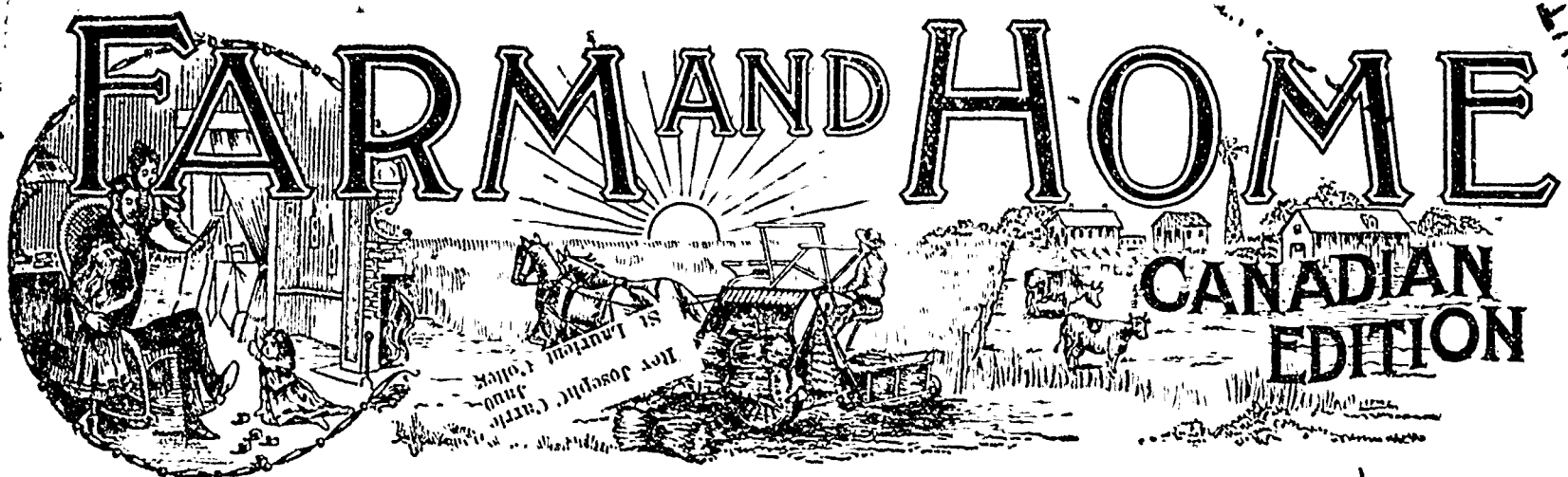


10-11-1900



Vol XXI No 405

MONTREAL, CHICAGO and SPRINGFIELD MASS APRIL 15 1900 x

50 Cents a Year

Three Questions

ARE propounded by a subscriber, as follows: 1. Is the golden rule a law of nature? 2. Is competition according to the golden rule? 3. If industrial competition is opposed to the golden rule, how can enlightened Christians do other than to work for the industrial system of collective ownership of the means of production and of the distribution of products?

This entire issue of Farm and Home would not hold the arguments which might be made, pro and con, on the first two questions, the answer to the third depending of course on how these are decided. Aeon of human struggle have not answered these very general questions so as to convince a large part of the race one way or the other, and centuries to come may not do it. Suppose everybody were to try the golden rule for one year without reference to theories or systems, wouldn't we learn something definite then?

Bring Over the Mills.

The result of the Ontario law requiring the manufacture in the province of all logs cut on crown lands, is resulting in the removal of many mills from Mich to Ont. While several large Mich concerns which had invested heavily in crown lands pine rafted their logs to mills in Mich and paid a \$2 duty, with the prohibition in the export of logs in the rough, the only alternative is to bring the mills over to this side. This means much to the Georgian bay section of the Province. A little "protection" of this sort against our neighbors to the south will do no harm, especially while the American lumber market is ruling high.

Increase of Insanity Among Farmers

The report of the Ont inspector of asylums shows an alarming increase of insanity in the province, and it is a lamentable fact that the greatest increase is in farm homes. An investigator can arrive at but one conclusion as to the principal cause and that is lack of social intercourse among the people. The old days of the logging bee, the quilting bee with the dance at night are gone and there does not appear to be anything left of a convivial character to take their places. In the old days there was no time for brooding till one got crazy. True, there is more wealth now, but this wealth has brought caste, and pride and exclusiveness.

In the pioneer days a farmer's wife would throw a shawl over her head and walk a mile to visit an acquaintance, and if she found her hostess at the wash tub the visit went on just the same. Now farmers' wives ape city customs. Many have their "calling days" and "calling cards," and visits are cold and formal. The hearty romp and laugh that had such a beneficial effect on the mental and physical system are too vulgar in these times of

false modesty. The grange in its balmy days, with its social gatherings and evening entertainments, was a blessing in disguise, in this respect, to farmers and their families. The remedy appears to be on the lines of a livelier sociability and to accomplish this there is nothing better in sight than to reopen the grange halls and bring back that freedom of intercourse characteristic of the old days. Get the mothers in the farm homes out to entertainments and make them laugh. Give them something of a jovial nature to think about. The mothers of the farm homes swell the asylum statistics. It is isolation and eternal worry that is the cause.

The Scarcity of Help.

In many parts of Ontario there is a scarcity of farm hands. The emigration to Manitoba accounts for it to a large extent, but the hundreds that left to Africa, with the Canadian contingent is also a factor in creating the deficiency. Good times in the manufacturing industries and the rush on the railways has drawn many from the land. The hands available for the farm are asking a large increase in wages which the farmers do not feel able to give.

Spring Has Come

and with it has ended the pleasures of winter. The boys on the farm will have to rise with the lark and keep at it till the sun goes down. Their best girls will have to be content with a ride behind tired horses, Sunday afternoons, till after corn planting. When the June picnics arrive a few days can be spared to recuperate and get the muscles in condition for the harvest field.

There is some things that the rings and combines do not control, and among them are sunshine, pure air and the songs of birds. The boys and girls on the farm can luxuriate in these all the day and pity those who are shut up in shops.

Away with Toll Roads.

The Ontario government promised a deputation from Elgin Co lately that it would pass a measure, at the next session of the legislature, abolishing toll roads. It is understood that the roads will be subject to arbitration and that the municipalities will pay one moiety of the value and the government the other. There are about 30 toll roads in the province.

Nonsense!

"Paris has always been France," asserts a writer in an April magazine. Sho! I can point this young woman to one of the cleverest articles ever written on the subject, by an American who has spent years in France, in which he shows in a most subtle,

thorough and sympathetic manner how hysterical Paris belies the sober, steady, frugal country people of France. Paris is no more truly France than New York city is New York state, or the great United States. Seldom have the plain people who are the real substance of France or England been fairly interpreted to us.

By the Way.

Immigrants are again beginning to fill up Manitoba and the northwest, arriving at the rate of 200 to 300 per day. Many come from the eastern provinces and are generally a most desirable class. The northwest, with its rich, level fields, is bound to fill up and be one of the most prosperous parts of the Dominion.

A measure before the Dominion legislature which every farmer should endorse is the Casey drainage bill. It simply provides relief for farmers whose lands are cut off from drainage by railroads. As railroads are under Dominion law, provincial acts are of no assistance. Write your representative and senator to vote for the Casey bill. It is but a matter of simple justice to land owners.

With a change of from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent in the reduction of preferential import rates of merchandise from Great Britain, the mother country should understand her western colony has got down to rock bottom in its business relations. While our exports to Great Britain show a steady increase, our neighbors over the line have been getting by far too much of the lion's share of our business.

It is well the attempt of egg buyers to organize to control prices has fallen through. But the strangest thing is why poultry men themselves do not organize and take their own business matters in hand.

According to an old adage there should be a large wheat crop in western Ontario this year. It is a poor sugar season.

After a seven weeks sitting the Nova Scotia legislature has adjourned. There was but little wrangling by the opposition, few speeches, but much quiet work. A revision of provincial statutes was ordered completed and an act passed providing for the establishment of an agricultural and technical school for the maritime provinces.

There is disappointment among Ontario farmers on account of the low price of export cattle this spring. Scarcity of vessels on account of the war is one cause; another is the ring which controls the space. There will be no relief from the ring till more tramp vessels call at Montreal.

The scheme of the Ontario government to aid in the erection of cold storage plants is a move in the right

direction, but the scheme is not extensive enough to be a benefit to the great bulk of farmers. The limited number it is proposed to assist will probably be erected in the fruit sections and in the cities.

More than five millions of dollars spent by summer boarders in the little state of New Hampshire last year! The boarder business is young yet, and there is money in it.

The good work accomplished by the Ont agri and experiment union cannot be over estimated. Work will be continued this year with fertilizers, fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses and clovers. Last year experiments were conducted on 12,035 plots on 3500 farms. Thirty experiments are planned for 1900, for particulars of which write to Prof Zavitz, Guelph.

The check of the canning factory promoters who promise 40 per cent profits if the farmers will furnish not only the vegetables, but the outfit, is colossal. The risk all on one side! These 40 per cent fellows are good people to let alone.

The Quebec legislature has adjourned after a several weeks' session in which very little was accomplished. There is room for the government to do some substantial work for the agriculture of the province, but politicians do not seem inclined that way when not forced to it. Quebec farmers should organize and co-operate and let their wants be known.

Gov Brady rises to remark that Alaska is the coming agricultural territory, producing peas, potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions that beat the world. So we haven't got to overflow into Asia yet awhile.

To help along the crystallizing of public sentiment in favor of imperial federation, it is said the prince of Wales will make a tour of the British colonies after the war is over. Her majesty's subjects regard the spirit of imperial union the most momentous result of the war and the powers that be evidently intend to foster the idea assiduously.

Try a few novelties, both in flowers and vegetables every year. Try something you have never cultivated before. For what can be more interesting than to watch the leafage and bud and blossom of a strange plant?

When potato bugs promise to be plenty the Paris green combine shows up prices, and when they start in scarce the combine "dash't." So there the potato industry is, between the two. The trust, like the bug, is a hardy perennial.

Hundreds of northwestern farmers who were born in the "old country" are going to visit their native places and the Paris exposition this summer.

Farm and Home.

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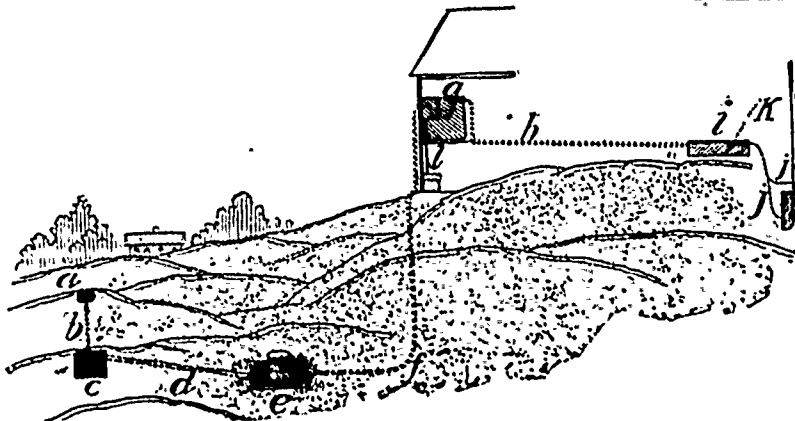
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All Around the Farm.

POINTS FROM A POTATO EXPERT.

WHO HAS RAISED 900 BUSHELS PER ACRE AT A COST OF NINE CENTS PER BUSHEL.

The yield of potatoes in New York state is about 70 bu p a. The principal reason for this low yield is because so much ground is planted which is not adapted to potato growing. The planter is handicapped from the start; the wise man makes his soil favorable to its growth, artificially if not so naturally. In its wild state the potato is found growing on the mountain side in some fertile deposit of accumulated humus.

Potatoes thrive in a deep, cool, dark-colored and humus laden soil, moderately rich in nitrogen for best development. A fall plowed sod, cross plowed in spring, which has had a light coating of horse manure, after six or seven harrowings, makes a fine seed bed. A gravel loam is better than clay, which can be lightened and made better by mixing in straw applied in winter. The potato should be planted deep; I furrow out with a one-horse plow. If commercial fertilizers are used in small quantities, say 200 lbs, scatter them in the bottom of the trench and mix well by running a cultivator, narrowed up, lengthwise of the row. If much larger amounts are used, sow broadcast with grain drill. After trenching with plow, cross harrow once with a smoothing harrow and partially fill the trench. You then have a 4 in by 1 ft a fine, soft, manure laden seed bed. If very stony, omit harrowing and set cultivator a little wider.

The future profit of a plant depends largely on the amount of available plant food it finds the first few weeks of its life. It is better to furnish this than to hoe. The longer a plant is in coming up, the stronger, larger, blacker and more vigorous will be the sprout, if not planted beyond its limits, and I always plant 4 in or more. The roots are attached to the sprout and the longer it is in coming to the surface the longer will be the roots when the leaf unfolds and begins to call for support. The seed piece furnishes nourishment up to this time, and should be large enough to give ample food. Deep planted potatoes do not come up under three weeks and are out of the way of harrow and bugs. They all stand drouth better, are less troubled by rot and are not sunburned without hilling.

On some rich, fine soils one eye will do, but in usual field culture three or four is better, and a chunky, fair-sized piece will stand "grief" much better. Rows 30 to 36 in apart and 14 to 18 in between hills, with one piece to the hill, will give largest yields. The foliage should cover the ground to shade it by midsummer. We step on the piece when dropped and cross harrow once to cover. In a few days harrow again to kill weed seed and cover more. Harrow five or more times before they come up. When 2 in high use smoothing harrow. Once a week use weeder till 10 in high; then use cultivator, which shall not run more than 2 in deep, after each rain, so no crust will form; as long as one can get between the rows, without injuring the foliage. For the treatment of scab see F. & H March 1.

For bugs, flea beetles and blight, put paris green at the rate of 1 lb to 50 gals bordeaux mixture in atomizer and spray to kill bugs. This will drive off the flea beetles, which do more harm than usually supposed, and aids in preventing blight. It is now claimed that the copper stimulates growth also, but

I do not see how it can. The leaves are the essential parts of the whole plant, but few look at it in that light and let bugs eat them half up before "doing a thing to it." Nearly all of the bulk of the potato comes from the air through the leaf, and when the tuber is forming the larger part of the growth is made in the last few weeks. If the leaves are eaten, injured and blighted, they cannot furnish starch fast enough and the tubers will be small. We do no hilling up; one cannot without cutting off roots, drying out the soil and letting in the heat, to injure the quality. With good, thorough preparation, good care, mostly horse power, and a good yielding variety, one should not fail to get far above the average yield.—[C. E. Chapman, Tompkins Co, N. Y.]

EARLY SPRING POINTERS.

The farmer who did not select his seed at harvest or threshing time may have nothing left by this time but second quality. If you are one of these you had better look sharp, for "what a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Don't devote your life to raising scrub stock and second quality produce. The demand for such is limited and the market overstocked.

Clean up that patch of weeds this spring. It may be the richest part of your farm.

Now is the time to repair and paint your wagons and farm machinery and put everything in readiness for the spring rush.

This is the time to plan for an up-to-date kitchen garden. Have plenty of all the good things on the table for 1900. Try a few of the newer vegetables. You may find some extra good ones.

Get your hotbeds going and have some early radish, lettuce, onions, etc. These are pleasanter remedies than you can get at the apothecary's and much more effectual.

Use a little phosphate to hurry along the garden truck. It makes a man feel just a little bit proud of himself to have these things a few days ahead of his neighbors.—[A. R. Day, Carleton Co, N. B.]

HYDRAULIC RAMS ON THE FARM.

In a country where the land is rolling, springs are generally numerous, and many have a location adapted to the use of a hydraulic ram to furnish water for house and barn. To those who have a spring within 1000 ft of house or barn, a ram is the most economical and most satisfactory means of obtaining a water supply for farm use. A hydraulic plant, properly installed, will run night and day indefinitely. I know of one that has been running 47 years, another has been running 15 years without any attention or expense whatever since the first cost.

Many have a spring which affords sufficient water to run a ram, but do not know it. A spring running 5 or 6 qts per minute will force 3 to 4 bbls water per day to a height of 35 to 40 ft, with a fall of 3 to 4 ft from spring to ram pit. With such a small stream an automatic regulator on feed pipe is necessary. A stronger stream and greater fall will give more water, of course, but 6 qts of water with 3 1/2 ft fall will supply a small farm.

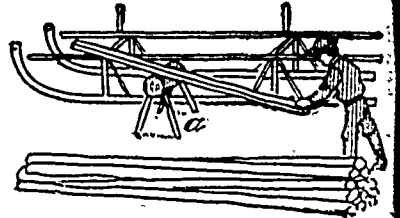
I installed a plant last fall, according to accompanying illustration, and it is satisfactory in every way. The spring is at a; b is 1 in galvanized iron pipe, 25 ft from spring to feed box, c; d is 3/4 in lead feed pipe with screen muzzle to ram in pit c, and f is 1/2 in lead

pipe 400 ft long, through which the water is forced to a height of 45 ft to a 60 gal galvanized iron tank, g, in second story of kitchen. The tank has a small compartment (shown by dotted lines), which holds 10 gals. The water from it is used for drinking and cooking, and is drawn back through pipe f by spigot over sink in kitchen. When the small compartment fills with water it overflows into large compartment of tank, which in turn overflows through pipe h to tank i, which is buried 3 ft under ground on high side of bank barn and is drawn as wanted in stables, or at water trough under overshoot of barn through pipes j j. When barn tank is full, it overflows into an old well through pipe k.

The 3/4 in pipe, l, with hose-bibb spigot over sink in kitchen, is to draw water from large compartment of tank for washing, etc. We take water from this tank for hot water tank in kitchen and for bath room. We water 23 head of stock from barn tank and have water going to waste into the old well. Though we have had zero weather this winter we have not had a frozen pipe and the water for stock has never been below 45 degrees.—[O. A. Treadway, Harford Co, Md.]

LOADING A SLED OR WAGON.

By the method illustrated herewith one man can load rails or logs on a sled or wagon without assistance. The



LOADING MADE EASY.

device, a, is a "horse" 2 ft long, round or square, and about 6 in through. It has four legs of proper length to make it high enough to suit the sled or wagon.—[J. G. Allhouse, Armstrong Co, Pa.]

The History of Pioneer Farming in the United States in the various localities at different periods has been so uniform that it might be written as a single chapter which would tell the story of the Genesee valley, the valley of the Susquehanna, the table land of Maryland and Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, the two Dakotas, and lastly the Pacific slope. The single crop system, the abundant faith in the inexhaustible fertility of the soil, dreams of wealth, prosperity and luxury, seldom realized, a gradual diminution of yield, deterioration in quality, multiplication of weed and insect pests, until the net returns per acre fell below the cost of production.—[Pres C. L. Smith, Minn Dairy-men's Ass'n.]

The Miller's Toll Again—G. S. Wilson of Dade Co, Mo, wants to know where our wheat goes to of late years. He says Mo farmers get 30 to 35 lbs flour and 10 lbs bran for a bushel of wheat. We here, after hauling over 50 miles, get from 30 to 32 lbs flour for the best wheat and no bran. Where does it go?—[L. J. Halstrom, Macon, Kan.]

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 complaint 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 **300,300 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.

Horticultural Matters.

PROSPEROUS MICHIGAN.

Conditions for fruit and wheat favorable. April 1, in Eaton Co. Wheat suffered greatly from depredations of the fly last fall, and many expect a short crop. Fruit outlook good, though many peach and tender trees were killed last winter. Some severe weather during March. Farmers more prosperous and hopeful than they were a few years ago. While lumber, iron and other goods, including labor, have gone up in price, the farmers' gain has been small.

Expert peach growers at Benton Harbor and in the Niagara district report buds in excellent condition and prospects promising for a large crop. March was cold and kept the buds back in fine shape. Many are putting on a winter spray for leaf curl. Some big peach farms have changed hands this year at \$50 to 1000 p a.

One of the most ragged winters in Branch Co for years; a little snow, followed by rain, mud and then freezing up in quick succession. March brought us the deepest snow, but most of that swept up in the fence corners. Wheat is selling at 67c, oats 25c, corn 26 to 28c hay \$8 to 10, hogs 4.50 to 4.65 w, lambs 5c, medium grade wool starting at 25c p lb—Oakland Co farmers are becoming quite interested in tobacco growing in four or five towns. It is mostly cigar leaf that is raised.—Mich Patrons organized 15 granges during Jan. Since the state grange meeting in Nov, 45 granges have been organized and receipts are \$1000 in excess of those of last year.—One of the successful and enterprising young farmers of Mich is Emory Rose of Williamsburg. Leaving home when 21, he went to work in the pine woods, saved his money and two years later was married. Nine years ago he bought a timber farm on the G R & I R R and 20 a of it is now cleared. Corn, wheat, rye and potatoes are the chief crops, and considerable stock is kept. Has a bank barn 32 by 44 ft with basement under the entire length. Has never had money or property given him, has no debts and money out at interest.—Peach prospects in the Grand Rapids section are phenomenally bright. In '97 600,000 bu were handled, many believe as many will be marketed this year if conditions hold fair. The local canning factory expects to receive 5000 to 6000 bu peaches daily, preference being given to second quality. Hucksters will be able to buy only the choice fruit, so will come in competition with shipper.

From Seed—Raise the fern-leaved dusty miller, salvia, coleus and ornamental asparagus from seed, sowing it in the hotbed or sunny window. The first two named especially make much finer plants than those raised from cuttings, and probably 50 plants of each variety can be grown for the price one would pay for three or four of each kind at a greenhouse. Coleus seed will produce no two plants exactly alike, are easy to raise and very satisfactory. It does not pay to keep the old plants through the winter when such a fine display can be produced from seed in the spring.—Adelaide Armstrong.

The Budbeckia, or golden glow as it is commonly called, has proved itself to be one of the finest hardy flowering plants ever introduced. It makes a wonderful growth in a single season and flowers during the hot summer when other flowers are scarce. It is of the easiest propagation; a single plant will produce in a season a dozen or two strong suckers that make fine plants. It requires no protection and is a plant that once set out in your garden will have for all times a wealth of rich golden blossoms and will increase rapidly.

The Chinese Primrose is one of the most desirable house plants, as it will not only flower during the winter but keep on into summer. It is only when very warm weather comes that it will discontinue blooming. If kept in a cool place during summer and never allowed to suffer from want of water, they can be shaken out in Sept and given new soil and started again to bloom the following winter. They are so easily raised from seed, however, that they are not carried over only in some instances.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

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

Business Side of Farming.

PROMOTERS TRICKS EXPOSED

A lot of sharks are going around the country telling of the immense profits in the co-operative canning business. Farmers are asked to build these factories, really paying an enormous price. Those who have been thus taken in find that the business is more than overdone, and that the sharper has the money and the farmer has the factory. For the last two years they have been putting these factories in Pennsylvania, N J, N Y and to some extent further west, a positive imposition on the farmer.

