold. When circumstances will permit this may be accomplished much more easily by means of a pulley attached to a tree or stump at the top of the hill. Let one end of the rope be fastened to the load and fasten the team to the other end near the pulley. Then, as the team walks down the hill pulling directly against it, the load will move up at a corresponding rate. If necessary, a set of pulleys may be substituted for the single pulley and increased power be had.—[C. O. Ormsbee, Washington Co, Vt.

To Keep the Well from Freezing—Many wells give much trouble in winter by freezing, owing



ing in part to an open curbing and lining, as shown in the upper illustration. The usual platform has a piece of 3 by 4 in joist laid upon either side and up- tending out on all four sides some 6 in beyond the original, as shown in the lower figure. Boards are now nailed about the four sides, coming close down to the ground, and a dead-air space is thus formed above, and on all sides of the old curbing. This extra boarding can be removed in a few moments' time when the cold weather is past. It is useful, efficient and a cheap idea.

For Milling Flour the miller of this section does not take one-half in weight. Unless a farmer chooses the very best patent generally made, he always gets over half by weight and if he takes the bran and shorts in straight flour or half patent, he gets 45 lbs or 3/4 in weight, worth 60c, for wheat bringing only 52c here, whereas the miller's share is worth about 15c. If full patent is chosen, the farmer's value is the same, while the miller's is less as the low grade flour made will sell only in big cities and has to be shipped, bringing only about 1/2 to 3/4 c p lb. Even if the farmer takes full patent and no bran, he gets all there is of that grade of flour in his wheat, although he does not get quite half in weight, leaving only the cheap flour and bran for the miller.—[S. E. Twitchell, Moody Co, S Dak.

The Large Turtles seen in our markets which are used for soups and steaks live in the seas of the warm climates, but occasionally come as far north as Long Island sound. They attain a length of 5 or 6 ft and a weight of 500 to 600 lbs. They are captured by watching them when they visit the shore and deposit their eggs. They are then turned over on their backs, in which position they are so helpless as to be easily secured by their captors.

Look Over the Seeds on hand and destroy all those of doubtful age and name. They will make good chicken feed. Usually seeds over three years old are not safe to plant, although a test will show how large a proportion are good.

I have been convinced of the usefulness of fresh manure for over 20 yrs. I have on an average 150 cattle and there is not a bushel of manure that goes to the barnyard to lose weight. It is taken right to the field from the barn and spread and in that way I get most satisfactory results, said Mr McMillan to the Ont house committee on agri.

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

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

WHO CONTROLS THE ROADS?

Owing to a decision of the railway committee of the Dominion privy council, in connection with the Metropolitan electric railway, this class of railways will find a good deal of difficulty in obtaining possession of the rural highways in the future. When the case was before the railway committee on an application to connect this road with the C P R at Toronto by means of a Y, the fact was established that the original promoters of the Metropolitan were working in the interests of the C P R and that the former road was built as a feeder to the great transcontinental line. The C P R having been declared a work for the benefit of the Dominion, and it having been established that the Metropolitan electric road was a part of the C P R, it also comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion statutes.

This has struck consternation in the people along the line, for by this decision the company are not amenable to provincial statutes or municipal by-laws. The highways used for these railways are practically railway properties, and the citizens will have about the same rights on the present highway as on the right-of-way of the big railroad companies.

As was pointed out in F & H Dec 15, railway companies are not affected by the ditches and water courses acts of the provinces, and thousands of good farms are ruined from this cause. This decision blocks drainage works across highways on which these roads are built, and, further, if the decision is carried to its logical conclusion, citizens have no rights on the highways in question which the railways are bound to respect. Yet it seems, from a recent decision that the municipalities are liable for accidents on account of want of repair, where they cannot repair, owing to the powers given electric railways to prevent repair. This would be a ridiculous state of affairs if no one had to suffer. Application was recently made to the county of Elgin for permission to construct an electrical railway on a county road from London to Port Stanley, Ont, but owing to this decision the promoters met with a blank refusal.

The Ontario government issued a fiat Dec 14, permitting a suit to be entered in order to test the legality of the action of the railway committee of the Dominion privy council in giving the Metropolitan railway permission to connect with the C P R. This will result in a legal argument and a judicial decision as to the rights of the province, and, therefore, of the municipalities, in the matter.

Questions of provincial rights have often been fought out in the last court of appeal, but none of such immense importance as this. There is a great anxiety to know what the result will be. Electric railways can and do confer blessings on the people who are in a position to use them, but if the British North America act is construed to take them from under the jurisdiction of the municipalities, when built on highways, the blessings will be eclipsed by the curses. The way the matter now stands, it would seem utter foolishness for municipalities to give over one inch of the highways for electric roads, until the question is settled and so settled that the municipalities will be in a position to control these roads in the public interest.

Helps Toward Success—While the Canadian farmer has many needs, he is as well off and progressive as any on the continent. His greatest need is knowledge. Knowledge is power. It would save him much misdirected effort. He should know more about the mechanical and chemical composition of his soil and its produce to enable him to feed a balanced ration to land and stock. Through ignorance he sows timothy instead of clover, cuts it over-ripe, then sows to wheat and wonders why his wheat and cattle are poor. Knowledge would teach him that clover is fattening to land and cattle and

timothy impoverishes the land and is poor cattle food. Early cut hay is also more nutritious than late cut. Knowledge teaches that tile drains lower the water level, leaving a mass of rich porous soil above; that many cows are making their owner poorer every day and that it does not pay to feed a scrub steer 4 yrs when two should do the work. Quality is always better than quantity and intensive farming is better than extensive. Knowledge shows the farmer how little he knows; farm education is like all education, the more you learn the more you see to learn.—[W. A. Cutler, Ont.]

Canadian Fruit 'n England is the subject of an extended report by Sampson Morgan to Commissioner of Agri Robertson. Snow apples were received in prime condition, each apple being wrapped separately in paper, in layers and rows in boxes. Large quantities of such fine eating apples, packed in handy boxes, would secure a free sale at once. Anjou pears, packed same as apples, were sound and delicious, a better pear never having entered the English market. A big export trade evidently lies before the Canadian pear industry.

The Agitation for Good Roads in Ont continues, and Road Instructor Campbell is kept busy addressing meetings and giving practical information on the subject. Municipalities are taking a broader view of the road question and in many towns measures for improvement are being adopted. It is well to bear in mind that uniformly good roads can only be secured by a systematic method of building.

The Fat Stock Show at Toronto was one of the best in years. Shorthorns were out in force, fully three times as many being shown in the dairy class as ever before. J. S. Woodward of Lockport, N Y, gave an address on the ideal dairy cow, an expert from the Dominion dept of agri conducted an experiment by means of a cramming machine for fattening poultry, and the associated associations presented Dominion Live Stock Commissioner F. W. Hodson with two addresses, a marble clock, oaken cabinet and silver table service.

The Hereford Breeders' association of Canada at its annual meeting reported a great improvement in prices and demand for cattle. Walter McDonald is president and Hy Wade secretary, both of Toronto. The breeders favored direct shipping communication with the Argentine Republic.

Manitoba's Wheat Crop will pan out 27,925,000 bu, or an average of over 17 bu p a, according to the revised estimates of the provincial dept of agri. Aug drouth and Hessian fly cut into the yield considerably, the latter from 5 to 30 per cent. The rich and fertile Red River valley suffered most. For six weeks up to Dec 10, weather was the best for the season in 20 years. Plowing was done to late Nov and it is estimated \$61,000 a have been turned over, or 255,000 a more than in 1898. It is estimated nearly 1,500,000 a are now ready for the crop of 1900.

Says Banking Laws Are Weak—While crops in southern Ontario were fairly good, farmers as a rule are not prospering as the circumstances should warrant, and the fault lies wholly in our Dominion and local governments for reasons herein set forth. Our tariff laws reduce the price of what we have to sell and advance the cost of what we have to buy. Our banks in Canada obtain their money by act of parliament, while we farmers and laborers earn every dollar we get, and that under very restrictive legislation. As a rule in Ontario, rich men literally pay no tax, while laboring men pay taxes on all property they control. Railways, manufacturing corporations, blast furnaces, etc, are all bonused or subsidized by government grants, and through the same are prospering abundantly. Our chartered bank system is established on aid contributed wholly by legislative enactment and the banks are covering all the business enterprises in the country and all profit arising is simply returning again to the bank (or fountain head) and leaving nothing but beggary and slavery as the result of hard labor. People are divided between Tories and reformers, and their strength as legislators nullified when they should

divide on capital and labor from which we as farmers and laborers could draw and hold our just share. Dominion elections will soon be on and many are determined to annul the chartered bank system, after which the Dominion government will be the only banking institution in Canada, and furnish all paper money issued to business men, farmers, etc, at 1 per cent interest per annum.—[James McClive, Welland Co, Ont.]

Ontario—Ont's yield 40 bu and barley 35 p a in Ontario Co. Where formerly large numbers of hogs were fed, comparatively little are on feed this winter. Roots made a fair crop, fodder generally is plentiful but corn rather poor. Very little fall wheat sown this year. Nearly all dairymen around Myrtle ship butter to Toronto; fall prices average 18c. Separators are becoming quite popular, at least one farmer out of ten having one. A few years ago, steel windmills were introduced, but now a very large number enjoy their lasting benefits. Nearly all the grain raised in Ontario Co is fed to cattle; this year, however, many have sold considerable quantities as cattle are unusually high, and choice animals for feeding are hard to find.

Soja beans are one of the most promising things we have tested, as they can be used for several different purposes. The earliest variety only should be sown, either for soiling, hay, ensilage or plowing under. Beans planted May 25 have made well podded vines by Sept 25, with a yield of 15 tons p a. Where horse beans do not thrive, early soja beans should be tried to put in the silo with corn.—[Director William Saunders, Dominion Exper Farm.]

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

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



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THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO. 24 Wellington St., MONTREAL.

Windsor Salt

Gives to butter that delicious sweetness and freshness which brings the high price. Perfectly pure; natural crystals—try it. THE WINDSOR SALT COMPANY, Limited, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN

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

A Fence Weaving Record. 100 rods of a ten-wire with our fence machines. Write for particulars, MCGREGOR BANWELL & CO., Windsor, Ont.

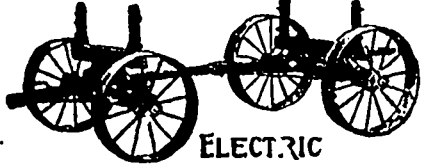
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If you want the best power in the world for running cream separator, cabbage cutter, or wood saw, try our horse power. Easiest running, best material, and will do the most work of any in the market. 24-page pamphlet Free. Address A. W. GRAY'S SONS, PATENTERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, P. O. Box 65, MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT.

BUY THE BEST.

If you want the best low down wagon you should buy the Electric Handy Wagon. It is the best because it is made of the best material; the best broad tread Electric Wheels; best seasoned white hickory axles; all other wood parts of the best seasoned white oak.



The front and rear hounds are made from the best angle steel, which is neater, stronger and in every way better than wood. Well painted in red and varnished. Extra length of reach and extra long standard, supplied without additional cost when requested. This wagon is guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. anywhere. Write the Electric Wheel Co., Box 56, Quincy, Illinois, for their new catalogue which fully describes this wagon, their famous Electric Wheels and Electric Feed Cookers.

PAGE THE OPEN DOOR POLICY

sounds all right, but the open field had better have Page Fence around it, with one or two Page Gates. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

SEE! SAW



your own wood and save time and money. Saw your neighbor's wood makes you \$5.00 a day. You can do it with an APPLETON Steel Frame Wood Saw. It is strong, durable, safe, effective and fast. Has the advantage of both tilting and swinging table saw frames; adjustable dust proof oil boxes. We saw all our latest improvements in wood saw construction. We have a style of wood frame wood saw and the best SELF-FEED DRAG SAW made. Our new 100 page catalogue tells all about them and our shellers, huskers, chaffage and fodder cutters, shredders, for grinders, horse powers, wind mills, steel tanks, etc. All are "APPL'ION QUALITY." Write for it today. Mailed free on request. Appleton Mfg. Co., 11 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

STEEL ROOFING BRAND NEW

We have on hand 25,000 square Brand New Steel Roofing in either flat, corrugated or "W" crimped. Price per square of 10x10 feet or 100 square feet. \$1.75. No other tool than a hatchet or hammer is required to lay this roofing. We furnish with each order sufficient paint to cover the roof and nails to lay it, without additional charge. Write for our free catalogue No. 27 of general merchandise bought by us at Sheritt's and Receiver's Sales. "Our Prices are One-Half of Others." Chicago House Wrecking Co., W. 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago.

Fence Machine That 60 to 100 rods per day out of barbed, cable, crimped, coiled or smooth wire. Machine Guaranteed. Catalogue Free. Hooper Boy Fence Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Dept. 12

TOOLS IN ONE. With saw, drill and hand saw. For \$1.00 we will send this outfit and liberal terms to anyone who orders. Your money back if you are not satisfied. GROOMFIELD MFG. CO., Box 13, Middletown, Ind.

"PORTABLE SHEDDING." Send for circular to A. Lincoln Portable Sheddng Co., Lincoln, Ill.

SALARY A YEAR. \$75 MONTHLY. STRAIGHT OUT SALARY. \$900.00 BOTH ARE SALARY. NO MORE, NO LESS SALARY

Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies wanted in each state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight \$3000 a year and expenses—details, bonds, no commission, easy to understand. 200 years in business and no complaint to secure our competence, reliable managers. Send for rapidly growing trade. References. Business not endorsed stamped on envelope. The Dominion Company, 704-A-3 Chicago, Ill.

Cattle and Hogs.

FEEDING FOR CHOICE BEEF.

The three essential points in the beef-producing animal are quality, quantity and cost of production. The first is required in order to get the highest or best-paying price. There must be size or the animal cannot be made up to a sufficient weight at an early or paying age. The cost of production depends upon the animal's ability to assimilate the food at the feeder's command, for if there is not a goodly balance between the cost of the feed consumed and the price obtained, the object sought will be lost, or in other words there is little interest in an undertaking that will not furnish the dollar at the end of the row.

Beef production begins with the breeder. He dictates the cross that produces the steer. Here the best sire obtainable among the beef breeds is none too good. Not only must the sire be of the best strain of breeding or bred after the best line of beef production, but he should be individually an animal of large scale, all his beef points filled with natural flesh, which is determined by his straight outline, together with a mellowness of touch or handling quality which requires experience to distinguish. The perfect beef animal grows a depth of flesh from which the highest-priced joints of beef are to be cut. From the back, porterhouse steak and the best rib roasts are taken, therefore this part of the carcass must develop the greatest wealth of flesh. Through his crops, down to the middle rib, quarters and thighs all produce desirable cuts, and these points all require to be developed. It is the highest production in these parts that is termed quality.

We must also see to it that our beef animal is a kindly keeper, that his food turns to flesh, that he grows rapidly, hence it is necessary that this part of his frame is correspondingly well put together. His chest must be wide, standing well apart on his fore legs, that there must be plenty of room for his vital and digestive organs; to this may be added a fullness at flanks, nice soft-handling hair and hide, all of which denote the kindly keeper. Such handsome appearance and true outline make up the perfect beef animal.

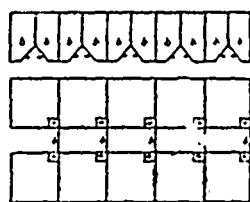
Breeding and make-up will not alone suffice. Feeding and proper care are fully as necessary. Beginning at calf-hood, our steers should be from cows of goodly frame, producers of large quantities of milk, of good quality; without which stunted feeders only may be expected. Since higher prices have become the order of the day, we find demand for feeders very keen, to supply which many are making calf feeding a specialty, and with greater or less success according to care exercised. In these cases the calf is usually fed whole milk for the first month, to which is gradually added a sloppy mash, in which oil cake, oatmeal and wheat middlings are bolted together. When proper care is taken, calves thrive immensely upon this diet. They soon eat choice bits of hay and roots and will lick meal from their mangers. Thus, several good calves may be raised from the milk of one cow, as

many as five in some cases and these in really thrifty shape.

Calves must have continued care if they are to be fed to profit. They should be housed through the day in hot summer weather, with pasture at night, thus gaining appetite from exercise. As the nights become cool, and wet they should be changed around and kept in the stables at night and allowed out through the day. A succession of green feeds of different kinds should be provided for soiling through the summer. This, with plenty of water and salt, will keep them in a state of thrift which will insure a most satisfactory growth. The best class of selling steers are now not over 1400 lbs and this weight should be attained as nearly as possible. A ripe steer at this age is sure to be full of well-mixed lean and fat, commanding the highest price in any market. When feeders find that to make a steer pay he must steadily gain in weight each day of his life, that each day he does not gain his feed is lost, they will become more businesslike in their methods.—(J. A. McDonald, P. E. I.)

DOORS IN THE PIGGERY.

Convenience in the piggery should be considered in building new quarters. The plan outlined herewith is much liked at the Ont. exper. farm at Guelph.



In the upper figure, a represents doors to pens, b, d, the arrangement allows of a feeding trough in front between door and wall, saves space of one door, thereby allowing of a more narrow pen and pigs can be changed readily from one pen to the next. In another piggery, without the V-shaped door arrangement, the pens are square, as shown in the lower figure. Besides a door, a, which swings into each pen, a door, b, is also hinged so the aisles may be closed or opened. This arrangement allows of extra emergency pens for the letting out of a sow for service, or for changing animals from one pen to another.

Cutting Roots—For sheep and pigs, there is no advantage in cutting or slicing roots. In slicing them for a few cows, we have found nothing better than a corn cutter. Strike a beet once or twice lengthwise, just enough to reduce them so that a cow can eat a piece as she would an ear of corn. It takes but very few minutes to slice for a half dozen cows in this way.—(H. P. Miller, Delaware Co., O.)

You can't feed a razorback hog into a nice plump pig.

Ensilage will settle the whole question of soiling and is profitable for feeding all kinds of stock.

It is impossible to buy food and feed it to cattle and expect to make a profit on it except in seasons when it is unusually cheap. But when beef is bringing good prices it is possible for any intelligent farmer to raise corn, grass and other food that can be converted into profitable, prime beef.—(S. E. Willison, Pa.)

Don't supply the cow with ice water. It takes the heat that makes 4 lbs of milk to warm 100 lbs water.

For Fencing Stock modern ingenuity has made a fence that is relatively low in cost, that is neat and may be made ornamental or even economical by using for climbing plants. A strong feature of the modern wire fence is that it does not afford shelter for vermin or a place for weeds to grow and then scatter seed. When properly set, a woven wire fence will stand for years without repair. No fence ever devised equals the wire fence in stability or durability. They will turn all kinds of stock and can be bought stranded so as to prevent even the smallest or ordinary farm animals from getting through. All those of our readers who anticipate adding to their fencing this year will find it to their advantage to write to those advertising fencing material in F & H. Get our advertisers' catalogs and note the styles of fence and machines. When the fence is built, put up one that will stay and that will be artistic as well.

The Poultry Yard.

VARIETY AND EXERCISE.

If three feeds per day are given, be careful to not overfeed, giving only what will be eaten up clean each feed. In early morning a warm mash of shorts and vegetables, such as potato parings, with turnip and pumpkin, and whatever comes to hand, minced cabbage, and above all minced onions, which are especially to be recommended; the pungency of the onion is an aid toward keeping their bodies free from lice, besides being otherwise beneficial.

At noon, a light repast of oats, wheat and barley or millet, scattered broadcast in the feeding room is sufficient. Dry leaves or straw is a good carpeting upon which to scatter the grain and scratching for it gives them the exercise which is so necessary to their well-being. Fowls in confinement are apt to become dull, spiritless and sluggish, and exercise becomes necessary. Hang a head of cabbage just within reach by jumping for it.

Whole corn is best given at night, but if your fowls are of Asiatic origin, do not deal out corn with a lavick hand. The sweepings of the barn floor, clover hay, cut fine and mixed with the warm mash, are relished.—(Mrs A. C. McPherson, Athens Co., O.)

PIGEON POINTERS.

Have the sexes equal. An insect powder or lice killer. Have plenty of roosts. Provide sharp grit and a piece of salt cod.

Eight or ten pairs of squabs may be expected per year. They breed sometimes until 14 years old.

They breed mostly from March to September, lay two eggs, which hatch on the 17th or 19th day.

Squabs are ready to market in 4 weeks and are worth \$2 to \$4 per dozen. Pigeons will do well in covered runs and produce more squabs.

Feed on wheat, cracked corn, crumbs, chopped cooked meat, green stuff.

Egg Crop Not Exhausting—If 100 hens lay in a year 10,000 eggs which have been sold for say \$200, only about \$4.50 worth of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid has been thereby sold from the farm. The same value of wheat sold would have removed ten times as much of the fertilizing elements.

Vigor Resists Disease—Poultry once smitten with a disease is not easy to doctor, and individual value is so low that it does not pay to be constantly dosing and dopping. The best plan is to watch and use every means to keep the fowls in good health and vigor, giving them the proper resisting power, and you will be saved the nuisance of poultry doctoring.—(A. H. Gibson, Arizona.)

Good Feeding—Cracked corn and wheat are best thrown into a deep litter of leaves or chaff to keep the fowls busy. The deeper the litter is, provided

KILLING LICE

by old methods of dusting and spraying poultry lice is most expensive and too slow. With our process, the lice or the eggs at night on hens, chickens or swine are killed with LICE KILLER. That's all there is to it. No handling of fowls or swine, yet perfect freedom from vermin. It costs 10¢ per gallon. Sample free from Omaha with booklet. GEO. H. LAMB CO., Omaha, Neb., or 65 Murray St., N. Y.

DEATH to LICE on hens and chickens. 6¢ per Book Free. D. J. LAMBERT, Box 24, Apponaug, N. I.

TO MAKE BROILERS GROW... MANN'S NEW BONE CUTTER... Mann's Clover Cutters, Mann's Granite Crystal Oil, and Mixing Feed Trays. Made in U.S.A. Catalogue Free.

"Poultry Raising on the Farm"... "Poultry and Incubators on the Farm." "Feeding Specially for Eggs." "Raising Broilers for Market." "Successful Egg Farming." "Ovens for Profit." "The Poultry Book Industry." So, are a few of the many good things contained in our 20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK.

MAKE HENS LAY... More Eggs in Winter... Sheridan's Powder... Nothing Under the Sun... BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC... EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., 28 Vesey St., New York City.

Nothing Under the Sun... BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC... EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., 28 Vesey St., New York City.

I HAVE Some Nice, Sweet, GROUND BEEF... THE BANTAM... 50 POUNDS... \$5 30 DAYS' Trial... SUCCESSFUL INCUBATION... INCUBATOR FREE on trial.

310 First Premiums... MAKE HENS LAY... BEES! BEES! BEES!... THE A. I. ROOT CO. - MEDINA OHIO.

the fowls do not become discouraged, the better. Cabbage, apples, beets and turnips make a variety for noon feed, and help to keep up the fowl's tone. Clover chaff, either scalded, as a part of the morning mash, or used as a part of the scratching litter is most excellent. Meat and cut bone have become an indispensable factor in the business hen's ration. Grit and fine oyster shells should be kept within reach.—[C. B. Cook, Oswego Co, N. Y.]

Cold Weather Care will depend largely upon the weather. If cold and snow abound, the fowls must be fed and watered regularly and provided with good shelter. If the chicken house was built with some window glass low down along the south side, fresh eggs ought to be plentiful now; in fact there has been no weather so far this winter which would keep hens from laying some eggs at least, if they have been well-treated with an reasonable care. Fed meat, green stuff, charcoal, gravel, etc, to keep the fowls in a thrifty condition. Also see that their quarters are clean and that the nests do not become foul. If there is any superfluous stock yet on hand it would better be fattened and disposed of as soon as possible.

Starlight Jr was the winner of six consecutive first prizes and never met defeat in open competition. His strong features were his stylish carriage, fine



PRIZE BROWN LEGHORN.

head parts and the strong striping in his hackle and saddle. He was a bird of good size and had what was and is very rare in Brown Leghorn males,



Pair of La Fleche Fowls.

This breed is kept in large numbers as a market fowl in the vicinity of Paris, but has never become very popular either in England or the U. S. They are good table birds, with flesh of extra fine flavor and they fatten remarkably well. The hen is a fairly good layer of large, white eggs and seldom offers to sit. Both sexes have a double horn-like comb which gives them a unique appearance. The drawbacks are lack of great hardiness in a severe climate, and the dark color of skin, legs and pin-feathers.

even to-day, the nicely turned concaved back. He was the son of old "Starlight," himself a winner of no mean repute, and a brother of Worcester 4th, the sire of several winners in New York, Boston and other places.