Promoters of co-operative creameries and canneries are silk-tongued fellows and should be turned down every time. Farmers, as a class, have been too prone to take the unsupported statements of the promoters at par, and without investigating whether or not their community is especially adapted to making such a business profitable, have put in a factory at double its real value. The result, unless checked, canning business will be demoralized through overproduction, and all factories under poor management or in communities not especially adapted or equipped to raise vegetables at a low price, will be forced out of business, stockholders losing a large part of what they put in.

POTATOES STILL PLENTIFUL.

The potato season does not promise to close with anything like the strength manifested in certain other farm products. The market is quiet and amply supplied, yet offerings are not burdensome and there is a feeling of moderate confidence. Stock as a whole came through the winter in good condition, and the heavy potato states of the north still hold liberal reserves, but these are fast diminishing. Consideration of the fact that the '99 crop was one of the largest on record, potatoes have moved off fairly well. In many sections low prices have been made up in part by the heavy tonnage.

In the northwest considerable quantities of potatoes are still at country points. In Mich, prices to farmers 25@32c p bu, in Wis, Minn, etc, 22@30c. In central and western N Y, price held at 40c for a long time with some recent evidence of weakness. This is also true in northern N E, although Me farmers have sold large quantities at 35@40c. A good de-

mand is noted for northern seed stock, hunting at another liberal acreage.

PLANS FOR WHEAT ACREAGE.

Farmers making specialty of wheat are not less interested in the condition of the crop sown last fall than in the probable acreage to be seeded this spring in the northwest. Little is known of a actual crop situation in such heavy wheat producing states as O, Ky, Ind, Ill, Mo, Kan, etc. The scant snow covering throughout much of the winter has caused some apprehension, but March, always a trying month, did not prove particularly harmful to wheat, and early April conditions are favorable.

As for spring wheat area, farmers in Minn, N D, S D, Neb, etc, are confronted on one side by the comparatively low price and on the other by the fact that this cereal is a staple crop with them and a natural tendency is always toward a big acreage. But flaxseed is bringing such high prices, this must surely replace much wheat. Meanwhile exports of wheat and flour continue moderately liberal, yet not of a character to afford much support to prices.

Splendid Sheep Prices—Flock masters are favored with more profitable returns this spring than in years. Wool is commanding fairly good prices and butcher sheep and lambs have sold at the best figures in seven years at such points as Kansas City, Chicago and Buffalo. Chicago sheep receipts for three months were 100,000 less than one and two years ago and the demand excellent.

Broom Corn 10c Per Lb—This price, fixed by the trust, still holds and it is a foregone conclusion that the crop of '00 will probably prove a record-breaker, weather conditions favoring. Even N Y which long since abandoned the crop will grow broom corn and entirely new areas in the west will swell the total. A record-breaking crop is almost sure to force a sharp decline next fall.

The Interest in Oats is not pronounced, yet the market is stronger around 24@25c p bu at Chicago. An authority estimates that on Mar 1 farm stocks of oats were 322,000,000 bu, or about 37 per cent of the latest crop, indicating nearly a normal movement since last Aug.

Steel Wheels Staggered Oval Spokes. BUY A SET TO FIT YOUR NEW OR OLD WAGON CHEAPEST AND BEST way to get a low wagon. Any size wheel, any width tire. Catal. FREE. Electric Wheel Co., Box 56, Quincy, Ills.

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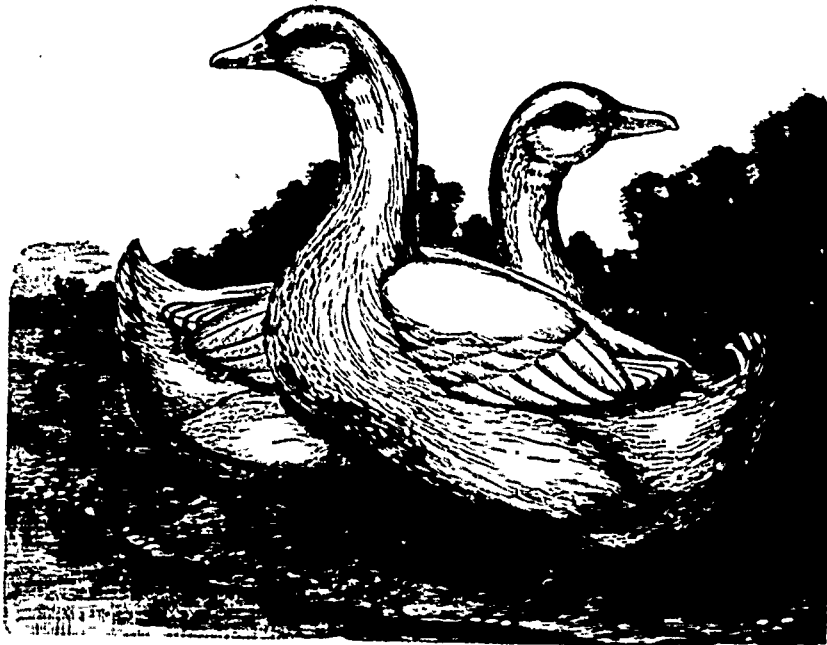
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Pair of Pekin Ducks.

The Poultry Yard.

BROODER FOR MILD WEATHER.

When the hen is ready to come off, place the chicks in the brooder and leave them there for at least one month.

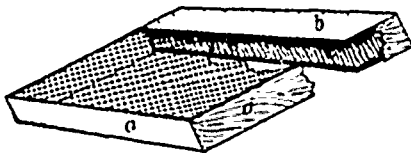


FIG. 2.

COVERED END OF BROODER.

of sunshine, feed and water.

For the brooder, take four 12-ft boards, nail them together to form a square, a a. Cover one side enough to make an inclosure about 2 ft wide, b, with boards previously prepared with rags tacked on the under side and long enough to extend to the floor, so the chicks can crawl in and keep warm.



BROODER COMPLETE.

Place a floor in the small inclosure. The rest of the inclosed pen is covered with wire netting to keep out older chicks.

By this method one need use the old hen only long enough to hatch the chicks, so in a few days she will go to laying again. No artificial heat being supplied, this style of brooder is most suitable for chicks hatched after the weather becomes somewhat warm and settled.—[A. E. Tinstman, De Kalb Co, Ind.]

THE REARING OF TURKEYS.

The period of incubation lasts from 26 to 30 days. Leave the turkeys entirely alone until the hen leaves the nest, for the young will not eat until they are a day or two old.

I usually feed wheat bread soaked in new milk and meal baked into johnny-cake. A pint of meal and hard-boiled egg chopped fine with new milk enough to moisten it makes a good mixture. They should be fed often, say five times a day at first, but only what they will eat up clean.

The first few weeks are the most dif-

icult to keep them healthy and growing. After they are a month old there is usually no trouble. They should not be allowed to run in wet grass when small. Be sure they come every night to roost and a good way to encourage this is to feed them each night on their return. They should be fed well all summer and then they will be fat and bring enough more to pay for the feed. [A Mass Poulterer.]

BREEDS OF MARKET DUCKS.

The Pekin duck in its purity is undoubtedly the best bird bred. It has been from olden times a white duck, which 10 to 20 years ago flourished extensively, weighing 6 to 8 lbs per pair. The average weight of pure Pekin ducks at the present time is 10 or 11 lbs per pair and sometimes 15 or 16 lbs per pair, but these cases are exceptional.

Almost every kind of cross has been tried and has been used in comparison with the Pekins, but as yet nothing has been produced that will in any way compare with them as market birds. The Muscovy is the closest competitor, but owing to the shape of the head and their white legs, they do not sell so well in the eastern markets. The difference in weight between the male and female of this breed is an objection. Where the drake will weigh 8 lbs, the duck will weigh 4 or 4 1/2 lbs. This makes them either all too large or all too small for selling well.

The Pekin dresses evenly from 10 to 12 lbs per pair and makes an attractive sight. Crosses of Muscovy and Pekins have been tried. The first cross makes quite a plump, strong market bird, but after the first cross they cannot be bred. The Muscovy, in body lines, is really superior to the Pekin, being fuller and broader breasted and carrying more meat in proportion. There is, however, a certain class of people who seem to consider that the meat is stronger. It is not so delicate or so sweet as the Pekin, Aylesbury or Indian Runner.—[G. H. Pollard, Bristol Co, Mass.]

GEESE FOR PROFIT.

A brook border or piece of springy land makes a suitable location for geese. One gander and three or four geese make sufficient breeding stock for a start. The same individuals may be kept for years, as a goose is a long-lived bird. The feathers are of considerable value and may be plucked when there is no blood in the end of the quills or when the feathers pull easily.

Luck with Sitters—We have better luck in setting our hens on the ground with only straw or leaves beneath. We have no bottom in our nests, but have them on high, well drained ground.

Where the rats or other pests of this kind are likely to trouble, it is well to put wire netting over the bottom. The hens can be given their liberty to come on and off the nest at will, or little sliding doors can be made to shut the entrance between the nests and their runway. Where this is done it is best to let the hens off early in the day. We learned this by sad experience, losing nearly a whole sitting, or rather most of the 12 sittings, by sitting until evening to let the hens off.—[J. L. Irwin, Kan.]

Coop the Mother Hen—Keep the mother hen cooped in a lath A-coop. An unlimited range means loss and disappointment. Be sure that your chicks are shut up at night. Barrels are better than nothing, but small houses are the proper shelter; and with the doors or slides closed the inmates are safe from marauders and you run little risk of losing 25 chickens in one night.—[A. L. Rogers, Essex Co, Mass.]

Rolled Oats, bought loose at the grocer's, is a perfect food for growing chicks. Feed twice a day and remember also that you can afford to pay for a really good thing. It can be bought cheaper by the half barrel.—[A. L. R.]

If a Hen Is Extra Cross, I confine her in a roomy lath coop or tie her up by the leg with a soft string until she is better or the chicks large enough to keep out of her way.—[S. N. Wolcott, Mo.]

Egg Pickle—A cheap and reliable egg pickle is made by dissolving 1 pt of fresh-slaked stone lime and a pint of salt in 3 gals water by boiling. Drain off and put eggs in carefully while fresh. Keep in a firkin where the temperature is cool and even.

The Chicks—Do not be in a hurry to make them eat. They do not need anything for the first 36 hours except to be quiet and warm. A good feed is a little stale, not sour, white bread moistened in sweet milk. Hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, recommended by some, is not proper food for the young chicks.—[L. F. Abbott, Androscoggin Co, Me.]

Poor Hatches early in the season are nearly always caused by lack of exercise of the breeding stock.

A favorite remedy for chicken cholera is an ounce each of glycerin and water and 10 drops of carbolic acid. Give once in 12 hours in doses of five drops.

A spoonful of oil of turpentine is a good remedy for tapeworm in poultry. A hen can be fed almost anything that a cow will eat, and many things besides.

The Foreign Grain Markets have shown no particular life, wheat leaning to weakness. This partly due to liberal movement of Argentine stocks. Crop conditions in Europe are without special feature and apparently nearly normal for the time of year.

Except from the lack of proper care and feeding, I know of nothing that causes more loss to dairymen than keeping cows which, when they have been in calf 3 or 4 mos, begin to shrink rapidly in their milk. Such a cow has no place in the dairy.—[Volancy E. Fuller, N Y.]

Please accept my thanks for the prize I received to-day. I have enjoyed solving the puzzles in F & H. Have been familiar with F & H for nearly 20 years, ever since it was established, and it would be like giving up an old friend to discontinue it.—[Mary M. Arnold, R I.]

Advertisement for Cypers Incubator, featuring an illustration of the incubator and text describing its features and price.

Advertisement for The 20th Century Poultry Book, describing its content and availability.

Advertisement for The Improved Victor Incubator, highlighting its durability and ease of operation.

Advertisement for Hatch with the perfect, old priced first class hatchery, featuring the Excelsior Incubator.

Advertisement for Lice, promoting an evaporating nest egg for pest control.

Advertisement for Our Incubator, showcasing the latest improvements in poultry incubation.

Advertisement for Costs Only, providing information on the expenses of poultry raising.

Advertisement for Don't Worry, promoting the Petaluma Incubator for reliable results.

Advertisement for Great Hatches, featuring a monitor incubator for superior hatching.

Advertisement for Greider's Fine Catalog, offering a selection of prize-winning poultry.

Advertisement for Don't Set Hens, promoting the National Incubator for efficient hatching.

Advertisement for Incubator Free, offering a trial of the New Cypers Incubator.

Advertisement for The ABC of Bee Culture, providing a comprehensive guide for beekeepers.

Advertisement for Death to Lice, offering a solution for poultry lice infestations.

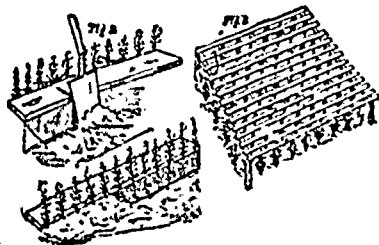
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Forestry Matters.

HOW TO RAISE EVERGREENS.

The best possible time to plant evergreens is in the spring when the ground has become warm and mellow, usually about corn planting time. Great care



should be taken to have the ground in proper condition for planting, mellow soil that has been cultivated to some good crop will do. Spade it deep, rake it fine and level. Lay out beds 4 ft wide, drawing a garden line along each side, lay a board across the end of bed and cut a trench, as shown in the lower left-hand figure. Place the plants in the trench, filling in moist soil, and tramp firm.

Lay a board down and cut the next trench. Put in the next row the same as the previous one and proceed with the planting, and after shading the bed will appear as in the right-hand figure. If one, two or three-year seedlings are planted, they should be shaded as shown. While hoeing and weeding the plants, the shade may either be removed from the bed or raised. One, two and three-year evergreen seedlings should be planted 2 to 6 in apart. In the row, according to age and size. In planting it is well to use a board from 6 to 10 in wide.

Keep free from weeds, the ground mellow, and the growth they will make will be surprising. After they have had 2 yrs growth, plant where you want the shelter, have the soil in good, mellow condition, just as you would to plant corn; cultivate as you would corn, hoe them thoroughly and don't let a weed grow near them. The frames for shade are made of strips 1x2 in and lath nailed to them 1 in apart. If transplanted plants are used, the shading is not needed, although a little straw or hay should be sprinkled over the tops to shade them for a few days.—[D. Hill, Kane Co, Ill.

TAPPING WORM-EATEN MAPLES

Whether or not to tap will depend upon circumstances of which the sugar maker is the best judge. Sugar is the reserve food of the tree stored last season to feed buds this coming spring. The amount of sugar taken from an ordinary maple tree by tapping is from 2 to 4 per cent of its total sugar content. This is so small a fraction as usually to cause no appreciable loss to the tree. But if the tree has been so badly eaten by worms during the past seasons as to have its life endangered it might be undesirable to make even this small drain, which would somewhat decrease the chances of life for the tree.

All the stored sugar was manufactured in the green leaves last season. If those leaves were eaten by worms there would be proportionately less sugar in the sap, and in case the damage to the foliage was really serious the sap will be of so low a quality as regards sugar content that it will not pay to tap the trees in any case. On the other hand, if there is enough sugar present to make tapping profitable then there is enough so that the removal of the 2 to 4 per cent will not appreciably affect the tree. The safest way for one who is in doubt is to determine the quality of sap from his trees, selecting several representative trees and taking samples from these before tapping all. If the sap is of good quality he may safely tap. If, however, it is of poor quality—that is, deficient in sugar—it will be both unsafe and unprofitable to tap.—[Vt Exp Sta.

An Error Corrected.—F & H April 1 contained an illustrated article on measuring height of a tree by means of triangle attached to a stake. The exact height of the tree should equal the distance from the tree to the stake, plus the height of the stake, provided the top of the stake was exactly even with

the upper acute angle of the triangle. Of course if the tree leans, the measuring apparatus must be given the same inclination.—[A. Faul, Denver, Mo.

Trees Properly Pruned, in which small and shaded growth in interior of top is cut away, are not so apt to be attacked by insect pests as those left to themselves. Shaded branches, like shaded plants, being unable to perform assimilative processes perfectly, are, by the enfeebled conditions thereby entailed, apt to become harboring places, from which armies of scales will sally forth whenever the physiological condition of the tree is for any reason deranged. For similar reasons, groves in which trees are adequately spaced are more immune than those in which they are crowded. It is almost impossible to lay too much stress upon the necessity for free circulation of air and the admission of sunlight.—[Prof H. A. Gosard, Fla Exper Sta.

The bulk of Wis and Mich lumber lands are owned by lumber kings. Economy in production is being practiced as never before. A few years ago a tree was not cut without it made one big or two smaller logs, now anything from 4 in up is used. Pine and hemlock are going fast and cedar is now being cut in large quantities. Gang saws cutting from 5 to 20 boards from a log at one time do rapid work. Band saws on wheels 8 to 10 ft in diameter are now in quite general use.

Yale university, New Haven, Ct, is to have a school of forestry. H. S Graves, Yale '92, is dean. A large tract of land in Pike Co, Pa, will be used for practical demonstration.

The Handy Mechanic.

LAYING A DRAIN.

First of all, an ample outlet must be assured. Underdrains work wonders on wet land even if laid on a level, but some fall toward the outlet is to be desired if possible. A main drain must be located into which the laterals must empty, where tile is used. A 4-in main with 1 1/2 to 2-in laterals will do excellent work, but a large volume of water might be better accommodated with a larger main. If there is no running brook on the land which must remain there and there is an inclination of the land in one direction the work can very easily be laid out as follows:

It is undesirable to have laterals empty direct into an open ditch or brook. If labor is cheap and tile high it will be economy to have laterals 4 ft deep and 40 ft apart, but if the conditions are reversed then laterals may be 3 ft deep and 30 ft apart. In digging drains the top or coarse material must be thrown on one side and the finer or lower stratum on the other. This latter material must always be put back in the drain first and never the coarse, which must be put on top. If soft places are found in the digging, these must be either dug out entire to hard bottom and some firm material as gravel filled in to maintain the proper grade and fall, or pieces of sharpened plank driven into the soft bottom at intervals and a board laid in the bottom on which the tile can be laid.

Begin to dig at the outlet and either dig the whole main first, putting in a length of lateral at intervals where these side drains will enter, taking care to stand up a narrow piece of board which will keep dirt from going into the drain and mark the exact spot where later work will begin, or complete the main only as far as where the first lateral will enter, putting this in immediately and thereby advance the improvement across the whole field. Use tile with collars every time. An excellent and serviceable drain, especially where there is much wet, is made by nailing together 16-ft lengths of 6-in spruce fencing stuff laid upon a piece of board in the bottom of the drain to resemble the letter V inverted. This is one of the best drains, but the cost of the material ought to decide what to use.

The cost of draining must depend entirely upon circumstances. It will not cost far from \$40 p a. The benefits to be gained would be like comparing the profits of a frog pond with that of an acre of grass that will turn off five tons of cured hay to an acre the first crop. This is no exaggeration, and no extreme comparison, for it is perfectly easy to gain a result of this kind if the work

BOYS

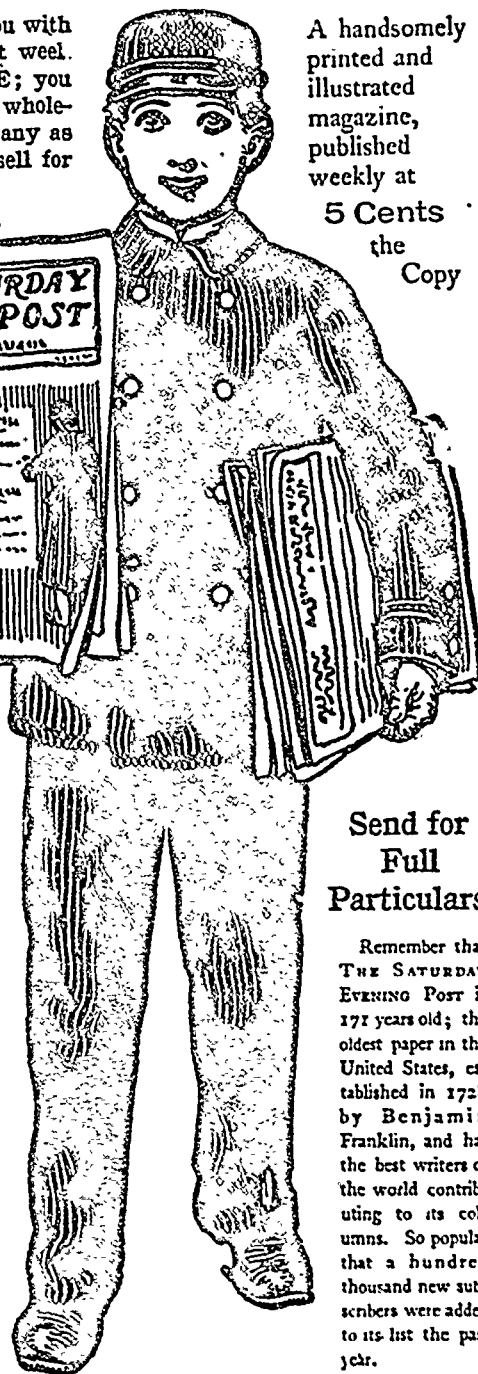
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is properly done and the cultivation as it should be.—[A. A. Southwick, Bristol Co, Mass.

Stone Sidewalk—To lay a sidewalk in black ground mixed with clay, dig a trench 2 ft deep and 4 in wider than the sidewalk. Fill the trench with rock by breaking them in the ditch with a sledge hammer. The idea is to pack

them well in the trench as it is filled. Top rock must be knapped up very fine and left 1 in lower than the top of the ground. On this the rocks for the walk are laid and will not move by frost if properly done.—[W. A. Sharp, Greenbrier Co, W Va.

Top grafted trees bear much heavier than nursery stock.—[J. T. Graham, Vandeleur, Ont.

Dairy and Creamery.

A MAN WITH TWO REPUTATIONS

One of my neighbors has two reputations. He is a milkman. His cows are the best in many a mile, they are clean and well fed, they are kept in a clean and wholesome stable and milked regularly by their owner. The men who buy milk from this neighbor say he is an honest man who sells clean, rich and wholesome milk and butter—and gets the highest prices. Neighbors of this man—keepers of ordinary dairies of ordinary cows, sellers of ordinary milk at ordinary prices—say he is "cranky," particular, that no one can suit him. They say that milkers who are perfectly satisfactory to other dairymen and their cows cannot please this man and his cows.

I watched my neighbor at his milking the other afternoon. His stable was clean and wholesome; his cows looked as if they had been curried; they seemed contented and unafraid. The feed for these profitable cows was well-mixed and so carefully moistened that it was neither sloppy nor dry. The milker never speaks in a loud voice, he does not scold his cows nor swear at them. Before beginning to milk, he draws from the bosom of his jumper a large cloth and carefully wipes the cow's teats and udder. After milking he carefully strains the milk and takes it to the milk house through the separator or bottled for customers. The milkhouse and all the utensils are scrupulously clean.

I have wondered if my neighbor's two reputations are really what they seem. Possibly his "crankiness" is only his insistence on the only methods that will insure the clean and wholesome milk which his customers want. Perhaps the men who cannot please him are men used to slipshod methods—milkers who are ill-tempered and unclean, who frighten and abuse the cows and are too careless or lazy to keep cows and milk clean. And I have wondered if a man can be honest with his customers and allow uncleanness in his stable and his milkhouse?—[D. W. Working.

SUMMER STORAGE CROPS.

If the farmer must keep the field entire, treating all parts alike, I suggest that he sow oats and peas, sowing the peas first and putting them in, by weighting the drill teeth with a log chain, certainly 3 in deep, then sowing the oats later. Sow 1 1/2 bu peas p a. Drill in later 1 1/2 bu oats and sow, after the drill, per acre 2 lbs of dwarf Essex rape, 4 lbs alsike clover, and if possible between a peck and 1/2 bu of golden millet. The trouble with this plan is apparent at once. There is no sod, and the feet of the cattle will trample out the sprouting plants unless great care is taken to keep the stock off the land when it is wet.

If R. V. could divide the field in two parts, sowing the oats and peas in one part for early summer and putting a mixture of clover, timothy and later millet on the other half for a later feed, I am sure it would be better. Why pasture at all in such a case? I should speak with some hesitancy had I not had long experience in the matter, but I am prepared now to recommend, where the pasture is short, the adoption of the sowing system. If a sod lot, 2, 3, 4 or 5 a in extent, be near the barn that will give the cows the necessary exercise and liberty during the warm nights of summer and also during the day time, before flies make their appearance.

If no other pasture is convenient, why not take the bold step of following our example and feed the cows early in the summer as they can be made to grow, oats and peas mixed, using in this case 2 bu peas and 1 bu oats p a, and then follow this crop with Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn? I appreciate the fact that circumstances may prevent the adoption of this plan in some cases, but I have tried it with large herds of cows and it worked first rate. [Director C. D. Smith, Mich Exp Sta.

A Test for Oleo—Place a small piece of the suspected article in a test tube and boil slowly for some time. If it is butter, fine bubbles will form and gradually fill the tube and finally run over. If it is oleomargarine, the contents of

the tube will sputter and not gradually fill the tube as butter does. This is a simple test, but at the same time it requires considerable care, and one who has never made such a test might have trouble with it at first, but after a little practice it will be found to be quite accurate. To a certain extent this test is also good for renovated butter, but does not act so distinctly in this case as for the pure oleomargarine.—[R. A. Pearson.

To Prevent a Cow Kicking, get a leather strap long enough to reach around the cow's body. Buckle it tightly in front of the udder and hip bones and then fearlessly "go to milking." If the vicious cow does or can kick, I will pay for all "spilt milk" and gratuitously treat all wounds of the milker. Follow this treatment for two weeks, and then you may leave off part of the prescription, and only place the strap on the cow's back and not buckle as formerly, and she will be as pleasant and unresisting as a pet lamb.—[Dr W. T. Lenoir, Armstrong, Mo.

Milk Becomes Strong sometimes in less than 12 hours, because of bacteria which get into the udder and are washed out at the time of milking. These bacteria grow and multiply very rapidly in milk and in a short time cause it to become strong. The membranes surrounding the milk cavities may be inflamed or diseased and thus present a favorable breeding ground for these undesirable germs. The remedy is to take the best possible care of the cow so as to restore or maintain good health and then inject a 4 per cent solution of boracic acid into the udder through the teats. This must be done with care by using a milking tube and forcing this solution gently through the tube at blood temperature after milking. This can be kept up from three to four days, using a pint to a pint and a half at each injection. If the trouble does not lie in the udder it must be in the milk utensils. These should be thoroughly scalded and exposed to the sunlight after using.—[Prof D. H. Otis, Kan Exp Sta.

Sugar beets have about the same value for milk production as mangels. The beets, however, sometimes produce a larger yield p a than mangels.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, April 5—Butter declined sharply under large supply, eggs lower. Beans, ch marrow \$2 15@2 30 p bu, medium 2@2 10, pea 1 90@2 20, red kidney 1 95@2 10, yellow eye 2 25@2 30. Cal limas 3 55; beeswax 27 1/2@28 1/2 c p lb; butter, western extra emy 21 1/2 c, firsts 20 1/2 c, N Y emy 21 1/2 c, N Y dairy 20@20 1/2 c. Cheese, full cream fey large 13 1/2 c p lb, small 13 1/2@13 3/4 c, light skims 9 1/2@10 1/2 c, full skims 4@5 c. Dried fruits, ch to fey evap'd apples 6 1/2@8 1/2 c p lb, sundried quarts 4 1/2@5 1/2 c, chopped 1 1/2@1 1/4 c, bla kb rries 7 1/2@8 c, evap'd raspberries 13 1/4@14 c, cherries 15@16 c. Eggs, fey new laid, nearby 13 c p dz, N Y and Pa 12 1/2@12 3/4 c, western fresh 12 c. Feeds, bran 16@18 1/2 p ton middlings 17@18, cottonseed meal 26 60, corn meal 86@89 c p 100 lbs. Fresh fruits, apples 2 50@6 p bbl. Hops, N Y '99 crop ch 12 1/2@13 1/2 c p lb, Pacific '99's 12 1/2@13 1/2 c. Potatoes, fey N Y 1 50@1 90 p bbl, N J 1 50@1 50. Poultry, dressed turkeys, ch to fey 11 1/2@12 c p lb, chickens 10 1/2@12 1/2 c, fowls 9 1/2@11 c, squabs 16@17 1/2 p dz, live fowls 10 1/2@11 1/2 c, turkeys 10 1/2@11 c, ducks 5 1/2@5 1/2 c p pr, geese 16@15. Vegetables, cabbage 4@6 c, 160, turnips 5@6 c@1 25 p bbl, string beans 1 50@1 5 p era, Maple sugar 9 1/2@11 c p lb, syrup 1 p gal.

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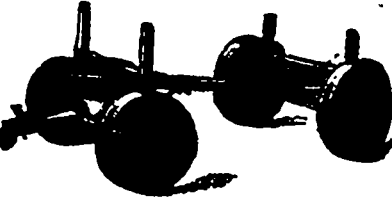
1900 "ALPHA-BABY" CREAM SEPARATORS. Great as has been the previous superiority of the "Alpha" De Laval machines to other separators, the 20TH CENTURY "Alpha" developments place them still further above the possibilities of attempted competition from anything else in the shape of a cream separator. NEW STYLES, CAPACITIES AND PRICES. Old Style "Hollow-Bowl" Baby No. 1, 150 lbs., - \$50.00. Old Style "Strap" Humming-Bird, - 175 lbs., - 50.00. Improved "Crank" Humming-Bird, - 225 lbs., - 65.00. Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 1, - 325 lbs., - 100.00. Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 2, - 450 lbs., - 125.00. Improved High-Frame Baby No. 2, - 450 lbs., - 125.00. Improved High-Frame Baby No. 3, - 650 lbs., - 200.00. Improved Dairy Steam-Turbine, - 850 lbs., - 225.00. Send for "20th Century" catalogue. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. 103 & 105 MISON ST., SAN FRANCISCO. General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. 1102 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 327 COMMISSIONERS ST., MONTREAL.

The U. S. the Only Separator that Gives Entire Satisfaction. WHITEFORD, Md., Jan. 23, 1900. The No. 3 1/2 U. S. Separator received some time ago is giving splendid satisfaction. It takes very little steam to run it and I find it skims all and more per hour than you claim for it. I have had practical experience with a number of machines, and the U. S. is the only one that has given entire satisfaction. J. S. WHITEFORD, Owner Pen-Mar Stock Farm. Be sure to buy the U. S. if you wish the best. Catalogues free for the asking. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

A Milk Cooler is a device for cooling milk quickly just after it is taken from the cow. The object is to expose every particle of it to the air, thus cooling it and driving out all bad odors and germs which spoil milk very quickly and reduce its value. The Perfector Milk Cooler and Aerator does this quicker, better than any other. Send for price and free catalogue of farm and dairy supplies. L. R. LEWIS, Mfr., Box 20, Cortland, N. Y.

Farm Education—One of the fertile sources for a complete education for successful farming is to be found in the various catalogs issued and sent out free by the manufacturers of farm implements. They contain the best matter written on the subjects they represent. True! Not all that is said is to be relied upon. As Burns says, "I self the wavering balance shakes, it's rarely right adjusted," but the misrepresentations that are sometimes

REID'S Cabinet CREAMERY. The most simple and efficient creamery to buy; the most convenient and economical to use. Easiest to operate and clean. 3 styles, 7 sizes. Write for Catalogue. A. H. REID, 29th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.



found do little harm, as the practical farmer can quickly detect them and sift them out. Of all the "educating catalogs" we have seen, the 1900 issue of the Farmers Handy Waron Co of Saginaw, Mich, is the best. It contains nearly 40 photographs of farm scenes, each helping to show how almost indispensable are low-down, broad-tire, short-turning, flat-platform farm trucks. It also contains an important discussion on the comparative merits of steel and wood wheels. They are glad to send this catalog to all who ask for it.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. Every ounce of better fat (cream) which occurs in the skim milk is money lost. The calves and pigs get it, but you can't afford to feed them on cream. Our Improved Patent Aquatic Cream Separator takes out all the cream in two hours' time from the best creamery made and costs less than half as much. For 1 cow up to 40. Price, \$5. to \$11. With FREE catalogue and testimonials. We want reliable agents in every locality. Agents: Cream Sep. Mfg. Co., 277 Factory St., Watertown, N.Y.

DOGS FOR SALE of all kinds, fancy poodles, Lop-eared and Belgian Hares, Ferrets, etc for cat alone. LANDIS, Box 23, Dowers Station, Pa. Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.

Live Stock Interests.

ABOUT SOILING CROPS.

Cowpeas will not make an entirely satisfactory soiling crop. The plant is not relished as generally by stock as are some other plants. As a plant for plowing under, it ranks very high, and will add much fertility to the soil, but cattle, pigs nor sheep in my experience eat it green with a relish. I would suggest C. A. S. planting oats and peas, instead, as early in spring as possible, drilling in 1 1/2 bu oats and 1 1/2 bu Canada field peas per acre. Drill the peas in first, say 2 in deep, as wheat is drilled, and then cross drill the oats over these. One may wait a few days after planting the peas before sowing the oats, as the peas are slower about developing. I should plant only a small area at a time, putting in at intervals of 10 days each, for two or three seedings. Be sure that the land is well prepared by first-class plowing and fitting. One may begin to cut and feed the crop green as often as desired. If any is left for hay, cut just before the pea pods begin to shell. This makes a food very much relished by cattle and sheep.

Cowpeas may be planted in early May after the ground gets good and warm, drilling in about 1 bu seed p a. The Whippoorwill and Black Eye are good varieties. Have the soil well pulverized. If planning to turn under, plow in the fall before frost. Millet has been fed some to horses, but not with entire satisfaction. Cases are on record, especially in N D, where millet has caused kidney trouble with horses it has been fed to. If not ripened too much, however, the danger is not serious. Yet from time to time complaints are made against millet as a food for horses. Oats and peas are far better and when cured make a strictly first-class hay.—[Director C. S. Plumb, Ind Exper Sta.

TETHERING ANIMALS.

The plan herewith will not allow of an animal becoming entangled as in using a rope attached to a peg. Take a pole, a, 30 ft in length and near the



A 60-FT ANIMAL TETHER.

large end bore a suitable sized hole say 3/4 in, through the pole. Place an iron ring, c, on pole large enough to slip along from end to end. Drive an iron pin, b, about 18 to 24 in long, through hole in pole and into ground, so as to permit it to revolve in a circle around pin, the small end of the pole being supported by an old wheel, d, from cutter bar of a mower, an old plow wheel, or in the case of these not being easily procured, a wooden one cut from a piece of plank. Use a halter chain to secure animal to ring on pole, having it of a length which will not allow animal to step over pole with its rear feet. This easily constructed device will certainly be found of much benefit to the suburbanite who wishes to tether a horse or cow in a manner to admit of its having all the range of feed possible, and so as to be perfectly secure and require no attention.—[J. G. Allshouse, Armstrong Co, Pa.

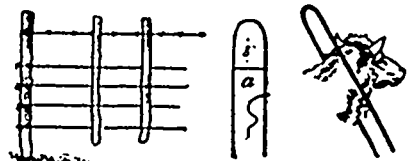
MAKING UP A RATION.

F. J. W. of Mont wants to know if a mixture of chopped alfalfa hay three parts, corn or wheat one part and roots, potatoes or rutabagas one part, cooked and thoroughly mixed, would be a suitable ration for pigs from the time they are weaned until seven or eight months old. How would they thrive on such a ration compared to feeding on unthreshed ripe peas in the vines? I would question the use of such a large per cent of alfalfa hay. No doubt these parts are intended to be pounds, not bulk. Corn is not to be obtained where F. J. W. lives. Wheat, barley and oats will make a fine ground feed. If roots are available, I would suggest sugar beets in preference to rutabagas. Again, it would be necessary to feed dry hay for eight months in the year.

Your pigs would naturally be weaned about May 15 or June 1. In case of fall pigs, about Feb. 1, so in either case growing alfalfa hay would be available for a large part of the feeding period. This of course is much better than the hay, even if cooked.

Once swine are on alfalfa fields, 3 lbs per day of either of these grains, wheat or barley, on the average, fed to young swine, would keep them growing in fine shape. I consider nothing better than ripe peas for swine, and if I were going to feed them in the vine, it would be before the mature stage. One cannot afford to feed ripe peas in the straw. The straw is too valuable.—[Director S. M. Emery, Mont Exper Sta.

A Cheap Fence for cattle, horses and sheep, with posts far apart. Take up all slack wire by placing pickets between each post as the wire gets loose.



Four or six No 12 smooth wire below with a barb wire as a rider on top will make a strong fence. For grazing sheep, put on a poke with cross wire fastened 5 in below the top, and another F in lower down. With a poke of this kind, sheep cannot get through a wire fence and will not tear their wool.—[S. Doll, Marion Co, Ill.

Shearing was begun March 25, an unusually early date, at Pendleton, Ore. Unusually warm weather during March has made it necessary to remove the wool from many sheep, even before lambing. Conditions of both sheep and range are most excellent and a heavy clip is expected. Fat mutton sheep of 100 lbs weight are selling at \$5 each.

Crimson Clover Sowed with Cowpeas would hardly be likely to succeed in N J, owing to the fact that the cowpeas would so shade the clover as to prevent growth. It has been tried at the N J exper sta and was not successful on this account. The growth of peas, however, was heavy—a thinner seeding and a light crop would naturally be less injurious in this respect. Cowpeas may be seeded as soon as desired after danger of frost is past.—[Director E. B. Voorhees.

Chickens Beat Hogs—You can always sell poultry at from 5 to 9c per lb, while pork is worth only 3c or a little more. The egg basket is always a reliable profit when well filled.—[J. Wright, Mich.

Brains are of as much value as muscle, and as farm literature is practical, it should be read. Much hard work is done on the farm where a little head work would evolve an easier way. Men who have been dairying 20 years and who "know it all and have nothing to learn" are not doing as well as others. In Minn, three years ago, I took a trip through the country, to see how results were accomplished. I found men who were equally situated as to soil, climate, etc, receiving all the way from \$12 to 60 a piece from their cows for the year. The 60 man mixed brains and received five times as much money for the same amount of work. One Irishman whose success some attributed to "luck," told me that he "made dollars thinking where he made one by work."—[Hon C. L. S. 'th, Minn.

Sucking Prevented—Put a strap around the cow's body just behind the shoulders and a halter on her head. Fix a pole from the strap on the body to the side of halter. This will prevent her from sucking, but not from feeding.

The Sharp Upturn in Hogs carried the market to 5 1/2c before there was any reaction. Receipts have been running much lighter, this stimulating packers to buy freely, particularly as provisions have scored a substantial advance, and a good home and foreign trade in pork product is enjoyed.

Cattle Movement Liberal—Chicago receipts for three months showed a gain of 60,000 over last year, and this fact has had its influence on prices.

Cattle are relatively less firm than any other branch of the live stock trade.

The April Break in Butter—Following a period of unusually high prices for the time of year, the first week in April brought a sharp decline of 2¢3c p lb. With some accumulation of stock at the big distributing points such as N Y and Chicago, and with good pasturage near at hand, the trade has bought very conservatively.

Wool Less Firm—Prices have sagged a couple of cents, due to more cautious buying. The general situation is without important change, but prices are so much higher than those long ruling that mill owners claim a reaction is due.

Eggs for Coolers—Dealers have purchased freely the last two weeks, yet ice-houses are not all full. Early April found prices in country and city higher than is often the case this time of year.

Rotting Barnyard Manure—The neglect in the use of barnyard manure in some sections has been largely due to the difficulty experienced in rotting it when plowed under, owing to the dry condition of the soil. Very often manure when placed in the ground is more of a detriment than a help to the crops for a year or two. Experiments are being made by the Neb exp sta to as-

certain what advantage may be derived from applying water to the manure heap from time to time in order to maintain a proper degree of moisture to properly promote decomposition, and then apply the manure to the soil in a well-rotted condition. The results show a much better condition than when left untreated.

The Warfield strawberry is regarded by the manager of the Grand Rapids (Mich) cannery as the best variety for canning.

Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass, has just provided a four-year course of study in landscape architecture, leading to the degree of bachelor of science in landscape architecture.

There is no remedy for corn smut, says the Kan exper sta.

Now Is the Time to get up clubs for Farm and Home. Everybody has some spare moments that can be devoted to work of this kind. It is not necessary to assume the role of an agent or to have any former experience. Just go among your friends and neighbors, show them Farm and Home, speak of your personal knowledge of its merits, and you will be surprised to see how quickly the majority will subscribe. Don't be discouraged if you do not get every one to subscribe, for no agent can, but you cannot fail to do well if you only persevere.

REVOLUTIONIZED!

Treatment of Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Blood and Liver by the Wonderful New Discovery, Swamp-Root.

Tens of Thousands of Men and Women Owe Their Health, in Fact Their Lives, to the Wonderful Curative Properties of this Great Kidney Remedy.

"FARM AND HOME" READERS MAY HAVE A SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.

The most important organs in the human body are the kidneys.

They remove all the waste and poison from the system. They are the natural filters of the body, and just as sure as water is purer and clearer after it has passed through a filter, so is the human system purer, so is the blood richer and more rosy when the kidneys are properly performing their functions. You may feel as though you have no kidney or bladder trouble. It is best to be on the safe side. Find out whether your father or mother had kidney trouble, and if so be on your guard, for no disease follows from generation to generation like kidney disease.

When your kidneys are not doing their work, some of the symptoms which prove it to you are pain or dull ache in the back, plenty of ambition but no strength, sediment in the urine after standing twenty-four hours, scanty supply with scalding irritation in passing it, may be obliged to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. Catarrh of the bladder, gravel, excess of uric acid, you may feel as though you have heart trouble, Rheumatism, bloating, dark circles under the eyes, weak stomach, poor digestion are unmistakable evidence that your kidneys need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the wonderful discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and it will be found in the dispensary of every well-regulated hospital; it is taken and recommended by the foremost physicians in the land. Thousands of men and women occupying useful positions to-day owe their very lives to the use of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

In order that all our readers may know Swamp-Root for what it is, and participate in its great benefits, every Farm and Home reader who will send their name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., will be sent a sample bottle of Swamp-Root absolutely free by mail. Also a pamphlet of valuable information pertaining to kidney and bladder diseases and containing some of the thousands of testimonial letters received from grateful sufferers cured. Swamp-Root being so successful our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle and to be sure and state that they read this generous offer in the Farm and Home when sending their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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

GOOD SHEARS PLEASE GOOD WIVES. If they are M. & G. shears they will cut best quality, 7-inch, by mail, 60c, or with this 75c knife, \$1. Our blades are hand forged from RAZOR STEEL, file tested and warranted. This cut is exact size of 7-cent knife. To start you we will send one for 40c, 15c for 60c, postpaid. Fruning, 75c; budding, 50c; grafting, 25c. Fruning shears 75c. Hollow ground razor, with strap, by mail, \$1.25; regular price, \$2.



Send for 40 page free list and "How to Use a Razor." Maber & Gresh Co. 645 A Street, Duluth, Minn.

Orchard and Berry Patch.

FERTILIZING FRUIT BLOSSOMS.

Many of the common varieties of pears require cross-pollination, being partially or wholly incapable of setting fruit when limited to their own pollen. Some varieties are capable of self-fertilization. Self-pollination takes place, no matter whether foreign pollen is present or not. The failure to fruit with self-pollination is due to sterility of the pollen, and not to mechanical causes, the impotency being due to lack of affinity between the pollen and ovules of the same variety.

Varieties that are absolutely self-sterile may be perfectly cross-sterile. The normal typical fruits, and in most cases the largest and finest specimens from both the so-called "self-sterile" and "self-fertile" varieties, are crosses. Self-fecundated pears are deficient in seed and the seeds produced are usually abortive. The crosses are well supplied with sound seeds.

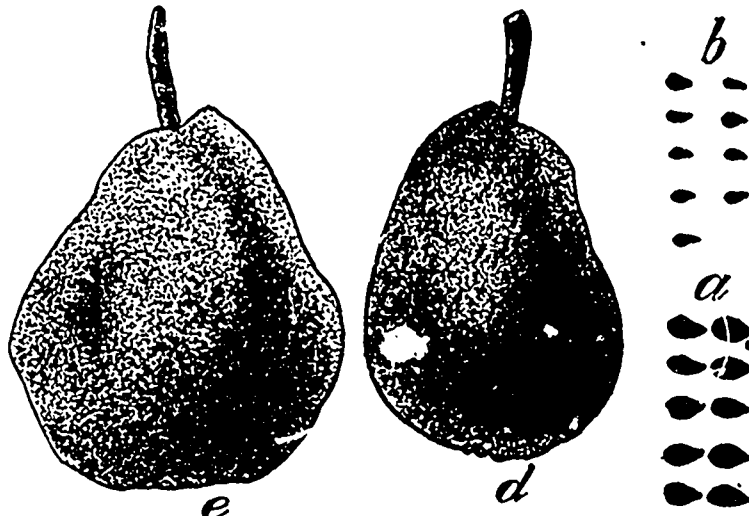
Prof Walte of the U S dept of agril as a rule found a decidedly better development of the blossom end of the fruits of those cross-pollinated than those self-pollinated. He found also a disposition or tendency in self-pollinated late varieties of pears to wither before ripening, while those resulting from crosses ripened perfectly. Fig c shows a Bartlett pear crossed with pollen of Easter pear. Fig d shows a self-pollinated Bartlett pear. Seeds under a, from cross-pollinated Bartlett pears; under b, seeds from self-pollinated pears. About three-fifths of the varieties of pears experimented upon appear to have been wholly self-sterile, or were greatly benefited by cross-pollination. Even with those varieties capable of self-fecundation, the pollen of another variety is prepotent (more powerful), and unless the entrance of foreign pollen is prevented, the greater number of fruits will be affected with it. Results with apples were similar to those obtained in experiments with pears. The division of the varieties into self-sterile and self-fertile sorts was not nearly so well marked.