Practical Queries—A. T. L.: The common breeds of fowls can be had of B. F. Greider, Florin, Pa.—F. E. S.: Poor success in hatching winter eggs is often caused by lack of exercise for breeding stock. Keep them scratching. Don't let them freeze their combs. Have spare male birds and alternate every few days.—S. T.: White Cochins and other varieties can be had of C. C. Shoemaker, Freeport, Ill, or Charles Gammendinger, Columbus, O, or J. R. Brazzo, Delavan, Wis.—H. Toner: Dubbing is cutting off comb and wattles quite close to the head. A chicken may be termed a cock or hen after 12 months old. The score card system was introduced by I. K. Felch.—Mrs. T.: Leg weakness in grown fowls at this time of year is usually caused by

dampness. Remove the cause by draining or filling. Lack of exercise will sometimes cause the trouble.—R. H. W.: Roup pills can be made of 1/2 grain sulphate of copper, 1 grain cayenne pepper, 1/2 grain hydrastine, three drops copaiba and a very little venetian turpentine. Also bathe the sore parts with a few drops of kerosene.—H. N.: Feed cut bone two or three times a week. The peafowl develops fully in three years and lives about 25 years.

The Difference in the expense of feeding so as to get eggs and barely keeping fowls alive is small. In fact I think it takes more grain where they are allowed to roost in trees, as so many do. I have counted hundreds of chickens perched on tall trees this winter in the coldest weather. And I have seen quite a few in the snow, in fence corners, frozen to death, and their owners wondering why they got no eggs. My early chickens will soon do for market.—[Mrs J. M. Wilson, Linn Co, Ia.]

Gardening Under Glass.

GROWING BULBS IN WATER.

There is a fascination about plants growing in water and many people raise bulbs in that way who otherwise would not take the trouble to grow them. Most people know of but one variety to grow in this way—the Chinese sacred lily—but almost all winter blooming bulbs are as easily grown in water as in soil, with the added advantage that they make less dirt, flower in a much shorter time, have larger blossoms and remain perfect on the stalk a great deal longer.

As it is natural for plant roots to grow in darkness, it is best to keep them shaded, either by colored glass as in hyacinth glasses, or by providing sand and pebbles in which the roots may hide themselves. Narcissus, daffodil, jonquill and crocus bulbs may be planted in glass bowls with a half inch of sand in the bottom and enough pebbles to hold the bulbs in position when the heavy foliage has grown. Crocus bulbs may be planted in sphagnum moss without pebbles or sand. They should be started at different times to give a succession of bloom.

Those I have been most successful with are Paper White narcissus, double Von Lion daffodil, Chinese sacred lily, Golden sacred lily and Mammoth flowered crocus. Hyacinths are planted in hyacinth glasses without sand or stones, the hollow in the top of the glass forming a support for the bulb so it cannot tip over. Water should only reach within a quarter of an inch of the base of the bulb, the new roots quickly pushing out to reach the water. In the glass bowls of bulbs the water should reach up half way of the bulbs. As soon as any of the bulbs are through flowering, they should be thrown out, as they

are seldom of any use afterward.—Bernice Baker, Ill.

Lettuce Is Grown as a catch crop in many houses between tomatoes, melons, beans and cucumbers. Only the head varieties are wanted in market, but for home use the loose leaved sorts may be used. It will not do well in a high temperature and where a business is made of growing it a house should be given over entirely to the crop.

Sow a Few Seeds of the Chinese mustard along the edges of the beds. It is easily grown and makes good winter "greens."

Rhubarb May Be Forced in an ordinary house cellar. Dig up some plants after they have been frozen and transfer them to the cellar. They may be placed in barrels cut in halves or on the cellar floor and some loam packed around the roots. A little light and watering is the only attention required. Try it.

A Plot of Ground 3 x 6 ft, covered with a hotbed sash, may be made the most profitable piece of land on the whole farm. The amount of food which it may be made to furnish for the support of the family is surprising. A hotbed is too often regarded as a luxury, but it is easily within reach of the most humble farmer. Right through the dead of winter it may be made to produce radishes, lettuce, beets and carrots of a quality with which stored vegetables cannot be compared.

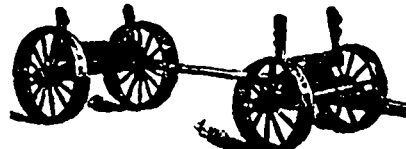
Steam vs Hot Water—Both have their advantages and disadvantages in heating glass houses. There is very little difference in the amount of coal re-

quired. Hot water will maintain a more uniform temperature with less attention to the boiler, but the pipes need to be laid pretty straight and with few angles and bends. Steam under low pressure can be carried further; angles and bends make no difference. It heats up the house quicker and if a slight pressure is maintained will keep an even temperature.

Good Soil for forcing vegetables may be made by mixing one load of well-rotted cow manure with three or four loads of rich loam. If it is a little pasty or heavy add some sharp sand to make it more porous and give better drainage, which will prevent its becoming sour and hard. This soil will do for forcing nearly all kinds of vegetables and flowers.

Farm Wagon only \$21.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wagons 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, and sold for only \$21.95.



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

DON'T BUY POULTRY NETTING until you get our illustrated circulars giving net prices of the best Poultry Feeding. We can ship from Colchester, New York, or Chicago, and pay freight charges to your railroad station. Send for sample of Best Fencing Made. Circulars free. JAMES & CASH, Box 21, Colchester, Conn.

WHY?



Why was the only award to bone cutters at the World's Fair, Chicago, given to the Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter?

Because wherever it has come into competition with other machines it has proved every claim we make—cuts faster and easier, cuts meat and gristle without clogging, and is the only absolutely self-feeding and self-regulating cutter made. We guarantee money back to any unsatisfied purchaser. Ask about Stearns Clever Cutters and Grit Crushers. Send for free booklet on poultry feeding.

E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 40, Syracuse, N. Y.

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It would be an improvement on the old way, but we can't do it. We CAN furnish an INCUBATOR that will hatch all hatchable eggs, and do it with less attention than any machine made. It does it because it is made right and has all the improvements. Sold at a low price and guaranteed. Catalogue in 3 languages & sent free. Address: DEER HORN INCUBATOR CO., Box 60, Deer Horn, Ia.

IT COST US \$4,000 COSTS YOU 15c

We have spent \$4,000 on our new book, "How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators." It tells all. Leading poultry men have written special articles for it. 128 pages, full illustrations. It's as good as gold. It's the best. Out hatch any other machine. 10 paper-covered books. Send 10c stamps for \$4.00 book. Send 10c stamps for \$1.00 book. OYPHER INCUBATOR CO., Boston, Mass., Wayland, N. Y., Chicago, Ill.

HATCH with the perfect, self-regulating, low cost period first class incubator—the EXCELSIOR incubator. Hatches the largest per cent. of fertile eggs at the lowest cost. GEO. E. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

DON'T BUY AN INCUBATOR

and pay for it before giving it a trial. We will send the celebrated PREMIER INCUBATOR on trial. This incubator is built in U. S. to stamp a wild one. First prize World's Fair. Also sole manufacturer of Poultry Feeding, Catalogue and Poultry House Plans. Send for Poultry House etc., 10c. COLUMBIA INCUBATOR CO., 20 Adams St., Delaware City, Del.

The IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator hatches all the fertile eggs; is simple, durable and easily operated; 124 page catalogue containing information and testimonials. Send free. G. B. FRYEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

Does Poultry Pay?

That depends upon the man and how he conducts his business. We experience trouble in making it pay. To help others we have put our experience in book form, entitled "Poultry for Profit". It contains a vast amount of reliable information covering every phase of the subject. Tells what we have learned at Mill Hill. New methods of raising, handling and marketing. Treats it in health and disease. Illustrated from life. Price 10c. THE J. W. MILLER CO., Box 161, Freeport, Ill.

2000 PREMIUMS

were awarded my fowls at 12 State Shows in 1899 FOWLS AND EGGS Largest Hatch in the World. Send 5c for illustrated catalogue FOR SALE. CHAS. GAMMENDINGER, Box 60, Columbus, O.

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and Almanac for 1900, two colors, 180 pages 110 illustrations of fowls, incubators, brooders, Poultry Houses, etc. How to raise Chickens successfully, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full descriptions of Poultry houses. All about incubators, brooders and thoroughbred fowls, with lowest prices. Price only 15 cents. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 873, Freeport, Ill.

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in the hands of his customer and takes every prize he gets. Never fails. We lead in quality and lowest prices. Largest pure bred poultry farm in the Northwest. New month poultry book and catalogue 25 pages all worth 95c but sent for 10c. JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr., Box 20, Freeport, Ill.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE

of prize winning poultry for 1900. The finest poultry book ever. A perfect guide to poultry raising. Gives prices of eggs & stock from the very best breeders. It shows the best chickens & describes them all. 30 different varieties. Everybody wants this book. Send 6c. in stamps to G. GREIDER, Florin, Pa.

\$5 Hand Bone, Shell, Corn & Grit Mill for Poultry. Oster Bone Cutter, Power Mills, Crushers and Comminators Free. WILSON BROS., Boston, Pa.

Dairy and Creamery.

WATERING COWS IN WINTER.

In some sections, creameries are paying nearly, if not quite, twice as much for butter fat as a few months ago...

Where this system is not used, the cows should be watered twice daily and watered under shed. If possible, either in the stable or from a trough protected by a shed.

FOR FILLING PAIL AND PURSE.

One pound of cheese is equal to 2 1/2 lbs of beef in nutritive value. It pays to cooperate with animals, rather than sell the soil's fertility at the small price of coarse grain being.

JOHN GOULD'S ADVICE

We have been digging up the fertility of the soil and selling it by the half bushel. Road dust or plaster will capture ammonia in stables. It is worth 10c per lb. and if you don't get it on your land it's no good only to make your eyes water and that's pretty dear weeping.

keeps the soil covered and lets the corn roots come near the surface. It's nice to let the sheep nibble it before housing for winter. Grow corn. You pay \$12 for a ton of corn meal, and if you put that amount of work on an acre of ground you can get three or four tons.

The Curing Room in the cheese factory should be built so that its temperature can be regulated. It should be uniform. Fluctuation means varying flavor. The room should be insulated by several thin walls and paper lining.

Before Beginning to Milk, brush all the loose hair and dirt from the cow's side and udder. If the udder is soiled, have a pail of water and cloth at hand and give it a thorough cleaning.

By Salting Butter in the granular form all working is avoided and the grain is preserved perfectly. If the right kind of salt is used it dissolves at once, covering every particle with a saturated brine.

The Average Monthly Production of Oleomargarine, according to the annual report of the Internal Revenue, was 2,560,000 lbs in '85, 3,692,000 in '91, 5,801,000 in '94, 4,792,000 in '98 and 6,928,000 for '99.

Milk Freshly Creamed with a separator is in its best possible condition, with less liability to taints and odors, as the separator removes all disease germs and bacteria.

The Butter Factory should be in a community where water and soil are good and where there are good roads to haul the milk over. Patrons must be neat and clean and good feeders and ought to be paid in proportion to the quality of the milk.

Label Dana's White Ear Labels. Stamped with any name or address with consecutive numbers. Useful for recording associations and thousands of practical farmers, breeders and veterinarians. Samples free. Agents Wanted.

Johnson Steam Feed Cooker. From 12 to 17 year cows and other feed. Total 100 pounds hydraulic pressure. Limited number for sale at a low price.

COW HOPPLE for KICKING COWS, and other farm ills or ills. Guaranteed to remove Worms from the system of any horse in 24 and 36 hours. Send for circular. Agents wanted. HENRY HAZZETT, Salem, New Jersey.

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



Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. As a liniment for family use it has no equal.

HEESEN FEED COOKER. Get Your Money's Worth. You will find this cooker by far the most satisfactory in every way. Absolutely full measure - (10 gallon size not stamped "10 gallons") - one-half cheaper than any other "simplest" lasts for generations.

HEESEN BROS. & CO., 37 High St., Tecumseh, Mich. GOLDMETER in pocket case for measuring minerals, gold and silver, abstracts and needles. Circular No. 11 G. STAUFFER, Dept. P. H. Harrisburg, Pa.

PRINT BUTTER PARCHMENT. Should be wrapped in food parchment. Not the cheap kind. THE PATTERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO., Eighth St., Passaic, N. J.

THE LOSS OF AN EYE - terrible calamity. The tip of a horn often does it in tying up cattle. Cut off the horns quickly and humanely with the Keystone Dehorning Knife. Highest Award World's Fair. FULLY GUARANTEED. Write A. C. BROSIUS, COCHRANVILLE, PENN.

BIG BANK ACCOUNTS FROM LITTLE SAVINGS GROW: It is due to the daily savings made by The Improved United States Separator that it is so popular with its users and that its sales are increasing so rapidly.

Experience the Best Teacher. But a wise man profits by the experience of others. Every farmer and dairyman needs a practical, helpful paper like Dairy and Creamery. PUBLISHED AT CHICAGO, ILL. Filled with information gathered from the actual experience of practical and scientific breeders and feeders of cattle and pigs.

A FEED COOKER

Is a money saver on every farm. It increases the grain you have by making it more palatable and digestible. THE FARMER'S FAVORITE is a thoroughly reliable cooker at a reasonable price.

ECLIPSE CREAM SEPARATORS. They are clean, efficient and built double as strong as any other make. HAND POWER SIZES. No. 1 - 3 to 7 Cows \$10.00 No. 2 - 7 to 15 Cows 15.00 No. 3 - 15 to 25 Cows 20.00 No. 4 - 25 to 35 Cows 25.00 No. 5 - 35 to 50 Cows 30.00 No. 6 - 50 to 100 Cows 45.00 Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. Chapman Separator Works Erie, Pa.

ONLY \$5.00. The Farmer's Feed Cooker. Is made of best cast iron with No. 2 galvanized steel boiler, and holds 20 gallons. We make larger cookers and will quote prices on application. Send for free circulars. Reliable Mach. & Brd. Co. Box 40, Quincy, Ill.

PRINT BUTTER PARCHMENT. Should be wrapped in food parchment. Not the cheap kind. THE PATTERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO., Eighth St., Passaic, N. J.

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Large and Small Fruits. FINE QUALITY APPLES.

The best apples, as trees, are poor growers, making surface slowly, and they are generally only of moderate productiveness. The nurserymen cannot afford to grow them, and they are slow to commend them in their catalogs, while the purchaser, for his orchard, wants only a fine-grown, beautiful tree. Commercially considered, the individual who expects to get his living from the culture of the apple must do it by growing varieties adapted to this end. This is business.

Apple growing resolves itself into two shapes, those grown for home use, of excellence, and those more especially designed for market, not so high in quality, both of which should be found on every farm. Of those first named, a list is here given, ripening from early until late, which may be useful to those who find enjoyment in producing their own fruit: Yellow Transparent, Sweet Bough, Gravenstein, Norton's Melon, Cox Orange Pippin, Jonathan, Hubbardston, Nonsuch, Sutton Beauty, Red Canada, Northern Spy, Spitzenberg, Greening.

The last two are especially valuable for culinary purposes. The quotations for the Cox Orange Pippin in the London market a year ago were \$10 per barrel. I have grown them on my own place, the scions being imported from Great Britain. There are people connected with the dept of agri at Washington, as well as others, who have pronounced it the most valuable apple (as regards quality) grown in this country. The Jonathan is one of the choicest apples for winter use, ripening at the beginning of the year. Indeed, that and the Red Canada are, I think, the equal of any varieties of apples grown. The family orchard should always have in it some varieties of apples that are especially fitted for culinary purposes, and I do not think anything can excel the old Spitzenberg and the Red Greening. The Spitzenberg is my favorite, of all, but it is a very difficult apple to grow.

Several of the most excellent of these apples that I have referred to are best grown by grafting on more vigorous sorts, that impart their character to the weaker, making better trees; and for a further reason that they cannot be procured from the nurserymen. The nurserymen will not grow them simply because they cannot afford to grow them. That is perhaps the best reason that could be given. The man whose living depends upon the receipts of his apple crop cannot afford to produce those of the highest standard of excellence; while the individual desirous of securing the greatest enjoyment from the things of this life cannot afford to be without them.—[S. D. Willard, Ontario Co, N. Y.]

KILL PEACH TWIG BORERS NOW.

The best treatment for the peach twig borer is to spray thoroughly during Dec, Jan or any time after the foliage has fallen, with kerosene emulsion, resin wash, or some similar oily preparation which will penetrate the burrows and destroy the young larvae. Kerosene emulsion is the most penetrating of the oily mixtures. For use in a limited degree, take kerosene 2 gals, whale oil soap 1/2 lb and water 1 gal. The soap, first finely divided, is dissolved in the water by boiling and immediately adding while boiling hot, away from the fire, to the kerosene. The whole mixture is then agitated violently for 3 to 5 minutes with a force pump and will then assume the consistency of cream. As a winter wash, the emulsion may be diluted with about six times as much water, making about 30 gals for the above quantity. If hard water is used, at least 25 per cent more soap will be necessary. In applying to the tree, merely wet it; don't let the emulsion run down the trunk or it may be so strong as to do injury to the tree.

Dewberries are much in vogue for blackberries, both in flavor and quality, yet their large size and attractive appearance will find them a place on the early market. They are very prolific bearers and begin to ripen fruit 10 days or more earlier than blackberries. The vines are very easily winter killed, but are easily protected by throwing a few shovelfuls of earth on them as they lie prostrate on the ground. In the

spring the vines should be tied to a trellis, while the new growth is left to trail on the ground, where it remains till it is tied to the trellis the following spring. A convenient form of trellis is made by stretching three wires over the rows, one above the other and about 15 in apart. When tied up in this manner the fruit is much easier to pick and injury from contact with the ground is avoided.—[Prof S. A. Beach, N Y Exper Sta.]

Plant Young Trees rather than large, overgrown stock. They are cheaper, the freight on them is less and with good cultivation they will come into bearing fully as early. Yearling peaches and plums and 2-yr-old apples and pears are old enough, but this year they are small on account of the dry summer.

Western Fruit Growers Want hardy varieties that are productive. Trees which will not live through extreme cold weather are not worth planting. Longfield, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent are good eating sorts and of the right kind. Duchess and Wolf River are better for culinary purposes, are hardy and prolific, although the latter is rather too large.

Gandy Is the Best Late strawberry for most sections. While not a heavy yielder, for very early and very late sorts are not productive, it bears heavier than most of the late sorts and the quality, size and color of the fruit are superb. Northern growers find it a profitable sort.

Wounds Made by Pruning should be painted over with lead and oil. This protection keeps out the rain and closes the pores of the wood so that it does not rot while the cut is healing over.

The Black Tartarian Cherry is one of our choicest varieties, whether for market, dessert or the home table. Of large size and delicious flavor, it is relished by all cherry lovers and being somewhat soft fleshed, it is very subject to the ravages of birds. On this account it is often necessary to harvest and ship it a little on the green side. It is not so productive as some sorts, but it makes up for this by bringing a higher price.

Don't Cultivate Too Deep—The capillary or shallow roots of apple trees make the fruit and the deeper ones sustain the tree. By too frequent and deep plowing we damage these surface roots and partially or wholly prevent the tree from fruiting. Try the experiment of frequent and protracted summer plowing between two rows of trees, and leave the rows on either side unplowed, and you will as a rule see a very marked difference in the fruitage even on the two sides of the cultivated trees. Cultivation up to time of bearing is proper, and occasional shallow cultivating and fertilizing later may be profitable, but too frequent and deep plowing of bearing trees is most certainly damaging, not to the thrift and vitality of the tree itself, but to its fruiting.—[L. W. McCard, Tenn.]

Worms in the Soil may be killed by a few applications of strong copperas water. Sulphur matches pushed down into the soil are sometimes of help.

The S Dak state horticultural society holds its annual meeting Jan 16-18, N. E. Hansen of Brookings is secretary.

JOTTINGS FROM THE FARMERS.

The milling value of wheat is determined by the per cent and quality of gluten, a small variation quickly affecting the bread making qualities. Large mills make daily baking tests of samples.—[G. D. Flagle, O.]

The market value of the 225,000,000 bu corn raised in Kan this year is about \$2,000,000, but the 150,000,000 bu of this corn being converted into beef, pork, mutton, wool, eggs, poultry, butter and cheese will at present prices bring a greater revenue than the present market value of the entire crop.—[H. R. Hilton.]

A great waste often occurs by neglecting to house and properly care for harness and tools. On rainy days when no outdoor work can be done is a good time to clean and grease the harness,

repair and paint such tools as need attention, or that you can do yourself. It is surprising how many dollars can be saved from paying a wheelwright or carpenter for work you can do yourself, which, though not as fancy looking, perhaps, is just as durable, and besides the life of the tools is oftentimes prolonged many years.—[A. B. Kugler, Charleston Co, S C.]

As a rule it is not a good plan to sell the bulky, primitive and crude products of agriculture, particularly in the form of hay, straw, roots and coarse cereals. One ton of hay takes from the land as much of the substances of fertility as 37 tons of butter; and the sale of one

ton of wheat removes from the farm more elements of fertility than the disposal of 100 tons of butter. The first essential in all profitable agriculture is to obtain large crops of good quality at as little expense as possible. The feeding of the crops or part of them to live stock is the second essential to successful farming. The third essential is the maintaining of the fertility of the soil without paying out a large share of the income for fertilizers, particularly when the most valuable of these can be obtained from the growing of leguminous crops, such as clovers, peas and beans.—[Prof J. W. Robertson, Ont.]

URIC ACID

Causes More Diseases in the Human System than Any Other Poison.

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, will do for You, Every Reader Of Farm and Home May Have a Sample Bottle Free by Mail.

Science has demonstrated that in a few days' time you brew enough uric acid in your body to produce death.

Your kidneys are your salvation. BECAUSE when they are well they filter out this deadly poison.

So when your kidneys are sick, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

They are all being slowly poisoned. Uric acid starts in the system more different kinds of trouble and suffering than any other form of poison. It irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Causes rheumatism and neuralgia, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you lack ambition, get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy.

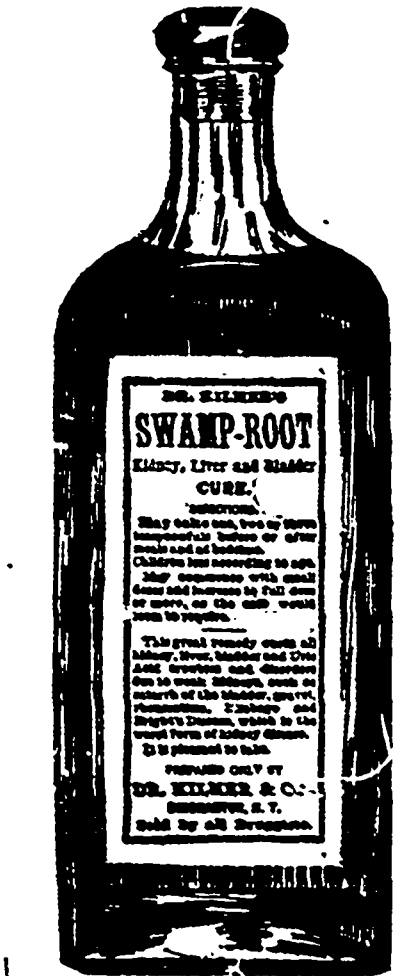
It instantly relieves the congested, over-worked kidneys, and gradually brings them back to health. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Healthy kidneys keep down the excess of uric acid and you soon feel the benefit in new health and strength.

Swamp-Root should at once be taken upon the least sign of ill health. It will make you well and is for sale the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices, fifty cents and one dollar.

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

To prove its wonderful efficacy, send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., mentioning Farm and Home, when you will receive free of all charge a sample bottle of



Swamp-Root and a valuable book, by mail, prepaid. This book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured.

CUT YOUR OWN ICE WITH A FIRST-CLASS ICE FLOW. Manufactured especially for Dairy-men, Farmers and Butchers, AT A LOW PRICE, by the most celebrated makers of fine quality Ice-men's Tools. Write to nearest agent, or direct to makers, Wm. T. Wood & Co., Arlington, Mass.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH. You have a right to expect that, because you are entitled to it. To meet this condition in our case and has been for all of the 7 years we have been in this business. To do this we sell all goods direct from our factory to the consumer at wholesale prices. The advantages of this plan are many and obvious. This plan has built us up and we are now the largest manufacturers in the world selling to the consumer at the lowest possible price. We make 100 styles of wagons and all styles of harness. The buyer takes no risk on our plan as we ship our goods care-free for examination and guarantee our product. Send at once for a copy of our large illustrated catalogue FREE.

Truck Farming.

CAULIFLOWERS FOR FORCING.

Cauliflowers are easily forced under glass in a suitable house. They do not like bottom heat and should be planted in solid beds about 16 in apart.

As soon as the first crop is off the second planting should be made with plants the seeds of which were sown about Dec 1 or before.

STARTING EARLY VEGETABLES.

It is time to start some of the earlier and hardier vegetables under glass, either in hotbed or greenhouse.

Other plants to be started in this way are egg plants, peppers and the usual list of hardier vegetables.

Bourl Podded Green Beans sell better than the wax kinds. The color is in their favor for they do not show dirt, dust and handling so quickly.

Winter Muskmelon—Truckers will be interested in the new winter muskmelon recently imported by the U. S. Dept of Agr.

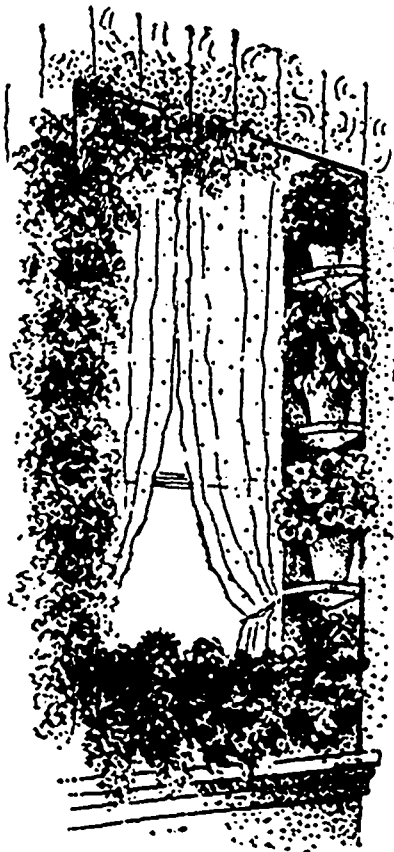
Testing Seeds.—Seeds should be carefully tested before planting or heavy losses may occur through their failure to germinate.

Send to Our Advertisers for a copy of their seed and nursery catalogues. You may be sure of getting honest treatment from them.

Window Gardening.

INDOOR WINDOW BOXES.

Winter flowering plants may be grown better in boxes than in small pots. Window boxes used outside in summer may be brought in the house in winter.



AN ATTRACTIVE WINDOW GARDEN.

ized iron. Leave a hole in the bottom of the lining to draw off the surplus water.

Any of the plants commonly grown in the house can be planted in the box. Geraniums of any sort, heliotrope, fuchsias and begonias make a good variety.

At the ends may be planted morning glories and trained up each side of the window. English ivy is also a good vine to use, but is without flowers.

Shelves fill up a window so much that the men do not like plants in the house. In brick or stone houses, with the deep window casings, an arrangement as shown in the illustration may be adopted.

SOME NEW FLOWERS.

Among the newer sorts, the California Giant Branching Comet asters are an entirely new type. They average 4 to 5 in across and have long twisted petals, very much like Japanese chrysanthemums.

of every conceivable color, garnet, ruby, crimson and white, double and single, and in every possible combination of colors.

The geraniums also are receiving a boom, giving us both new types and new combinations of colors. Among the best of the new are Madame Bruant, Columbia, Profusion, President Victor, Dubois, M Alphonse, Ricard, Mme Buchner.

China Asters are among the best of all the annual garden flowers. They are of the easiest culture, most free of bloom, and comprise a multitude of forms and colors.

Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias hold a great deal of fascination for many people. The bulbs are somewhat expensive, but they may be easily grown from seed and will blossom the first year.

A Little Ammonia added to the water is a great stimulant and helps to increase the size and quality of the blossoms.

A Small Hotbed may be constructed along the side of the house or a stable, as shown in the illustration, and partly heated through a window.



A HANDY HOT BED.

to the required depth, going below the frost line, and build up a wall topping it with brick and sloping it about 6 in to the front.

WE OFFER 50,000 Apple Trees in 50 choice varieties. 50,000 Standard Pear Trees. 50,000 Plum Trees and 75,000 Dwarf Pear Trees.

Dwarf ROSES The best edition of our new book on the subject of Dwarf Roses is now ready for sale.

Winter Work. Farmers and others, make some cash and get your own trees and plants free. Write for particulars.

FOR 14 CENTS We wish to gain this year 2000 new customers, and to once offer 1 Pkg. City Garden Seed, 1 Pkg. Early Ripening Cabbage, 1 Pkg. La Grasse Market Lettuce, 1 Pkg. Strawberry Melon, 1 Pkg. Day Radish, 1 Pkg. Early Ripe Cabbage, 1 Pkg. Early Loose Onion, 1 Pkg. Brilliant Flower Seeds.

Ferry's SEEDS grow paying crops because they're fresh and always the best. For sale everywhere. Refuse substitutes. Stick to Ferry's Seeds and prosper.

SEED TIME SAVINGS We have helped thousands of successful seed growers in the planning of their planting. We can help you and save money for you.

THE BEST ASPARAGUS the kind that grows white and stays white as long as it for use in the kitchen.

SEED BILL FREE To get new customers to test my seeds, I will mail my 1900 Catalogue, filled with more bargains than ever and a 200 Seed Bill good for 100 worth of seeds for total absolutely free.

TWO BOOKS for STOCKMEN Key to Profitable Stock Feeding. By Herbert Myrick. A colored chart of feeding and manurial values of principal crops and feeding stuffs.

Feeds and Feeding. By W. A. Henry. This handbook for students and stock men constitutes a compendium of practical and useful knowledge on Plant Growth and Animal Nutrition.

Business Side of Farming.

A YEAR OF PRICE CHANGES.

With the close of the old year the business farmer casts up his accounts, learning just where he stands and making plans these long winter evenings for the next campaign. Outside the great staples, such as grain, cotton, hay, etc., the outturn from the harvest fields of '99 has largely left first hands. An indeterminate quantity of grain is still held on farms, but a large part of this, aside from wheat, will be consumed in the counties where grown. Nearly two-thirds of the cotton crop has been marketed, and, best of all, at relatively good prices. Live stock markets are healthy, east and west, and in some directions prices are high. This is notably true of cattle, which are selling at the best figures in years. Where they have been economically fattened and are in good condition, sheep and swine are making money for the farmer and moving freely to such big markets as Chicago, Kansas City, Buffalo, etc.

Highly interesting price changes have taken place in commodities during the calendar year '99, most of those affecting farmers either directly or indirectly. Cereals have been inclined to sag, yet the situation is by no means desperate. Fair activity prevails at the moderate to low prices and many believe conditions are right for recovery in the weeks to come. Wool is selling at the highest prices in years, and some of the standard grades have more than doubled since the low level of '95-'96. Butter and cheese are selling higher than for several years and hay is averaging well.

Sharp advances have taken place in a number of articles farmers are obliged to buy. The wholesale price of malle is \$3 45 p 100 lbs compared with 1 60. Lumber is higher, and nearly all metal goods. Cotton and woolen clothing costs more, but staple groceries have shown relatively little advance, with sugars and coffees rather weak. A general sharp advance in freights is booked for Jan 1. One of the remarkable features of the year's price changes is the advance in steel rails, structural iron, pig iron, etc. The railways are now obliged to pay 35 per ton for steel rails compared with 18 a year ago.

LESS SNAP IN BUTTER.

In the past few weeks buyers have shown a disposition to hold aloof owing to the extremely high prices ruling. With the output of creameries liberal stocks in some instances have accumulated. The market, however, is fairly steady, although consumption is somewhat restricted and in some quarters diverted to oleo.

Manufacturers of the hogus product are turning out enormous quantities. During the fiscal year '99 the total U S output of oleo was \$3,141,000 lbs, the largest on record, compared with \$2,132,452 in '98, \$3,452 in '97, \$1 in '96 and \$7 millions in '95. The previous record breaker was '94, with 69,600,000 lbs. The present session of congress will see a very stiff fight over the proposition to increase the internal revenue tax on oleo.

INTEREST RATES FIRM.

Interest rates are ruling surprisingly high this winter, compared with the low level assumed last summer. At that time everything pointed to permanently cheap rates. But the banks claim they have tremendous drafts upon their resources, and it now costs more to make short time loans on personal security. Rates on farm mortgages have not been affected, nor is there any assurance that it will cost more to borrow on this splendid class of security. The high rates in this country and Europe are considered temporary, and due, among other things, to the increased use of funds through industrial activities, and to the South African war.

Rape, 25c a Ton—Greatest food on earth for sheep, cattle and swine. Salzer's catalog tells also about Million Dollar potato, and is mailed you with 10 farm seed samples for 10c postage. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. [Ad.]

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

Table with columns for various commodities (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and their prices in different markets (Boston, New York, Chicago, etc.) for the month of December.

1 P cental. 1 P dz. Estimated dressed wt.

Fireworks in Cabbage—Remarkable advances have been made in the cabbage market this fall and winter, owing to the short crop, particularly in such sections as central N Y. At country points in that state cabbage advanced to \$22 p ton and better, and some of the city dealers expect to get 25-40 before spring. Of course any further sharp advance will serve to restrict the consumption. Again, the southern crop will be marketed at the earliest possible date. The middle of Dec cabbage sold around 12-15 per ton.

The Turn in Wheat Prices from the low level of about 65c p bu at Chicago to a moderate recovery was gratifying. The gov't report estimating the '99 crop at 27 millions created little interest. A feature of the market at present is the war in South Africa, and fears of possible further political complications in Europe. This serves to help the market, especially as there is a fairly good export movement.

Vegetable Packers' Combine—Canners in N Y state propose to form a combination with a view of reducing the cost of production, disclaiming a y increase in price to consumers or to curtail total output. Among other things, it is proposed to shut up some of the factories where they are considered too close together. This is to be a \$16,000,000 combine, but it remains to be seen whether the scheme can be floated.

A Steadier Apple Market prevails now that autumn stock is out of the way. Sound winter varieties command fairly good prices.

The Hog Packing Industry, always conducted on a narrow margin, has not proved wholly profitable this season. One of the biggest concerns in the east has failed at Boston, this but slightly affecting the market for swine in the west. Packers claim the cost of the

finished product is too high, yet they are unable to buy hogs any less, as farmers deliveries are not burdensome.

The Demand for Hops is fair but not urgent in the N Y section, while on the Pacific coast trade seems to be looking up. This is particularly true of grades suitable for export account, which are wanted for Europe.

Hothouse Products—The winter demand is always good, but the business has grown so that at times supplies are excessive. Recent sales in N Y have included asparagus \$24 4 50 p dz bchs, radishes 1 50-2 50 p 100 lbs, tomatoes 7 6-10c p lb, mushrooms 25-30c, cucumbers 7-8c 2 p dz.

Regulating Telegraph Tolls—Efforts made by the Kan legislature to reduce charges in that state 40 per cent have been declared unconstitutional by the federal court, the judge holding that the new rates were confiscatory.

Higher Fur Prices—Raw furs and skins are selling exceptionally well this winter, with a good outlet for nearly all merchantable varieties. Muskrats are not wanted, favorites include fox, mink, marten, etc.

Argentine Crop Conditions—Advices from that country, which is a competitor of the U S in European grain markets, indicate good yields of wheat and flaxseed.

Potato Shippers Must Look Out for frosted stock now that the season for low temperatures is at hand. The market has been doing well with a good trade at distributing centers, yet country reserves are large, particularly in Wis, Minn and other portions of the northwest. Stocks are coming out freely in N Y, Pa, O and northern N E.

Advertisement for Dietz Crystal Lanterns. Includes an illustration of a lantern and text: 'When you can for one dollar receive by freight prepaid, one of our famous Dietz Crystal Lanterns you are simply "standing in your own light" by failing to "stand in ours." This Lantern is as thoroughly good as sixty years of Lantern building have rendered possible. It is strongly put together, convenient of adjustment, has Glass Oil Pot, which cannot leak and as a "light-giver" it stands alone. Perhaps our little illustrated catalogue of Lanterns might interest you? Shall we mail it?—'tis free. R. E. DIETZ COMPANY 81 Lighthouse Street Established in 1840. New York'

Advertisement for Quaker City Grinding Mills. Includes an illustration of a mill and text: 'A GOOD GRINDER must crush and grind corn and cob chaff or mixed with other grain, late a coarse, medium or fine grit; must grind all grades, make family meal, be strong and durable. Quaker City Grinding Mills meet all these requirements and more. Having two buyers it takes all kinds of grain as it grinds. Millstone power. Guaranteed. \$12 annual catalog C. free. A. W. STRAUB & CO., 2727 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. The A. W. STRAUB CO., Canal and Randolph Sts., Chicago, Ill. Also Western agents for Smalley Power, Shalters, Corlies, & Co.'

Advertisement for Orchard Profit Hydraulic Cider Press. Includes an illustration of a press and text: 'ORCHARD PROFIT depends upon working all the fruit into a salable product. Cider for instance, if good, clear and sweet sells readily at a profit. The best is produced by a HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS. Made to varying sizes; hand and power. Get our free catalogue before you buy. HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO., 5 Main St., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.'

Do you want to go South? if so write to-day for our Journal free. It tells you about our great Chichora Colony and the finest of land for trucking, fruit and steck raising; the land of figs and tea. Land \$5 per acre. Houses built and sold on \$5 monthly payments. Cheap excursions weekly. D. L. Risley, 211 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM FENCE, 15 to 21 cents per rod. Box 17, Buchanan Fence Co., Smithville, Ohio. ICE PLOWS \$16.50 (Circulars free if Tray, No. Clove, N.Y.)

Advertisement for Burpee's Farm Annual for 1900. Text: 'If you want the choicest vegetables or most beautiful flowers, you should write a Postal Card NOW for Burpee's Farm Annual for 1900 "The Leading American Seed Catalogue." A handsome book, written at FORDHOOK FARMS—the largest trial grounds in America. Tells all about the Best Seeds That Grow, including some valuable "NEW CREATIONS" for 1900. Liberal Cash Prizes. Useful Leaflets and New Vest Pocket Guides to Success, free to all customers. Everyone who would grow the choicest vegetables or the most beautiful flowers should carefully study "The Leading American Seed Catalogue." Write TO-DAY. It is FREE. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., SEED GROWERS, Philadelphia, Pa.'

Advertisement for The Handsomest Catalogue of 1900. Includes an illustration of a man and text: 'THE HANDSOMEST CATALOGUE OF 1900. Last year we printed and distributed 300,000 catalogues. This year we printed and shall distribute 350,000 catalogues of the now world famous "PLANTER JR. GOODS." Our last year's catalogue was acknowledged to be the best, most instructive and handsomest catalogue ever issued devoted to a similar subject. Our 1900 catalogue will be superior in every way to that one. It is profusely and handsomely illustrated with photographed farm scenes from all Europe, Australia, South America and other foreign lands. In addition to being beautiful it will be most instructive as to the quality and utility of the goods it represents, and as to the agriculture, gardening, etc., of foreign lands. The new catalogues are now ready and will be mailed free on application. The "PLANTER JR." line comprises Seed Drills, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Harrows, Two Horse Cultivators and Saws. Best Seeders and Cultivators. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1107-K, Philadelphia, Pa.'

Our Veterinary Advise

Questions for this department are answered in full, but on account of the large number of queries received it is often some weeks before replies can be printed. In case an immediate answer by mail is desired, \$1 should be enclosed.

ECZEMA-I. K. has a cow which has a disease of the skin of the belly, the hair comes off in patches. The cow is in good condition. Give one teaspoonful sulphate of iron and one table-spoonful of sulphur at a dose in a bran mash twice a day for two weeks, then skip a week and give again if needed. Also mix 2 oz oxide of zinc with 4 oz vasoline and rub a little on the affected parts once every second day. As long as the cow keeps in good condition the milk is fit for use.

DRY MOUTH-H. W. has a mare which seems to get parched in her mouth; she is in good health and eats and drinks well. Medicine is of no use in such a case. Feed more soft food such as potatoes, turnips, carrots or bran mash. Boiled flaxseed mixed with bran will also be good for such a case.

PIN WORMS-J. R. S. wants a remedy for pin worms in a horse. Take 2 oz quassa chips and steep over night in 1 qt cold water. In the morning strain and add water to make up the pint. Then clean out the rectum by injections of warm water, then inject the pint of quassa infusion into the rectum. This is usually sufficient, but if not, repeat the same quantity in a week.

LAME HORSE-E. A. K. has a horse which is lame, the affected part seems to be above the fetlock. Also has a colt which has a ringbone. For the lame horse rub the affected part once a day with a little soap suds. For the ringbone, mix 2 dr cantharides and 1 dr biniodide of mercury with 2 oz lard; rub a little on the part; let it remain on 24 hours, then wash off. Repeat the blister again in three weeks.

CANCER-I. H. has a cow which has a cancer on her back; also a cow which has a cough. If it is a true cancer it is incurable, but it may only be a fungous growth. Apply a little terchloride of antimony to it every second day until it is lower than the surrounding skin; then mix 2 oz vasoline with 1 oz oxide of zinc. Apply a little once a day to heal it. For the cough, give 5 gr arsenic at a dose, mixed in bran mash twice a day, and continue it for three weeks, then skip two weeks and give again if needed.

ENLARGED ANKLE-T. J. S. wants a remedy for a horse which has an enlarged ankle. Mix biniodide of mercury 1 dr with lard 1/2 oz, rub a little of this well in on the enlargement once a week and continue it for several weeks. If the horse is not lame, he can be used for slow light work if needed, and if not he should have regular exercise.

COUGH-E. H. has a horse which has a cough if he is worked hard and his hind legs swell up to the hocks while standing in the stable at night. Mix 4 oz sulphate of iron, 4 oz nitrate of potassium and divide into 21 doses. Give the horse one every night in bran mash until all are taken. Repeat this quantity if needed. Give the animal regular exercise and feed on good hay and oats and not too much of it. Water before feeding.

INDIGESTION-T has horses which are ravenous feeders and yet they are thin in flesh. There must be something wrong either in the food or the way in which they are fed or worked or driven. Feed each horse 4 qts of good oats at a feed three times a day and about 15 lbs of good hay, water before feeding. When driving, do not drive fast, one-half a mile fast driving is often worse for a horse than a hard day's work. Use the horses steadily and never use a whip. If they do not improve on this treatment, report to us.

The Columbia Incubator Co have a style of machine that is giving satisfaction to a large number of users. Made of the best seasoned timber, with 6 in non-conductor packed walls, fire-proof, and with automatic supply of moisture and ventilation, five quarts of kerosene will make a hatch of 200 chicks, as an even temperature is made automatically. The Columbia Incubators are the simplest machines constructed and a 10-year-old child with five minutes' attention per day can make successful hatches. The principles of construction and results of hatching were so satisfactory that the highest award of merit and silver medal were awarded by the recent national export exposition of Philadelphia and first premium by the last Ill state fair. Write for elegantly illustrated catalog to the Columbia Incubator Co, Delaware City, Del.

Talks with Our Lawyer.

Questions for Our Legal Adviser are answered in full, but on account of the large number of queries received it is often some weeks before replies can be printed. In case an immediate answer by mail is desired, \$1 should be enclosed. Subscribers to eastern edition should address the Springfield Office, western edition readers, Marquette Building, Chicago. Gardner & Burns, 216-218 Marquette Building, Chicago, have charge of western edition legal inquiries; for the eastern edition Charles H Beckwith Esq. of Springfield, Mass.

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

DEED-J. E. H., N. B. A died, leaving a son, B, a daughter, C and D the child of a deceased daughter. A's will devised his real estate to the three in equal shares. After 21 yrs B died without a will, leaving as heirs C and D. A's will was never recorded. What is D's share in the property? As D's share of A's estate would have been the same if A had died without a will, the neglect to record the will does not affect D's rights. D had an undivided third in A's estate. When B died C and D inherited B's share in equal shares. Thus C and D now own the property in equal shares.

TRESPASSING POULTRY-C. C. C., N. Y.: A and B are neighbors. B keeps hens and they trespass on A's land. What are A's rights? A is under no obligation to fence the hens out, but that is the only way he can effectively protect himself from the nuisance. A can chase the hens out of his yard when they come in and he can sue B for damages caused by them. A has no right to shoot the hens and if he does, B can sue him for the value of the hens. A cannot in any degree avoid liability by throwing the hens he kills over the fence on B's land. Of course if B tells A that he can shoot any of his hens found on A's land, A can do so without incurring liability, therefore, in that case A should be sure of evidence of B's declaration before taking the risk.

DEED-K, N. J.: A deed duly signed and sealed by the seller of the property, acknowledged before a proper officer, and recorded in the proper registry, does not require for its validity the seal of the recording officer. A fee-simple in this country is an absolute title to real estate that descends to one's heirs.

SEIZED PROPERTY-Subscriber, N. Y.: B, a landlord, gave A, his tenant, certain personal property A and B had a disagreement and B, in anger, seized and carried away the personal property, claiming it as his own. Can A hold back from his rent enough to equal the value of the property taken? Not safely. If he does, he runs the risk of losing his tenancy. A can sue B for the value of the property, or, if he knows where the property is, he can replevy it.

TAX-J. K. Pa.: A township may collect cash taxes for the improvement of roads and is not obliged to give the taxpayer a job on the roads to work out his tax. If the tax isn't paid, the taxpayer's property is liable for it.

MISCELLANEOUS-A leases a parcel of land which has not been fenced for a number of years. A fences the land. When the lease expires and A leaves, can he remove the fence and take it with him? He cannot. A fence is an immovable fixture. A W. Canada A should deliver to B the calf he sold him.

DEED-N. Y. Mrs A owns real estate individually. Mr A. and Mrs A join as grantors in a deed of the property. By such a deed does Mrs A convey her whole title in the land or does she convey merely her dower, right? She conveys all her right, title and interest in the property. She has no dower in her own property.

Sawing Wood, a hard job which about everyone likes to shirk, is now made much easier, thanks to the mechanical genius of the late Marvin Smith. He has perfected a sawing machine by which one man can do the work of two and very much easier; than with jack saw and horse. The machine weighs only 41 lbs and is so constructed that it can be folded into compact shape and conveniently carried to and from work. One man with it can saw down a tree and then saw it up into wood of any length, doing as much work as two men can with any other saw, or as three men can with axes. The operator always stands erect. No matter in what position the log may lie. The machine can be easily and quickly adjusted so as to saw the log perfectly square in two. Our readers

should send to the Folding Sawing Machine Co, 62-66 South Clinton street, Chicago, for free illustrated catalog. This labor-saving device is thoroughly appreciated by lumber men and it is only by taking advantage of such appliances that the progressive man saves time and gets more pleasure and profit from his work.

The Amer Leicester Record, Vol II, contains pedigrees of sheep from No 801 to 2801, constitution and by-laws of the ass'n, record of the annual meeting for 1898 at Brantford, Ont, papers on the breed and several fine engravings of prize winning animals. A. J. Temple of Cameron, Ill, is secretary of the ass'n.

A HINT FOR HUNTERS
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Seasonable Winter Work.

MIXED FARMING.

As a rule pays best, as it is the surest of safe returns. It may be a little more trouble, or a little harder to manage, require a little more thought and attention to keep everything moving straight on toward a profit. As prospects brighten on some particular branch already in hand, it is easy to expand in that direction and slacken in other directions less promising. Stock raising is preferred to grain raising. If you have horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and hogs and horses are low, don't raise quite so many of them, and if cattle and sheep are better, as they now are, keep all the animals and raise as many as your room will allow, of one or both, and so cut your coat according to the cloth in hand. A farmer should never, as a rule, buy of the products that can and should be grown upon the farm. If he has more stock than it will support, sell it; if not in marketable condition, perhaps a little grain or feed of some kind may be purchased and turned quickly into the animal and sold. Slipshod methods and guesswork have no place on the farm. The margins are so small that very small leaks or a few mistakes will cause a loss on the year's work; hence great care and careful and good judgment must be exercised in all directions, in whatever is undertaken on the farm to make the year's labors return a profit. The wastes on many farms accounts for their occupants always being hard run, and the mortgages being foreclosed. By mixed farming we do not "carry all our eggs to market in one basket," and our grain walks to market.—[E. W. Robe, Putnam Co, Ind.]

Early Spring Forage Crops are in big demand because of the rapid growth of the dairy industry. Among those being much planted are crimson clover and vetches. Vetches form a living mulch in spring and early winter, shading the ground, preventing the growth of weeds and retarding the constant loss of soluble plant foods. In the north, vetches should be sown in early spring with spring wheat or other small grain; in the south, in late summer or early fall.

Feeding Liberally Pays—The best cow of the Kan exper sta last year cost \$32.50 for feed, the highest of any cow in the herd and about \$3.50 above the average of the herd, and yet the profit from that cow over the cost of feed was \$24.12 above the average of the herd. Had the herd or the best cow been stinted in feed, it would have been an extravagant piece of economy that would have resulted in a diseased pocketbook. The dairy cow is a hard-working animal and should be fed accordingly.—[Prof D. H. Otis.]

Along river bottom lands, Cal farmers sow barley, wheat or oats as a catch crop with alfalfa to keep down weeds. On higher and dry land, a catch crop with alfalfa is not necessary.

If the farmers of Wis were taxed to build a new state capitol every year, they would think it a hardship, and well they might. But there is not a reasonable doubt that the annual damage to the oat, wheat and barley crops by the smuts that may be prevented, is greater than the total cost of our state capitol, says Prof Goff.

In this age the farmer cannot afford to work hard from daylight to dark. Such a course leaves him no time in which to plan his work right. It pays to take time to study and learn how other people are managing.

RENEW NOW.

If your subscription has expired, or is about to expire, now is the time to renew. Do not put it off or neglect it. If you desire a premium in connection with your subscription, take advantage of some of our numerous special offers, which will be found elsewhere in this number. If you have any spare time we would suggest that you employ it profitably in soliciting subscriptions to Farm and Home from your friends and neighbors. You will be doing them and ourselves a good turn and will earn for yourself one or more of the many useful premiums which we offer for clubs.

All Around the Farm

COLORADO'S BLOOMING DESERT.