Crossing gave decidedly better results in all cases than self-pollination. The Baldwin, which was experimented upon freely, may be cited as a variety that comes as near being self-fertile as any, and yet even this is far from being entirely so; for in the best trees the percentage of fruit resulting from self-pollination was not more than a fourth of that which resulted from crossing. Some of the Baldwin trees, in fact, seemed to be self-sterile, and all the varieties occasionally set self-pollinated fruit.

Among the varieties of pears found more or less completely self-sterile are the Bartlett, Anjou, Boussock, Clairgeau, Lapp's Favorite, Sheldon, Louisa Bonne de Jersey, and other common sorts. Still less would it be possible to classify apples. A variety may be self-fertile this year and quite the reverse next year, or in one section of country and not in another. The weather during the blooming period exerts both a direct and indirect influence on the setting of fruit. Even when not injured by frosts, the blossoms are often chilled by the cold to such an extent as to interfere with fecundation. Moderate cold renders the self-fertile trees self-sterile and severe cold renders them sterile to cross-pollination as well. Warm and sunny weather at this time indirectly aids the fertilization by favoring insects in their work of cross-pollination.

Apples resulting from some of the experiments were collected and studied and the results were found to be parallel with those obtained in the experiments with pears, the crosses being larger, more highly colored and better supplied with seed. The hand-crossed Baldwin apples were highly colored, well matured and contained abundant seeds, while the self-fertilized were only slightly colored, were but one-fourth to two-thirds the regular size and seedless. The crosses were, in other words, like the better specimens of apples not bagged from the same tree, and the self-fertilized fruits corresponded with the undressed poorly colored specimens from the same trees.

The number of insect visitors in any orchard determines to a great extent the amount of cross-pollination carried on. The pollen of the pear and apple is not produced in sufficient quantity, nor



Result of Perfect Fertilization of Fruit Blossoms.

is it of the right consistency, to be carried by the wind, and the pollination of these trees is, therefore, dependent on the activity of insects. If there is no apiary in the neighborhood, therefore, each large orchardist should keep a number of hives of bees. Honey bees and other members of the bee family are the best workers in cross-pollination.

Plant not more than three or four rows of any one variety together, unless the variety is known to be perfectly self-fertile, and be sure there are enough bees in the neighborhood or within two or three miles, to visit properly the blossoms, and when possible, to favor the bees by planting in a sheltered situation or by planting wind-breaks

SPRING NOTES.

Where strawberry beds are not mulched, surface hard and crusty or weedy and grassy, they should be worked shallow in early spring so as not to cut the roots. If well mulched, soil mellow, I find it best not to cultivate until after berries are picked. Well fertilized pistillate strawberries will yield better than hermaphrodite varieties. Manure berry beds during winter and early spring, and rains will carry the fertilizer straight to the roots and keep the surface mellow. Don't burn crab grass and other trash from over strawberry beds, it answers as a mulch for winter and keeps berries clean. It should be done immediately after berries are picked, before they form new crowns and fruit buds.

To grow big berries, grow them in hills or stools and keep off all runners that growth may be thrown to the crown and berry. All old canes and weeds should be cleaned out of blackberries and raspberries before they leaf out. If done after they leaf out, some fruit spurs are liable to break off. Burn mulch in a gutter or washout. The blackberry season can be lengthened seven weeks. Early Harvest ripens 15 days before wild varieties. Kittaninny begins ripening the middle of the season and has the longest period of fruiting.

Trees shipped with roots almost dried, bury in moist, mellow ground about 10 in deep, roots and top, and leave about 10 days before planting. The best time to plant apple and most other trees is after the leaves are killed by frost and during winter when ground is not frozen until spring before leaves start. How long can roots of trees and plants be exposed to sun out of the ground? Five minutes may kill raspberries, strawberries and some other fine roots. Rhubarb and other plants of like nature will endure several days' exposure apples and most other trees two to eight hours' in their dormant state before the leaves start and evaporate sap out of limbs and body.

Plum trees in an apple orchard are beneficial. The curculio prefers the plum to any other fruit. Stung plums will fall to the ground. Many insects can be kept from trees by washing bodies with a mixture of soft soap and carbolic acid diluted in hot water, at the time the bloom opens.—[Jacpb Falth, Mo.

Black and Rasp Berries—As climatic conditions and soil requisites are nearly the same for both these berries, I

have also encountered about the same difficulty in their cultivation. My plot for berries was taken from brush land near the creek, where irrigation could be had. Blackberries were planted in rows 8 ft apart, and 3 ft apart in the row, never allowing them to spread in width, but have become closer in the rows. Land being rich and well irrigated, canes will grow 8 to 10 ft high if allowed freedom. I top down to 4 ft and it often becomes necessary to clip the laterals also. Allow only sufficient new canes to grow to supply bearing stock for the next year. Always allow early plants to grow and cut out all weak and late shoots. Blackcaps are planted in rows 6 ft apart and kept inside of a trellis and clipped at about 4 to 5 ft. Red raspberries planted in rows 6 ft apart and clipped at about 4 1/2 ft will stand up well and are simply confined in the row by cultivation and cutting out scattering plants.—[A. W. Phillips, Walla Walla Co, Wash.

To Prevent Trees Splitting at a fork.



take a limb from each prong and twist together. This must be done with young limbs, not over 2 or 3 years old. After limbs have grown together, they can be cut and trimmed to make a neat job. If the tree is already split it will be best to band it securely.—[Peter Shehan.

Insecticidal Sprays are not used to nearly the extent which their usefulness warrants, but on the other hand there seems to be a pretty well founded opinion that many who do spray are apt to overdo the good work, especially in the first enthusiasm which marks their introduction of the new process, and before experience has taught them that there is a danger line in "much spraying," as well as in multiplied numbers of bugs. Many men who have suffered from such an experience have become settled skeptics upon the whole subject of spraying, and are distrustful of any measures of this character; others have suffered in the same manner from no assignable cause, the sprays having been applied as moderately and intelligently as was possible in our present state of knowledge, and these men have naturally joined the contingent who condemn the practice.—[Prof H. A. Gosard, Fla Exper Sta.

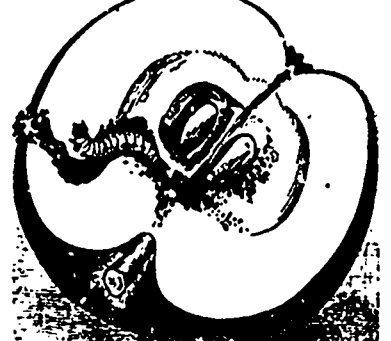
Bright Prospect for Fruit Trees—So far as now apparent this is promising. Apple orchards as a rule came through the winter in good condition, so with pears, plums and cherries. Peaches irregular, bright prospects in the south, fairly good in the middle and central states, considerable damage to fruit buds in N E. Unless mid-April brings damaging frosts a heavy bloom is almost sure. But of course this does not mean a big crop, with vicissitudes of insect and fungous pests and climate to come.

The Hard Work of the Dairy can be very greatly reduced for both men and women if a separator is used and old-style practices abandoned. In fact, no

dairyman having eight or more cows can afford to be without one, as it saves money every day in the year, while the machine is of heavy metal and will last practically a lifetime. One of the most reliable separators on the market is the De Laval, made by the De Laval Separator Co, 74 Cortlandt street, New York. After many years of experience the De Laval Co feel warranted in making the claim that De Laval separators make an annual average saving of \$10 per cow. This is done by saving 10 to 50 per cent in skimming, saving 5 to 10 per cent in churning, and increasing butter value 5 to 10 per cent. The separator also saves time, labor, ice and water; insures purity of product and removes disease germs. Calves and pigs may be fed fresh, warm, separator skimmed milk, which will have much to do with preventing sickness and scour. By using a separator, the buying of a multitude of utensils is made unnecessary, as well as their daily washing and cleaning. F & H believes separators are one of the greatest helps to the dairyman that have been invented the past century, and advises its dairymen readers to send to the De Laval Co for its beautifully illustrated catalog, which shows the various sized machines in all their parts.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

The question of spraying fruit trees to prevent the depredations of insect pests and fungous diseases is no longer an experiment but a necessity.



Our readers will do well to write Wm. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue describing twenty-one styles of Spraying Outfits and full treatise on spraying the different fruit and vegetable crops, which contains much valuable information, and may be had for the asking.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 300,000 new customers, and hence offer 1 Pkg. City Garden Seed, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl's Emerald Cucumbers, 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 15 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
1 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c

Worth \$1.00, for 14 cents. \$1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth \$1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you order by Salzer's name you will never do without. \$1.00 Prizes on Salzer's 1900-1901. Get earliest Tomato Giant on earth. F. G. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

... OUR NEW ...

Premium List.

Our Complete Premium List for 1899-'00 is now ready and will be sent free to any address in the United States or Canada, on application.

It is handsomely illustrated and contains upwards of 200 useful and valuable premiums, and some of the greatest and most astonishing offers ever made by responsible publishers.

Now is the time to get up clubs, and by doing a little work for Farm and Home you may secure one or more of the many good things offered, free of cost.

Sample copies and everything necessary to a successful canvass, sent free on request.

Address
FARM AND HOME,
Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

Plants and Flowers.

A BEAUTIFUL PALM.

Cocos Weddelliana, or Weddel's palm, a native of South America, is considered the most beautiful and graceful of the smaller palms; not only this, but



COCOS WEDDELIANA.

It is especially adapted to house culture, bearing the variable temperature and dry air very well. The plants are of slender growth, which would be somewhat against their use for decoration were it not for the fact that they are so beautiful for use in fern pans and make such admirable table plants. The stems are very slender, but erect, except at the tip of the leaves, where they curve gracefully. The leaflets are very narrow and closely set along the mid-rib, a deep green above and glaucous beneath. They grow from 1 to 4 ft high. Like other palms, they require no fertilizer, and the soil used should be composed of two parts rich loam, one part peat or leaf mold and one part sand. As the greatest growth is made during warm weather, water should be given plentifully at that time, but be decreased on the approach of cold weather. The foliage should be sprayed frequently, and an occasional washing with milk and water, one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter, will give them an added luster. No insects attack the plants, except scale, and if frequently sprayed they will not appear.—[Marian Meade, Ill.]

PEGGING DOWN ROSES.

This way of training roses is seldom seen, but when the work is carefully done the result is very satisfactory, as more flowers are produced from the same amount of wood than when grown in any other way. The bush is planted in the usual manner and the new shoots are pegged down to the ground. This work is generally done in the fall, when the wood is well ripened, the stalks being fastened firmly every few inches so they cannot spring up again. They should be pegged down in some regular order, so as to form a symmetrical bed when completed.

If six shoots are of sufficient length to use, lay them so they will be the same distance apart all around the bed, covering the places fastened down with a little soil or mulch. In spring, new shoots will start up from every joint, blooming freely in their season, and in turn be pegged down. The bed is soon filled with plants, many of which are rooted down at every joint, and many

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The superintendent of the Lenox sprayer company of Pittsfield, Mass., has delivered an address before the Lenox horticultural society at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. Owing to other matters ahead of it we cannot publish it in this issue. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent complimentary to anyone inclosing 10 cents for postage to the Lenox sprayer company, 21 West street, Pittsfield, Mass.—[Ad.]

well rooted bushes can be taken out, to leave room for new ones to be pegged down. Some varieties root down more readily than others, but the bed is a success whether they root down or not. All varieties can be made to root by scraping the stem on the side which touches the ground, when it will callous and soon throw out roots. When the bed becomes crowded the old plants can be removed, and new ones layered as needed. No extra care is required except the pruning that all roses need and a heavy mulch of well rotted manure, which should be applied each fall. [Mrs H. M. Woodward.]

Watering Plants—There does not seem to be as much value in using tepid water as has been commonly supposed. At least such is the experience at the Ia agril college, where no difference was found in using water between 4° and 75 degrees. Water between 75 and 100 degrees caused a weak and spindling growth, while that between 32 and 34 degrees had a marked dwarfing effect. For growing geraniums, the cold water produced the finest plants, but was almost fatal to coleus.

Plants for Verandas should be large and stately and with handsome foliage or flowers. Palms are always in place on the veranda and are among the best plants for this purpose. India rubber trees are good. Among other suitable plants are abutilon, begonias, dracaena, Grevillea robusta, large specimens of fuchsias or geraniums, Hydrangea and Otahelie orange.

For the Children's Garden, give them a plot of ground and some flower and vegetable seeds and plants. Among the best flowers for them are asters, balsam, calliopsis, candytuft, centaurea, Convolvulus major four-o'clock, gallardia, marigold, mignonette, pansy, sweet peas, poppy, petunia, portulaca, Phlox Drummondii, salpiglossis, zinnia and Tom Thumb nasturtium.

A Wild Garden is not a delusion and a snare. No poor grasses or worthless weeds were among the pack I sowed. A packet of Japanese wild flower garden seeds, planted in a row through my garden, were heeded on both sides and did well. The early ones soon began blooming and later sorts followed so that it was a thing of beauty all summer. Every few days a new flower was in blossom. Sometimes it was one that I had seen before, and sometimes a new one. In my sitting room I have a large vase full of flowers that I picked from them that look just as good as new now. It was the most satisfactory packet that I ever sowed, and I have sent for another packet this year.—[Mary J. Hulbert, Green Co, Wis.]

Pot Anemone Bulbs in small pots, in fact, rarely crowd them. Set the bulb up out of the soil, but do not let the fleshy roots dry so as to fall off. Water and set in a moderately warm corner until buds or leaves appear, then put in the sun and water generously.

Religion in Education—Religion is not the true basis of educational prosperity, for it has always been the foe of science and liberty. A study of the history of the dark ages will convince one of the truth of this statement. The conflict between science and religion in our own time is further evidence. Education has advanced, not with the aid of religion, but in the face of its opposition. The imprisment of Galileo for saying the world moves attests to this fact. Educational accomplishments in an unsanctified heart are no more likely to produce an accomplished devil than they are in a sanctified one. I might refer to Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, Franklin, Buchner and many more men of high education and unsanctified hearts, but who were not accomplished or any other kind of devils, the statement of a correspondent in a recent issue of F & H to the contrary notwithstanding.—[A. V. Angus, Yakima Co, Wash.]

Nova Scotia—The winter has been a poor one for working in the woods. Many logs in Halifax county forests could not be hauled, even though a big winter's haul was expected. Five or six gales and 11 freshets have occurred and considerable injury resulted. Times are

better than usual; butter sells at 25 to 40c, eggs 12c, beef \$7.50 to \$8. Roads are thawing. The open winter has not improved the condition of grass fields.

The Better Demand for Corn carried the market to 40c p bu at Chicago, the highest figure in a number of months. Better support has been shown, exports liberal and home demand fully normal.

Diversity and rotation of crops improve the soil, make more and better home supplies.—[Frank Everett, Ark.]

Burpee, Philadelphia. A postal card, addressed as above, with your own address plainly written on the other side, will bring, by return mail, entirely without cost, a copy of BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1900. This is a bright book, full of faithful illustrations and true descriptions of the BEST SEEDS that grow, which are sold direct to the planter without any middleman's profit. Interesting and instructive new features for 1900.

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The Garden.

THE SQUASH VINE BORER.

The moth may lay 212 eggs. They hatch in 6 to 15 days and the larvae or borers attain full growth in 4 to 6 weeks. The moths fly from hill to hill, leaving an egg in each. The borer, after destroying the usefulness of the plant, enters the ground 1 or 2



in and forms a cocoon in which it transforms to pupa. Never plant squashes on the same ground in successive years. Plant as early as possible, a few hills of early squashes to serve as traps. Harrow lightly infested squash field in the fall so as to bring the cocoons to the surface. Then plow 6 in deep in spring. When the vines are of good size, cover part of them with earth so that secondary roots will be sent out. Vines badly infested should be taken up at once and burned. Cut out the borers and kill.

Use Commercial Fertilizers broadcast for vegetables. A good way is to sow them on the soil after the first harrowing in order that the later harrowings may thoroughly mix them with the surface soil. In certain special cases, as with melons, it is regarded better to sow at least a part of the fertilizer in the hill, but I am not in favor of manuring in the hill only. The roots of all crops extend a considerable distance from the place where the seed is planted, and as a rule it is certainly better to distribute the fertilizer at a considerable distance from the center of the root system. With some very soluble fertilizers, as nitrate of soda, it is best to make successive sowings broadcast at intervals during the growing period.—[Prof. E. S. Goff, Wis Exp Sta.]

Edible Podded Peas—It is said variety is the spice of life. A new dish that makes everyone ask "What is it?" is the delight of every cook. The edible podded pea will make a surprise at most tables. Why it is so little known I cannot tell, for it is highly esteemed by all who have used it so far as I know. The first time I saw it growing I took it for sweet peas. They grew at the doorway and were covered with pretty purple blossoms and were trained with as much care as if they were in a flower garden. But I discovered my mistake when I saw the housewife gathering a mess for dinner. The pods are broken and cooked like string beans and if used while young are very tender and sweet, so much so that the whole class are called sugar peas, and I have known some families when once they have used them to discard all other kinds of peas. There are two varieties, the dwarf and tall. The pods are rather small, but those of the tall variety are larger than those of the dwarf. The time of planting and gathering and methods of cultivation correspond to those of the ordinary pea. Let the farmer who gives the sugar pea a trial. [W. L. Anderson, Montgomery Co, Ind.]

Quality in Garden Crops—I often ask farmers why they don't raise such and such vegetables in their gardens. They usually reply, "My folks don't like them." Yet I sell abundance of the same articles to the people in town. I first thought town people had different tastes from country people. I was mistaken. The secret is that town people get a better quality. I have seen farmers' wives go out and get rhubarb that grew in grass and poor soil. Little green stems, tough and sour were worked into pies. If I had to choose between it and rascals pie I would hesitate. Let that farmer raise stalks almost as thick as his wrist, red and brittle, so that if he were to strike it over a board it would snap off like a stick of candy and look as pretty. Take that and some juice made by boiling cherry leaves and work them into it and see if his family don't like it. Again, I have seen asparagus raised under the same conditions. Little, tough, green, pipe stem sized stalks cooked and the dish nicknamed asparagus,

I pity the taste of the man who likes it. But take great, white, brittle, fat stems that snap off like leclies and when well cooked an epicure would like them. I have seen lettuce sown in beds that came up thick as grass, green as grass and tough as dock. When the leaves get an inch or two long they are cut and served on the table. Such stuff is not fit for a cow. Let the farmer dig up some of the best of these plants and set them in rich ground 6 in apart and take good care of them until they are big as half gallon cups and so brittle and crisp that they fall to pieces when you touch them—that is lettuce. If I were to offer on the market such stuff as the farmer's wife often puts on his table I could not hold my patronage a week. Town people don't like it any more than the farmer's family. Why can't the farmer have the good things as well as town people.—[W. L. Anderson, Montgomery Co, Ind.]

Harden Tomato Plants by exposure before finally placing them in the field and in transplanting leave a good ball of dirt around the roots. Water well before transplanting, but not afterward, and plant in the heat of the day rather than in the morning or the evening. Plants raised under these conditions will show no appreciable check in their growth. After this, the straight road to success lies in constant surface cultivation to conserve moisture and prevent chilling of the soil about the roots during cool nights.—[Maj. Sheppard, Ont.]

Improved Cuban Queen Watermelon—The old Cuban Queen watermelon has been recognized as the leading shipping and commercial melon of the country. A sport of this melon far supercedes the old Cuban queen. The new melon is a third larger than the old variety and for sweetness and delicious flavor it stands unrivaled. Single vines perfect 6 to 8 melons, averaging in weight from 75 to 120 lbs. seeds are brown. The flesh is crimson red, melting and sugary. Vines are rampant, vigorous and very healthy.—[S. L. Watkins, El Dorado Co, Cal.]

Three Early Crops—Onions will stand frost and are frequently put out in March. If the weather moderates, but April is more favorable. The ground cannot be too rich, and for a small plot sets are used. The ground should be deep, plenty of well-rotted manure applied, and the sets kept free from grass and weeds until the crop gets well under way. Asparagus and rhubarb should now receive a heavy coating of manure, so that the liquid portions may be carried down by the rains. If this is delayed too long the plants may not be benefited by the manure. Something depends upon the severity of the winter from now until April, but in this section there are warm periods when the ground can be worked. After the winter is over, but before spring comes in with warm weather, considerable work can be done, and early peas should not be overlooked, as they are hardy and can stand a certain amount of exposure. Asparagus usually makes its appearance at any time during April or May, according to the season, and there is now but a short period of time to attend to the bed.

Starting Plants in the House—For a small garden a few early plants may be started in the house in shallow boxes or large pots. Fill them with rich, light soil and sow the seed thinly. After the plants are out of the seedbed, transplant to other boxes or pots. Keep the box in a warm spot, and if the seed is very fine, such for instance as flower seeds, or tobacco, the box or pot should be covered with a glass to prevent the earth from drying out very rapidly. The watering should be carefully done, otherwise the fine seed will be washed out. A wet paper placed on top of the soil will afford moisture enough for the germination of fine seed. If pots are used, it is well to sink them to the rim in a box of moss, which will prevent the moisture from drying out of the earth in the pot.

Of Red Tomatoes, the Stone has proved to be more free of rot in our garden. Not many years but that some fruit on the early vines and some of the Imperial rotted; last year almost all of them did. Early sorts seem to be more likely to crack and will not hang on the vine long and remain in

good condition. We have never been troubled with the small preserving sorts nor with the large yellow tomatoes rotting, but the large, yellow fruit will not bear marketing as well as the red sorts. In marketing tomatoes one must have them as early as possible and deliver free from dust and dirt, without a single cracked fruit if they wish to get good profits. Tomatoes are very easy vegetables to look mussy and are then far from appetizing. To keep trade, one should have some smooth, large, yellow fruit to mix with the red, as the colors are very pretty together. Also several sorts of the preserving kinds.—[Emma Clearwaters, Ind.]