Northern Colorado, formally called North American desert, is now a land teeming with industry and wealth. Our crops are alfalfa, potatoes, and wheat. The country is all under irrigation. Alfalfa is one of our best crops for many reasons. It is a crop which comes up every year, and needs no second planting; is fine hay, and three big crops can be cut in one season, thus securing a large amount of hay from a comparatively small piece of ground; it makes fine rough feed for winter, and has a large top root which will run down ten or twelve, sometimes even twenty feet until it strikes moisture, and in spite of drouth will survive an entire season. Potatoes are a money-making crop, because it has been found that to turn in a crop of alfalfa, so enriches the ground that enormous crops of potatoes can be raised, sometimes averaging from 200 to 300 sacks of two bushels each, over fields ranging from ten to 200 acres. A crop of potatoes is much helped, if water can be given them just when it is needed, and the system of irrigation renders this possible, and our climate is such that a crop can be grown and matured in from four to four and one-half months. Potatoes planted June 5 can be dug October 10. Wheat is one of our best crops, because it can follow a big crop of potatoes and will yield wonderfully, and in doing so, the ground does not need to be plowed; just drill in the wheat which saves lots of work.—[T. A. Tooley, Weld Co, Col.]

The League of Domestic Producers of beet and cane sugar, tobacco and cigars, wool and cotton, fruits and vegetables, nuts, etc. is a coalition of all these interests to work against free trade with the tropics. It is becoming very powerful, as nearly all the farmers and other organizations in the various industries, including American federation of labor, are affiliated with it. The headquarters of the league are at 52 Lafayette place, New York city.

A Successful Farmer's Way—Wheat was cut June 16 and stacked the 24th, land pastured a few days, then plowed and planted to cowpeas, Kaffir corn, sweet corn and soya beans by July 3. Whipoorwill cowpeas ripened Sept 22. Kaffir corn had begun to head, but early frost killed the heads when in bloom. It made good fodder, as did corn and soya beans. Wheat yielded 12 bu p a and cowpeas 25 bu. The cowpeas left the soil in good condition to sow to wheat. After wheat was stacked, ground was plowed and marked with a two-horse marker. Peas were dropped 10 to 15 in apart. Kaffir corn doubled, then harrowed, which did the covering and leveling. The land was cultivated twice with two-horse cultivator. Plant cowpeas for seed 1 qt to the acre; for hay, 1 bu. Plant in late May, as they require warm weather. There is no crop more profitable for the amount of work, better to enrich the land, endure drouth or mature the crop in so short a time as cowpeas. All stock and poultry are very fond of them. Horses and cattle prefer the hay to any other.—[Jacob Faith, Vernon Co, Mo.]

Good Seeds Needed—To attain a degree of excellence in the cultivation of any plant it is necessary the seeds be fresh, reliable and of a variety suited both to the soil and season of the year as well as to the purposes for which they are to be grown. Many buy seeds of local merchants who sell on commission. Such seed are often the most expensive a person can plant. Each planter of seeds should order directly from some seedsmen known to be reliable and handling such varieties as are known to succeed best in the locality in which the purchaser resides.—[Prof C. L. Newman, Ark Exper Sta.]

The World's Breadstuffs—According to compilation made by leading trade journals in this country and abroad, the world's supply of flour and wheat was as follows on the dates named: Dec 1, '99, 203 1/2 million bu; Nov 1, '99, 191; and Dec 1, '98, 136 millions. Aggregate supplies were 65 millions more than a year ago and 47 millions more than two years ago.

The Sugar Bush.

SUGAR HOUSES AND ARCHES.

THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND APPURTENANCES.

Unnecessary expense should be avoided, as the sugar outfit is used but a few weeks of the year. Location should depend on distance of trees from farm buildings. If not too far away, within 15 or 20 rods of other buildings, but not near enough so sparks from soft, flashy wood or strong draft of the wind will do injury. For a fireproof roof, slate is best, a metal roof will rust beneath from steam and dampness. A tar roof, painted with asbestos paint, might do.

The building should be 12 by 24 ft for a 12-ft pan, 12 by 18 ft for an 8-ft pan. Studding may be 5 or 6 ft high, roof a very steep pitch, that steam may rise better, yet not collect and drop in the pan. Make the house airtight below the plates, for the warmer the air the faster the evaporation. Build a large cupola. For an opening two-thirds the length of the roof for steam to escape, stop boarding the roof at a point 2 ft from the ridge, place short rafters 2 by 6 and 2 1/2 ft long at right angles and above each long rafter and continue boarding to the top. Build on a sidehill with a driveway high enough to spout sap to the storage tank, otherwise a raised driveway should be built beside the house.

With an imperfectly constructed arch, satisfactory work cannot be done. Proportions are of more importance than material. Good results have been obtained with a stone arch plastered with mud. Can the average farmer afford to pay \$50 for an iron arch and buy brick to line it? A 12-ft brick and stone arch with grates, pan irons and iron front can be constructed for less than \$25 and give perfect satisfaction. A frost-proof foundation is unnecessary. Sometimes it is possible to build on a ledge, otherwise dig a hole as large as the arch and chimney will cover, say 5 by 15 ft for a 3 1/2 by 12-ft pan, and 3 to 4 ft deep, and fill with stone, placing small ones on top. Large, flat ones would be cracked by heat and cause the brick to settle and crack. Lay a stone hearth in front, 3 by 6 ft, and keep it swept clean of chips and litter while boiling sap. An arch for a pan 3 1/2 by 12 ft should be built as follows: From door to pan 12 in, pan to chimney 8 in, chimney 16 in, making entire length 15 ft, height at front 36 in, top of grates to bottom of pan 21 in, inside width 40 in, length of grates 36 in, door 20 by 24 in.

Eight inches from the door and 12 in above the foundation, place a piece of railroad iron crosswise the arch to support the front ends of grates; 41 in from the door build a brick wall 12 in high across the bottom of the arch and lay a piece of cart tire on top to support the rear ends of the grates. Fill the space between wall and chimney with small stone, sand and gravel on top, leaving a gradual rise from the top of the grates to within 4 to 6 in of the bottom of the pan at the chimney; the brick in the side walls do not need to extend more than 5 or 6 in below the top; of this filling the base of walls from grates to rear of chimney may be laid with flat stone in mortar or cement. The opening to the chimney 4 by 24 in, inside diameter of base of chimney gradually tapers from 8 by 24 in to 8 by 12 or 8 by 16 in at a point 36 in above top of arch walls, then carry it up at this size to a sufficient height to give a strong draft. A smoking arch at both ends is a nuisance. Construction cannot be cheapened by tile, as it will not stand the intense heat required in a sugar arch flue. Lay a piece of iron 5-16 by 1 1/2 in and 11 1/2 ft long on each side wall for the pan to rest on. A cross iron at each end of the pan 3/4 by 7 in and 4 ft long, with ridge through the center to keep it from sagging, makes the arch ready for the pan. An iron front is not indispensable, but is economical, as it saves heat, and keeps coals from snapping out, and the doors are much more convenient than a piece of sheet iron hung on the front of the arch.

The pan may be one of the many makes of patent evaporators. A good faucet like the "Perfection" is much more convenient than a tube and plug for the syrup end. A good regulator is indispensable; it may save loss of pan and syrup and it is impossible to boil with a shallow depth in the pan and regulate with a faucet. A skimmer 7 1/2 in wide, a 8-pt dipper, a tumbler for fill-

ing cans, two felt strainers, and a syrup thermometer complete the boiling outfit. The storage tank may be made of wood or galvanized iron; the latter is probably the best, as all sourness can be cleaned by scalding. Place the storage near the front end of the arch on the outside of the house, the bottom 1 or 2 in higher than the top of the pan, use 1/2 in soft rubber pipe to conduct the sap to the pan. The warm air of the inside of the house will cause sap to sour if the storage is set there. Use two light cotton strainers, one above the other, to strain the sap, as it runs from gathering tub to storage. Use tin buckets; tin spouts seem to be best. A shed of sufficient size to cover at least one-half the wood used should be built with convenient door opening into it from the arch. [F. J. Johnson, Windham Co, Vt.]

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Farm and Home Clubbing List

Read it and see how money can be saved.

We give herewith a list of some of the leading publications which we can furnish in connection with Farm and Home. In every case our subscribers can save money by ordering other papers of us. The prices in the list do not apply to subscribers in foreign countries. The first column gives the cost when the two publications are taken separately; the second column the reduced price at which we furnish the publication named when taken in connection with Farm and Home each for one year.

	Cost Separately.	Our Price.
Am. Agriculturist, N. Y.	\$1.50	\$1.25
Am. Poultry Journal, Chicago.	1.00	.75
Am. Sheep Breeder, Chicago.	1.50	1.15
Am. Soilercher, Chicago.	1.00	.80
Der. Omaha, Nebraska.	1.15	.90
Blade, Toledo, Ohio.	1.50	1.00
Century Magazine, New York.	4.50	4.00
Christian Endeavor World, Boston.	1.50	1.25
Christian Herald, New York.	2.00	1.80
Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.	1.50	1.15
Cosmopolitan Magazine, N. Y.	1.50	1.20
Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.	1.00	.65
Dellucator, N. Y.	1.50	1.20
Democrat's Magazine, N. Y.	1.50	1.15
Inquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.25	.90
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	.80
Farm Poultry, Boston, Mass.	1.50	1.00
Free Press, Detroit, Mich.	1.50	1.10
Globe, Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.	1.50	1.15
Good Housekeeping, Mass.	1.50	1.10
Good Literature, N. Y.	.85	.60
Green's Fruit Grower, N. Y.	1.00	.80
Harper's Bazaar, N. Y.	4.50	4.00
Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	2.50	2.00
Harper's Weekly, N. Y.	4.50	4.00
Household, Boston, Mass.	1.50	1.15
Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00	.75
Housewife, N. Y.	1.00	.75
Inter-Ocean, Chicago.	1.50	1.10
Ladies' World, N. Y.	.90	.65
Ledger Monthly, N. Y.	1.00	.80
Leslie's Popular Monthly.	1.50	1.20
McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	1.50	1.20
Mayflower, N. Y.	1.00	.85
Minnery's Magazine, N. Y.	1.50	1.25
Post, Washington, D. C.	1.25	.95
Practical Dairyman, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00	.75
Republic, St. Louis, Mo.	1.50	1.10
Review of Reviews, N. Y.	3.00	2.50
Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.	3.00	2.00
Scientific American, N. Y.	1.50	1.00
Star, Kansas City, Mo.	.75	.55
The Feather, Washington, D. C.	1.00	.85
The Hearthstone, N. Y.	.75	.55
Tribune, New York.	1.50	.90
Vick's Magazine, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00	.70
Witness, N. Y.	1.50	1.20
Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, O.	1.50	1.10
World, N. Y.	1.50	1.05
Youth's Companion, Boston.	2.25	2.00

Subscribers to the Youth's Companion will receive the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's double numbers for two years and the beautiful Twelve-Calendar Companion Calendar for 1901, including Farm and Home one year, providing their subscription is sent at once.

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SUGGESTIONS.

Many of our more recent readers are wondering if we have really formed any circles yet...

Only two weeks more remain in which to compete for our cash prizes for anecdotes, stories and descriptions of famous people you've known...

COUNCIL'S CHRISTMAS DINNER.

"Just think, another year has rolled around, and we must do justice to our freedom, for the time being, by enjoying the immense Christmas dinner."

for a wonder, Roxane was actually wiping tears from her eyes (with the corner of her necktie). She hadn't time to hunt her handkerchief!

Plow Boy and Shiftless Simpson were trying their best to draw the attention of Edith Payson and Ida Hamman, who were entertaining each other in the off corner.



A SNAPSHOT OF MR.

Little Pappoose and Niskayuna were in some way attracted to each other. Maybe through the name, although both were females.

After all did ample justice to the enticing dinner set before them, they quietly wended their way back to the drawing room.

a good many were artists. Being interested in that line myself, I asked The Maine if she would like a snap shot of me with her camera.

Young Fred Swanson was there, too, and was asked to entertain us a bit, but he seemed so bashful since that girl of his slapped him!

DISCUSSION.

By Falling and Rising—Now that the council has decided the fate of the "fast" young lady and the "tough" young man...

Things Practical—I have a great deal of housework to do, and none of it worries me like the sewing.

bers for the last seven or eight years. First, I cut out whatever I thought might be of use, if I had it where I could refer to it...

The Film—I always had trouble in washing my plates, that is, to remove all the hypo. I would wash and wash, but with no better results, the hypo

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\$3 a Day Sure advertisement with text.



Some of Our Councilors.



Along the Road.

HAS THE 20th century begun, "gentle" reader, or has it not? Of 14 college presidents who have been asked this question, 11 say the new century is still a year ahead of us. Since a century is 100 years, they argue, it requires 1900 years to complete 19 centuries, so that a 20th century cannot begin until the first day of the 20th group of 100 years, which in the present case will be Jan 1, 1901. The bicycle race in New York furnished an illustration in point. Nobody thought of saying that the rider on his 1900th mile was beginning his 20th century. It was when he started on the first lap of the 1901st mile that he began the 20th wheel century. One of the three presidents who take the opposite view says: "I would say that if the first day of January be the birthday of Jesus, he would be, if living, 1900 years old on that day."

Nothing was said in President McKinley's message about this critical question, and the chances are, from the present outlook, that although the contending factions are hot and growing hotter, civil war will yet be averted. Brother is turning against brother and son against father, and it is reported that in boarding houses the feminine disputants are beginning to cast malignant eyes at one another's back hair. But the present writer, at a safe distance from the "gentle" reader, is willing to come out boldly on the side of the 11 college presidents and run the risk of surviving to see the 20th century. The old 19th has not been so bad but he can endure one more year of it. It is the only century of which he has had any experience.

Gen Methuen's dispatch from South Africa in which he announced that he had fought the "bloodiest battle of the century," set veterans of our civil war talking. There was the battle of Stone's river, in which the federal losses were 13,249, confederate 10,266. At Gaines's Mill the north's aggregate loss was 6887 and the south's 8751. At Gettysburg the Union losses in killed were 3070, wounded 14,497, and the confederate 2592 dead, 12,760 wounded. Chancellorsville, Union dead 1606, wounded 9762; confederate, 1665 and 9081 respectively.

The French could tell tales of bloody battles of the century if they would. There was the battle of Leipzig, in 1813, lasting three days, in which France's loss footed up some 65,000. At Waterloo they lost 28,550, and the British 6332.

At last the pet theory of the bachelors that the way to gauge a young woman at her real value is to see her when on duty in her home, at the kitchen table or the washtub, has had a brilliant demonstration. A hired man in the employ of a farmer near Huron, Kan., eloped with the daughter of the house, an attractive and popular girl. The fellow appeared to be a tramp, but the girl knew better, for he let her into his secret. He was the owner of a big farm in Missouri, an ex-schoolmaster, who played hobo merely to see the girls as they were and if possible win a satisfactory wife. He fell in love with Miss Mary at first sight. Farmers with pretty daughters are expected to be overrun with tramps henceforth.

"Most of the rare coins now discovered come from the farm," says the leading numismatic expert of the national capital, B. F. Collins. A five-dollar gold piece of 1822, says Mr Collins, has sold as high as \$1000. The silver dollar of 1804 is even more valuable, having sold for \$2000. Copies of this coin have been made by coating a dollar of 1801 with wax, converting the "1" into a "4" and plating the whole with silver. The story usually told to account for the scarcity of the dollar of 1804 is that nearly the entire mintage was aboard the frigate Philadelphia when she was blown up in the bay of Algiers to keep her from falling into

the hands of the pirates, with whom the United States was then at war. A copper cent of 1799, Mr Collins says, is not believed to be in existence. If one could be found it would bring more than \$2000.

What think our readers concerning this positive assertion in a prominent magazine for women: "The theory of two meals a day is all right, and so is the practice, as experience has proven. Or it the breakfast. One cannot do his work, mentally or physically, with a full stomach." The question seems to be set led once for all. It is foolish extravagance to fill up the man with food and drink in the morning, send 'em off to the field empty, thus saving good material and increasing their capacity for work! In these days of small margins of profit, what a chance to add to the yearly dividend on the farm business!

Speaking of business, I found this statement in the printed obituary of a successful (?) young man: "In conjunction with some other young men he acquired the property at the close of 1896, and they and he by great labor and skill finally paid for it. The struggle broke him down in his prime." Yes; he is dead at 41, a man of great possibilities. Success, what crimes are committed in thy name!

So F & H is calling for reminiscences or anecdotes of the great. This is interesting. The writer could tell a few himself. Mark Twain set out a few months ago to write the unadorned truth about notable persons of the present century, with the intention of having the work printed a century after his death. In this way he and his family would escape personal violence. He was prevailed upon later, I believe, to prepare the book for publication early in the 20th century. It will be much less spicy for the change, but a good many of us will be here to read it. Little we know what sort of folks the people of 1939 will be.

Among the self-made men in the 56th congress, Representative Esch of Wisconsin was born in a pioneer log cabin, and Representative Needham of California was born in an emigrant wagon in Nevada. Representative Spaulding of North Dakota was a farm boy, and so was Representative Waters of California. The self-made article is said nowadays to be apt to turn out a poor job, but somehow or other it continues to keep at the front.

We Yankees think we beat the world in everything, but read this extract from a letter written from Germany by a friend of mine: "In the German empire the government owns everything and the military are everywhere. It owns the railroads, the postoffices, the telegraph, telephone, and, I suppose, the express companies. As these are all under one management, the service is excellent and the rates remarkably low. The long-distance telephone extends throughout the empire and it costs only one mark (25 cents) to talk three minutes a distance of over 200 miles. And my cousin who did this and called up Berlin from Frankfurt said you could talk in English just as cheap as in the German language. The parcel post system has some advantageous features, as for instance in Switzerland. In that country you can send your trunk by mail for a small sum, and I paid 70 centimes (14 cents) to send my bag by mail and it weighed at least 25 pounds and always increased in weight according to the distance I carried it." We'll have some of these things in our larger but progressive country before long.

Smokers assert that a cigar or pipe yields no satisfaction in the night, unless they can see the glow of the burning weed. This is denied in some quarters. There is a blind man who works around a paper mill not far from this office who smokes his pipe all day and enjoys it keenly. It can hardly be that imagination plays so large a part in this indulgence. Certainly the nicotine gets in its work in the lungs, especially when inhaled from the deadly cigarette.

To every reader of these paragraphs, a Happy New Year! Let us all reform together.

P. S. Confidentially, I have to reform anew every day the year 'round.

Another Wonderful Slocum Victory!

The Great Physician Cures a Victim of Weak Lungs After Her Family Physician Failed.

America's Famous Specialist Will Send You the Free Treatment, Which Cures Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh and All Pulmonary Diseases.

Dr Slocum, whose countless miracles in the treatment of diseases of the lungs and head are attracting wide attention throughout the country, declares that fully 90 per cent of all the deaths due to the existence of the consumptive bacilli in the system can be positively prevented by his new discoveries.

Overworked men and women whose lungs are weak and debilitated can be speedily restored by the Slocum treatment, proof of which is furnished by thousands of reports constantly coming in.

One of the more recent restorations is that of Mrs Mariah Crossley of Mt Carmel, Ill, who writes:

"Over a year ago I contracted lung trouble, besides suffering terribly from catarrh. I grew steadily worse, until I was an invalid. My family physician tried everything, but his treatment accomplished nothing. I finally resorted to patent medicines, but they also gave me no relief. Although only forty-four years old, yet I was unable to retain my strength and the outcome was very dark. Finally I read of Dr Slocum's success and sent for his full course of medicine. The effect was wonderful, for I only used half the quantity before I began to get well. It was not long before my catarrh disappeared and shortly after my lungs became strong and well—I was cured. To-day I am as well as ever and can never say too much for Dr Slocum."

Dr Slocum urges every sufferer to seek perfect health.

Cold weather seizes upon the weak spots and the only preventive is good health.

Those sensitive lungs need new strength, those hollow cheeks need healthy flesh, which can only be obtained by the Slocum treatment.

If you are not robust your system will succumb to disease. If your present troubles are not cured, the disease will eat into your very life like a cancer, but the cure is not difficult if you go about it right. The Slocum treatment makes you strong by killing the germs and enabling nature to throw off disease. It heals the raw, inflamed surfaces, stops the formation of unhealthy mucus and allays irritations.

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No matter how many discouragements you have met with, Dr Slocum will cure you.

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

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

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the bland, demulcent, healing jelly that soothes, relieves and cures. Easy to apply, pleasant to use, prompt and permanent in results. The formula of Herr J. Muller, Physician in Ordinary to Emperor of Austria, and is for sale by all druggists in 50-cent patent Ozojell nasal tubes.

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

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THE RAM OF DERBY.

[This old poem is of particular interest just now, about the hundredth anniversary of Washington's death, since it is a song he often sang to children.]

As I was going to Derby Upon a market day, I saw the biggest ram, sir, That ever was fed on hay.

Chorus: That ever was fed on hay, sir, That ever was fed on hay, I saw the biggest ram, sir, That ever was fed on hay. Tow de row de dow, dow, Tow de row de da, Tow de row de dow, dow, Tow de row de da.

He had four feet to walk, sir, He had four feet to stand, An every foot he had, sir, Covered an acre of land.

Chorus: Covered an acre of land, sir, etc.

The wool upon his back, sir, It reached up to the sky, And Eagles built their nests there, For I heard the young ones cry.

Chorus: For I heard their young ones cry, sir, etc.

The wool upon its tail, sir, I heard the weaver say, Made three hundred yards of cloth, For he wove it in a day.

Chorus: For he wove it in a day, sir, etc.

The horns upon this ram, sir, They reached up to the moon; A nigger climbed up in January, And never came down till June.

Chorus: And he never came down till June, sir, etc.

The butcher that cut his throat, sir, Was drown-ed in the blood, And the little boy that held the bowl Was carried away in the flood.

Chorus: Was carried away in the flood, sir, etc.

TWINKLE AND BROWNIE.

Those two little girls used to have fine times together "making believe." It was laughable to hear Brownie directing Twinkle in a stage whisper what to say, and then answer it. They played every make-believe thing they could think of, from "bride" to a sick horse in the stable.

Brownie was fond of practicing on the piano, and when through would say, "Mamma, what was that tune?" "I don't know," mamma would answer; "what was it?" and Brownie always had a name for them. Sometimes it was "Potato in it's skin," "Sawdust in a boot," or "Darkey over the fence."

One May they had about three weeks of rainy weather, which was a great disappointment to Twinkle and Brownie. Mamma overheard Brownie saying to herself, "The sky is as rain all the time—a-l-l the time!" But at last sunshine came, and they ran and played all day long. Twinkle became so tanned that she could not but remark, as she viewed her reflection in the mirror one day, what a lot of "sun smoke" there was on her face.

Brownie was very fond of fresh air. When she was allowed to go out and play alone with Twinkle for the first time, she would often pop into the kitchen where mamma was at work, and take a whiff of kitchen odors, pop out again, saying: "Um! I mus doe out and det fesh air." When she saw the first roses blooming, she cried out "Oh!

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they was too hot in the sticks an' so they comed out to det fesh air!" She wouldn't touch a firefly for a long time, for she was afraid it would burn her. And at the close of a long day: "Mamma, put me to bed," she said; "I seeeepy an' 'f'ed. My head's dittin' loose." And she hung it sleepily.—[Mrs. Alice V. Dixon.

FROM OUR YOUNG AMERICANS.

High Times—I will be 12 years old at 12 o'clock the first of the new year. Our teacher is so strict he won't let you smile at any one in school. He will make you stand in the corner. But you can bet we have high times just the same. I love music, but I can't play much. I don't like dancing, do you?—[Delaware Girl.

Faults—I have faults enough of my own, goodness knows, without telling any one o' theirs, so I will think what I like about Water Lily and her beaux; but as she advised some one to mind their own business, I think I'll do the same, then I might get rich, like the man in the south. Lawrence Levere and Vernon Mangum, keep on with your verses, and who knows you may both be Longfellow's yet. Hattie Swenson, let me congratulate you on your musical talent. You are indeed musical if you can get music out of a guitar with cracked sides. On Thanksgiving day my friend Ethel and I undertook to drive two cows down to the field. We rode horseback and we had a great time. The cows got in a field and a cabbage patch, and we passed a crowd of boys and they laughed at us and said, "Say, girls, you're all right," but finally we got those cows in the field and we vowed it was the greatest thing we had to be thankful for.—[Phoebe (15), Utah.

Tin Pan Sled—I am pleased to know that there are others who are fond of music. I have a piano and guitar. I can sing and play but am especially fond of listening to others. I think Lyn Udall, also H. Weber and G. Anderson, are splendid composers of music. Now is the time for coasting. How many of the boys and girls enjoy this sport? I do for one, and I wonder if Fred Swanson does when he can kiss a pretty girl without getting slapped. I hardly know which one of the two to sympathize with. When I was quite small, about 7 years old, I had a boy playmate who was a year younger. We were head over heels in love with each other and we used to slide down hill together. I remember I got into a tin pan, as my sled was broken, and on my way down the hill the pan commenced to whirl around. I got so dizzy-headed that I did not know whether I was sitting in the pan or on a snow bank, but I came out whole after all. Well, friends, I hope you will enjoy reading my letter as much as I do yours.—[Rosebud (19).

SWEET FARM LIFE.

The sweet farm life is best enjoyed Of all the life I know The winter brings us lots of fun, With coasting on the snow.

Then comes the skating on the ice, And O, "What fun!" you vow And then just think what fun we have Riding on the big snow plow. LILLIAN STOCKES.

Mines—Having never seen any letter from Butte, I would like to tell you something about our city. Butte has a population of 60,000. We have nine public school buildings and one parochial school and 15 churches. The mines are large and produce a large amount of rich ore. The largest mines are the Anaconda and St. Lawrence. I am in the high school, which has a teacher for each study. I take Latin, algebra, rhetoric and American literature. In literature we are studying the poetry of Bryant.—[Clementine, Montana.

Noble Young Man—Yes, Sour Seventeen, I have a brother and a fine one too, and didn't I tell you my beau was 22, so you see he is not "young and green," and I have him yet too, and intend to keep him, for my brother is working away from home and we live in the country and have quite a distance to go to get to church or anything else, and mamma and papa don't go at night. When I think of my past life I wonder how my school teach-

er could care for me as he did, for he is a noble young man and never would go with me to dances. Some one said it was just a "childish passion" I had for him, but you are wrong there, and as for being "a little girl of 14," I am almost 5½ ft. tall and weigh 125 lbs.—[Water Lily.

Tempered With Respect—Being an admiring reader of F. & H., especially the letters from the Young Americans, and seeing the trouble Fred Swanson has got into, will hesitatingly add my little experience of the subject. Kissing among the younger folks is a bad (?) habit which will never be cured. I myself have always been fond of the pleasure, but have never been as unfortunate as Fred, although I have often met with blank refusals. Still, after all, boys, I find if a girl really loves you, there is not much objection on her part to being kissed. I remember once having written to an older person as to whether it was morally wrong, on the ground that it might awaken evil thoughts, for one to kiss his sweetheart, and this is part of his reply: "If your sweetheart loves you, and you have been accustomed to kissing her, to stop it now would to her pure mind seem only coldness and neglect. To ex-

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Jay and Bonnie Lass.

plain to her why, would be to tarnish the lily of virtue and acknowledge your weakness. So kiss her all you wish, as lovingly as you please, but let your love always be tempered with respect. So doing, nothing but good can come of it, and you need have no fear either for yourself or her." Yes, Water Lily, I have often noticed that the "fast" girls—not the really bad ones, but those who are full of fun and make themselves interesting—are always very popular and are often the first to marry. Success to our page.—[Charles Boy, Kentucky.]

Bonnie Lass—I inclose a picture of myself and my pony, Bonnie Lass. She is seven years old and a registered pony, and is a "dandy," and I gave \$40 for her. I send you two pictures and enclosed stamp, for you to return them to me. Thought perhaps you would print one in your "paper." I didn't know which would be the. I'm twelve (12) years old and wish every little boy had as nice a pony as I have. She was not broke when I got her, but I can ride her now, but don't like to stand for me to get on. I ride her two (2) miles to school every day. The man I bought her of had about thirty-five more to sell.—[Jay E. Prescott, Iowa.]

Short Chats—My parents live in the country, but when there is school I stay in the village with my grandma. I have a little brother, who is 20 months old, and he can talk nearly everything.—[Adz Schenck (11), Michigan.]

I have a shotgun, No. 16, and when I shoot it it very near kicks me over. Some of the young Americans write very good and interesting letters and some others write very poor ones. Frederick S. got one slip while trying to kiss the girls, but I have got more than one.—[Love Blodgett (12), Montana.]

Some do not like to hear about pets. I think it would be more interesting to write about school work.—[Chrysanthemum.]

I think it is very stale to talk about Mr. Swanson and I think that he ought to be satisfied with the number of times his name has been mentioned.—[Just Fifteen.]

OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.

We shall give you the usual number of puzzles for January and 15 prizes will be awarded, the first of which will be a watch. The contest will be governed by the following

Rules.

No two answers will be allowed to any question, that is, you must not say the answer is this or that. Answers must be mailed within 10 days of the receipt of the issue of the 15th. The contest is open to every subscriber or one member of the family. Write your answers plainly, and be sure and spell your words right, as a misspelled word will throw out the answer. Always

write your name on every set of answers, as any set without name or address will be thrown out. Answers may be sent by letter or on postal, as the writer chooses. Address all answers to the Puzzle Editor of Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.

The first five for January:

- 1. CHARADE—My first is equality; my second is inferiority, and my whole is superiority.
2. ARITHMETICAL—How many steps would a boy take who had to set out 100 trees, distance 5 steps apart in a straight line, if he was obliged to bring each tree separately from a pile 10 steps from the first tree?
3. ANAGRAM—UNDER A CRIPPLE.
4. DROPPED VOWELS—H s f r n l v n d w r.
5. HIDDEN CITIES—1, Oregon scenery is very picturesque, because of the mountains; 2, Do the burbers hang hair on a clothes line? 3, Yes, madam, as custom will have it so; 4, But when she opens those midnight eyes.

Answers to November Contest.

- 1—War M, A gl O, B os H, er A, S co W, H al K
2—Hum-drum (humdrum).
3—H O M E, O V I D, M I L E, E D E N
4—1, Weigh, way; 2, awl, all; 3, would, wood; 4, eye, I, 5, you, eye, yew.
5—Playfulness.
6—Y A C H T, A L L A Y, C L A S P, H A S T E, T Y P E S
7—Bismarck, Bonaparte, Napoleon.
8—Hewitt, Whipple, Dickens, Stowe.
9—1, swing, wing; 2, place, lace, ace; 3, bread, read.
10—Quick witted.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR NOVEMBER.

Albert Pennell, Me; Annie W. Brownell, R I; Mrs Sarah Gilles, Minn; Mrs O. W. Arnold, R I; E. J. Orr, Mo; Mrs Mary E. Howe, Neb; Kate B. Willis, N Y; Mrs W. H. Root, N Y; Lizzie M. Bowles, N H; L. T. Partridge, N Y; Mrs Florence A. Twombly, N H; V. P. Johnson, Mass; William R. Crosher, Ill; W. H. Overocker, Fla; Lucy J. Chase, N Y.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparation and use. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Jones, 329 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

DOCTORS INSIST that their patients use "5 DROPS" for RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DISEASE etc. Read the following letters:

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.: When I wrote you for a sample bottle of "5 DROPS" my wife was suffering terribly from Rheumatism and was very discouraged, as I had tried everything the doctors prescribed, even sending her to Richfield Springs, etc. My doctor is very much surprised at the progress my wife is making, and she is so well that she refused to keep her seamstress and is now doing her own sewing. The doctors insist on her taking "5 Drops" and assure her that it is now only a matter of a few days and she will be entirely cured, and as we are very well known here, the "5 DROPS" is receiving considerable attention and praise. P. E. PRICE, Jersey City, N. J. Oct. 13, 1899.

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We give herewith a brief description of some of our best and most attractive premiums. A full description of these premiums, which are exceptionally good value and which we offer upon remarkably liberal terms, as stated below, will be found in our Illustrated Premium List, which we send free on application.

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WITH WOMANKIND

WHEN LUCY COMES.

When Lucy comes from school at night,
The room grows strangely warm and bright,
Her little face sheds such a light
Of love and cheer.

Her books are scattered all about,
She's much inclined to laugh and shout,
But were all glad, without a doubt,
When Lucy's here.

When Lucy comes from school at night,
She shows us how she's learned to write,
And read and spell. Oh, what delight
These things afford!

Then all her pets are gathered round,
The parrot fed, the kitten found,
And dolly's wardrobe all unbound,
In boxes stored.

When Lucy comes from school at night,
The wrongs of life are all made right;
Temptations need no more invite,—
We stand above.

And clasp our darling close, to know
God gives no better thing below,
Than peace and home and heart aglow
With trust and love.
LALIA MITCHELL.

A WOMAN'S SPENDING MONEY.

If the men and women were all alike, this "bone of contention," "wives' spending money," could be easily dealt with. I think it was an Englishman who said, "Every mower must sharp his own scythe." The circumstances and surroundings of every home are so different, there can be no hard and fast rules to apply to them, yet there are a few general principles that should govern every home. We have known kings of men who slyly take a peep at their wives' pocketbook, and if they think it is not heavy enough quietly add some more to it, but such men are rare. Then there are men who, if their wives ask them for 10 cents to buy three dozen clothespins, will demand the change when they come home; and there is the happy medium, those who plod along silently and contentedly, who are happy. There is also the man who allows his wife to run bills everywhere, and he either settles them without a word or there is a domestic storm every time the bills come in.

There is a clause in the marriage vow which reads, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." If this means anything, it means share and share alike, a mutual interest in everything. Yet how many translate into real life, "You must bake, wash, iron, sew, and mind the children for me, for which you will receive board and lodging, and you will have to do with as little as you can for dress and fixings." Why, men, the average housemaid gets more than this. This is not said in bitterness or irony, but it is a positive statement of many homes. This is a farm paper and I presume this question is to be answered in the interest of farmers' wives, and would we could say something that would get right into the hearts of some of the husbands who mean well enough, but whose hearts are all for self and whose purses are perfect oysters that snap shut every time their wives mention money!

Men are so widely different. Some come from homes where one cent meant as much to them as perhaps 100 cents would mean in another home, where they would travel from store to store trying to get one cent more for produce and buy articles for one cent less. You may be shocked to find yourself so situated, but do not be discouraged. Remember, you cannot undo the work of years in a few weeks or months, or even years.

A great many farmers' wives have been teachers, bookkeepers, etc. they have been used to an independent life, and they would do without many necessities and in some cases without anything rather than ask for money, and if they happen to have a penurious husband, unless they have plenty of pluck, they are apt to drift and drift, and in a few years afterward the world is the worse for two mean and miserable people who are themselves to blame for it. Keep your dignity and guard your rights, girls, and let no false sentiment keep you from beginning the business partnership of matrimony. Make the right start for on that depends a great deal of your happiness. You may have some little unpleasantness at first, to

get things started, but better than that to be unhappy for years afterward. Let me quote a little verse written in my album years ago:

Marry a gentleman, Jessie, if you can,
Molded and built on the generous plan,
Though he may neither have silver nor gold,

Title or fortune, to have or to hold.

If a wife has no way of making money it is absolutely necessary that she have an allowance, that is, if the husband values a happy, contented wife and home. No matter how little the husband's earnings, let a part be made for the home, and a woman if so trusted will do her best. How different the atmosphere of such a home life to the home where, if tea or sugar is wanted, the poor wife meekly acquaints her lord and master of the fact, and he, tossing to her just the required amount, says, "There! you are always wanting something!" and the little woman whom he has endowed with all his worldly goods chokes back a sob and stills a heartache as she mentally resolves to do without a new dress so much needed rather than dare ask for it.

I am a farmer's wife and I get on very happily with my money affairs. I was a teacher, and I must confess I had difficulties at first. I had led an independent life. I would not ask for money and I was wretched. I prayed for tact and wisdom and I know God helped me. And right here, don't you think if we wives did that always in every trouble, we would be happier? By degrees everything was nicely arranged. We have three cows and about 50 hens. Now as my husband has all the returns from grain and stock, we agreed that my share would be the butter, milk, eggs and any young calves to be sold, and I get along beautifully. To be sure, I often think, as I go to town, I would like a fuller pocketbook, but it is all I have and I make it do. I keep the house, dress myself and my little daughter, buy everything for my husband except boots and suit of clothes, and get many a little dainty in the way of furnishing for our home. To be sure I have to save and sacrifice weeks ahead for this, but I believe I enjoy it better when I get it, and take more real pleasure in buying it than if I got it without any trouble, and my husband enjoys it with me, for I can see he takes a pride in his home. We dress well and I get some nice compliments about my table, so I don't think I starve the family. The secret of domestic finance is to make a little go a long way, and another secret I am daily learning is, to be contented with what I can attain to. My husband is able to save a little and has a snug bank account at the end of the year. I do not have to ask him for any money, and don't whisper it, but he actually borrows from me sometimes. But then, I have a good husband. No woman can love a husband if he is mean and stingy. A small purse but a big heart will go a long way.

I have had a good chance to study the home life of many farmers, and every word I have written is too true, and my heart has often ached for the poor little mothers whose world is their home, and it is often a cold, bare one. Some men allow their wives to run bills. This is the most ruinous plan of all, for a woman will buy and charge things recklessly which, were she paying the money out for them, would not be bought, and it also fosters deceit in the home, for father never knows what is got. Then there are some wives who are extravagant. Let the husband turn teacher and talk to her gently, firmly and kindly, and honor her by giving her so much to work with, and by degrees I know she is no woman if she does not prove herself worthy of the trust.

The hardest cases to decide are the extravagant wife and the penurious husband, the man who is mean over trifles, and if these two should be unfortunately wedded, ah me! then "Every mower must sharp his own scythe!"—[Ven. Vidl. Vicl.]

CLOTHING FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Many women particularly dislike to make boys' suits, especially from woolen material. This may be a pleasant task, if only undertaken in a hopeful spirit. The satisfaction, too, of obtaining a desirable suit of clothing from a pair of cast-off trousers, or other old garments equally useless, will well repay the maker whose means are limited. A reliable pattern, which may be so cheaply obtained, is a most efficient aid, yet it requires some "gumption" to

give them a workmanlike look. The details, which a novice is so likely to ignore, are really the essentials to a finished appearance.

The chief item in cutting is to place the pattern so that the worn spots in the cloth will be, in the new garments, where there is the least wear. Especial notice should be taken, also, that the pattern is placed so that the warp in the cloth runs in each separate piece, exactly as directed by the pattern, for this will prevent a twisted look in any part of the garment. It is generally advisable to use the old material, which is, of course, first ripped, washed, and pressed, with the wrong side for the outer one; it being more free from spots and stains, and less faded.

The under part of the sleeves and even the backs of the trousers, can be pieced, if necessary, and if the seam is opened and each side stitched down, it is quite unnoticeable. If the goods is at all thin, it is wise to put in double knees, seats, and elbows in the garments, as these are such a comfort at mending time. They are frequently found in the factory-made suits, and add greatly to the wear. Since they can be stitched in at the seam, and felled quickly down at the other edges, it requires but little more work at the time. The "tailor-made" look is given by stitching on each outer side of the seams, and is the part which the home maker is most likely to neglect. By examining a sale suit, even an adult's, one can see just how it is done. It adds strength as well as beauty to the clothing.

The bottom of the trousers may be trimmed with a bit of braid, or if preferred, it may be stitched along the seam at the side, but one or three buttons fastened at the side near the edge is sufficient. If the collar is a sailor, it is handsomely finished if trimmed with braid, yet the stitching at the edge and

along the seams makes the clothes look nice with no other decoration.

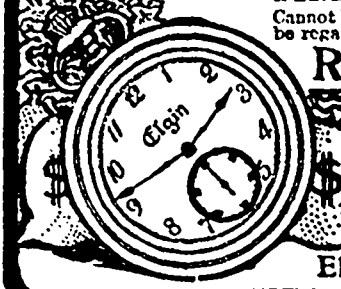
After a little practice, one becomes very expeditious in making these small garments, which are such a dread to the beginner. The work can be almost entirely done on the machine. From the boy's standpoint, the item of most importance has been omitted, the pockets. Make them, for his sake, of sufficient depth and number. Should they chance to be explored, after they are invested with his individuality, their contents will probably prove to be fully ample to serve as illustrations for an entire encyclopedia.—[Lillian Searle.]

Pocket Needlecase—Let me tell you my way of making a sheath for either a crochet needle or knitting need es. Take two empty cartridge shells and a piece of elastic braid, the braid about three-fourths inch broad and a little longer than your needles. Now make a turn-up at each end of the braid that will take your shells completely. Sew the side of the little pocket, put the shells in place and secure them by sewing them into the pocket on each side of the top of them. A small size of cartridge will do. These can be made very pretty by using a little good taste.—[Jennie M. Cooley.]

A Handsome Poster announcing the agency of Farm and Home will be sent to such as desire it on application. Send for one, and hang in a conspicuous place.

Ginger Wafers—Two eggs beaten light, 1 cup each butter, sugar and molasses, 1 teaspoon each ginger and soda, ¼ teaspoon each nutmeg and cinnamon. Knead hard, roll thin, and bake quick. [A. R. A.]

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Cannot be measured by dollars. Time lost can never be regained. The



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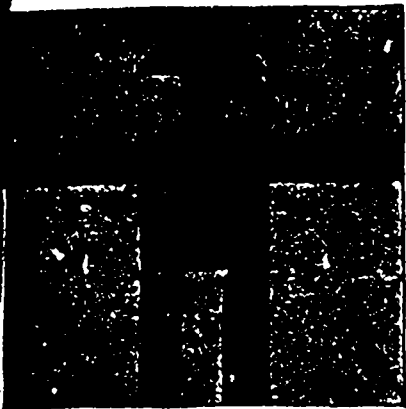
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STITCHES



"OKLAHOOMA BOOMER" QUILT BLOCK. From Mrs Laura Ellis, Sacramento, Cal

BUTTERFLY DESIGN FOR PATCHWORK.

The pieced blocks in this design are perfect hexagons, and they are joined by plain triangles; the method of joining is plainly indicated in Fig 1. To

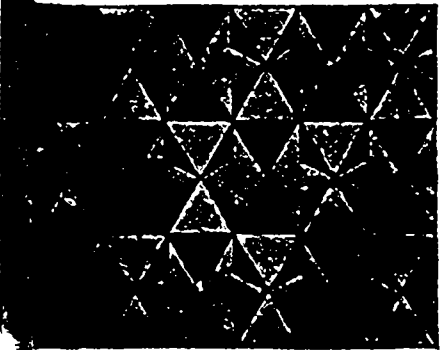


FIG 1.

make the pattern, draw a triangle whose three sides shall be exactly equal. Draw it of the size you desire to have the connecting pieces, or in other words, make the length of each side of the triangle the length you wish to have each side of the hexagon. If the patchwork is to utilize small pieces, or if it is to be of silk, or for a cushion cover, three inches is a good length for the side of the triangle and the hexagon; for disposing of large pieces or for a quilt cover, five inches has been found a satisfactory length. When the triangle has been drawn, use it as a pattern for a second triangle and place the two side by side; the two triangles will form a diamond which will serve as the basis of the pieced block, as shown in the left-hand side of Fig 2.

Through the length of the diamond, from point to point, draw a straight line and divide it by points into three equal lengths. From these two points draw lines to one of the side angles of the diamond. The diagram of the pattern will then be complete and the

working patterns cut from heavy paper or pasteboard can be prepared. There will be four of these patterns; the triangle for the connecting pieces and also for the two larger triangles of the pieced block, a half diamond, and two small triangles, marked respectively a, b, c and d in the diagram, Fig 2. The connecting triangles should be very light in tint and the same throughout the quilt. The hexagons should be of two colors, one very dark and the other light or bright. To get the best results the dark tint should be the same

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

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

In all the blocks. In a very handsome adaptation of this design, which is taken from an old Roman mosaic, the connecting triangles are of white cambric with tiny blue dots, the dark pieces of the hexagons are indigo blue print, and the butterflies are of every color of the rainbow. Should it be preferred, the blocks may be connected by plain hexagons of the same size as the pieced ones, instead of the triangles.—[M. B. Peck.]

DISC EDGING.

[Corrected from Nov. 1 issue.] Cast on 16 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row—K two, o k five, o n k one, n o k four. 2d row—Knit plain. 3d row—K two, o k one, n over twice, slip one, n, pass the slipped stitch over narrowed stitch, k one, o, slip one, n, pass slipped stitch over narrowed stitch, o, k five. 4th row—Knit plain except loop made by passing thread over twice in previous row, make three stitches of that by k one, part one, k one. 5th row—K one, n o n k three, n o k three, o n k three. 6th row—Knit plain. 7th row—K one, n o n k one, n o k five, o n k two. 8th row—Knit plain. 9th row—K one, n o slip one, n, pass the slipped stitch over narrowed stitch, o k one, n over twice, slip one, n, pass slipped stitch over narrowed stitch, k one, o n k one. 10th row—Same as fourth row. 11th row—K two, o k three, o n k three, n o k three. 12th row—Plain, commence at 1st row. Use Saxony wool and coarse needles.—[Sarah Rodney.]

RICKRACK LACE.

Make chain of thirteen sts. 1st row—Three tr in 3d st from hook, ch two, three tr in same st (call this shell), fasten in next st, ch four, shell in 7th st, fasten in next st, ch four, shell in 11th st, ch three, turn. 2d row—Shell on shell, fasten in end of under shell (call this fasten), ch four, shell on shell, fasten, ch four, shell on shell, ch two and catch in farther end of next shell to form top of lace, ch two, turn. 3d row—Shell on shell, fasten, ch four, shell on shell, fasten, ch four, shell on shell, ch two, ten tr in loop formed by three ch on first row, turn. 4th row—Ch three and catch in between last two tr of scallop. Repeat this last (ch three and catch) until you have caught in between every treble in scallop, to make fancy edge to scallop as



per illustration: ch two, shell on shell, fasten, ch four, shell in shell, fasten, ch four, shell in shell, ch two, and catch in ch of three st at top, ch two and turn. 5th row—Shell on shell, fasten, ch four, shell on shell, fasten, ch four, shell on shell, ch three, turn. 6th row—Same as 2d. 7th row—Same as 3d. 8th row—Same as 4th. Repeat to any desired length. If desired, the fancy edge of scallop may be made more elaborate by making picot between every treble of 10 tr in scallop. Picot is made by ch three, catch, ch three, catch, ch three, catch (being sure to catch all in same stitch). This makes three tiny loops, instead of the one as illustrated in sample given.—[Mrs L. A. Gullikson.]

CROCHETED HAIR NET.

This net is designed to confine the hair at night and avoid the use of hairpins, which mangle or less cut and wear the hair. Use rather coarse crocheted cotton and a medium sized steel hook. Make a chain eleven or twelve inches in length to fit the head. 1st row—Miss four stitches, two trebles, one ch, two trebles all in fifth loop, miss three, four trebles, separated by

one ch, as before in next stitch, repeat from * to end of row, turn. 2d row—Four trebles separated by two ch, under one ch that divides the four trebles, repeat from *. Repeat the second row until about thirteen inches long, then with needle and thread draw the ends up a little to shape the crown. Border: 1st round—D c all around decreasing if necessary. 2d round—One treble in first d c, one ch, miss one stitch, one treble in next d c, repeat from * all around. 3d round—One treble in each stitch of previous round. 4th round—One treble on first treble, four ch, one d c on first treble that the last made treble is on, repeat from * five times, miss two stitches, one d c in next stitch, miss two stitches, repeat from beginning of round. Run in a narrow elastic ribbon through the treble work of second round and put a ribbon bow on the top of the head. The elastic should be firm but not too tight.—[Sarah E. Wilcox.]

Inquiring Friends—Cam E. Rako-dak, we have formed two photographic clubs, and another is in process of formation, Helen M. McCord, Poystippi, Wis., would answer personally. Her bustle's query about experience with a certain news clipping company. A subscriber has much trouble with moles in her garden and front yard and wants to know what others have done to stop their ravages. Mrs W. L. wants to know the best way to color sheepskins and also to smoke fish. Constant Subscriber, there is no better preventive for pimples and blackheads than to be careful of the general health, especially not to eat much rich food. Anna K., the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 15 E. 23rd street, New York city, will furnish literature on the value of coins. Mrs M. R. H., we do not have for sale any of our fancy work designs. E. H., the Winchester repeating guns and rifles are made by the Winchester Arms Co., New Haven, Ct.

"Cold" Remedy—For cold in the head, bathe the face repeatedly in hot water, and you will bless the day you read this.—[Subscriber.]

A Happy Mother

Frolicking with her baby makes one of the prettiest spectacles ever seen in the home. But nothing is sadder to see than the unhappy mother, weak and nervous, striving in vain to hush the cries of her weak and nervous babe. There can be



no happiness for either mother or child without health. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription "has done wonders" for many a woman, by restoring her health and opening for her the way to happy motherhood. This really wonderful medicine is not a cure-all. It is a preparation especially designed to cure diseases peculiar to women. It dries debilitating drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, cures female weakness, and removes the causes which generally make women nervous and sleepless. There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

Mrs. James W. Blacker, of 639 Calder Street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicine has done wonders for me. For years my health was very poor. I had lost my menstruation, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, I have much better health, and now I have a fine healthy baby." Use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets with "Favorite Prescription" if the bowels are inactive or irregular.

Advertisement for Vapo-Cresolene, featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing its use for coughs, croup, asthma, colds, and bronchitis.

Advertisement for TERRIFF'S PERFECT WASHER, featuring an illustration of a woman using the washer and text describing its benefits and availability.

Advertisement for a \$3500 Watch, featuring an illustration of a watch and text describing its features and price.

Advertisement for THE HOUSEKEEPER, a practical journal for housewives, featuring text about its content and a price list for various issues.

DISCUSSION.

[From Page 12.]

would crystallize on the film of the plate. Too much washing is not good for the plate as the film is washed off the edges, making them rough. After the plate is taken from the hypo I rinse it three or four times and carefully but thoroughly wash the film side with my finger. Great care must be taken not to scratch the film. I then give the final rinsing and dry.—[Cam E. Rakodak.