Burning Beds with Gasoline—This is being practiced all over the blue grass region of Ky and in the Ohio valley with good results. The bed is well dug and raked nearly smooth enough for seeding, gasoline is poured over the surface from a sprinkling can with a fine rose at the rate of a gallon to 40 or 50 square feet. If dry trash, brush or grapevine trimmings are to be had these are scattered over the bed and the whole fired, if not the gasoline is set on fire 10 to 20 minutes after being applied. It will burn fiercely for several minutes and kills weed seed quite as well as the old plan of burning with wood or heavy brush. Kerosene is sometimes used, applying at the same rate as the gasoline and then covering a few inches with straw before firing. These oils promise to supersede all other methods of burning.—[C. D. Lyon, Brown Co, O.]

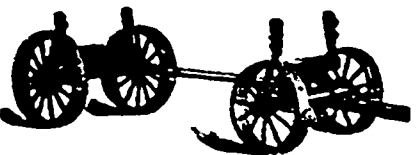
To Secure a Good Crop of Vegetables, three things are necessary: A suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture. To this may be added, as equally important, an abundant supply of good barnyard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be south or southeast. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil is stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, plowing under green crops, or if convenient by the addition of sand. If wet, it should be underdrained, preferably by tile.

I am convinced that every time a tomato plant is transplanted it loses to some extent its productiveness.—[S. H. Mitchell, Ont.]

I like F & H above all farm papers and do not intend to be without it as long as I am in the farming business. [J. H. Snow, Garfield Co, Okla.]

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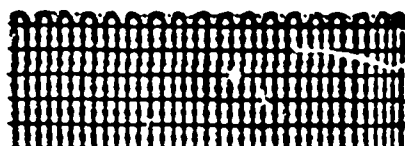


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Honey and Sugar.

RIDDING A COLONY OF PESTS.

With moths enough and drones enough there is little chance of success with bees. It is not a very hard matter to dispose of both. The bee moth, in its larval state as the wax worm, does its mischief by gnawing the combs and spinning its silken galleries in them; the easiest way to keep it at bay is to keep all colonies strong. When a colony becomes so weak that a considerable portion of the combs are left unprotected by the bees, these unprotected combs are promptly occupied by the moth, and if the colony is sufficiently weak and discouraged it is not long till the combs occupied by bees are also infested.

If bees are allowed to swarm at their own sweet will, it is a common thing for one colony to throw off several swarms, all after the first, or possibly after the second, being too weak to be profitable, and leaving the mother colony also weak. These weak colonies furnish good ground for the wax moth. Do not allow more than one swarm to issue from each colony, and the moth will not find a good field for operation.

There is a difference in bees themselves as to resisting the attacks of moths. The Italian bee will defend itself much more promptly than the common brown or black bee. Even a weak colony of Italians will keep its combs clear of worms. This is one among several reasons why those who make a business of bee keeping have mostly Italians.

It is by no means necessary to have a large number of drones. For 12 colonies, a score or two of drones are sufficient to mate with the young queens. Each drone costs more to rear than a worker, and during its lifetime it is only a bill of expense, eating the honey stored by the workers, doing no work in the hive, and going out for exercise only to create an appetite to eat more. But it would be a very slow operation to pull the young drones out of their cells with a pair of tweezers. You can accomplish the same purpose in less than one-tenth the time by taking a sharp knife, perhaps a carving knife, and shaving off the heads of the young drones in the cells after they are sealed over. It is not necessary to shave deep, just enough to take off the cappings will be sufficient to kill the drones. The workers will drag out their dead bodies.

In your case, as in many others, prevention is better than cure. If there is no drone comb in the hive, no drones will be reared. Cut out the parts of the comb that contain only drone cells. You can easily distinguish between drone and worker cells. Lay a rule on the comb, and if you find four cells to the inch you have drone comb. Five worker cells measure an inch. It will be of little use to cut out the drone comb and leave the bees to fill in fresh comb, for it will almost surely be drone comb. Fill the hole with a patch of worker comb. If you have 20 frames of comb containing more or less drone cells, it will pay well to cut up two or more of them to make patches for the rest.—The A. I. Root Co., O.

MARKETING THE PRODUCT.

Syrup seems to be the most popular with families. Small cakes are bought occasionally in small quantities for the children or for a gift to some friend. Families who buy a year's stock now should take pail sugar, making their syrup as wanted by dissolving a small quantity of sugar in a very little water, using a bright tin basin and boiling slightly on the kitchen range, care being taken that it does not scorch. The flavor does not usually change as much with sugar as with syrup. The majority buy only a few gallons of syrup and use it in two or three months. For such, syrup is best, as it is more convenient and the flavor does not have time to change. At the syrup faucet of the evaporator, it is well to have a can holding 5 to 7 gals. The felt strainer is suspended over this on a frame under the faucet. Have all the cans to be filled rinsed with hot water and placed near the hand before the syrup has reached the 11-lb heat; after some has been strained into the large can, begin filling the small cans or bottles for market, using a funnel and a long-handle quart dipper. Screw caps on tight at once. It is well to weigh a few of the new cans to see if the tinsmith has

made them the right size—the syrup must be 11 lbs net. If to be shipped by express or freight, they must be crated. Seasoned basswood makes good crates; 5 or 6 gals are enough for one crate, as crates too heavy are liable to get broken. For gallon cans, use 3/4 in boards for ends and 1/2 in by 3 in for sides, tops and bottoms. Crates should be made during stormy weather in winter, when time is not valuable.

In marketing, the 1 gal size is the standard. Quart and 2 qt cans may be disposed of faster, but not usually at a sufficient advance in price to cover the extra cost of small package. All dust and syrup drippings should be washed and wiped clean from the outside of the cans before crating. Five gallon cans are seldom used in family trade, but are bought by hotels and boarding houses. Their chief use is for storage by middlemen until autumn or mid-winter, when they heat it up with granulated or coffee sugar, glucose or other cheap stuff, put it up in fancy style and label it "Pure new Vermont maple syrup." Many families try samples and the general verdict is "Vermont maple syrup isn't very nice after all, but it is better on buckwheat cakes than New Orleans or Porto Rico." Some producers hold their crop until the following Feb and then ship it to market (sometimes with a little new syrup added) labeled "new maple syrup." All this and the practice of selling the "bud run"—dark and strong—keeps the price and the demand at 50 per cent less than it should be.

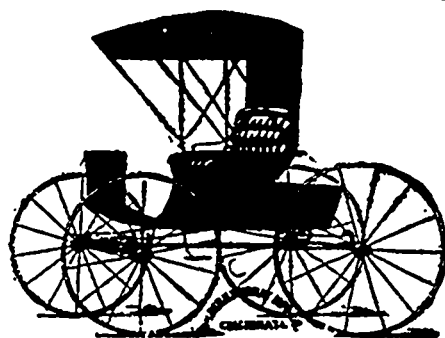
The sample mailing case is a good way to introduce fine goods. Be sure your shipment for the order equals the sample. Endeavor to secure permanent customers; they will recommend your goods to their friends. Those who harvest their share of the "summer boarder crop" will do well to place on the table frequently some of their best syrup, and the following season they will get many orders to fill from the best class of customers.

In marketing cakes, small packages are the best. Fancy pasteboard boxes holding 1 to 5 lbs with your name and address neatly printed on the end, is a good way to put it up for dealers. Some use basswood boxes holding 5 to 25 lbs. Cake sugar brings the most money, but costs the producer more. Set aside a sufficient quantity of the "first run" for table use in your family, also the last run for cooking purposes. Don't sell it, as by so doing you help to give consumers a wrong impression in regard to all maple products.—[F. J. Johnson, Windham Co., Vt.

Sugared Honey. If extracted, can be liquefied by warming slowly. If in the comb it will have to be micked, comb and honey, and allowed to cool when the wax will be on top and can be removed. Great care should be taken not to injure the flavor of the honey. Comb honey should be kept in a moderately warm place where it will not freeze, but not in a cellar, as a cellar is usually too damp. Candying of liquid or extracted honey is one of the best proofs of its purity.—[W. G. Larrabee, Vt.

Vermont—On April 1, there was about 3 ft of snow in the woods around Bennington, so operations in logging were carried on briskly. An unusual amount of timber has been hauled from the woods of Bennington to the past winter, some estimates placing the quantity cut at 15,000,000 ft. Spruce is becoming scarce, but some hard wood is left.—Vt farmers use about \$100,000 worth of fertilizers annually.—In central Vt, but a very little sugar or syrup was made before April 1. Weather was cold and stormy. Although the season has opened very late, in some orchards now is 6 or 8 ft deep. Deep snow at the ravages of maple insects are likely to result in another short crop of maple products. Not only have the ravages of insects decreased the quantity of sap, but the quality is also greatly impaired. Last year the Vt maple sugar makers' ass'n expected to handle 20,000 gals syrup, but received less than 2000, while stacks of orders were received and nothing to fill them with. Most of the sugar had been made last year at this time.—Gibbons & Guthrie shipped from northern Vt to Omaha, Neb, six double deck carloads of rams and ewes for ranches in Neb and Wyo. All were American Merinos except 50 head of Rambouillet rams. Sheep have wintered well in Addison Co and the outlook is for a great demand among Merinos this year.

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for your order for a single buggy or one set of harness as we are for a car load. If we receive your order for one item others will come in time. That's how we've built up our business to its present mammoth proportions. Our work has stood the test of years and our best customers are those who have been purchasing of us from the time we started in business, 14 years ago. The advertisement of our celebrated "Murray" Vehicles and Harness has appeared in FARM AND HOME each spring for the past 11 years, and to the thousands of its subscribers who are our regular customers we wish to say that we have added many new styles this season and will be glad to mail catalogue upon request. Our prices are, as usual, surprisingly low. To those whose patronage we have never been favored with, we wish to say that they will be doing themselves an injustice if they fail to send for our free catalogue No. 14 before purchasing. Goods shipped with privilege of examination without one cent in advance.

PROFIT FOR MAKER ONLY

We manufacture 175 styles of vehicles and 13 styles of harness and sell them to you direct from our factory at wholesale prices. In fact, we are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. When you buy on this plan you pay only the profit of the manufacturer. No traveling expenses, no losses, no agent's commission and no dealer's profit.

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For Yards and Lawns. Is the most substantial, Durable and Cheap.

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Seven styles. Any height desired. Made of Galvanized Sheet Iron, galvanized. The coil makes it easy regulating. It's **CHICKEN-TIGHT** Our price will surprise you. We sell direct to the farmer at lowest wholesale **Anti-Rust Prices** as we belong to the Combination of Trust, Chicago and price free for the selling.

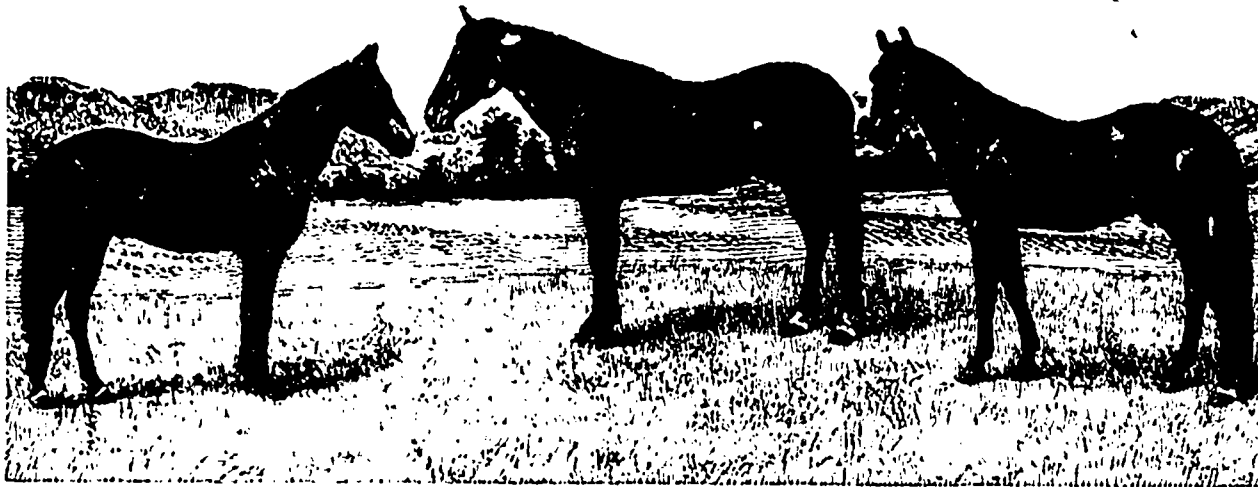
WELLS FERRIS CO., Des Moines, Ia.

A 12-Year Old Boy

can do more and better work, either in the field or garden, with the **HAND CULTIVATOR** than three men can do with common tools. Plows, hoes, and other implements are improved in your lawn and garden. For complete description and prices to agents, **WILSON MFG. CO., 42 River St., Rock Falls, Ill.**

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Three Generations of Electioneer Trotters.

Our Equine Friends.

ELECTIONEER'S OFFSPRING.

The group of three trotters portrayed above are good likenesses of Electioneer No 125 in the center, his son behind him, Norval No 327 and grandson in front, Lakeside Norval No 1544. Electioneer was foaled in 1868, the property of Charles Backman of Stony Ford, N. Y., and passed to Leland Stanford of Cal, whose property he remained until his death which occurred Dec 3, 1890. He was far and away the best sire of Hambletonian 10 and out of the great brood mare Green Mountain Maid which has nine sons and daughters in the 250 list, while Electioneer had to his credit at close of 1898, 156 trotters and two pacers, besides 56 sons that had at close of 1898 sired 323 trotters and 120 pacers and 68 producing daughters. His greatest son, as measured by the 250 list, is Norval, foaled in 1882, with a record of 2:14 1/2, that had at close of 1898 34 trotters and 11 pacers to his credit 17 of which he put in the list in year 1898.

Lakeside Norval, whose record is 2:15 1/2, is the fastest son of Norval. His dam was Mattie, 2:29 1/2, by Hambletonian 10. While this trio is very fashionably bred as speed producers and performers, they are not the ideal gentleman's roadster of today, as they have not the high finish and lofty carriage that is obtained by a Lambert cross. These stallions and their like bred to Lambert mares will produce the full requirements of the sought-for horse of the present, containing speed, graceful action and plenty of conformation.

Lolling Tongue—Many a good horse spoils his appearance by carrying his tongue out of his mouth.



To prevent this the most simple and effectual method that can be devised is a stiff, crooked bit, put in the mouth "upside down." This brings the bow of the bit so far up in the mouth that the horse cannot get his tongue over it. It is a complete success. Such bits may be bought of any harness dealer. The bit can be bent so as to project as far into the mouth as desired. This is a cheap method and will doubtless give satisfaction in the majority of cases.—[Frank Leslie.

There is no doubt but that really fine draft horses are going to be in great demand and at high prices in a few years. In view of the persistent lobbying of certain rich interests that want a subsidy of several millions of dollars given them, we are led to wonder which would bring the most benefit to the country at large, \$1,000,000 for ship subsidies or \$1,000,000 for the development of the horse industry, and is not one entitled to as much consideration as the other?

It should be the aim of every progressive breeder to improve. There is an exceptionally good demand for solid, blocky, well set horses and large, heavy draft types.

Mortgage Lifters.

SHARP TRADING MADE A HOME.

Having worked at home until I was 2 1/2 yrs of age, about 73 I cast my first vote, entered life's arduous field and had not a dollar in my pocket. My



A SUCCESSFUL PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

father being a farmer I had no trade except to till the soil. Began work at \$15 p mo and laid up \$100 the first year. I then purchased a farm containing 36 a for \$1000, paying 100 down, leaving a mortgage for 900. About one-half of my small place was partially cleared, having been previously heavily timbered. I began clearing and worked out for team work and boards. At the end of the first year I had saved enough to purchase 13 calves at \$6 per head and had paid interest and taxes. The following July sold the 13 yearlings for \$250. Purchased calves each fall for several years and found them to be a very profitable investment.

I then purchased two colts for \$170 and sold them the next spring for \$265 and reduced the mortgage considerably. I then took a small farm to work besides my own, purchased a yoke of steers and raised 125 bu buckwheat, 250 of oats, 200 of corn and cut 10 tons of hay. Also earned \$42.50 by working out with steers the same fall. The oxen were swapped for two colts, receiving \$20 difference and the colts were sold for \$150. I then purchased 12 ewes at \$150 per head, raised 18 lambs, for which I received \$72 the following August besides selling the wool for \$18.24. The next year raised 17 lambs and realized more clear profit on my sheep than any other investment. Have cleared and stumped the 26 a, built a barn 20 by 32 with basement and wagon house, two story, 24 by 30. Have lifted the mortgage and added 21 a to my farm. I have fruit of every description, seven cows, a large flock of sheep and everything in farming order. [M. H. F., Bradford Co, Pa.

Hand labor cannot compete successfully with machine raised crops.—[Frank Everett, Ark.

Working Together.

BEATING THE MILLERS' TRUST.

There is a millers trust in America, and the rest of the wheat that the farmer does not get goes into the pool. This in reply to G. S. Willson of Mo in F & H March 15. The bran and shorts go into "bores"—those fellows who lurk around and bore people until someone kicks. We have a flour and feed mill, built and owned by farmers, called labor exchange mill. This mill was built about a year ago by stock shares of \$25 each. It is in full operation at the present time. The result is the millers' union are trying to break it down. We now buy flour at Olathe for \$1.70 p cwt and at the next town north of us the same flour sells at \$2. As we have 1200 farmers in Johnson Co, Kan, we felt as though it would pay to build the mill. If we just had it in existence so as to bring this corporation business to actual cost on flour and give us flour at what it costs, it would pay well. The manager of the labor exchange mill says there is a small living profit at that price. We intend to keep it here and would ask Brother Willson to do likewise in his neighborhood. We get our wheat and corn ground and get the shorts and bran back—and they don't bore us either.—[W. T. McClure.

A Literary Contest between Turkey Hill grange of St Clair Co, Ill, and the Freeburgh literary society recently attracted much attention in that section. A scale of points was arranged and a board of judges selected, consisting of the chairman of the St Clair Co board of supervisors, the president of the Belleville school board and another prominent citizen of the county. The award gave the victory to the grange—six points, to the literary society's one. The regular weekly or semi-monthly meetings of the grange all the year round are a splendid school for the young people of the farm to attend, to develop their literary abilities.

The Minburn (Ia) Co-operative Ass'n was started in 1891, being an outgrowth of the farmers' alliance. The growth was phenomenal from the start. It was incorporated with a capital stock of \$5000. A new building has been erected and new lines of goods added to the store from year to year. The business for 1899 amounted to \$45,000. Stockholders are paid 8 per cent interest and the balance of profits reverts to keep increasing the plant. The stock is now worth \$15.75. Our plan is to figure about 15 per cent on the goods to pay help, interest and freight. Last year's profits were \$2000 above all expenses and goods were sold as low if not lower than at any store in the county.—[H. E. Jones.

Farmers' Institute Workers—The annual meeting of this ass'n was held at Delavan, Wis, last month. Some of the best institute speakers of the country participated. Cooking schools at farmers' institutes was the subject of a paper by Mrs Helen Armstrong of Ill. The farmers' boy by G. C. Creelman of Ont, How I became a farmer by Mrs A. F. Howie of Wis. How Ontario manages institutes by Sun't G. C. Creelman of Ont, Are

Institute bulletins worth their cost? by George McKerrow of Wis. Mr McKerrow's private opinion was that the bulletin alone was worth the cost of the entire institute system in Wisconsin. Relation of fairs to farmers' institutes contained some salient points by C I W. W. Miller of Ohio.

Postal Notes have not been issued since July 1, '94. All drawn prior to that date are valid. A postal note was made payable to bearer, while a postal money order is drawn payable to order. At the time of the abolishment of the postal note, the fee for money orders was reduced to 3c on all orders not over \$2.50, the same as was charged for a postal note. Postal notes were unsatisfactory, because, being payable to bearer, many were stolen from the mails, or stolen after delivery of the letters and therefore could not be traced. Many were mailed in envelopes bearing incorrect addresses and for that reason could not be delivered, and thousands of such are now on file in this office. The money order, which costs no more than the postal note, affords absolute security to those who have occasion to remit through the mails, and fulfills every reasonable requirement or expectation.—[Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General.

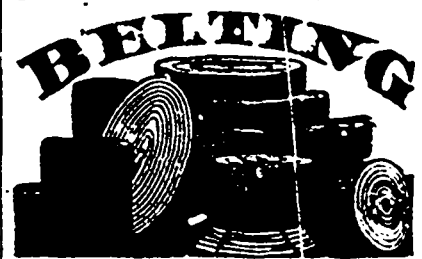
The annual report of State Auditor Ayer carries a tremendous reflection on the opportunities for education in the great state of North Carolina. The value of all the libraries in the state is only \$358,600.

A well-known breeder says that in a very few years horses will be higher in price relatively than cattle are today.

Of the many papers I take, none are more appreciated than F & H, having subscribed for years, I consider it one of the best farm papers.—[Mrs Nick Hess, Calhoun Co, Miss.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS.

Everything advertised in the premium list of Farm and Home is kept on hand throughout the year and can be obtained at any time. Those of our readers who have been unable to get up a club as yet can do so now, and still receive some of the splendid premiums offered. A careful examination of our premium list, which we send free on request, will show an excellent and varied assortment of good things, and some of the greatest and most astonishing offers ever made by a responsible journal.



We carry a complete stock of all kinds of RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING. We buy our goods at Sheriff's and Receiver's Sales. Write for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 77 on Hardware, Pipe, Roofing, Plumbing Material, Wire, Rope, Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., etc. **OUR PRICES ARE ONE-HALF OF OTHERS.** Chicago House Wrecking Co., 112 N. La St., Chicago, Ill.

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Success Without a Mortgage.

A STORY OF WESTERN PLUCK.

Five years ago we were living on our homestead of 80 a with a timber claim adjoining of 160 a. in western Kansas. We had a small sod house, a sod barn, a few chickens, cows and horses. We had no pasture, granary or other out-building. Had two years' total failure of crops, so my husband started to look for work about 250 miles from home, among strangers, and without money to take or leave. We had six children a home, the oldest 15 years, he was gone eight months and came home with \$25 to last through the winter or until he could again find work. We received a little help from eastern friends and a little free coal was sent out to help settlers through the winter.

Put in one more crop, in 1895, that year we raised about 2000 bu corn. Then we began to hold our calves. We had always had to sell before to pay taxes and other expenses. We kept on raising a few calves each year; also a few colts, so we would have work horses coming on. In 1896 had a pretty fair corn crop and got a little start in wheat. In 1897, raised quite a little feed and corn but no wheat. In 1898 we had 3000 bu corn and very little wheat, but enough for seed in 1899, so last year we had about 4000 bu wheat, but only about 1700 bu corn.

We have all been busy the past five years, and my husband, now 50 years old, has done some work at his trade, although work was scattered for miles around. We now have a six-room stone house, as illustrated herewith, comfortably furnished, a large frame barn, frame cattle barn for 50 head, a fine steel windmill, good granary and other outbuildings; about 60 a are fenced for pasture. Have about 40 head of cattle, 17 head horses, 55 hogs, all kinds of farming tools needed, including half interest in a header, as we expect to raise more wheat and less corn.