Pure Selfishness—Coddle's Sister you are all right, and I like your style of heroism. One Who Does Not Agree With C. S. may be all right in part, yet she censures you unjustly I say, all honor to a girl who thinks more of her home and home people than of some "flash" companions. Let me say, C. S., that a man drinks (not invariably but generally) to drown his trouble, to forget while intoxicated he can forget his sorrow—never thinking of his wife who, sorrowing perhaps more deeply than himself, yet will not stoop to such means of forgetfulness. It is pure selfishness! If he remained sober he might comfort her—help her to bear her sorrow. Then, too, in some men a taste for drink is inherited and though he may control his appetite for liquor, yet in some deep sorrow he may give way to his baser feelings and acquire a habit which will cling to him and which he will find impossible to shake off. It is the devil's own way for catching a man's soul. I will not try to defend my sex; the are addicted to a great many more vices than the gentle sex.—[N. Y. Z.



If We Understood!—As I read the "Council" notes I miss many of the names that we all enjoyed so much and I wonder why this is so. Now that the long winter evenings are here once more and we all have more time for thought and study, do you not think, Councilors, that it would be nice to have some topic for discussion? We all enjoy the fun and nonsense to a certain extent, but I think it should consist of something besides this, that through these columns we may speak words that will lighten the burden of some weary souls and give them courage to press on. It has been said, "There was never a heart so hardened but it had one tender spot," and it may be our pleasure to touch that spot. Who can tell? I believe.

"Could we but draw the curtains That surround each other's lives See the naked heart and spirit. Know what spur the action gives, Often we should find it better. Purer than we judged we should We should love each other better If we only understood!" [Nellie Ply.

Counsel—I read the F & H Council with pleasure and profit, but am often sorry the Council is so short. I move we make an effort to have a whole clean page with no ads mixed in. Let every member get a new subscriber for the paper and thus increase our number as well as help the publisher. Then let us try and get the editor to publish more of our articles.—[Clash Tumtum.

Any fellow will respect a girl that will object to his putting his arm around her and kissing her, because he knows if that she will not allow him to, she will not allow any other fellow, and thus she is being true to all.—[Tilly.

The Maine, the professionals usually in posing place the hand so that it shows the long and narrow way instead of the broad way. In regard to the feet, do not place them so that they will be much nearer to the camera than the head.—[Six.

All right, The Maine, suppose we do form a writers' letter circle. Who will be the first to start in? We may be of great benefit to each other, as you say, and all for each rather, may form new ideas in the story line. If we form this circle and I hope we will, we will have to "deguatibus non est disputandum" tacked up in large letters before our very eyes, on our writing desks, because all our tastes differ one way or the other.—[Mrs D. R. Clarke.

Coddle may be called "modest," but I'm almost positive that I'm not called

"stiff," and I didn't wait to smile until I met a friend, for I think my brother likes to hear me laugh as well as anyone. Imagine my brother, full of fun, and one of the biggest teases in existence, and then fancy whether my smiles are rare. Did I say I did not care for church? I attend church and am also a member of the E. Society. Would you have as much respect for one of those modest maidens if you knew she corresponded with unknown men? How does she know whether he is a gentleman or not? (Coddle's Sister

Haughty and Cruel—I admired the saying of El Rustico in a recent issue, that "it is the overcoming of difficulties, not their absence, in which we find pleasure." This life would be very monotonous and tiresome without some hardships to overcome. Then, when pleasure does arrive it is intensified. I sometimes think some of us would be apt to be haughty and cruel to others about us if we had our own way all the time. I have been in Iowa about six months, living on a farm. I used to live in New Jersey and work in an office; but I got sick and had to have a change of climate and occupation. The climate here is very much better than around New York.—[J. A. Sparks.

What Magic?—El Rustico, you have given us something really valuable in your letter. In what state are you teaching? I have been a public school man for some few years. We have some of those "uncivilized" schools here in Maine. Now suppose your pupils are not far enough up in the scale of evolution to be reasoned with and the state law forbids corporal punishment, what kind of magic would you use in order to make the school a success?—[Miss Garnet.

The Bright Side—Just a Happy Lad talks about having sympathy for people that always look on the dark side of things. I haven't. Let those sadder, sad-looking people try for a while to look on the bright side of things and see if they are not a great many times happier. Why is it that people choose to always be unhappy when happiness is so close at hand and if they would only seek it they could find it so easily? It is a great puzzle to me (pardon me, readers, if I intrude on forbidden lands), but do you not think the people that complain to the public of their troubles against their husbands or wives would show themselves more noble, more brave in the sight of God if they bore their troubles silently, uncomplainingly? If we are complaining all of the time, it does us no good and it only makes others unhappy.—[Leonard Van Buren.



RURAL FREE DELIVERY. I hear a mighty echo that is rolling o'er the land, 'Tis the call of a free-born and a universal band Of the feeders of the nation, of the tillers of the soil; Led by F & H they rally, they, the men who live by toil.

Itally they and shout aloud Their mighty battle cry. 'Tis the hosanna of those workmen, 'Tis "Rural free delivery" in their ranks are numbered millions. All are free and strong and just. Aid will the nation hear them? Will their aim succeed? It must! ARA J. PERKINS.

Pineapple Frappe—Two cups water, 1 cup sugar, juice of 3 lemons, 2 cups ice water and 1 pineapple shredded. Make a syrup by boiling water and sugar 15 minutes, add the pineapple and lemon juice; cool, strain, add ice water and freeze to a mush, using equal parts of ice and salt. More sugar may be required. Serve in frappe glasses.—[Miss Farmer

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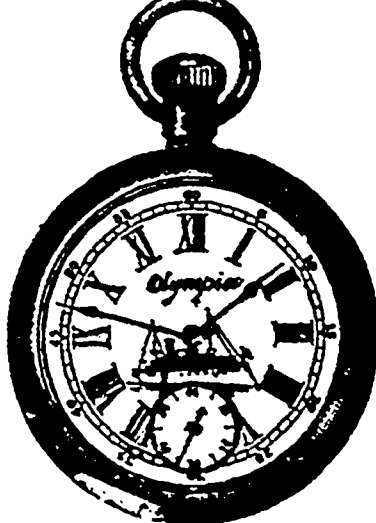
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PRIZE BABY SHOWS.

The managers of a church society or charitable organization who are puzzling over what to give for a real money-making entertainment can hardly do better than to try one of the ever-popular baby shows. These affairs have been the subject of a certain amount of adverse criticism on the ground that they might start an epidemic of infantile diseases, but testimony is not lacking to show that such fears are practically groundless. One prominent church worker of the writer's acquaintance asserts positively that no case of contagion has ever yet come under her observation from such a source, and she is certainly in a position to know, having been one of the chief promoters in a series of successful enterprises of this nature. No mother would think for an instant of taking an ailing child into a gathering of little ones, whether public or private, and, viewed in the light of common sense, it is hard to see why a baby-show should be any more dangerous to the participants than a children's social party.

The ladies' aid society of a comparatively obscure branch church in a suburb of one of our New England towns gave one of these exhibitions some ten years ago, and the result was such a tremendous success that the entertainment has now become an annual institution of never-failing attraction. Everyone is interested, irrespective of sex or sect, and babies are assembled from all the surrounding suburbs as well as the city itself, where the event takes place, in undergo comparison and compete for the list of prizes. The society in charge is under no expense except for the rent of the hall, which is always engaged with the proviso that if the afternoon set should prove stormy, the affair may be postponed to the first fair day. Committees are appointed to manage all the details, and it costs nothing to enter a baby for competition except that each mother pays her own fifteen or twenty-five cents admission fee, as the case may be. About twenty prizes are offered, which are given by friends of the society and the different merchants in the city, and embrace everything pertaining to babyhood, from a rubber rattle to a handsome christening robe. There are prizes for the most popular baby, the prettiest, the blackest eyes, the largest and smallest, the blackest hair and the reddest hair, the one who comes from the farthest distance, the youngest who can walk, and so on throughout the list. The three judges appointed to decide the awarding of these prizes are professional men, one of them usually being a minister, but never the pastor of the particular church under whose auspices the en-

tertainment is given. Fortunately for his peace of mind it is understood by the members of his congregation that no man in his position could possibly be expected to discriminate fairly without showing partiality toward the offspring of his own flock.

As each baby arrives, it is presented with a tag bearing a number and this is pinned to the dress, the idea being to prevent, as far as possible, any charge of favoritism on the part of the judges. In spite of every precaution, however, these inoffensive gentlemen have much to answer for, and all three are usually on the verge of nervous prostration by the time the afternoon is over. The hall is always packed, for not only do the relatives and admirers of the separate candidates flock to the scene, but nearly every friend or speaking acquaintance of the judges is on hand to smile over the frantic efforts of these worthies to acquit themselves without disgrace. As for the little tots themselves, they are good-natured and happy as a rule, for the novelty of their surroundings suffices to keep them amused, while, if one begins to fret, it is easily quieted with a sip of milk or a cracker to munch on.-(Adeline.)

[To be Concluded Jan 15.] FROM BREAD DOUGH.

English Buns: An English friend gave me this recipe, and said that, eaten with coffee, these buns were a great breakfast relish with her family. Take enough raised bread dough to make six or eight large biscuits. Roll each piece out separately with a rolling pin to one-fourth inch in thickness. Place on a smoking hot griddle, and cook on both sides until slightly browned.

Fried Bread Dough. When your bread is ready for the baking pans, reserve one quart of the dough, and let it get very light. A few moments before dinner is served, put 2 tablespoons lard into a skillet, and heat very hot. Cut the dough into small pieces, handling it very carefully, so as not to pack it, and drop into the hot lard. Fry a delicate brown, serve immediately, and you have a dish that will bear repetition.

Cinnamon Rolls: One quart raised dough, rolled thinly, and spread generously with butter, sugar and ground cinnamon. Roll up evenly, and cut into slices one-half inch in thickness. Arrange in a baking pan, set to rise one-half hour, then bake 15 minutes.

Dough Cake: One pint bread dough when ready for the final kneading, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 3 eggs, 1/2 nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup fruit. Beat the dough, sugar and butter to a cream, add the spices, soda, eggs, and the fruit (dredged in flour). Add more flour if necessary, and bake immediately, making two loaves.

Pancakes: Housewives, if your bread sponge sours, do not throw it away. Simply add water to thin it. If too thick, allowing one teaspoon soda to every quart of sponge, and fry like any pancake. They have a delicious flavor resembling that of the best buck-wheat cakes, for which they are sometimes mistaken.-(Marion T. Seal.)

Parker House Rolls-Two qts flour, 1 pint of sweet milk, 3 tablespoons sugar, 1 large tablespoon butter. Heat the sugar and butter in the milk, when cool, add 1/2 cup soft yeast. Make a hollow in the flour, pour in the mixture and let stand over night. In the morning mix all together. After it rises, chop a few minutes with a knife, then roll till half an inch thick, cut into round shapes, place on each round a small lump of butter, double over and when they rise to twice their thickness, bake in a moderate oven.-(A. R. A.)

Lemon Custard Pie-The juice of one lemon, yolks of 3 eggs, 3 spoons flour, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 spoon melted butter, 1 cup sweet milk. Fraying, whites of 3 eggs beaten to a stiff froth and 3 spoons sugar.-(Reader.)

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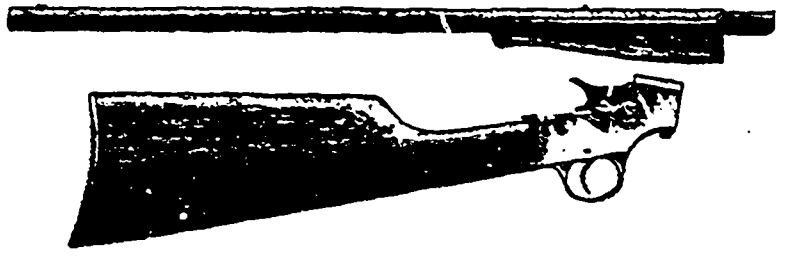
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Around the Globe.

A GREAT WAR.

The war in Africa turned out a complete surprise to England, proving to be one of the greatest in the history of the empire. The \$50,000,000 raised by parliament for its prosecution was used up in a few weeks. After an army of about 50,000 had been sent to the scene of the conflict, and a succession of severe reverses had greatly weakened the British strength, 50,000 more men, comprising the remainder of the reserve, were ordered out. Gen Buller, at the head of the army in South Africa, lost 1000 men and 11 guns in his first encounter with the Boers at Tugela river. Natal, in his effort to go to the relief of Ladysmith, and the war office at London promptly superseded him with Gen Lord Roberts, who has been stationed in Ireland. Gen Kitchener, who defeated the Soudanese at Omdurman a few months ago, was sent as Gen Roberts's chief of staff. Gen Buller was left to command the forces in Natal. Meanwhile Gen White was besieged in Ladysmith, and Gens Methuen and Gatacre had been repulsed and checked in their struggles to reach Kimberley, where Cecil Rhodes was a victim of the siege.

England, chastened by the experience, acknowledged that the Boer strength had been greatly underestimated. It was evident, too, that her best generals were deficient in experience in that their service had been in conflicts with inferior foes in Asia and the Soudan. The press of Germany and France rejoiced loudly in Britain's humiliation, and the Irish people in their delight became very much excited. Worst of all, a considerable number of British subjects in Cape Colony went over to the Boer side. It was acknowledged by the London Times that Great Britain's position as a world power was at stake.

Rural Free Delivery is likely to be extended much faster than was expected. An experiment in utilizing star-route carriers as delivery postmen will begin July 1 in South Carolina. The bids of the star-route carriers on the delivery basis were only 12 per cent higher than on the old plan. The new system compels each carrier to distribute his mail as he goes along, putting it in any private mail box that has been placed at the side of the road in such a position that the carrier can reach it without dismounting from his wagon. If it works well, as now seems certain, contracts will be advertised next September for a similar system all over the northeast and the next year over the southwest, and so on until it is in vogue all over the country.

The New Island Dependencies of the United States are now under the direction of committees of congress. There are special committees in the senate, one for the Philippines, with Senator Lodge at the head; one for Porto Rico, Hawaii and the small islands of the Pacific, headed by Senator Foraker; one for Cuba. The house chose a committee on insular affairs, whose chairman is Representative H. A. Cooper of Wisconsin.

Personal: The military governor of Cuba succeeding Gen Brooke is Major Gen Leonard Wood, widely known as the colonel of the Rough Riders during the war in Cuba. His good work in Santiago after the war, cleaning up the city and establishing order and education, had much to do with his promotion.

Ex-Senator William V. Allen, who served in the national senate from 1893 to 1899, was appointed to the seat in that body made vacant by the death of Senator-elect Hayward, by the governor of Nebraska.

A severe blow to the United States army was the death of Maj-Gen Henry W. Lawton at the head of his troops at San Mateo, Luzon. He was the first general killed in the Philippine campaign. He left a widow and children at Manila. Gen Lawton was a brilliant and intrepid soldier, a born leader of men and had a fine record. He was born in Maumee (now Toledo) and enlisted in an Indiana regiment of volunteers in 1861, when he was 18. At 19 he was a captain in a fighting regiment, and went through the hell war, being in the battles of Coruña, Shiloh and Chickamauga, and with

Sherman on the famous march to the sea. He entered the regular army and distinguished himself as an Indian fighter, particularly in Arizona, which territory was cleared of redskins largely through his services. He served under Gen Shafter at Santiago, Cuba, and was promoted to be a major general of volunteers in consequence. He was sent to the Philippines before the outbreak of hostilities, and his experience as an Indian fighter rendered him very valuable there. His reckless daring, shown throughout his career, no doubt made him a victim of a Filipino rifle.

Trusts—The anti-trust convention is to open Feb 12 at Chicago. Perhaps the most notable event in the conflict between the people and the trusts since the last Chicago conference was the decision of the United States supreme court in the Addyston case. The Addyston pipe combine was a group of manufacturers of pipe in the south who worked together to keep up prices by pretending to compete with one another, thus forcing up rates and dividing the profits. The supreme court decided that the combine had violated the Sherman anti-trust law by restraining business between the states. Although the combine differed very much in its structure and methods from the other great monopolies or would-be monopolies, the decision had its effect in Wall street, where the securities of the latter concerns weakened very much. It is evidently the opinion of shrewd lawyers that many of these big corporations are violating the law, and they are advising bankers and investors against their securities. This is the first case in which the supreme court has applied the Sherman law to an industrial combination.

Old Age Pensions—One of the signs of the times is the pensioning of employees by large corporations, notably the Pennsylvania railroad. Nearly 1000 employees of that road are retired on pensions Jan 1, on account of old age. Hereafter all officers and employees not yet 70 years of age will be retired and pensioned on the first day of the month following their attainment of that age. The system also provides an age limit for the employment of new men, no new employee to be taken into the service who is more than 35 years old. The pension to be paid to retired employees is to be equal to 1 per cent for each year of continuous service of the average salary for the last 10 years.

Three Territories, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, are likely soon to be knocking for admission to the Union as states. The population of Arizona is estimated at 100,000; New Mexico, 255,829, besides 25,000 Indians; Oklahoma, 375,000 and 12,000 Indians. Oklahoma's school population is 110,000, it has normal and industrial schools. New Mexico has about 28,000 children in school. Oklahoma is said to include a considerable conservative element in population that favors waiting until a union with the Indian Territory is possible.

The Gold Standard is clearly established by the bill passed by the house of representatives before Christmas and to be taken up shortly by the senate. This measure had the united support of the republicans in the house and the votes of 11 eastern democrats, including eight New York men, Representative Denny of Maryland and Representative McAleer of Pennsylvania. The fact that the republican convention, June 19, is to be held in Philadelphia indicates that this party regards the currency issue as dead or quiescent in the west. It will be the first time since 1872 that the convention has been held in the east. The last democratic convention on the eastern seaboard was that of 1868 in New York.

Free Employment Bureaus have been in operation in Chicago since July, 1899, conducted by the state. They have been able to supply with work about half the men who have applied, and about nine-tenths of the women. Out of 11,862 men who desired work, 7225 were accommodated, and 4680 out of 4421 women. A much larger proportion of applicants would have been provided with employment had they been fitted to do the work wanted. In the case of the women, 311 were unable to find employment although there was an unfilled demand for 1236 women to

do various kinds of work. The work was there, but the applicants were unfitted.

An All Water Route to the Atlantic seaboard for grain is not a new scheme, but it is being revived with promise of success by William J. Conners of Buffalo, N. Y. It involves the building of elevators at Montreal, the route following the St Lawrence river, and threatens the shipping trade of United States ports. Mr Conners says he has the support of the large grain interests of Chicago and Duluth, and predicts that New York, Boston, Baltimore, Galveston and other ports will feel the competition seriously.

Mexico makes a claim of \$20,000,000 against the United States because 50,000 Mexicans in the valley of the Rio Grande river can no longer irrigate their farms on account of the diversion of the headwaters of the stream by the people of New Mexico and Colorado. Irrigation in the states mentioned has permanently lowered the river.

The Hessian Fly, that dreaded pest of the wheat farmer, is undoubtedly present in considerable numbers in O. Mich and Ind. Between insect visitation and the trials of the frost period, much interest will attend the manner in which autumn sown wheat emerges next spring.

We Want to Make the year 1900 a banner one in our business. We can do so, dear reader, if we have your help. If you like Farm and Home, and we know you do, won't you speak a good word for it among your many friends? Read the advertisements carefully, and if you find what you want, don't be afraid to answer them, always remembering to mention Farm and Home when writing, for in this way the paper gets the credit and we will get larger orders. Larger orders will enable us to give you a better paper, and thus you, are the benefited as much as we are.

While France stands next to Great Britain in the number of war vessels, according to the Marine Review, as a matter of fact the fighting capacity of the American navy to-day is second only to that of Great Britain. "Already," says the Review, "the eyes of every naval officer across the Atlantic are upon us, eagerly watching the experiments we are making."

What a Little Faith Did FOR MRS. ROCKWELL.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 6,884]

"I was a great sufferer from female weakness and had no strength. It was impossible for me to attend to my household duties. I had tried everything and many doctors, but found no relief.

"My sister advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did; before using all of one bottle I felt better. I kept on with it and to my great surprise I am cured. All who suffer from female complaints should give it a trial."—MRS. ROCKWELL, 1209 S. DIVISION ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

From a Grateful Newark Woman.

"When I wrote to you I was very sick, had not been well for two years. The doctors did not seem to help me, and one said I could not live three months. I had womb trouble, falling, ulcers, kidney and bladder trouble. There seemed to be such a drawing and burning pain in my bowels that I could not rest anywhere. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash and following your advice, I feel well again and stronger than ever. My bowels feel as if they had been made over new. With many thanks for your help, I remain, L. Q., 76 ADE ST., NEWARK, N. J."

The Fear of Humbug

Prevents Many People From Trying a Good Medicine.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicine. This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claim—made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they cure powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common-sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on stomach diseases, sent free.

Advertisement for Stevens' Favorite Rifle. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman. Text: 'GIVE THE BOYS A Stevens Favorite Rifle. It will teach them to enjoy outdoor life, to learn how to shoot. The rifle will bring health and a good disposition. The latter will induce coolness and deliberation, command of eye and hand—all valuable helps for success in future life. There is nothing cheap about a Stevens Rifle but the price the quality is in every arm. Favorite (with Open Sight) \$4. Where dealers do not carry these in stock we will send, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Our new catalogue contains description of the entire line of arms made by us; also a valuable reference book for shooters. No charge except stamp for postage. STEVENS' ARMS & TOOL CO., New York, Ontario Falls, Mass.'

Advertisement for 'AN EXPERT'S INCOME'. Text: 'is within easy reach of anyone who will study "between times" Thousands of young men and women, prepared by us, cannot endorse too strongly our unequalled course of EDUCATION BY MAIL in Electrical, Mechanical, Steam, Mining and Civil Engineering; Metallurgy, Art, Architecture, Practical Newspaper Work, English Dialects, Business English, Book Design and Mechanical Drawing. Low price; easy terms. Sent free to those who cannot send a complete drawing of their own work. Mention subjects you are interested in when writing to The United Correspondence School, 124-24 Fifth Avenue, New York, for catalogue No. 73.'

Advertisement for 'Any Initial Desired. 10c.' Includes an illustration of a watch. Text: 'This is a Fine SOLID GOLD plated Initial Ring, stamped in Hank. Second the finest and most fully warranted. Fully warranted \$1.00. We show five ways 100 of them to advertise our business. Send 10 cents to pay postage and packing. Send to CURTIS JEWELRY CO., Attleboro, Mass.'

THE HOME CIRCLE

A Generous Foe.

Written for Farm and Home by Juliana Conover.

"HERE will be no wild beasts in the woods, Pierre?" said Nanon lifting her dark eyes anxiously to her brother's. "Wild beasts!" echoed the boy with all the contempt of his twelve years. "Thou art a little goose, Nanon, and had better go back to the aunt if thou art afraid already." "I am not afraid, Pierre, only the country is so strange and still one sees no people, and the trees are so tall and dark."

"I like it," said Pierre. "The cows and the horses are nicer than the people to see, and I shall ask my uncle for a gun, and shoot birds for thee and the dear aunt to eat." "Don't get a gun, Pierre," pleaded the little girl, "you will want to be a soldier then, and go away and fight. Hark! what was that noise?" seizing his arm in terror. "Art thou sure that the Germans have quite gone? that there are none left?"

"It is two days since they marched away," answered Pierre, "or we would not be allowed to walk in the woods alone." "What would you do if you met one, Pierre? Sometimes they leave the wounded ones behind, my uncle said."

"I would kill him!" answered the boy fiercely. "I would hammer on his head with a stone, till he was quite, quite dead." Nanon shuddered. "You are big and brave," she said, "but I would scream out and run home as fast as I could."

The children walked on silently for a time, and then a bunch of bright flowers caught their eye and they sprang forward, with delighted exclamations, for the country was an unfailing source of wonder to the little Parisians. Monsieur Lampric, the father of Pierre and Nanon, was a well-known figure in the literary circles of Paris. He was the chief editor of a weekly journal which, being the organ of a particular party, had widespread influence.

Although a brilliant talker, M. Lampric was also renowned for his quiet domestic tastes. It was a standing joke among his conferees, that, when they praised an article he had just written, he would reply: "Ah, but you ought to read the wonderful stories my Pierre writes," or, "Come to my house and the little Nanon will charm you by her conversation, more than my articles can by their weight." He adored his beautiful wife, and her early death was a most crushing blow, but it made him center, more than ever, all his hopes upon his two children.

When the first blast of the war trumpet sounded, and France rallied to the support of her arms, M. Lampric was sorely tempted to throw up his work and rush with all his old military ardor to the forefront of the battle. He had entered the French army when a youth, but soon left it in order to pursue the more profitable journalistic career. His friends dissuaded him, however. "Wait," they said, "and watch the progress of events. Your pen just now is mightier than your sword." So he waited—while France rushed upon her fate. And his heart grew heavier and heavier as his pen recorded one defeat after another, and he saw the army which had crossed the frontier in such proud confidence driven back step by step by the dogged Prussians.

The disastrous battle of Saarbrücken plunged him in despair, and the tidings of the defeat at Metz at once decided him. He could no longer remain inactive, when every sword was of inestimable value.

His affairs were quickly put in order, and he wrote to his sister, who lived about sixty miles from Paris, on the outskirts of a small town, to ask if she would take care of the children during his absence. Madame Maubert replied warmly, "that Pierre and Nanon would be as her own. That Monsieur Maubert was burning also to fight for his country, but his position as president of the bank constrained him to remain at home. She kissed him a thousand times and eagerly awaited her sweet charges." All his arrangements completed, M. Lampric wiped his pen, unsheathed his sword, and tak-

ing a heart-rending farewell of his children, went to try and uphold the fallen fortunes of his beloved country.

Apart from the sorrow of losing their father, it was a welcome change to Pierre and Nanon. The last few months had been most dreary, for they were old enough to be oppressed by the gloom that had settled down upon Paris. In the country they could throw it off and be once more their light-hearted selves. The approach of the German army filled them with fresh alarm; but fortunately M. Maubert lived a little off the line of march, and only small detachments of troops, and the slight skirmishes incident to their arrival, had disturbed the quiet of their life with their good uncle and aunt.

On this bright September afternoon they had started out early for a walk, and as they wandered through the dim old woods, running hither and thither in search of curiosities, they found many beautiful flowers that they had never seen before. "You go that side of the stream, Nanon, and I'll go this," said Pierre, "and then we will quite fill our baskets." Nanon assented, and ran eagerly off.

Pierre crossed the little brook, planting his feet carefully on the slippery stones, for his good aunt would surely scold if he came home with his fine new blouse spoiled by water. Then he walked slowly on, watching the birds as they flew from tree to tree, and wondering if Uncle Jacques would make him a bow and some arrows on the morrow. He stopped to pick up some soft moss at his feet, when a sound of heavy breathing close beside him made him utter a cry of fear and turn hastily around. There was nothing behind him, however, and he was about to laugh at himself for a coward, when through the bushes, a little to the left, he saw quite plainly a man's form stretched out on the hard ground.

A DISCOVERY.

Pierre's first instinct was to run, for his heart seemed to be in his throat; but he recollected at the same time that he was twelve years old and the protector of his sister, and that he must behave like a man. "I will go nearer and see who it is," he said to himself, though his knees shook under him.

The man groaned aloud as Pierre came cautiously forward, and turned his head with apparent difficulty at the sound of the stealthy footsteps. The black eyes of the boy flashed with sudden fire, as the glazed blue ones were raised to meet them. "German brute!" he hissed through his teeth, "Thou art wounded and left to die! I am glad!"

But the blue eyes still sought his imploringly, and a feeble wasted hand was lifted to beckon the boy nearer. Pierre hesitated. Here was his opportunity. The stones were lying all about and the enemy helpless, one blow and the flickering life would go out. "Water," said the faint voice. "Water." The words were German, but Pierre understood, and a sudden sympathy filled his heart. He too knew what it was to want water, to feel the lips parched and the throat burning up, and to plead in vain for something to quench the dreadful thirst. He had had a fever only a year ago, and the recollection of his continual cry for water still haunted him at times.

"I will give him a little and let him die," said the humane boy. He ran quickly to the brook and filled his cap. The man's eyes glistened as the drops fell on his hot face from Pierre's dripping hands; but he could not lift his head to drink, without help, which was somewhat grudgingly given. When the last drop had been drained, Pierre let the head down on the ground again.

"Where are you hurt?" he asked awkwardly, in response to the poor fellow's smile of gratitude. The German touched his thigh, "Bullet," he whispered, "shall die." Pierre looked at him more closely, as though trying to detect the signs of villainy. But the fair face flushed with fever and the light hair matted on his forehead could not belong to a rascal. Perhaps there were good men even among the German soldiers, and this boy looked no older than Andre Carnot, the notary's son who had gone to the war and left his mother to weep. Pierre listened attentively, as the German muttered to himself, moving his head restlessly. "Gretchen! Gretchen! come, where art thou? It is I, Heinrich," were the words he caught, repeated over and over again.

"It is his sister he calls," thought Pierre, "perhaps his only one, like Nanon." At that moment he heard his own name called loudly, "Pierre!

Pierre!" "Yes, I am coming, Walt," he answered, running forward.

Nanon met him breathless, her eyes shining. "Such beautiful flowers! see, Pierre. I cross the brook all safe—but where is your cap? You look so hot." Pierre avoided her eye. "I took it off; it is back there. No! don't go!" seizing her arm roughly, as she started forward. "What is the matter, Pierre? You hurt me, let me go, I want the moss over yonder!"

"No!" said the boy, "you must not. There's—there's—desperately, a great snake in the bushes." Nanon screamed. "Hush!" said Pierre, nervously, "he will hear!" "What, the snake?" replied Nanon, opening her eyes in astonishment. Then, seeing her brother's frightened face, she burst out, "Thou art telling me a big story, Pierre, it is no snake, but a German, perhaps, or a beast—I will run home and tell Henri!"

"You shall not go," said Pierre, catching her dress. "It is no beast, it will not hurt you. Listen, Nanon, like a good girl, and I will tell thee." So in a low rapid tone, with many gestures, he told how he had found the wounded German, given him water, and now felt compelled to save him, if only for the Gretchen whom he called so piteously.

Nanon was terrified at first and begged to be taken home; she could not bear to look upon a German. "But he is fair, Nanon, with big blue eyes, and entirely helpless," argued Pierre persuasively. So she was finally induced, clinging tightly to her brother's hand, to come and see the wounded soldier. He was lying just as before, still calling upon "Gretchen," which was all they could catch of his incoherent German.

Nanon's gentle heart was touched. "We must save him," she said. "See, there is quite a pool of blood by his side—how he must have suffered!" Pierre stood by with knitted brow. "Where can we take him?" he said at length. "My uncle will not have him." "No, replied Nanon, shaking her head. "He hates Germans like you,—no, worse than you; he would let him die."

"We might take him to the old woodshed," suggested Pierre. "It is not used now; we could hide him there perhaps." "And I would make him broth," cried Nanon. "And give him my blanket to sleep on." She spoke excitedly. Her terror had changed into sympathy, and the situation was full of interest to her susceptible temperament. But the sudden responsibility had made Pierre thoughtful. He pondered deeply over his plan before he decided upon action. It was fraught with difficulties, but he determined to overcome them.

Nanon must stay with the wounded German while he went for the cart and donkey; fortunately, his uncle was absent from home and his aunt occupied in the house. Poor little Nanon was frightened to death at the thought of being left, but someone must guard the wounded soldier, and it would be worse to go home alone, so with many promises of a speedy return, Pierre started upon his rash journey.

It seemed a long, long time—all day almost—to Nanon, who sat crouched together, shivering with fear, and starting at every crackle of the leaves, before the joyful sound of wheels announced her brother's approach. She threw her arms round him ecstatically, as he stopped the sturdy little donkey and got out of the long, low-bodied wagon. "O Pierre! I am glad you have come. He was first so still I thought he was dead, and then so wild I thought he was crazy. If he only could speak our beautiful French and not that rough language!"

"We must hurry, Nanon," interrupted Pierre, "or Henri will come to milk, and miss the donkey. I was so frightened as I harnessed him, and it was so hard alone. I had to try and try. See, I have brought some straw, we will cover him and if anyone asks us questions, we will say, 'Yes, we bring straw, it makes good beds for the cattle.'"

The children had not realized how difficult it would be to move the wounded soldier, and they almost gave up in despair when their most strenuous efforts seemed unsuccessful. It was only after straining their muscles until the veins stood out on the boy's forehead that they managed to half lift and half drag him into the low body of the wagon. Then they covered him with straw, speaking all the time in frightened whispers; and climbing upon the seat, Pierre turned the donkey's head toward the road. Fortunately, it was only a short distance to the house, or Nanon would have screamed out for very nervousness. Every movement

under the straw made her shake with fear, and when some passerby made a loose remark about their load, her heart almost stood still.

CRITICAL MOMENTS.

Pierre whistled as they drove along, in order to drown any sound that might come from the sick man. But the lively tune died away as they entered their uncle's gate, and they turned in trembling silence toward the dilapidated old woodshed. Then Pierre jumped down and helped his little sister out of the wagon. They were safe and undisturbed so far, but the greatest caution would still be necessary.

They cleared a place in the forlorn old building for the bed, and fixed the straw as well as they could. Then again came the difficulty of moving the heavy body lying in the wagon unobscured as a log, but they managed it as they had done before, Pierre lifting the head and shoulders, and Nanon supporting the legs. They laid the German soldier gently on the rough bed, and watched anxiously for any sign of life, rubbing his hands and brow. It would be hard after all their efforts, if he should die, for they already loved the fair boyish face with its matted curls.

"Look!" said Nanon, "he is beginning to stir—there—he has opened his eyes—he will soon be well!"

"I am afraid not," replied Pierre, shaking his head gloomily. "If the bullet is inside he will die. I have been thinking and thinking, Nanon, and I have made a plan in my head." "Tell me," said Nanon, "I will help."

"The kindest Madame Fourier, the goldsmith's wife?" commenced Pierre. "To be sure I do," interrupted Nanon. "Is not my uncle always saying to my aunt, 'If thou couldst make such rare dishes as neighbor Fourier's wife, I would pardon thy being a raw German.' And such lace as she makes! says my aunt. 'It is like that sold in the great shops of Paris.'"

"She is good and kind," continued Pierre, "and she nursed M. Fourier back to health, when the doctors said 'He is so sick he must die.'"

"I am going to see her now," replied Pierre. "I will say we have hidden a wounded German soldier from my uncle and aunt. You are German, you will come and take him to your house and make him well." Nanon's eyes filled with tears. "And we won't keep him here and nurse him, and maybe find his dear sister Gretchen for him, after all?"

"How you talk!" said Pierre scornfully. "Where would we look for his sister Gretchen, way off in Germany? No, it will be best. My uncle and aunt would surely find out, and then they would be—St. Joseph, so angry!" He shrugged his shoulders and rolled up his eyes expressively.

After a little more discussion, it was decided that Pierre should go quickly, so as to be back for their early supper, and that he should ask Madame Fourier to come after dark with a carriage, and take the wounded soldier to her house, where he would be tenderly cared for. "If he cries for water, while I am gone, give him a little, Nanon, for thirst is so bad," were Pierre's parting injunctions.

A half-hour passed, and then the dry lips began to move, and Nanon caught once, twice, the strange word which Pierre had told her meant "water." She jumped up and ran round to the back of the house. She would bring him water from the well; she did not dare go into the kitchen. Unfortunately, the bucket was far down, and she had to turn and turn the heavy crank with her small arms; and just as she had drawn it almost to the top, the slippery handle flew out of her hand, and down the bucket went again, the chain rattling like mad.

Nanon wanted to cry, it was such hard work, but the thought of her patient, made her start again with renewed vigor. She brought the bucket to the top in safety this time, and was filling the tin cup with the clear water, when a voice at her side made her start, and spill it all out on the ground.

"What are you doing, child?" said the voice. "Why did you not tell me you were back? And where are the baskets and thy brother?" Nanon reddened, under her aunt's sharp gaze. "Pierre has the baskets; he will be here in a minute," she stammered. "Something is the matter, said Madame Maubert, noticing her niece's flushed face and nervous manner. 'You have done something wrong—and may the saints protect us!' with a slight scream, 'there is blood on your frock!'" Nanon looked hastily down. Yes, it

was true. There were great red stains on her pretty cotton, which she must have got from the clothes of the wounded soldier. "Where did it come from?" said her aunt sternly. "Tell the truth, child."

Nanon still hesitated. "Pierre—killed—a bird—" she commenced. "and—" "Stop, Nanon, I will tell my aunt," said her brother, coming from the direction of the shed. He had taken in the situation at a glance, and, feeling that concealment was no longer possible, hurried forward, to spare his little sister. "I did not kill a bird, Aunt Mathilde," he said, looking her straight in the face. "I found a wounded German soldier in the woods, and we have brought him home. He is in the woodshed, dying."

If a thunderbolt had fallen from the clear sky at her feet, Madam Maubert could not have been more astonished. "A German!" she gasped. "In the woodshed!" "And dying!" repeated, Nanon, with a quiver in her voice. But Aunt Mathilde did not notice this.

"How dare you bring him here, a German?" she said, turning upon Pierre in anger. "Do you not fear what your uncle will do?" "He must not know," replied Pierre boldly. "We will hide him until Madam Fournal comes."

"What is that? Madam Fournal? What has she to do with it? Tell me quickly what you mean!" demanded Aunt Mathilde, curiosity getting the better of indignation. "Will you not help us, sweet aunt?" coaxed Nanon, putting her arms around the stout figure. "You are good, and can so help persuade the dear uncle."

"Hein! we will see," replied Madam Maubert, somewhat mollified by this flattery. "Your Uncle Jacques keeps his eyes wide open—and to help you for a German—bah!"

They turned quickly toward the woodshed, Pierre and Nanon, each holding a hand, and telling Aunt Mathilde, as fast as their tongues could go, all the experiences of the afternoon. She was greatly astonished at what they had gone thru, and at the courage and cleverness they had shown. And when her eyes fell upon the wasted figure lying on the straw, far too helpless to be an enemy, the mother's heart, which beats somewhere under the tight bodice of every woman, swelled with sympathy for the wounded soldier, who was nothing more than a fair boy, far from home and friends.

Madam Maubert sent Nanon flying to the house for blankets and pillows, and Pierre to the well for more water. She did not dare uncover the wounded thigh, that must wait until the doctor could extract the ball. But the blood had ceased to flow, and she felt sure that no artery had been cut, and that there was no immediate danger. The children were in such a state of suppressed excitement when they met around the supper table, that their uncle remarked upon it in some wonder, and warned his faithful Mathilde against allowing the little Parisians to run too wild. "Their father will chide us for their manners," he said, "and sneer at our country gaucherie."

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

After supper Pierre and the aunt slipped away, and Nanon was left alone with her uncle, who quickly fell asleep in his large chair. Suddenly the sound of carriage wheels made Nanon fly to the door and listen, clutching the knob with nervous fingers. Yes, truly, the carriage had entered the gate, and gone around by the woodshed. Then the grating of the wheels on the gravel ceased. Suddenly a cry rang out in the still night air. Something dreadful must have happened. Perhaps M Fournal had come, furiously angry, and was killing the poor German.

Nanon's heart beat fast, as she ran down the narrow path through the garden, and she hesitated, trembling like a leaf, when she at last reached the old woodshed. No buzz of angry voices greeted her ears as she listened, but she caught the sound of a woman's sobbing, and the weak labored voice of the wounded soldier, speaking in the strange guttural tongue.

Nanon pushed open the rickety door, and by the dim light of a single lantern, she saw the slight form of Pierre, standing like a statue in the middle of the room, while a young woman with fair, wavy hair crouched by the low bed of the sick man, crying, her face in her hands.

Nanon glided up to her brother. "Where is my aunt and why does Madam Fournal cry?" she whispered. But Pierre paid no attention; his brows

were drawn together in a black line, and his fist tightly clenched. Nanon was startled, she had never seen him look like that before. "Art thou, too, angry at the poor German?" she asked reproachfully.

"Pierre threw out his right hand with a tragic gesture. "I am making up my mind," he said. "Heinrich Schlegel—that is the German's name—says he is my prisoner, and cannot be taken away without my consent." "But you said he would die, if he stayed here, Pierre?"

"No, we would cure him," eagerly, and then I could give him to my father, and he would say, as Andre's father did, 'Thou art a brave lad, Pierre, a prisoner is a fine feather in a boy's cap.'" "He is my brother," said Madam Fournal with a sob, "my own brother." "Oh, Pierre, Pierre!" cried Nanon clasping her hands excitedly, "dost thou hear? It is perhaps Gretchen, his Gretchen, is it not wonderful?" "Yes," answered the boy gravely. She screamed out when she saw him and that made my aunt run to the house. "Someone might hear," she said, "and come."

"I heard it," said Nanon, "I was frightened, I thought, they are killing him!" "No one dare kill him," replied Pierre proudly. "He is my prisoner, he said so himself, my prisoner of war—think of that, Nanon!" his black eyes kindling with triumph.

"But Pierre," said Nanon, bewildered by this sudden change of tone. "You made the plan yourself, you almost loved him—the poor German." "I did not know he was my prisoner," answered Pierre simply.

"It is only his notion from the fever," cried Madam Fournal hotly. "He is but sixteen, he does not understand war; he was in the next village with his regiment and someone told him that I lived here; he ran away to find me, he is only a boy, someone shot him in the woods," she added, burying her face again.

"Dear Gretchen, don't cry," said the weak voice, and the boy tried to raise his hand and stroke her hair. Pierre looked at Nanon, her dark eyes were full of tears, then he made a step forward.

"I give him up," he said in a choked voice. "You must take him, since he loves you so." "Yes, yes, you must take him," echoed Nanon, the big tears running down her cheeks. "See, I will help you, I can hold his head."

The young German smiled faintly as the eager little girl knelt down beside him, smoothing his rough curls with her small hands. "See, he is entirely sensible," said Nanon joyfully. Tell him how good Pierre is, and that he is going home with you!

Heinrich looked wistfully at his sister. "I understand her not," he said in broken French. "The boy, he wishes me to keep her?" "No, little brother, he has given you to me," Madam Fournal answered in German, raising her shining eyes to Pierre. "I will take you home and make you well, and the dear mother in Germany will be then altogether happy."

"See how they love each other," whispered Nanon, slipping her hand into her brother's, whose brow was still clouded. "Is it not pretty? And my father will praise you too, Pierre, for he also has a kind heart. But we must hurry, or my uncle will come, and be—ma foi! so angry!"

"Truly he has cause to be angry, little traitor," said a deep voice behind her, the very voice she had most dreaded. Nanon turned quickly, her heart in her mouth. But what did she see? What tall figure in uniform stood so straight beside her, uncle? "Pierre!" she cried half frightened. "Oh, Pierre, look!"

FATHER!

"It is my father!" shouted the boy, jumping with one bound into the arms held out, while the little Nanon was caught up too, and almost smothered by caresses. "How did you get here?" asked Pierre, rubbing his cheek lovingly against the gold braid on his father's sleeve.

M. Lampric laughed. "I found that I must pass near by with my regiment, so I also—like your German—ran away. I found the house all still when I arrived, only Uncle Jacques was there, sleeping this way." (Opening his mouth); "then I met your Aunt Mathilde, frowning—her face like fire. I questioned her, she told me all; then your Uncle Jacques woke up—we told him; and then I came here just in time to be proud of my children."

Mde Maubert bustled in. "The cat is out of the bag," she said, smiling

so that her white teeth gleamed. "Two cats," replied her husband, rubbing his hands. "For monsieur, the captain, your brother, also had his secret, but it was a better one than this," scowling darkly at the figure stretched on the straw. Madam Fournal caught the glance and rose to her feet. "If monsieur will permit," she faltered, but at this moment M Lampric stepped forward.

"Allow me to express my pleasure, madam," he said, bowing low, "that my children were the fortunate means of finding your brother. I am happy that my Pierre has shown himself a generous foe."

There was great excitement getting the bed into the carriage and the wounded soldier comfortably fixed, and the light that shone in the blue eyes more than expressed the gratitude which the young German could not put into words.

When the last put had been given to the pillows, and the last pull to the blankets, the carriage drove off, Madam Fournal waving her hand to the group in the doorway until the darkness swallowed them up. "I am glad I released my prisoner," said Pierre, with a long drawn sigh, when they stood once more alone in the deserted woodshed. "It is nicer even than giving him to you, father," looking up in the bronzed face of the officer.

Nanon dropped her father's hand and flung her arms about Pierre's neck. "It is so beautiful," she said, half crying, "so beautiful to think of, that our father has come back to us, that I helped save Heinrich's life and that you gave him up to his sister Gretchen, because she loved him just like we love each other."

Sunshine and Shadow.

PUT UP THE SWORD.

I have sung of the soldier's glory
As I never shall sing again;
I have gazed on the shambles gory,
I have smelled of the slaughter-pen.

There is blood in the ink-well clotted,
There are stains on the laurel leaf,
And the pages of fame are blotted
With the tears of a needless grief.

The bird is slaughtered for fashion,
And the beast is killed for sport;
And never the word compassion
Is whispered at Moloch's court.

For the parent seal in the water
Is slain, and her child must die,
That some sister or wife or daughter
Her beauty may beautify.

And the merciful thought we smother—
For such is the way of man—
As we murder the useless mother
For the "unborn astrakhan."

But a season of rest comes never
For the rarest sport of all;
Will his patience endure forever,
Who noteth a sparrow's fall?

When the volleys of hell are sweeping
The sea and the battle plain,
Do you think that our God is sleeping,
And never to wake again?

When hunger and ravenous fever
Are slaying the wasted frame,
Shall we worship the red deceiver,
The devil that men call fame?

We may swing the censor to cover
The odor of blood—in vain;
God asks us, over and over,
"Where is thy brother, Cain?"
[James Jeffrey Roche, in December Century.]

RELIGION'S SPRING

AND AUTUMN.

While we are impressively reminded of the periodicity of nature, the ebb and flow of her seasons and productions, we can apply the lesson to our own human affairs. There are periods in human history that are analogous to the season of spring, when we sow and plant with a bright enthusiasm and a large hopefulness. Our minds are ardent and vigorous. Everything is fresh and full of interest. It seems as if we had only slowly awakened to the beauty and glory of the world. Looking but upon the past, we can recall ages of creative genius when man conceived and executed great things in art and literature, when every work had on it the hall-mark of original inspiration. Such an age was that of Pericles in

Greece, and of Queen Elizabeth in England. Such periods were times of planting and they had all the glory and freshness of spring.

But they were followed by ages in which a woeful reaction of weariness and decay took place. The productions of these autumnal ages were only a mimicry of the great works of the spring ages, with all the vital power evaporated. Rules and precedents were followed instead of the fresh insight, freedom and spontaneity of nature; criticism assumed the function of inspiration; and everywhere might be seen the slavish conventionality of exhausted capacity. They were ages in which whatever intellectual energies men had left to them were expended in plucking up that which nobler ages had planted.

The commencement of the Victorian epoch was a period of remarkable creative power, a springtime of exuberant mental fertility. It was a time to plant those wonderful creations of genius which have yielded such abundant fruit both to our fathers and to ourselves. But the close of it seems to be characterized by a kind of listless decay. Like the fruit tree that has one season been too productive, and must rest till it recover and accumulate fresh stores of vitality, so this age seems to be suffering from the reaction of over-production. Whatever new things are introduced strike one as being merely the caprices and extravagances of worn-out invention. How few books of the myriads which keep incessantly pouring out of the press possess any originality or informative power. They are the works of an amateur type of mind, specially marked out by mediocrity and an utter want of style; and whatever excellence may be found in them is purely accidental and not the continuous reliable quality of the heaven-born artist. The largest proportion of our literature is given up to criticism or imitation. It is a time to pluck up that which was planted.

And the same periodicity that distinguishes the intellectual also characterizes the religious world. It has its ages of faith and its ages of doubt; a time to plant and a time to pluck up that which was planted. We seem to have reached at the present day a period of listlessness and analytical indifference in regard to religious things. On every side we see, instead of a noble enthusiasm in the highest of all studies, a carping finical criticism on the most sacred subjects.

There is no traditional faith. There is no article of belief taken for granted. Everything is examined on its own merits. The air is full of doubt. Educated and even uneducated persons have quite outgrown, as they think, the religious beliefs and habits of their childhood, and have lost the old respect for the old truths and the old ways of their fathers. Divine revelation is regarded as impossible, and the supernatural is wholly discredited. The institutions of the church appear to exercise no influence upon the great mass of the people, and the ordinances of God's house no longer obtain the supremacy in the conduct of our individual and social life which they once enjoyed.

However much we may deplore this state of things, we cannot say that it is absolutely evil. It has, indeed, a good purpose to serve. Winter periods are necessary in the spiritual world as testing times, to find out what is merely superficial and transient, and what is substantial and has in it the elements of endurance. The time of plucking up is meant to prepare the way for a time of new planting. It is a winter desolation to make ready for a spring of revival; and many of its evils are caused by the quickening of new life.— [Rev Hugh McMillan, D. D.]

If his work be in a city church it is a grave question whether any minister can now discharge it with efficiency who is much above fifty years of age. The multitude of details in a city parish, the excitement of the life, the severe demand upon the mind, and the heavy burden of responsibility call for a man in the prime of life, with an alert intellect and an unfailing body.— [Ian MacLaren.]

Old Mother Hubbard
Went to her cupboard
To get her poor doggie some crusts;
When she got there
The cupboard was care—
And, oh, how she roasted the trusts!



A SLEIGHRIDE.

On a cold, wintry night,
When the flakes sift down,
And a mantle of white
Settles over the town.

When I stop at her door,
And, enveloped in wraps,
Comes the one I adore,
I'm the proudest of chaps.

THE LAST TRYST.

It was here, it was here,
At the turn of the wood,
Wh' name but oursel's to see—
It was here mid the bloom

Oh, th' times hae been sweet
Since that trysting of old.
What need was for happiness more—
What heed for the years

Oh, the e comes to me yet,
Mid the breeze and the bloom,
Too sad for the lip to tell,
The light o' his face

O sweetheart, O sweetheart,
Your coming is long!
I am missing the loe o' your e'!
But I keep the old tryst

SUCCESS.

I covet not the laurel wreath,
The palms that men may strew;
Earth's noblest souls have failed be-
neath

GOOD SKATING.