We pay as we go, so not to be worried over debts. We have lived within our means. Always plenty, but plain. We begin to feel as if we were getting on our feet and perhaps a few luxuries will be added as we go along. We take papers, all we have time to read, among which is the dear old F & H. It is highly prized for its excellent qualities.

A word as to sharing with the boys the profits of the farm. We have four boys ranging from 11 to 29 years old. Each has a share in crops and stock every year, so each buys his own clothes. The boys believe they are doing well and feel contented. And if they have money to spare they can indulge as their tastes incline, as a watch, shot-



A Happy Kansas Family.

that source. We have every convenience, including washing and sewing machines, and with a little help from the boys and little girls get along with the work nicely. I have been very much interested in the mortgage lifter articles in F & H, of sacrifices for the sake of having the farm clear of a mortgage. We have got along without mortgaging the farm and I feel well satisfied with our five years of saving.

Farmers should not forget to divide with the young helpers, the boys and girls of the farm. And don't forget in your anxiety to get along, that there is more in life than money. See that they have every advantage to get an education that your means will afford. Try and keep them in the church and Sunday school, and in good company, at all times. Look after their interests in all things; it pays. You will not be troubled with them many years; remember that.—[Mrs F. H. Phelps, Sheridan Co, Kan.

A Propitious Time is the present to begin the agitation for postal savings banks. To-day we claim to have pros-

perous times, that everything is in a more flourishing condition than for years, there is a demand for labor of all kinds even in the agricultural world. Yet how many are profiting by these times of prosperity, other than living a little better than previously? Are we putting away to meet dull times? Are we taking advantage of the chances before us to meet old age when it draws near. Some will say yes, but the majority will say no. And why is it that the masses to-day are still struggling along, living from hand to mouth, not caring for to-morrow? Many will say, we have no inducement to study thrift. If we put a small portion of our hard-earned wages in a bank or building and loan ass'n, what security have we? None. The banks, building and loan and othe-

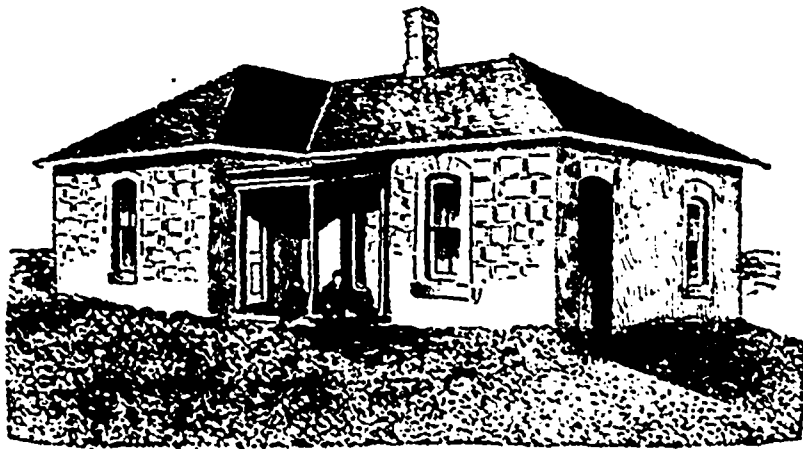
societies can juggle with our money, some to get rich, others to go up like smoke, while our government looks on and sometimes makes an attempt to investigate, which means more money for the taxpayers to foot the bills. Why does this still go on from year to year? Because the people have not yet become enlightened to know the meaning of government postal savings banks. Every farmer and laboring man should investigate as to their workings. They are safe and sound and pay compound interest.—[J. H. Denyer, Northampton Co, Pa.

California—Up to March the Caidried fruit ass'n had secured a membership representing 75 per cent of the prune production of the state. It was hoped that by this date 90 per cent of the prune growers would sign contracts. All of the growers in the Visalla district

have come into the association and 90 per cent of the growers in Santa Clarvalley. Organization is being rapidly perfected in Tulare, Hanford, Armona and other sections. A strong organization of fruit growers has also been perfected to include Oregon, Wash and Idaho. The stockholders' meeting will be held in June. Fully 75 per cent of the prune production of those states are included in the association's membership.—Total shipments of citrus fruits from southern Cal, Nov 1 to March 1, 6556 carloads.—Alameda Co farmers will plant an unusually large crop of vegetables this year, grain and pasture fields are being plowed up, fertilized and vegetable crops started. It is stated that canneries will consume hundreds of tons of tomatoes as well as peas and asparagus. The beet sugar factory at Alvarado will likewise consume a large acreage of beets. A round Pleasanton hop growing is becoming a pleasant and profitable industry. One grower has 60 a in rhubarb and another 100 a. Some was shipped even to Manila. Fully 1000 a will be planted to tomatoes. Another enterprising farmer is to plant 100 a in cucumbers to supply a pickle factory.—The Cal beekeepers' association claims it saved its members \$10 on every ton of honey sold last year. A large number of buyers are reported waiting for honey to speculate on. Members save 5 to 10 per cent through the association in the purchase of cans and cases. Kings Co bee men last year produced 13 carloads of extracted honey, or 162 tons, which was sold through the county association, netting producers nearly \$19,000. The honey output in Fresno Co in favorable seasons amounts to \$100,000. Nearly 75 per cent of this amount has already been subscribed to the state beekeepers' ass'n.

Iowa—The new creamery at Sioux City is making 21,000 lbs butter daily. Cream is opened in 12 vats of a capacity of 200 gals each. Churning is done by electric. The milk of 5000 cows will be required when the creamery is running to its full capacity. They should make about 100,000,000 lbs, worth \$1,500,000.

Colorado—Stock came through the winter in Pueblo Co in fine shape, as feed was readily obtained on the ranch during winter. Ranchmen busy irrigating and doing early plowing. Ground in splendid condition for early crops. Alfalfa fields coming up green. Everything is favorable for a successful year.



A Kansas Stone House.

gun, saddle, or perhaps a wheel. We will do anything to keep our boys contented on the farm. They are all interested and have no desire to leave the farm for the city. They always have a few dollars in their pockets and a few bucks to sell to make more, and they seldom spend it foolishly. They are free from the habits so common in boys of their age, smoking cigarettes, chewing tobacco, drinking on the sly when in town; in fact, they have no love for town, and always get back as soon as possible after doing their errands.

We do not derive as much profit from our cows and chickens as we might. I do my own work for family of from eight to 12 and so have no time to care for milk or chickens, except for family use, so we have lost a good income from

perous times, that everything is in a more flourishing condition than for years, there is a demand for labor of all kinds even in the agricultural world. Yet how many are profiting by these times of prosperity, other than living a little better than previously? Are we putting away to meet dull times? Are we taking advantage of the chances before us to meet old age when it draws near. Some will say yes, but the majority will say no. And why is it that the masses to-day are still struggling along, living from hand to mouth, not caring for to-morrow? Many will say, we have no inducement to study thrift. If we put a small portion of our hard-earned wages in a bank or building and loan ass'n, what security have we? None. The banks, building and loan and othe-

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PRACTICAL painters say that when they come to repaint a house which has been painted with ready-mixed paint or combination White Lead (so-called), it costs more to prepare the surface than to apply the paint.

The moral is to use only **Pure White Lead**, because it is not only more durable, but is always in good condition for repainting. These brands are genuine.

FREE For color use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

ACME PULVERIZING HARROW
CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER.
 Meets the most exacting requirements of all soils for all crops under all conditions. Crushes, cuts, lifts, pulverizes, turns and levels. Made of Cast Steel and Wrought Iron—lasts always. Light draft; cheapest harrow made. Best pulverizer on earth. Size 3 to 12 ft. **SENT ON TRIAL** to be returned at my expense if not entirely satisfied. I deliver free on board at New York, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other points. Write for literature. Address: **DUANE H. HASKIN, Sole Mfr., Wilmington, N. J., or Chicago, Ill.** Please mention this paper.

Dominion and Provincial.

**COOPERATION AMONG FARMERS
AND WHY FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE.**

Much is being said and written in various parts of the Dominion concerning co-operation among all lines of business and the utter lack of organization on the part of Dominion farmers. Without a thorough organization, the farmers of the maritime provinces, Ontario or the northwest will never learn to co-operate. Competition in trade by successful merchants as well as professional men is now generally regarded as a thing of the past, co-operation has taken its place. On a strong organization, the basic principles of co-operation are developed and this development reaches its greatest strength where organization is most thorough. WHERE EXTENDED ORGANIZATION ORIGINATED

It is significant that the great scheme of organization was first carried out by the farmers of the United States. Directly after the civil war, the grange was conceived and instituted. In a few years the farmers of several of the richest farming states were splendidly organized, especially in Ia where over 2000 lodges were instituted and where they framed "granger" laws that were a terror to railroads, money sharks and extortionists. In Tex, Ky, Ind and Mo, magnificent organizations were perfected, which have and are still doing good work. Other states, O, Pa, Ill, Kan, Tex and Tenn had over 1000 lodges each and the grange in at least four of these states is to-day a wonderful power for good in many directions.

STRENGTH OF THE GRANGE

Coming nearer home, consider the strength of our neighboring states along the line. Mo has some 260 granges and 25,000 members, N H 255 granges, 22,500 members, Vt 75 granges, 3590 members, Mass 150 granges, 14,000 members, Ct 123 granges, 940 members, N Y 560 granges, 60,000 members, Pa 477 granges, 18,500 members, O 550 granges, 19,000 members, Mich 400 granges, 17,000 members, Wis 30 granges, 700 members, Minn, Col and Wash each 25 granges and about 600 members. With the exception of the new and sparsely settled states of Mont and So Dak, farmers along the entire line, in every state, are maintaining a strong organization and in every case it is the grange. All other farmers' orders in the states have gone down and are practically out of existence.

WHAT THE ORDER IS DOING.

Without exception, the grange in every state where organized is doing a great good. Each state organization maintains a strong legislative committee which makes the farmers' wants known before the legislatures. Lack of space only prevents a consideration of some of the many good things recently accomplished in the interest of farmers and agricultural communities. Similarly, the legislative committee of the national grange appears frequently before committees of congress as well as special commissions, as in the case of the high joint commission between Canada and the states which met last fall. Locally the county or district organizations do much in co-operative trading and several large prosperous Patrons' mutual fire insurance companies, life insurance, card contract houses, grange store houses, etc, have been established and conducted successfully many years.

The great work in the improvement of rural conditions, farmers and their surroundings must begin with more frequent social contact coupled with educational development. Lack of these two qualifications in no small degree accounts for why so few farmers are members of Dominion, federal, provincial or state governments. Until we agitate, organize, co-operate and educate among ourselves, our mission in life will not receive the consideration from all other organized interests it is entitled to.

The present is a most favorable season to begin this agitation. Let us open up the thousand or more grange halls, scattered all over the Dominion, let us build a thousand more, and then assert our rights. Every town in the state of N H has a live, flourishing grange. N Y has 60,000 active members and within the past 18 mos 150 new granges have been instituted in the state of Mich alone. The cost to maintain a grange is trifling, all members of the farmer's family are eligible to membership and the

order of business as outlined in the manual and digest are perfect for parliamentary usage. Any of our readers interested in the forming of a grange in his or her town, for which only 13 farmers are required, should write to the Editor of Farm and Home, Montreal, Que.

A POOR POLICY EXPOSED.

The time has come when Nova Scotia officials should adopt a more conservative policy in the disposal of crown timber lands. It is to be regretted that of the 2,500,000 a originally held by the province, more than 700,000 a, or the pick and cream of the provincial timber, has been sold or leased. One of the woods rapidly coming into more general use is the spruce. All but about 500,000 a of the provincial crown lands are of the spruce species. While last year tracts of spruce land and timber were sold at \$10 p a, the 700,000 a sold the past 18 years has netted the provincial treasury only about 22c p a, and this for the pick of the spruce timber. The fact is, lumber men go into the forests, run off lines as to what they want and then go in the crown lands office and take it up. An inspection of the register's maps shows the holdings thus acquired as a bad looking piece of patchwork.

The time has come to run base lines and require prospective buyers to take up claims in regular order. Had the sale of the crown lands been made after this manner, instead of \$154,300, which the 701,000 a have been sold for, if we take a low average value of \$4 p a, which is less than half what they are now selling for, the province would have received \$2,805,000, or \$2,650,500 more than it has.—[Hon C. S. Wilcox, to N S Legislature.

THE ANNUAL FAIR.

The winter live stock fair will be held at Guelph Dec 10-15, this decision being reached after a hot fight on the part of breeders around Brantford, who hoped to capture it for their city. This is by far the largest and most popular breeders' meeting of the year, comprising as it does the Dominion cattle, sheep, swine and poultry breeders' associations. Guelph in Wellington Co is situated in the very heart and center of the fat stock interest of the province and during the past quarter century these people have spent tens of thousands of dollars in the holding of stock shows. Then again, the provincial agricultural college and experiment farm are located there. Conveniences for a show of this kind are unsurpassed.

Some features which will be strengthened this year will be a fine show of dressed poultry and a large display of live birds, a block test of hogs, sheep and cattle, and a thorough test of the quantity and quality of milk of the various dairy stock entered. Several of these features have been slightly developed in shows of the past, but this year's features in this respect will be far better than ever before. The hogs shown in the bacon class are limited to 160 to 220 lbs.

The new officers are: President, John I. Hebbson, vice-president, A. W. Smith of Maple Lodge. A. P. Westervelt will look after the poultry interests, and John A. McMillin will represent the sheep men. What is likely to develop into a most popular feature of the work of the associations is the holding

of annual sales at central points for the disposal of thoroughbred stock. It is stated the Dominion government will assist the various associations in advertising and conducting these sales. Of course the railroads will be expected to do their share in popularizing meetings of this kind.

FOR BETTER ROADS.

Nothing will conduce more to the development of the country and its desirability as a place of residence than the building of good roads. The saving of time, the saving in the wear and tear of stock and vehicles, and the addition to the loads that could be hauled with more ease, would compensate for much outlay in road improvement, not to speak of the convenience and comfort to the people who travel on the roads in marketing their products and attending church and school. It is not wise to levy an additional tax for this purpose, but by wise and proper use of the means at our disposal much more might be accomplished than is now done. In many of the counties much of the work on public roads is but a shiftless pretense. If the force were kept at work on permanent improvements and the building of permanent roads instead of cleaning out ditches and throwing a little dirt in the middle, which has to be done over after each rain, much more might be accomplished. Some progressive counties have realized the importance of this permanent work and as a result good and permanent roads are being built.

Points About Seed Selection—Where one grows but a single one of a kind, as for instance corn or potatoes, it is possible to bring it to a high degree of excellence. A certain kind of potato, grown for years from well-selected seed and planted and cultivated properly, will constantly grow better. It is doubtful if under such circumstances it would ever deteriorate. We can see no good reason why it should. We must not plant what is too little to eat if we are to accomplish anything like this. The nicest, smoothest potatoes of a uniform size must always be planted. It is not best to plant in cloddy ground or poor soil or let weeds sap the richness and moisture from the soil. A.I. of these conditions are avoidable, but are not avoided by the majority. If one raises an early and a late variety of one plant I believe it will be necessary to get new seed of both every few years, as it will become more or less mixed. Often what we call deterioration or running out had better be termed starving out, and is not the fault of the potato at all, but the fault of our own lack of enterprise.—[A. N. Springer.

Soap Liniment—M. J. F. wants a recipe for soap liniment. Take 6 oz hard soap and cut into strips, 3 oz each of camphor and liquor ammonia and 1 pt alcohol; let it alone for three days, then filter for use.—[Dr D. McIntosh.

At the annual fur sale in London, Eng. last month of the Hudson Bay Co's furs, prices went up very much higher than ever before and were unusually profitable. The increase compared with last year was 10 to 140 per cent as follows: Silver fox 100, blue 20, cross 25, sea otter 20 lower, Labrador otter 10 higher, other kinds of otters 20, lynx 140, beaver 10, fisher 5, wolverine 10.

Among the Farmers.

Quebec—Spring set in in Huntington Co April 2 and birds are coming in. Maple sugar orchards are tapped, but the run of sap is very light. Butter has depreciated in value from the price to which it rose some time ago; the average price is 20c. Cheese continues to sell around 12c. Eggs have dropped to 13 to 14c. Hay sells at \$6 to 10. Meats have advanced greatly in price. Pork is selling at 5 1/2 to 6 1/4 w.

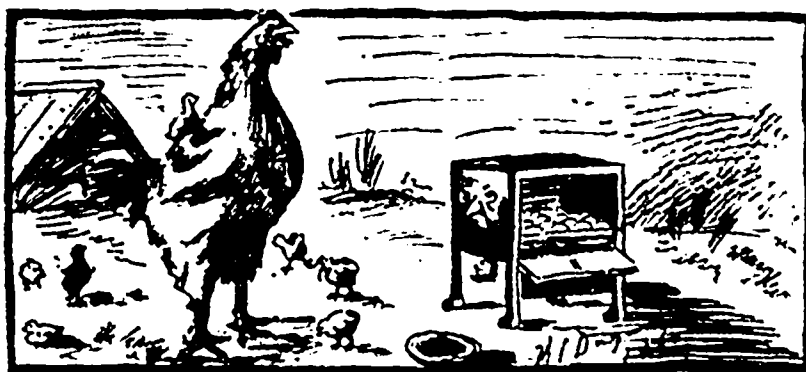
Nova Scotia—Much pride is taken by the people of the Cornwalls valley in their farms. The apple crop is the principal source of income, although stock and other matters are not neglected. Kings Co is quite thickly settled. Markets are generally fair, apples being shipped largely to England, potatoes to Havana and some pork to local city markets. Cattle are on the increase, the immense crops of hay of recent years causing farmers to increase their stock. A number of creameries do a prosperous business.

Alberta—The greatest need of farmers around Cardston is a better water supply. While all forms of vegetation grow very rapidly in this section when conditions are favorable, yet lack of water dwarfs many farm enterprises. The more prosperous are digging wells at 10 to 50 ft and putting in windmills.—[Mrs Laura Stephens.

New Brunswick—The winter has been very changeable, although not as cold as usual. N B farmers' winter produce continues to command good prices. Butter is way up and dealers open their eyes when dairymen ask 24c; buyers generally refused to pay above 20c since March 23, but previous to that time dealers had bid as high as 27 to 28c, while markets in the southern section warranted dairymen asking 30 to 32c. Butter which had been sent to Great Britain early in the winter and remained unsold was in some instances brought back to Canada and sold at a profit. Half a ton of turnip seed should grow a large number of turnips in a small province like N B; that is the quantity the N B bd of agr have imported from London, Eng. Farmers are assured the quality is the best procurable. Wheat mills continue to be built, one is under way at Andover, Victoria Co, Lakeville, Bristol and Centerville, Carlton Co, Canterbury, York Co, and Killams Mill West, all of about 50 bins capacity per day. Lumbar continues high and keeps many supplying the mill and wood camps.

An Improved Hog Market—As predicted in F & H, the price of hogs has gone up and on April 6 was quoted at \$6.25 in the Toronto market. Many farmers gave up the hog business in disgust and vowed they would never make slaves of themselves for the hog ring any more. The hog ring took in the situation last month and hogs began to rise in price, and no doubt farmers will realize 6c for the present. But history will repeat itself and many farms will be overrun with hogs in the fall which will be sold at a loss.

Top grafting on Wealthy or Duchess is not to be recommended, as growth is too slow.—[Prof McCoun, Ont.



Madam Biddy's Retort.

"A family so small,"
Quoth the incubator solemn,
"I'll not recognize at all,
Nor will bend my spinal column."

"Four legs are double two,
Nor is mine a wholesale hatch;"
Biddy to her full high drew:
"Let's see you go out and scratch!"

Windsor Salt

Gives to butter that delicious sweetness and freshness which brings the high price. Perfectly pure; natural crystals—try it.

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WINDSOR CO.
Windsor, Ont.

THE HOME CIRCLE

THE SPRING SONG.

Do you know what the birds say? The sparrow, the dove, The linnat and thrush say, "I love and I love!"
 In the winter they're silent—the wind is so strong; What it says, I don't know, but it sings a loud song.
 But green leaves, and blossoms, and sunny, warm weather, And singing and loving—all come back together.
 But the lark is so brimful of gladness and love, The green fields below him, the blue sky above,
 That he sings and he sings, and forever sings he— "I love my love and my love loves me!"
 [S. T. Coleridge.]

OUR CLUB PLANS.

"A nightcap entertainment! What's that?" "Simply a nightcap supper."
 "Oh, I know. The girls wear nightcaps instead of neckties, and each makes one like her own to put in a bag and let the boys draw, and whoever they draw they must take to supper—and pay for." "Only, instead of an elaborate supper, let it be a pie supper, each girl making one pie, and no one, boy or girl, to eat more than half a pie, so there'll be enough to go around."
 "Then cut them in six or eight pieces so there'll be a variety for everyone. I can make rhubarb; I preserved some."
 "And I'll take blueberry. Now about the caps. Little Martha Quay says she shall wear her grandmother's plain white, tight-fitting, old-fashioned nightcap with strings to tie in a bow knot. She's so bewitching she can do it, but there won't be another there."
 "Well, the supper and the merriment we get out of the caps will while away half the evening, but what'll become of the other half?" "Start minute speeches, as it's to be at your house, and you're apt to be spokesman. Give each one a topic and a minute to speak on it. Top off with blind man's buff or some rousing game that will exercise the heels after such brain gymnastics. Here come the rest. Now for ideas. What is it, Sue? You are bubbling over with intelligence." "I am just from a visit to Aunt Ellen, and their kitchen club filled me with enthusiasm. Why can't we model our entertainment club after it?" "Might, if we could find out what it's like," whereat they all laughed.