The trees and brush of the shore near-
by,
Spin past in a merry reel.
No birds of the air more swiftly fly
Than we with our wings of steel.

Runs riot from brow to heel the blood,
A-sparkle with health the eyes;
Our cheeks are rich in a bounding flood
That kings of a world would prize.

The sun in the west makes red . . . roat.
Peeps forth the evening star;
How strangely slow are the lagging
feet

Don't stew! don't fret!
It never paid an honest debt.
Kindly words are bread an' wine,
Helps the clo's out on the line.

DON'T FRET.

Don't stew! don't fret!
It never paid a "divy" yet.
Kindly words are heaven-sent,—
Pay you more than money lent,

THE BEAUTIFUL DAY.

When we reach the beautiful city,
The "City that lieth four square,"
When we come to the heavenly country,
Where the beautiful angels are;

When we see the "King in his beauty,"
And walk by the Master's side;
When with joyous cry of greeting,
We clasp our friends who have died,—

When we know the Father better,
Know more of his wonderful love,
We shall see that earth's long journey
Led us to the home above.

We shall know, when we hear them
singing
Around our heavenly King,
That the cry of earth's defeated
Is the song that the angels sing.

And so, when life seems bitter,
And cruel and harsh the way;
When earth's long night is around us,
Let us dream of the beautiful day.

WITHIN YOU.

Would you seek the source of triumph,
Or the field where waks defeat?
Lo, within your bosom find it:
Man in self is all complete.

Lecturer: The acoustics of your hall
are very bad.
Proprietor: No, sir! They're all
right. I was the soap factory you
smelt.

Winter Evenings.

A CORN SOCIAL.

The young people of the church had
exhausted all their resources in devis-
ing evening entertainments, and were
in despair till some ingenious one sug-
gested a corn social.

But the drawing card of the evening
was the "corn palace," which had
been advertised in capital headlines in
the daily paper. An alcove, curtained
from sight, was the place selected for
this work of art and to this spot all
curious ones betook themselves, an i
lifting the curtain beheld a large felt
boot. A "corn fair" was another very
successful enterprise. The fancy arti-
cles, such as are usually sold at fairs
were arranged in booths decorated with
corn in various designs.

CHARADES.

[The answers will be given in our next
issue].

Some have the name of my first, not the
nature.
Some have both nature and name.
Who of my second have come to the
stature.

Should be like my first, without blame.
If my second to first you've occasion to
add,
And my whole be unworthy, 'twere, in-
deed, very sad.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

At one club every member was
pledged to contribute his or her talent.
As a result the first entertainment was
a miscellany. The committee of ar-
rangements asked everyone to sub-
scribe their donations' in black and
white, that the program might be made
out at an early date. A month was al-
lowed for practice, and once a week
the participants met to rehearse. The
committee timed the recitations, songs,
etc. The entire club sang a song or
two, a girl who had studied elocution
gave a recitation, a young man read a
droll story, a mandolin player and a
violinist played a duet, and five mem-
bers played an easily acted farce, after
which a solo was sung and a grab bag
went the rounds. Then cake and cof-
fee were sold. Now and then a topical
program is carried out. For ex-
ample, last month all the menu touched
on temperance. Temperance songs,
maroons, recitations, and a temperance
play filled the program. Next month
the president will send to 19 Milk street,
Boston, for Mercy songs and recita-
tions, and kindness to animals will be
the topic. Besides amusing and in-
structing the public, these last two
will do a great deal of good to children,
dumb animals and adults. In the win-
ter the members will give a children's
entertainment, all songs, recitations and

plays to be rendered by children. It
means work for their elders, but the
result will more than reward them.—
[The Maine.]

SMILES.

"Don't you dare kiss me!" she cried,
warningly.
"Why, I wasn't thinking of such a
thing," he said.
"Well, I was," she replied, firmly.

Guest: What have you got?
Walter: I've got liver, calf's brain,
pig's feet —
Guest: I don't want a description of
your physical peculiarities. What you
have got to eat is what I want to know.

"Be hlvens, Dinny! That ould h'n is
atin' athray tacks." "Maybe she is go-
in' to lay a carpet. Who knows?"

"Mr Dooley" advises, in the Ladies'
Home Journal, those doct'ng a man
with "col' on the chest," to "get Casey's
mixture fr' man an' balst, put him in
bed, slap a mustard plaster on him
that'll keep his mind employ'd, an' lave
thim fight it out. May th' best man
win. If the patient's alive in the morn-
in' he'll not have stren'th to cough."

"Daughters are a great anxiety."
"How so, Mrs Nooch?"
"If you don't dress them handsomely
they are not attractive; and if you do
dress them handsomely men are afraid
to marry them."

"Family troubles, eh? What rock did
your domestic ship split on?
'It was the absence of 'rocks' that
caused the split."

Mixtikofski (the butler, sticking his
head in cautiously): Did your Terror-
ship call me?
Xtyqmwx Xtzqmwvitch: No, you
idiot; I was only snoozing!

Barber: How wil you have your whis-
kers, sir? Oom Paul or Chamberlain?
Patron: How's that?
Barber: Do you wish your beard left
on or do you want a clean shave?

"What is the plural of man, John-
ny?" asked the teacher. "Men," an-
swered Johnny. "Correct," said the
teacher. "And what is the plural of
child?" "Twins!"

"Who wrote the song, There's Only
One Girl in the World for Me?"
"Adam, I guess."

Women Farmers—Women who own
and run their farms, without any male
assistance, constitute 30 per cent of the
farming population of Kansas and Ok-
lahoma, says Frank Leslie's Popular
Monthly. Women and girls who are
now engaged in farm work in Kansas
constitute 50 per cent of the farming
population. This large percentage is
partly caused by the absence of the
20th Kansas volunteers in the Phil-
ippines, all excepting a very few of
whom are farmers, and who, upon go-
ing to war, left their farm work in
the hands of their wives, sisters and
sweethearts. To say that these women
have failed to do their duty in culti-
vating the crops would meet with as
much merited contradiction as to
charge the 20th Kansas with having
been afraid to charge the enemy. In
fact, Kansas will produce larger
crops this year than any preceding
season in the state's history.

Eggless Cake—One cup sugar, 1 cup
sweet milk, two cups sifted flour, 2 ta-
blespoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon
vanilla and 5 tablespoons melted butter.
Beat thoroughly, and just before bak-
ing, add 1 tablespoon hot water.—[L.
M. A.]

Drop Ginger Cookies—Three eggs, 1
cup lard, 1 cup molasses, 1½ cups brown
sugar, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 teaspoon
soda dissolved in a teacup of boiling
water, mix thoroughly with 5½ cups
flour, drop with 2 tablespoon on a
greased pan and bake quickly.—[A. R. A.]

French Rarebit—In a well-buttered
earthen dish, place a layer of bread
buttered, next a layer of cheese cut
thin, then another of the bread and
butter; so on until the dish is full, cov-
ering last with cheese. Over this turn
2 eggs well beaten and stirred into 2
cups milk; bake 20 minutes or until a
light brown.—[A. R. A.]

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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. (Continued.)		GIVEN FOR THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND 75 CENTS ADDITIONAL.		GIVEN FOR EIGHT NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$2.50 ADDITIONAL.	
Prem. No.	Retail Price	Prem. No.	Retail Price	Prem. No.	Retail Price	Prem. No.	Retail Price
253 Atlas of the World,	\$0.25	257 Emerald Ring,	.50	299 Our Country in War,	\$1.50	145 Writing Desk and Bookcase,	\$5.00
701 Samantha at Saratoga,	.25	258 Turquoise Ring,	.50	20 Solid Gold Diamond R. J.,	1.50		
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525 Profits in Poultry,	.25	263 Plain Band Ring,	.50	114 Shaving Outfit,	1.00		
230 Solid Silver Thimble,	.25	267 Cluster Ring,	.50	615 King Air Rifle,	1.00	GIVEN FOR TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.	
232 Clover Brooch,	.25	24 Double Stone Ring,	.50	332 Home Repairing Outfit,	1.00	552 Gent's Silverine Watch,	\$2.00
87 Gold Plated Bracelet,	.25	138 Berry Spoon,	.50	90 "Jim Dandy" Scales,	1.50	248 Carving Set,	2.00
260 Enameled Hat Pin,	.25	250 Ladies' Fancy Scissors,	.50	276 Electric Medical Battery,	1.50	224 French Achromatic Telescope,	2.50
259 Wishbone Pin,	.25	251 Genuine Horsehide Razor Strop,	.50			89 Autoharp,	2.50
216 Clover Scarf Pin,	.25	4 Ivory Handled Penknife,	.50	GIVEN FOR FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.		203 Ideal Mandolin,	2.50
219 Lover's Knot Scarf Pin,	.25	162 Gent's Pocket Knife,	.50	301 Olympia Watch,	\$1.00		
220 Wishbone Scarf Pin,	.25	613 Pillow Shams,	.35	259 Solid Gold Ring,	1.00	GIVEN FOR TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$2.00 ADDITIONAL.	
222 Horseshoe Scarf Pin,	.25	178 Empire Stamping Outfit,	.50	301 Safety Razor,	1.00	113 Tea Set (56 pieces),	\$1.50
223 Butterfly Scarf Pin,	.25	53 Silk Remnants,	.50	122 Celluloid Photo Album,	1.00		
226 Pansy Scarf Pin,	.25	172 Scientific Kite,	.50	270 Regent Camera,	1.00	GIVEN FOR TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$2.50 ADDITIONAL.	
253 Silver Penell,	.25	165 Metalophone,	.50	271 Little Hustler Motor (Parts),	1.00	200 Gent's Gold Watch,	\$5.00
254 Pearl Handled Penholder,	.25	105 New Concert Harmonica,	.50	181 Phonoharp,	1.00	194 Ladies' Gold Watch,	5.00
185 Fountain Pen,	.25	435 Tool Holder and Twenty Tools,	.50	199 Zobo Brass Cornet,	1.00	174 Turkish Couch,	5.00
214 Santa Claus Souvenir Spoon,	.25	45 Hand Drill and Drills,	.50	182 Six Carving Tools,	1.00		
269 Pair of Side Combs,	.25	187 Ladies' Ornamented Pocketbook,	.50	210 F and H Camera and Outfit,	1.00	GIVEN FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.	
626 Garnet Ring,	.25	235 Gent's Morocco Wallet,	.50			297 Hagster Teachers' Bible,	\$1.25
197 Carbuncle Ring,	.25			291 Solid Gold Ring,	1.25	291 Solid Gold Emerald Ring,	1.25
231 Brilliant Ring,	.25	GIVEN FOR TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS ADDITIONAL.		141 Six Teaspoons,	1.25	272 Little Hustler Motor,	1.25
255 Flat Chased Ring,	.25	301 Olympia Watch,	\$1.00	190 Success Magic Lantern,	1.25		
656 Plain Band Ring,	.25	289 Solid Gold Ring,	1.00	GIVEN FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$1.00 ADDITIONAL.		205 Ladies' Watch and Chain,	\$3.00
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140 Sugar Shell,	.25	122 Celluloid Photo Album,	1.00	248 Carving Set,	2.00		
147 Silver Plated Butter Knife,	.25	270 Regent Camera,	1.00	224 French Achromatic Telescope,	2.50	GIVEN FOR FOURTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.	
202 Boys' Knife,	.25	271 Little Hustler Motor (Parts),	1.00	89 Autoharp,	2.50	73 Field and Marine Glass,	\$3.00
472 Combination Microscope,	.25	181 Phonoharp,	1.00	203 Ideal Mandolin,	2.50	75 Ole Bull Violin and Outfit,	3.00
78 Reading Glass,	.25	139 Zobo Brass Cornet,	1.00				
177 American Stamping Outfit,	.25	182 Six Carving Tools,	1.00	GIVEN FOR SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS.		GIVEN FOR FIFTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.	
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428 Family Soldering Set,	.25	258 Solid Gold Ruby Ring,	.75	615 King Air Rifle,	1.00	113 Tea Set (56 Pieces),	4.50
277 Ladies' Pocketbook,	.25	139 Six Teaspoons,	.75	332 Home Repairing Outfit,	1.50	174 Turkish Couch,	5.00
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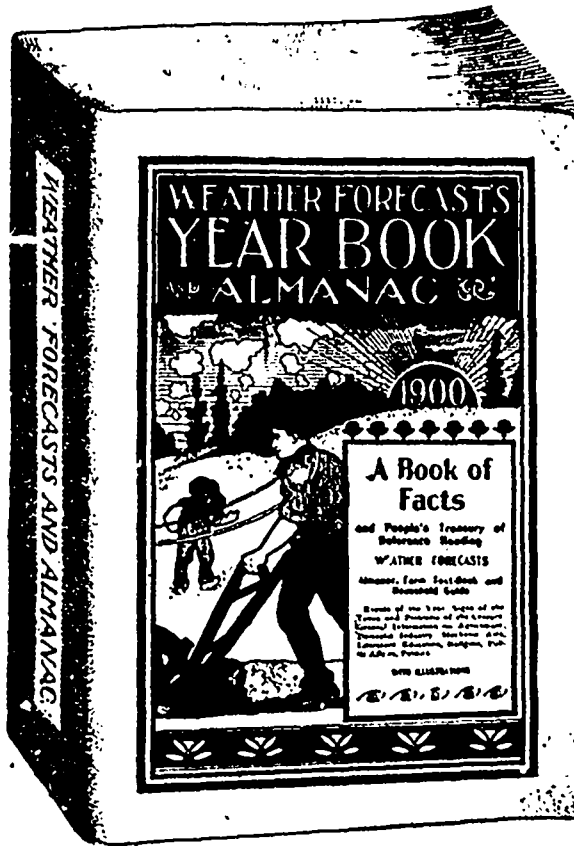
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It is printed in fourteen colors on heavy coated paper, and measures 19x25. The miniature reproduction by which we have endeavored to illustrate this charming picture will serve to convey an idea of the subject, but it falls very far short of doing any sort of justice to the original, which must be seen in all its beautiful harmony of tints and colors to be appreciated.

A Magnificent Production.

It has never been exhibited before except in some of the leading private art galleries. A great many cheap reproductions of works of art have been scattered over the country. This, however, is not of this character. In addition to the original outlay, we have incurred an immense expense in securing this reproduction for our readers, and we have no hesitation whatever in recommending it most highly. It can be framed at a very small cost, and will prove a fitting adornment for any home and cannot fail to be prized by yourself and admired by all.



“UNEXPECTED TROUBLE.” Actual Size, 19 x 25 inches.

The Theme.

In the foreground is an old hen, greatly excited because she cannot swim after her foster brood of ducklings. Gleefully watching the predicament of the hen is a little child held up by a doting grandmother. The whole picture is full of life and appeals to every one at first sight.

The Artist.

Following is a letter from Mr. Morgan, the artist, to whom one of the reproductions was submitted.

MONTROSE VILLA, ST. BONIFACE ROAD, VENTNOR,

AUG. 16, '98.

“I recognize at once my work which I painted in 1893. It is a most admirable copy of my original, quite one of the most satisfactory reproductions I have ever had, giving the exact drawing and color and almost the touches of the brush. In some senses too faithful, as it brings to my memory the difficulties of getting the baby boy to pose, and the worry of the ducklings.”

“The incident of the old hen getting angrily excited because she cannot swim after her foster brood was suggested to me many years ago, when I was a child in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, justly celebrated for its ducks and butter. I used to see the hen-wife bring the young ducks as soon as hatched and toss them into the farm pond, and as the scene interested me then, I thought it worth recording. It is sometimes urged that hens have nothing to do with ducks, but that is erroneous. The adult duck is a bad mother, breaks the eggs and neglects her brood, while Dorking hens are generally careful mothers and sit early in the season.”

“My picture as far as I know has not been exhibited. The greater part of my life has been passed in the country and all of my pictures are of domestic scenes in the open air.” Yours faithfully,

FRED MORGAN.

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With scrub cows, no cellar or ice, we make butter that sells quick at 5 to 10c above market prices. Crocks of butter and cream crock are kept in a hole in the ground 2 ft deep, close to the north side of the house. Two jugs of water in the coldest we can get is poured around the crocks every morning in warm weather, and more at noon on very warm days. Once or twice a week some salt and copperas is scattered around to keep off mildew. All churning and butter working are done in the cool of the morning. On some warm mornings the butter begins to soften during the working. It is salted and set in a cool place until the next cool morning when the buttermilk is all worked out, not skimmed out. No water touches our butter. The butter is then pounded into crocks and weighs 9 or 10 lbs to the gallon. We color it.

The churn and butter bowl are cooled with water a few hours before using. All dairy utensils are washed in clear warm water and then scalded, no soap as a rule, for fear of an odor. Our butter keeps sweet a year. I guarantee it to our dealer to keep three months and he pays me for "fancy" stock. If summer prices run low we keep until winter. By dressing all the stock I sell I get all its worth.

Trimming off half the fat from our side pork and making it into lard doubles its market value. Hams and shoulders neatly trimmed, when cured, are worth 10 to 15c. This management makes the gross weight of our pork average over 2c per lb more than the market price. I tell people who "don't like mutton" to trim off all the fat they can, then after boiling a few hours to skim the grease that rises, and their pot roast will not have such a muttony flavor. Sometimes my talk makes me another customer for a quarter of mutton and a dollar, thus giving me \$4 for the same sheep the butcher wanted for \$2. I offer two good eggs for every laid one I sell my customers, but get 2c above retail price.

I find a market for my surplus products in the families of railroad men, merchants, mechanics or anyone I think will be good pay. I begin by asking such a man if he can use hams, shoulders or lard at a cent or two less per pound than he has to pay in the market. This opens the way for other sales. I give good measure and weight and in this way keep my customers. They are glad almost anytime to take beans, peas, sweet corn or other garden truck. I say, "Never mind the change now. I'll mark it down and you can pay when we settle for the meat, lard or butter."

By giving storekeepers 30 days' time they will take a larger load of onions or potatoes at from 10 to 25c on onions and from 5 to 10c on potatoes more than they would pay if I demanded cash. Sometimes I leave stuff at my own risk to be sold on commission. In 1921 I could get only 60c cash for onions, but on 30 days' time got 80c—a difference of 20% in the dollar. Now let's see if these little profits pay for the trouble. Say 5c gain on 100 lbs butter would be 50c on 100 lbs pork 25c on 50 doz eggs 10c on 100 lb onions 10c on 100 bu potatoes 10c. This shows a total gain of 15c over market prices and with a very little extra effort. A very important item is a farm journal. I think Farm and Home one of the best. The market reports alone are worth to me many times the subscription price.—W. H., Muskegon Co., Mich.

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In 1874 I bought 100 acres for \$1200, paying \$200 down. The land was new, broke 20 acres with one large team, and did the work on 100 acres of rocky land. But in '81 crop by driving one team and loading another. Broke the remainder, and 35 more for a neighbor, and traded 20 acres of corn. Reentered on rented farm, and farmed mine, too, until enough cash was on hand for building. Have rented some every year, making enough to pay all expenses in ordinary

years. Have had dry years and been obliged to let the man go.

Always rotate crops and haul all manure out as soon as possible, thus improving land instead of running it out. Followed corn with barley, and seeded down with the barley, and had the seeding fairly clear from weeds. Always got the fall plowing done as early as possible, for a green field in the fall usually means a good crop next year. Always threshed early, so as to have grain ready to haul whenever prices showed signs of having reached the highest, and to avoid loss by heavy wind and rain storms. Keep teams that can haul loads, and have delivered 200 bushels barley per day alone with help from man at night in loading two wagons. Have led eight miles, making two trips, leading one team, while the man husked corn, or helped a neighbor thresh. Never hired more help than needed, but hired plenty in harvest, getting the grain away from possible damage by rain, and getting the fall plowing started, and what manure is on hand hauled. Takes good care of machinery; never allowing \$500 worth of grain to go to waste while trying to fix a worn-out binder, when a new one may be had for half that. Always made a rule to have tools and horses in best possible shape before work begins, so as to do the most possible work in shortest time.

Raises from 30 to 40 pigs and plants about forty acres corn every year. Generally puts in from three to four acres potatoes; if too cheap to sell they make good feed. Fenced the entire farm, thus giving the cows the benefit of the "after grass." If a bargain in horses or cattle is in sight, always take advantage; and can generally trade horses well for threshing or machinery, unless they are a drag, in which case they are no bargain. Know but little about scientific farming, but believes the secret of success is push. Also, run your business, and do not let it run you; and, do not let your chances, like the sunbeams, pass you by. Is not strictly temperate, uses tea, coffee, and all the butter, cream, and meat we want. The butter and egg money does not pay all the household expenses. The farm is clear; good house, barn, and granary; and \$400 in cash besides a large bin of wheat.—[Fitzgerald, Minnehaha Co., South Dakota.

Farming Isn't In Him—Some men couldn't make farming pay if they dug up \$10 gold pieces, instead of potatoes. A young man, a neighbor, was left with a farm of 200 acres, stocked with cows, young stock, horses, farming implements of all kinds, 1000 sugar trees, fitted up with tin buckets, evaporator, everything to carry on farming successfully. He didn't like farming but liked lots of company, kept a driving horse for pleasure, hired men to do the work, a girl in the house to help his wife, made foolish trades, etc. The consequence was, the farm lasted about two years. When he had lost every dollar, and had to leave the farm, he struck for a city, and by hard work and perseverance, got a position to travel for a drug house of good standing, and today is making more money than his more successful brother farmer. A man may be just as smart as another, but different men require different circumstances to bring out the best there is in them. Such an experience may be a warning to the farmer who is living too fast, and an encouragement to those who haven't much left. Start by hard work and a will; you can find your place in the world, and be successful in it.—[G. E. Caswell, Caledonia Co., Vt.

The Farmer Who Can Get Credit at a bank on the same terms as his city brother, is the one who shows himself worthy of it by doing business with the banks as a depositor. He must also be prepared to show he is not farming in a haphazard sort of way, but is conducting his operations on business principles, and with such systems that he always knows just where he stands. One of the best ways of putting systems into our farming operations is to keep a set of books. We know of nothing better than Professor Alderson's "Bookkeeping for Farmers," which is sold at 25c prepaid by the Orange Judd Co of New York.

Don't dabble in too many things, or you will be like the old man that the boy put 25 cents under "Just to see the old fool spread himself."

Educational Problems.

OUR RURAL SCHOOLS.

To this subject I would urge you to give your deepest thought and most earnest attention. How shall the thousands of boys and girls reared on the farms of this great country be enabled to drink, even lightly, from the fountains of knowledge and especially to obtain a more fitting equipment for their life work? This question comes home with irresistible force to us who have the prosperity of agriculture at heart. While it is true there are agricultural colleges in all parts of the country, the fact stares us in the face that agricultural students are extremely few in many of these institutions. Is it because our boys and girls on the farms do not care for an education that Agricultural colleges are so thinly attended. Most certainly not, for many of them are found in these and other institutions, studying to fit themselves for other avocations.

If some old rusty, mossbacked individual whose life has been so narrow and bigoted as to keep him outside of all ideas of advancement and progress, comes into town, he is taken as the type of a farmer and caricatured in the papers as "Old Farmer Wayback," "Deacon Hayseed from Pumpkin Town" and so on ad infinitum. This exaggeration is so frequently brought to mind in both speech and print as to have a most decided influence upon young people on the farm, who are just as sensitive to such disagreeable things as would be the young people of other occupations if subjected to similar indignity.

Are the actual conditions on our farms such as to be attractive to the young, and induce them to love and enjoy rural life as we believe it was designed to be enjoyed? Are the hours of labor not too long? Is there not too much stress and dependence placed on more muscular labor, and too little on systematic, thoughtful brain effort? Is there not too little time devoted to social and intellectual life as well as to too little recreation?

Whoever knew of a prosperous farmer with a beautiful home amid all there is bright and beautiful in Nature, and who enjoys all of the luxuries of a country home life, being held up as an example of prosperity for the young? It is always the great banker with his city mansion and retinue of servants; the great statesman, high up on the roll of fame; the talented lawyer, teacher, doctor, or professional man, the merchant prince or maybe some great military hero. Thus this great monument of shining examples is set up to mark the way to success and happiness, but the foundation of the prosperity of this great nation, and on which all other lines of business and enterprise are based, is left out of consideration.

Now to cope with this great problem, must we not first search out all these underlying causes and apply ourselves to remedy the adverse conditions before we can expect to see our institutions filled with agricultural students who will return to the farm and build up happy homes whose occupants shall be socially, intellectually and in material prosperity the peers of any occupation in this broad land?

We must strike at the very root of this matter, beginning in the home and in early school life to mould their minds and thoughts to a true conception of education and labor; to instill into their minds that true labor is honorable whether in the field or shop. Teach them that education is not an end in itself, but the means to an end, to fit them for their life's work, and to enable them to glean more enjoyment from life by broadening their field of observation and thought. Keep them in close touch and understanding with nature and instill a love for her beautiful works. Make the home bright and cheerful and cater to the youthful natures under your charge in every way that is right and proper. Make the daily rounds of labor cheerful by pleasant companionship, and deprive them of its ever recurring sameness and monotony by mental activity.—[Maner J. A. Tillinghast to R. I. State Grange.

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