"They meet once a week a little while in the evening, each contributing ideas. Now why can't we contribute ideas for amusing the public—and ourselves—at our monthly 'get-ups'? Whenever we are impressed with a novel suggestion, no matter where it comes from, let's offer it to the club, and have it tested on the spot."
 "That reminds me; you all remember the book evening we had once?—every-one came dressed to represent the title of some book. I recall your looks just as plainly, Sue,—cotton-wool balls strung all over you to make you look 'Snowbound,' and Alice had paper lamp-lighters in her hair as 'The Lamp-lighter.' Well, I read lately of an evening planned 'after' that. It was called a 'cake-walk,' and everyone represented some kind of cake, and for fear the hostess wouldn't know when the right name was guessed, each one wrote her name and her kind of cake on a slip of paper and handed it to her as an admission ticket. One strung all over with sponges was 'sponge cake,' one in white apron and cap adorned with a mammoth E was called 'cook-E,' or 'cookie,' one bearing cups was self-named 'cup cake,' a boy in baseball dress and carrying a bat was batter cake; '1-2-3-4 cake' wore the figures in different colors, and one not in uniform was 'plain cake.'"
 "Oh, yes, that can be varied indefinitely. I have seen it done in flowers, only it was carried out more elaborately. For instance, the rose, lily, etc. were represented by our garments, cut and tinted to look like the blossom indicated. Clare Gillispay was the 'rose'; the petals were rose-tinted cambric, starched stiff and cut in leaf pattern. And that flower-like face of hers peeping from the middle was—well, I wasn't one of the boys, or I might have been saying flattering things to her. The blossom was from her waist up,

rising above her head, and her skirts were green, like leaves."
 "Do we give prizes for correct guesses in the flower and cake entertainments?" asked Carrie Saque. "To be sure. Did you ever attend a soap bubble party?" "Where they kneel around washtubs and blow soapbuds all over your best? No!" "Wear calico, and we'll use wash bowls or pans, on tables."
 "A drop of glycerin and skill help the soap along wonderfully," advised Sue. "And don't forget the prizes for the biggest bubbles, with one for the booby."
 "The most fun I ever had was at a doll party. Middle-aged people and all went," began Grace Diggins. "That's who we want at the nightcap party. Little Allie Raceer will look real cunning leading Mrs. Craigie to supper, she's so fat!"

"Nightcaps create more merriment, and give us greater license in donning something becoming, but the neckties are more serviceable to the boys." "Not if they're made of turkey-red calico, as my last ones were," laughed Grace. "But about my doll party. We were to have a doll party for the benefit of poor children, at Christmas, and invited the boys to meet and help dress them. Each of us girls bought one little cheap doll and brought material—odds and ends of everything—to dress them in."
 "Did they know what was expected of them before they came?" "Not they. They were invited to a doll party. We furnished thimbles, scissors, needles and thread—borrowed them at our homes—and set the boys to work. Of course we refreshed them from time to time with domestic candy and apples."
 "Were they awkward?" "Some of them, but many were very dextrous. Sandy Jones was seized with an inventive mood and stuck an apple, red-cheeked, with one white side, on a stick, indicated eyes and mouth, and dressed that up. It was such a success that he next converted a stick of molasses candy into an Indian maid, and Harold Smith, not to be outdone, went out and bought a stick of chocolate and made a beautiful negress, just picking a dot of the chocolate off to show the white underneath for eyes and teeth."
 "Well, who bought such frights?" "Why, we had a sale in the hall and auctioned off the dolls, had a tonguey boy, half grown, for auctioneer, and they went like popcorn. He would hold up the doll—the worse it looked the better it sold—and tell who dressed it, and so on."

At the nightcap supper, "set" John Graham drew the mate to Mrs. Nehan's cap—the Nehans whom he had not spoken to since their lawsuit over the line fence. He was too proud to refuse to wear it, and to take her in to the table, so an old feud was healed. [The Maine.]

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

I am presumptuous, I fear, in contributing the one interview of my life with anyone even bordering on greatness. In the year of 1881, when I was a girl, "young and charming," I was made a committee for collecting funds for our little church in Atlanta, Ga. I slighted none, rich or poor, high or low, in my rounds, and soon found myself in the reception room of the governor's mansion on Peachtree street. Alexander H. Stephens was the governor at the time. I did not know him personally, but he differed from the prophet mentioned in the Bible in that he was not without honor among his own. On the contrary, he was honored, respected and beloved. He had been the vice-president of the confederacy, as all know, and of course this is not a biography, so I shall simply describe my interview with him.

I gave my card to his attendant, a faithful colored man, and in a few moments I was told "the governor" would see me. I entered his room and there he was at his desk, seated in his roller chair, that being necessary, as his lower limbs were useless. Fragile in form and so gentle in countenance as to make one wonder how he could be expected to govern—and yet, in that delicate face there was a dignity and strength that changed into admiration the wave of pity excited by the first

glimpse of him. I was courteously received. He extended his hand and said, "Excuse my not rising." I stated my business and showed him my subscription book. I wound up my little speech by saying that, as I knew he was a liberal supporter of many charities, I wished not to ask him for any money, but wanted him to write his name and approval in my book.

He looked at me and smiled so kindly. Reaching at the same time into a drawer of his desk, he took out a silver dollar and laid it on the desk, while he wrote in my book, and finishing, he blotted it carefully and then handed back the book with the dollar saying, "It is true, my child, I am called on many times in a day—but I love to give. And I thank you for the commendation of your wish for my approval." As he did not seem impatient for my departure, I ventured a little conversation. I said I was aware of a certain most commendable action of his. "Oh, I suppose you mean the children I am educating." But that was not what I meant, but it was a family that he was providing for, a widow with children, while the eldest son, released from the drudgery of maintaining them, was in New York perfecting himself in a profession in which he is now a success. "Oh, yes," he said, very seriously, "but I did not think that was known. Please say for me that it is not charity, but the boy will pay it all. And he is one whom I love dearly. I give away all that I can and I feel that I should give, having need of so little money myself, no one being dependent upon me. It pleases me to give to those whom it will benefit. God has been very good to me—although he has seen fit to deprive me of health and strength."

He spoke so simply, thanking God and speaking of the pleasure of giving, as if it was a very ordinary thing for people to give away all that they could, that a feeling of shame crept over me, who was blessed physically and temporarily, and did not often give either thanks or funds. I said a few words of something and hoped God would bless him, and he said, "Thank you, child. He does and he has indeed. And I hope he will bless you, too." I looked in my book when I was once more outside and read what he had written: "Alexander H. Stephens, with my approbation and wish for success, \$1."

So, although he is not the only great governor I have ever spoken to, he is the only one in which I saw the greatness of soul, and though not blessed with a physical robustness, his vast intellectuality brought him to the front. Though so helpless, apparently, his life work was grand. His weight was scarce 75 pounds, and there have been many humorous references made as to his size. In a heated argument a certain statesman remarked contemptuously that he could "chaw him up and swallow him." "Then," Stephens replied, "you would have more brains in your stomach than you have in your head." Abraham Lincoln, on a certain occasion, having seen him arrive enveloped in a great coat and witnessed him emerge therefrom, remarked to Gen. Grant later on, "Grant, did you ever see such a little nubb in such a great husk?" But my letter is already too long, so I will curtail, and only say in conclusion that when next I saw him not long after, I saw only the "little husk" lying in state in the capitol of Georgia and the great soul had put on immortality.—[Mrs. C. B. Wood.]



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It will teach them to enjoy outdoor life, to learn how to shoot. The first 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 a very arm. Favorite (with Open Sight) \$6.
 Where dealers do not carry these to 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. J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., B 1627 Chicago Falls, Mass.

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 We will send 1 package for 35 cents, silver, or 36 cents in 2-cent stamps. Carefully packed in boxes, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address PARIS RIBBON CO., Box 3046, New York City, N. Y.

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THE LITTLE BIG GUN.

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These are the greatest 1-shot repeating Spanish Mausers captured from the Spanish in the Philippines. Our agent has purchased the entire lot, with millions of cartridges, at a price which enables us to make this low offer. For \$10 we furnish 1000 Mauser rifles, in complete serviceable condition, with glassing sights and cleaning rods. These guns have all been cleaned and oiled and are guaranteed. They are not old-fashioned, obsolete rifles, but of modern pattern and improvements, with the most reliable breech-loading mechanism, automatic self-cleaning and loading. Mauser holds a cartridge. We own them guns at the low price of \$10, and we are offering them to the public at a price below what the Government was asking. They cannot be obtained any other way. The guns were captured from the Spanish in the Philippines and 7.65 millimeter and 7.65 millimeter caliber, and weigh from 7 to 8 pounds; length of barrel, 28 to 30 inches. Ammunition for these rifles is made by the manufacturers in this country. Consequently a supply of ammunition can always be secured. We have an almost inexhaustible stock of captured ammunition which we supply at cost—nothing less than what such guns need a supply of cartridges. The rifle is conveniently adapted to both large and small game; the ball, being small, does not need much force to pierce the skin and it pierces the wall of a bear or buffalo and lodges in the brain of the animal. By the use of the improved Mauser cartridge, it is more effective for large game than the old 30-06 caliber.

SOME THINGS THE MAUSER WILL DO: It will shoot a ball through a plate of iron 1/2 inch thick; it will shoot through a foot of solid wood. With long-range sights you can shoot two miles, with short range (glassing sight) you can shoot about 300 yards. It is accurate and true shooting to the highest degree; at 100 yards, in either hand, can hit a penny. THE PRICE of these rifles was HERETOFORE \$25.00. BUT TO A WENTWORTH we have we will sell in part of our stock FOR \$10.00, and on receipt of \$7.50, in return of good faith, we will give you a receipt for \$2.50, which we will add to your \$7.50, and you will have your \$10.00. For those who want to pay the balance, \$7.50 and express charges, when you receive it and know it to be as represented and just what you want. Could anything be more fair? WE WARRANT EVERY GUN to be serviceable and in good condition and just as represented or money refunded. This is a rare chance to get an excellent rifle at less than one-half price and at the same time have a valuable souvenir of the Spanish War which will increase in value as years roll by. You can easily double your money on these rifles if you want to sell. Customers who have received Mauser rifles report that they are highly pleased with their good quality.

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"THE LIGHT'S ORFUL BRIGHT, MR. PHOTOGRAPHER!"

CHILDREN'S LUNCHESES.

Having business in a public school at the noon hour, I watched a little girl of about ten years unfold a newspaper-covered parcel and proceed to lay out her lunch on one of the long dining tables provided. It consisted of two thick slices of unwholesome-looking bread, two or three greasy fried sausages, a couple of doughnuts big and brown as a farmer's fist, and an enormous cucumber pickle. The child took a nibble of the sausage and a bite of the bread, then took up the pickle, and laid it down again. "Why don't you eat your lunch, dear?" I questioned. "I'm not hungry," she answered; "I never do eat much lunch at school." "And do you when you're at home?" I asked her. "Oh, yes, for mamma has such nice lunches!"

This is not a solitary case by any means. A great many mothers consider a child's school lunch of small importance. The child is awakened late in the morning and eats a hurried breakfast; in haste to get started for school, anything at hand is hustled into the lunch basket or the paper that is made to take its place. Some people seem to think that children are a species of animal that can eat any thing. The truth is that most children going to school get very hungry, but they would rather remain so than to eat food which is offensive to their taste. The mother should study the child's taste and strive to cater to it wisely, realizing that a child cannot be well and in condition to study if he is faint with hunger or crammed with indigestible food.

There are so many different sorts of sandwiches, some of which the child will be sure to like. These should be supplemented with a small slice of plain, wholesome cake, a cup-custard or cornstarch or light pudding of some kind, and some fruit. The lunch should be neatly packed in a basket or lunch holder of some sort, never in a paper. A napkin should be laid on top, so it can be spread out to serve as a small tablecloth under the food. A drinking cup should never be omitted. Mothers who take trouble to please their children will never regret it. The child will wax strong and healthy, and study enough better to make up for the extra work. I have found men of middle age extol the lunches their mothers prepared for them in school days. It is better to heap up memories of careful, painstaking love and service than to have hurry and fretfulness remembered.—[Sada Ballard.]

WEDDING HINTS.

As many of the fashionable weddings the past winter gloves were not worn by the bride. The long lace sleeve nicely fitted falling over the hand like a mitt proved itself so very satisfactory in every particular that it has become most popular and is noted on nearly every new wedding gown for the coming season. These long sleeves are kept in place over the hand by a tiny silken

cord fastened under the fingers. Tulle or plain net veils are used almost exclusively, as the lace veils are extremely trying and some of intricate patterns are decidedly unbecoming.

As usual, satin is the proper material for the wedding gown, lavishly trimmed with chiffon or lace, although many dainty and attractive gowns are made of soft taffeta, peau de sole, chiffon, or organdie. In satin or silk gowns the most trying part of the bride's costume has always been the high collar and yoke of satin or silk, but in place of these, lace or chiffon finely shirred or tucked is used for yoke, collar and sleeves with much better effect.

A pretty conceit which appeals to many is for the bride to use her own favorite flower in preference to the time-honored orange blossom. Another novelty is to have the bridesmaids and maid of honor all gowned in white, carrying different colored bouquets. The effect is very pretty, as oftentimes the colors chosen for the bridesmaids' gowns clash horribly with the decorations.

A dainty and inexpensive bridal gown is of white peau de sole trimmed with lace. Duplicated in white organdie over soft white taffeta it would be very effective. The skirt is laid in box pleats with strips of insertion between the pleats and has quite a long train. The silk is cut out from underneath the insertion, showing the white silk lining. The box pleats and lace insertion are carried out in the bodice to correspond with the skirt. The yoke, high collar and sleeves are of the lace, matching in design the bands of insertion on the gown. The top of the bodice is outlined across the shoulders by two crossway strips of the peau de sole and rosettes of the same. The strips are quite wide and are hemmed on both edges. A large rosette and ends edged with lace fastens the bodice at the front. Two small wreaths of bridal flowers trim the top of the bodice between ribbon bows. The veil of tulle is fastened to the head directly back of the pompadour by the large puffs of the tulle.

A dainty bridesmaid's gown in white organdie made with a pleated skirt, flaring generously at the bottom and finished off with a band of broad insertion. Yoke and sleeves are of organdie finely tucked. Fichu of organdie, edged with lace ruffle matching in pattern the band of insertion on the skirt. Sash with long flowing streamers of organdie, edged with ruffles of lace. Picture hat of black covered with black plumes. This gown is simple, attractive and suitable for other occasions.

Flowers and foliage for wedding feasts are white and green. Bride roses leading in favor. Baskets of white violets with smilax or maidenhair fern are lovely. A bunch of white ribbon may be placed on the center of the lid.

DAINTY NECKWEAR.

Stocks and ties are shown in bewitching varieties and are still invaluable additions to almost every woman's

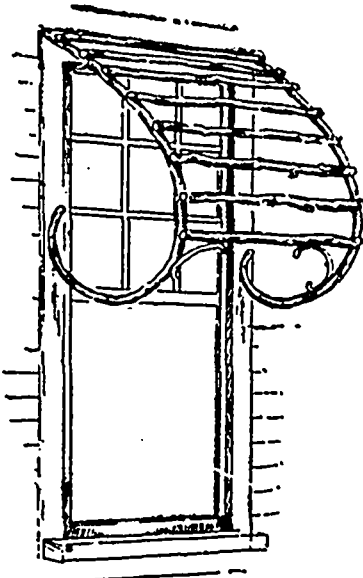


wardrobe. A dainty, fresh neckpiece will do wonders toward brightening up an old waist, and with a little skill and care, they can easily be made out of odd bits of lace, silk and velvet.

Fried Cakes—Three eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sour milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, 1 of soda, roll soft, fry in hot lard.—[Mrs T. J. Hunt.]

A WINDOW TRELLIS.

Keep out the hot sun during the summer months by planting quick-growing vines, like the morning glory and others, beneath the windows. They can be



trained up over a rustic trellis like that shown in the cut, forming a beautiful awning. Cut green sticks for the side pieces, bending them into shape and nailing them. The crosspieces are as straight as can be obtained. Leave the bark on all.

Black Dye—To renovate faded coats, dresses and to color cloth of a lighter shade than black, use extract of logwood, sold by any druggist, without anything to "set" it. That and plenty of water is the secret of logwood dyes. The average dyer would add copperas or some such "setter," as if using chip

logwood, which, by the way, gives more satisfactory results to the tyro than the extracts, but that primitive article is hard to find in this advanced generation. Use a wash boiler or tub or some vessel equally as large, fill with hot water—not boiling to rot the cloth—thoroughly dissolve a package of extract, then entirely submerge the cloth at one part may not take in more coloring than another. An iron vessel spots the material. It colors more evenly and completely if the liquid is kept hot by setting on the back of a moderately hot stove—but not allowed to scald—and two persons turning the article over and over, lifting it out of the dye for the air to act upon, reaching it under water, roiling it around and lifting high again, after the manner of rinsing clothes. Do not allow folds to lie together for any length of time, lest they be of a lighter color. When all the coloring matter has been absorbed stretch or hang unwrinkled upon a board or against the wall to drain without wringing. Allow nothing to leave a mark or wrinkle. Drain in a shady place, and as soon as no drippings can be seen, press carefully on the wrong side. On no account let it dry first. If coloring a coat, first remove the linings, and gowns would better be ripped first. The more thoroughly the material is cleaned before coloring, even if a washboard and suds be necessary, the more completely will it absorb the dye.—[The Maine.]

Snowflake Biscuit—One qt flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon soda, from 1 to 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 heaping tablespoons lard, 1 pt buttermilk or sour cream. Do not make a stiff dough. Roll to one-fourth inch thickness, put in hot biscuit pan and bake quickly.

Apple Pie—Steam and rub through a sieve pared, cored, sliced apples, spice and sweeten to taste, add butter size of nutmeg, the juice and teaspoon the grated rind of a lemon, and 1 well-whipped egg. Beat all well together and bake in lower crust. Frost if liked.—[The Maine.]

O, How Happy I am to BE FREE from NEURALGIA

Is what Mrs. Archie Young of 1817 Oaks Ave., West Superior, Wis., writes us on Jan. 25th, 1900. "I am so thankful to be able to say that your SWANSON'S '5 DROPS' is the best medicine I have ever used in my life. I sent for some last November and commenced using it right away and it helped me from the first dose. Oh, I cannot explain to you how I was suffering from neuralgia. It seemed that death was near at hand. I thought no one could be worse. I was so very weak that I hardly expected to live to see my husband come back from his daily labor. But now I am free from pain, my cheeks are red, and I sleep well the whole night through. Many of my friends are so surprised to see me looking so well that they will send for some of your '5 DROPS.'"

RHEUMATISM



"I have been afflicted with rheumatism for 2 years. I was in bed with it when I saw your advertisement in a paper, recommending SWANSON'S '5 DROPS' very highly. I thought I would try it. It has completely cured me, but I like it so well that I want two more bottles for fear I will get into the same fix I was before I sent for '5 DROPS.'" writes Mr. Alexander Fretwell of Vandale, Ark., Feb. 6th, 1900.

In the most powerful, self-known, free from opiates and perfectly harmless. It gives almost instantaneous relief, and is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Cough, La Grippe, Croup, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Malaria, Creeping Eruptions, etc., etc.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a 25c sample bottle, prepaid by mail for 10c. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, 10c bottles (100 drops) \$1.00, 5 bottles for \$5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. Write us to-day.

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We are giving away watches, cameras, solid gold rings, sporting goods, musical instruments & many other valuable premiums to boys and girls for collecting 10 packages of Royal English Ink Powder at 10c each. Every package makes 50c worth of fine ink. We ask no money—send your name and address, and we will forward you 10 packages with premium list and full instructions. When you sell the Ink Powder send the money to us and select your premium. This is an honest offer. We are free of you. Don't lose this grand opportunity. Write for the outfit today. Address all orders to Imperial Ink Concern, 24 Adams St. Oak Park, Ill.



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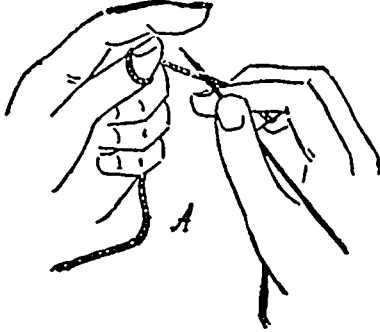
A BARREL OF FLOUR for 25 cents and a few minutes' work, some earn it in two hours. Brands, Elegant, Temple, Garden, Perfect, Gold Medal, Ceresowa. Delivered free to your nearest depot in New England States, other states freight prepaid not to exceed 35 cents. This is absolutely all you invest, and 25 cents for my book on Flour and full instructions to WOODRUM, the Flour Man, EAST MONTPELIER, VT. Agents wanted.

Please mention FARM AND HOME when writing to advertisers.

STITCHES

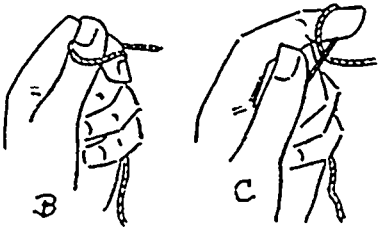
THE A B C OF KNITTING.

These pictures look very much like the deaf and dumb alphabet, do they not? They really are signs, for each one means something, a kind of "story without words." You could almost learn how to knit by just looking at them, but how dull it would be picking it out all alone with no one to talk to about it. A long piece of store twine will be just the thing to practice with and No 14 or 15 steel needles. Take a



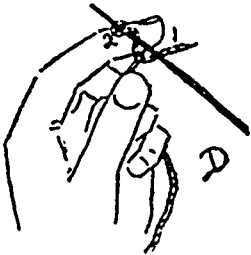
needle in the right hand, holding it with the thumb and first finger, as in A, then wind the cord twice around the little finger of the same hand, being sure to start it over instead of under, and run it under the second and third, bringing it out between the first and second fingers. All this is to hold the cord so it will not be too loose when working. Leave quite a long end because you will have use for it a little later. Now hold the other end tightly in the closed fingers of the left hand, then pick it up with the thumb just exactly as you see in A.

You cannot see the right hand in B and C, but you can "make believe" it is there, for its position is the same as in A. To make B put the first finger in



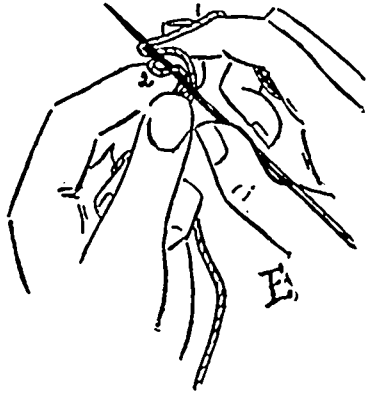
the loop around the thumb and slip it off onto the finger and you will have C. D tells you to put the needle under the loop from the left side, so the right hand has to change a little, but you can easily imagine the motion. E says you must raise the cord that is over the first finger of the right hand and put it around under the needle from left to right. Draw this thread (1) tight with the right hand and that will bring it around the needle so that by slipping the needle out from under Thread 2 there will be a loop on the needle like F. Slip the work off the finger, draw up and you will have the first stitch like that in G. H shows several stitches made in the same way as G. Be very careful to make them loosely or there will be trouble when you get to I. All this rignarole is called casting on and is the beginning of all knitting.

Now you are all ready to use two needles and really knit. If you have a

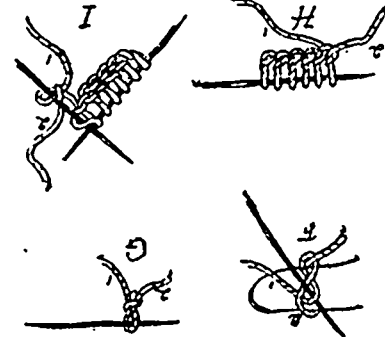


long No 1 thread left, break it off short, then look at I and you will see that the first stitch is just slipped from the left-hand to the right-hand needle. This is always done with the first stitch and makes the edge firmer. Put the right needle under the second stitch on the left needle so that the right needle will come out under the left. Raise the No 2 thread with the first finger of the

right hand and put it over the needle, just as you did in E, draw the thread tight and pull it through the stitch on the needle, as in F, and slip the stitch off the left needle onto the right, just



as you slipped it off the finger in F. Keep the stitches pretty near the top of the needle, so they will slip off easily, but don't let any slip off except to the other needle. Knit off every stitch in the same way, then turn and make another row just like it. Cast on only a few stitches at first until you can knit evenly, then try to make a wash cloth. Use No 8 or 10 knitting cotton for this.



It will require about 60 stitches, and knit until it is square, and in the next lesson I will tell you how to finish it off.—[B. A. W.]

ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR EDGING.

Ch eight, turn.
 1st row—Three tr in 5th st from hook, skip two st, three tr in 5th st, ch two, three tr in same st (this will be called shell), ch four, turn.
 2d row—Shell on shell, one tr between last tr of shell and three tr, ch three, turn.
 3d row—Shell on shell, ch four, one tr in loop of four ch, ch four, shell in same loop, ch four, turn.
 4th row—Shell on shell, ch four, catch in between two last tr of shell, ch four, catch in center of next four ch (for brevity call this "catch"), ch four, catch, ch four, shell on shell, ch one, catch in ch of three tr from top of edging, ch three, turn.
 5th row—Shell on shell, ch four, shell under next ch of four, ch four, turn.
 6th row—Shell on shell, ch four, catch, ch four, shell on shell, catch in three ch at top, turn.
 7th row—Shell on shell, ch four, catch, ch four, catch, ch four, shell on shell, ch four, turn.
 8th row—Shell on she, ch four, catch, ch four, catch, ch four, catch, ch four, shell on shell, catch in three ch at top, turn.

This will have completed two scallops of lace. Proceed from 1st row for any desired length. Very simple and pretty for underwear, corset covers, etc.—[Mrs L. A. Gu'lickson.]

VINE AND LEAF LACE.

Cast on forty stitches and knit across plain.
 1st row—K four, n. o. n. o. n. o. k two, n. k-four, n. k two, o. k one, o. n. o. n. o. k five, o. n. o. n. o. three times, n. o twice, p two tog.
 2d row—Th o twice, p two tog, k two, p one, k one, and p one all in the next loop, k one p one k one, p one, k four, p twenty-four k four.
 3d row—K four, n. o. n. o. n. o. k two.

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 I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to enter the piles from any cause or in either sex; or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 113, Kokomo, Ind.

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When father came home from the war in '05, having saved some money, he was enabled to buy for us what our hearts most desired—an organ. It was a little, old-fashioned, severely plain Estey Organ. That was 35 years ago. The same little organ is in my home today. Of course it sits out in the "back study," but that's where we always go when we gather the family about us to sing the dear old songs, or to spend an evening with "Gospel Hymns." When father visits us we close up the piano entirely and use only the little old organ. There were seven of us at home and this same organ had to stand all kinds of practice, to say nothing of being made to do duty in the little church close by on many occasions. There are six in my own family and each has had a turn at the little organ. So far as I am able to see it is as good as it ever was—strong, clear and sweet in tone, perfect in action and all of the five stops are active and effective. So far as I can remember it has never been cleaned or repaired by a expert and has had only such attention as I have given it myself, about once each five years. I don't think money could buy it. Its future is already arranged for. It will pass on to the third generation. I might go on and tell how this little old organ had been moved about the country from place to place, sometimes in an ordinary farm wagon, by rail, etc., but I forbear. E. E. CRITCHFIELD.
 Wheaton, Ill., March 2, 1900.
 We made the organ mentioned by E. E. Critchfield and we make a better organ today than we did 35 years ago. Send for our large handsome free catalogue.
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n, k two, n, k two, o, k three, o, n, o, n, o, k five, o, n, k one, o, n, k four, o twice, p two tog, drop last thread.

4th row—Th o twice, p two tog, k five, p one, k two, p one, k four, p twenty-four, k four.

5th row—K four, n, o, n, o, n, o, k two, n, k two, o, k five, o, n, o, n, o, k five, o, n, k two, o, n, k three, o twice, p two tog, drop last thread.

6th row—Th o twice, p two tog, k four, p one, k three, p one, k four, p twenty-four, k four.

7th row—K five, o, n, o, n, o, k one, o, k two, n, k four, n, k two, o, n, o, n, o, n, k four, o, n, k three, o, n, k two, o twice, p two tog.

8th row—Th o twice, p two tog, k three, p one, k four, p one, k four, p twenty-four, k four.

9th row—K five, o, n, o, n, o, k three, o, k two, n, k two, n, k two, o, n, o, n, o, n, k four, o, n, k four, o, n, k four, o, n, k one, o twice, p two tog.

10th row—Th o twice, p two tog, k two, p one, k five, p one, k four, p twenty-four, k four.

11th row—K five, o, n, o, n, o, k five, o, k two, n, n, k two, o, n, o, n, o, n, k four, o, n, k five, o, n, o twice, p two tog.

12th row—Cast off three stitches, then pass the stitch from the right hand needle onto the left one, then th o twice, p two tog, k five, p one, k four, p twenty-four, k four.—[Sarah E. Wilcox.

WINDMILL QUILT.

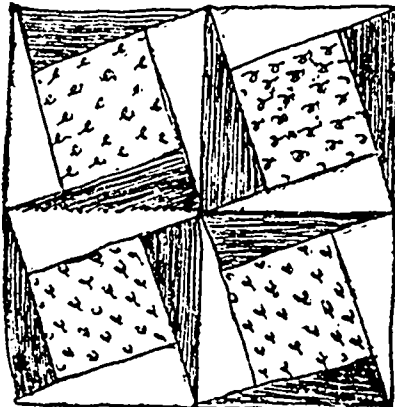


FIGURE 1

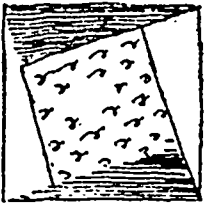


FIG 2

This odd design by L. M. C. will look much prettier when worked out than in the cut. Fig 2 shows the single block, Fig 1 the method of joining.

MEDALLION LACE.

1st row—Work a leaf in each of the six picots of each medallion. Make three ch between each leaf across the medallion, but no chain stitches between the leaves which join the medallions. To make the leaf, work three long trebles in each picot, leaving the last stitch of each on the hook, and drawing all through together. To make the long trebles, throw the thread over three times instead of twice.

2d row—Four ch, one tr in first three ch between the medallions, two ch, one tr in next three ch, two ch, five tr with two ch between in third ch, two ch, one tr in fourth three ch, two ch, one tr in fifth three ch, one tr in first three ch of next medallion, two ch, one tr in second three ch of second medallion, two ch five tr in third three ch, and so continue all the way across.

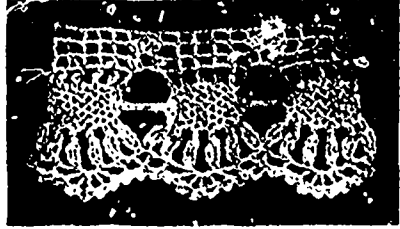
3d row—One d c, two tr, one d c in each two ch of previous row.

4th row of heading—Fasten thread, make one tr in each of the six picots of first medallion, separating the one tr by two ch, five ch, one tr in first picot, two ch, and continue to end of row.

5th row—One tr, two ch over the first five tr of last row, make a shell (three tr, two ch, three tr) in the five ch over the bar between the medallions, * one ch, one tr over the middle four tr of next medallion, one ch, shell over the bar between the two medallions, repeat from * to end of row.

6th row—One tr, two ch over the one

tr's of last row, two ch, shell in shell, two ch, and continue to end of row.



4th row—Make even squares with d c in top of shell.—[Sarah E. Wilcox.

Carpet Weaving—I am a carpet weaver and have woven thousands of yards of rag carpeting. I wish to give a few simple directions for preparing the rags and purchasing warp for carpets. This is a subject in which many thrifty farmers' wives are interested. In the first place, tear the rags in strips about two-thirds of an inch wide; this is for calico, cotton or any cloth of like thickness. Thin muslin should be torn an inch wide. Thicker cloth, as fine old coats or pants, should be cut scarcely half an inch in width. Discard all hard seams, bindings, hems or strips containing buttonholes, as it is impossible for the weaver to beat them into smooth even cloth. Do not use cloth which being torn in strips is too tender to stand the slight strain of being wound into a ball. It will require 1-3 lbs rags of this size to the yard. The number of pounds of warp required is generally one-third of the number of yards of carpet to be woven. That is, for 9 yds carpet you will require 3 lbs warp. It usually requires about 3 lbs each of different fancy colors to make a stripe of modest width through 25 yds of carpeting. As it is somewhat difficult to obtain a permanent red on cotton by home processes in coloring, I use the worn-out red underwear, or the turkey red calicoes, which are abundant in market for the red stripe. For the blue, green, yellow, orange, brown, and coppers or light tan, I color from recipes that I know to be "tried and true"—[Mrs May Gleason.

Bizzness

Is a very common consequence of indigestion and torpid liver. Sometimes there are spots before the eyes and hot flashes. At other times a sensation as of vertigo occurs, at once suffocating and blinding. It is a waste of time to attempt to cure this condition by ordinary means or medicines. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition must be restored to healthy activity, the blood must be purified, the liver cleansed and strengthened, before a cure can be hoped for. This is the work done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a medicine specially beneficial in diseases of the stomach, blood and liver. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, cleanses the clogged liver, and promotes the health of every organ of the body.



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Should Be Felt by Every Man Who Has Varicocele, in THE ELECTRO-CHEMIC METHOD



DELMER D. RICHARDSON, M. D.
The point I wish to impress upon every man who suffers from Varicocele or any of the nervous conditions that so frequently accompany the disease, is that it is very much to his interest to investigate my Electro-Chemic method. My interest in the matter is largely a professional one. I originated the Electro-Chemic Method, spending a number of years in perfecting it, and I am naturally desirous of seeing it supplant the old-time surgical operations still employed by many in the treatment of Varicocele. Your interest is a personal one. Varicocele is a disease that is a constant annoyance and menace, destroying peace of mind and sometimes causing nervous disorders of a gravest character. If you have kept yourself informed with regard to the discoveries of latter day scientists you are aware that the disease is responsible for a large percentage of Paralytic diseases. This is due to the effects of the stagnated blood of varicose veins, which becomes toxic (poisonous) and filled with minute clots which accumulate in nerve matter and disturb the nerve forces. You no doubt are getting what relief you can from a suspensory, but you surely are acquainted with the fact that a suspensory is in no sense a cure for Varicocele. You might wear one a lifetime and not be cured.



The wide-open surgical operation will cure Varicocele, but the majority of sufferers hesitate to submit to such "heroic treatment." Early in my practice I employed the radical surgical operation with what was considered good success, but I was not satisfied with this curative measure with its attendant disadvantages, and devised the Electro-Chemic system of cure, which is free from all of the objections to radical surgery and possesses infinitely more advantages.

Write a careful description of your case, in your own language, and I will advise you fully and send you my books in plain sealed package. Ten cents should be inclosed to pay sealed postage on books.
D. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.
THE RICHARDSON HOME.
Private Correspondence, Room 504, Michigan Av., CHICAGO, ILL.

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NO "AWFUL PAUSE."

A Thrifty Family—The family consisted of three boys and three girls.



Helen was the oldest, so it became her lot to look after and protect the younger ones. Helen saw that poultry business paid, so she started in it. She raised 300 each year, and sold the same amount. Sue's mind ran in a different channel; she learned to be a first-class butter-maker. Ella loved the garden, and a fine one she had, with the fruits in season and the best fruits, too. The boys did their parts well. Each one took up a different line of work, as well as the girls. John loved to raise grain. He studied hard how much seed it would take to sow on an acre to obtain the biggest yield, and how much it would require to feed Helen's chickens. Will loved to raise cattle; the increase in a few years brought several milk cows besides the male calves, which he sold, and also the butter, which Sue made and always brought a high price. This netted Will quite an income. Henry was a lover of vegetables; he spent all his time in the garden in preparing the soil and making seed beds for Ella, and there was plenty to eat in that line and to spare. In 15 years afterward these boys and girls got married and went on farms of their own. They paid the small mortgage off, because they knew how to go to work to do it. They could always look back with joy and pride over the lessons they had learned on the old homestead in saving money. What the boys and girls need to-day is more practical common sense.—[C. E. Chambers.]

Mrs Kink—The bachelor who cannot count the furrows on his brow nor trace on his cheek the tear stains remembers his sorrow only by the thought of the girl who left him behind her, and he is a confirmed "bach," because he thinks all girls are deceitful. It isn't because the girls are deceitful that there are so many bachelors. It is more likely that there is some deformity of the head which prevents bachelors from seeing that the marriage institution is the bond of social order, and if treated with due respect, care and consideration, greatly enhances individual happiness and consequently general good. To the several friends who inquire for Kink, will say that she has listened to that story which is the sweetest of them all (to maidens), and the last letter was signed Mrs.—[Mr Critic.]

A Teacher—A teacher's requirements are not numerous. She only needs to be a primary, intermediate and high school teacher combined. She must be able to build fires, put up window panes, adjust fallen stovepipes, split kindling, sweep, keep out of neighborhood quarrels, raise money for libraries, buy books for some children and plant trees on Arbor day.—[C. Morris.]

Self-Sacrifice—I want so much to tell Bachelor that there are some true women who are not deceitful. If he will dash those cobwebs of doubt from his mind, these true women may be revealed to him. God's holy blessing rest upon you, Happy Wife. How many more happy homes there would be if we followed your rule. Aye! I do firmly believe love can rule most wisely of all powers. Vernon Mangun's talk reminds me of Longfellow's poem, The Happiest Land. Vernon, read it first chance you have unless you have already read it. Ah, Bishop, I am shocked at your greed of money. So you to the knot for the money there is in it, do you? Come again, Blow Boy, you are very interesting. How kind of Florida Girl to interfere in behalf of our friends. I

am thankful for her advice, for I "kinder" feel as though I needed it as well as Lena W. I won't try to discuss love with any of you now. It is such a painful pleasure and so delicate, my hard-worked hands are not fit to handle it. Those quarreling stepchildren and stepparents might make their surroundings happier by self-sacrifice. Is not self-sacrifice close kin to love?—[Groper.]

Treasures of Darkness—Some time ago a sister spoke of her loneliness because her husband spent his evenings away. I was once delayed in the center of the city till night overtook me. It had overtaken my heart long before. I stood on a corner waiting for a car, crowds surging past me on all sides. I was alone. I looked up, up toward the starry world. The narrow strip of sky seemed to move farther and farther from me. Would God forsake me, too? As I gazed skyward, suddenly from a near building a joyous chorus broke forth; the words came clear and sweet, drowning out the din around me.

"Do thy friends despise, forsake thee? Is there trouble anywhere? We should never be discouraged.—Take it to the Lord in prayer." Lonesome! alone. Let it be alone with God. "The darkness shall be light about thee." "He will give thee the treasures of the darkness." Three favored are those who find them.—[Good Faith.]

Bargain—While in one of our dry goods stores recently my attention was attracted to a card upon which was printed in large letters, "Great reduction in price of overcoats for the next 30 days." I thought, "What an opportunity for Niskayuna!" One of the number I know would just suit him, quality of cloth good, buttons warranted not to pull off, pockets well made and large enough to hold his weekly supply of groceries, also copy of F & H. Such a bargain, too! Price reduced from \$25 to \$24.97!—[Shiftless Simpson's Great-Granddaughter.]

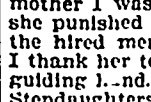
Knots—Remember, dear Councilors, that we live in the glorious free domains of dear old Uncle Sam, where everyone has a right to think, and, yes, love, as he or she chooses. And furthermore, as far as my knowledge of our admirable constitution extends, I don't remember having noticed any provision denouncing the perfidious act of "falling in love with school teachers" or anyone else. Rev Bishop, are you not giving the financial part of your "knot-tying" a little the precedence? But, nevertheless, your meaning is undoubtedly of the best, and so I bid you rest assured of the patronage of every loyal Councilor who may ever feel the need of the "unravelling knot."—[Amicus Mensae.]

TRADIN' HOSSES. There's lots of worriment ahead for me When Jim trades hosses. For after he's traded along a spell at first, Till after Jim's found out the best (or worst). He'll be a-frettin' and a-grumpin' round. Till he finds out for certain if the hoss is sound. For us you surely must by this time see There's profits and there's losses. And you can't always tell which it'll be When you're given to tradin' hosses. JIM'S WIFE.

A Sad Case—At the age of four years I was my unlucky fate to fall into the mercy of a stepmother whose chief principles were selfishness, treachery and ignorance. Father in comfortable circumstances, peaceful disposition and ambitious nature, was seldom home except Sundays and at meal time. Although previously indulged, at that early age under such favorable circumstances I was easily brought into complete submission. Before her marriage she had experienced nothing but poverty. When I reached the age of nine a sister was born to the household, and from that date there was a marked change for the worse in her treatment of me. Her daughter, who became quite a lovable young lady, inheriting her father's disposition, died on the threshold of womanhood. I was married quite young, glad to escape the con-

tinued torture she gave me, nor ever afterward received a daughter's welcome when I returned to that home my father and mother earned and she occupied. It is an unforgiven offense in her mind for father to visit me or to speak to me in company.—[Stepdaughter.]

Tamed—Stepdaughters, you are right, "do as you wish to be done by," or in other words, if you expect kind and loving treatment from your stepmother first show her you respect her as you would your own mother. My mother died when I was five years old; now I am 25. When I came to know my new mother I was a perfect Indian. When she punished me, I took my troubles to the hired men or the neighbors. Now I thank her ten thousand times for her guiding hand. She made a man of me. Stepdaughters, don't think I was the family pet, for there are seven others besides me. Bishop should not use such language. His vocation calls for loftier thoughts. I am a farmer and a bachelor, living all alone on a 160-acre farm. My sister, who generally keeps house for me, is away this year studying music. I used to be a locomotive fireman, but farming is my calling.—[Spading Joe.]



The Passion Vine—I want to tell the Councilors about the lovely wild flowers of Texas (my home is on the coast): The flowering maples or abutilons, wild tulips, phlox, verbena, and oh, the lovely palms! The finest kind of broad, fan-shaped leaves, same as the Latania Borbonica, grow here in the greatest abundance. Every year they blossom and produce any quantity of seed. Wagon loads of the beautiful green leaves are used to decorate. Every Christmas boatloads are taken to Galveston to decorate the churches. Then there is a flower somewhat like a thistle; the buds look as though covered with small pink-edged ostrich feathers. The blossom is twice as large as a thistle, and single, with a peculiar, beautiful center. But it is of the passion vine I wish to particularly tell you. I remember when I lived in the north, I so much wanted to see a blossom of this kind, after hearing the fascinating description of it. I bought a plant at the greenhouse and petted and coaxed and gave it every care; I even sat up nights to keep it from

Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine Made a New Woman of Mrs. Kuhn. [LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 64,492] "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I think it is my duty to write to you expressing my sincere gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried different doctors, also different kinds of medicine. I would feel better at times, then would be as bad as ever. "For eight years I was a great sufferer. I had falling of the womb and was in such misery at my monthly periods I could not work but a little before I would have to lie down. Your medicine has made a new woman of me. I can now work all day and not get tired. I thank you for what you have done for me. I shall always praise your medicine to all suffering women."—MRS. E. E. KUHN, GERMANO, OHIO.

"I have taken eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used two packages of your Sanative Wash, also some of the Liver Pills, and I can say that your remedies will do all that you claim for them. Before taking your remedies I was very bad with womb trouble, was nervous, had no ambition, could not sleep, and my food seemed to do me no good. Now I am well, and your medicine has cured me. I will gladly recommend your medicine to every one wherever I go."—MRS. M. L. SWEARS, GUN MARSH, MICH.

Vapo-Cresolene advertisement with illustration of a person coughing and text: "CURES YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP".

WIDE AWAKE WOMEN advertisement for No Money Needed, featuring an illustration of a bed and text: "We send the goods and premiums on 30 days trial and guarantee them."

The Rocker Washer advertisement with illustration of a washer and text: "WARRANTED to do the family washing 100 PIECES IN 1 HOUR. No need for washboard; no wear on clothing. Write for special prices and description."

THE HOUSEKEEPER advertisement for a Practical Journal for Housewives, listing contents like Fashion, Home Talks, and Webster Dictionary, with a price of 75 cents.

Farm and Home Council.

freezing, but I could never coax it to give me even one bloom. You can imagine my astonishment when coming here to find them growing everywhere and blossoming as freely as the May-weed in the north. The beautiful Constantine Elliott passion vine has dainty flowers of purple and white fringed petals, and its pistil and stamens form the sign of the cross. They are generally as large as a teacup. They will spring up right in the middle of the road, where it seems hard as a rock. The vine and leaf seem much coarser than the greenhouse kind, but the blossom is just as dainty and silken. I am wondering if the seed of this wild kind would not prove much more hardy if planted in the north. They blossom when the vine is but 18 inches high. If trained, they seem to grow to almost any height and are very rapid in growth. The seed buds they produce are a kind of fruit like our northern mandrake, and are much liked by the natives, who call them "May-pops."—[Adeline Isln-hour.

Wonderful—Hardly any of us realize what a wonderful gift it is to be able to place our thoughts on paper and send them hundreds of miles to distant places, and there to be read and understood as well as if we were there and spoke them. This is wonderful when we think of one letter, but when your letter goes into print you multiply it hundreds of thousands of times and you send it to people you never saw and probably never will see.—[Charles A. Croalman.

Never Dies—Let us give a smile and kind word in the place of the frown and accustomed scold. Oh, the influence of a kind word! Do we realize it never dies? Many a heart is hungry for that which is so easily given. It is sure to fall upon fertile soil. This is one way

of casting our bread upon the waters. I am a member of a letter circle, and am in hopes of finding it a benefit and pleasure to me in some of the long hours which are before me during the winter months. My employment is very confining, and my chief pleasure is derived through my correspondence. I hope to make some new congenial friends through the letter circle.—[Bachelor Girl.

A Tonic—Why always the one topic, love? Have we not some good physicians among us that will come to the rescue with a tonic? The thought of being an old maid has driven many by its odium to a loveless marriage. If we would but stop and think we could avoid so many heartaches. Then let us forget self and strive by some act of kindness to brighten the lives of our own sex who need our words of divine counsel to cheer their aching hearts.

"Let us then be up and doing.
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."
[Grace.

A Bear Story—Not long ago my husband and a neighbor friend decided to go to a place not far from here called Cedar mountain to hunt deer. At this place they secured two good hunting dogs. My husband with one of the dogs went in one direction and his friend with the other dog went in another. My husband had not got very far when suddenly his dog began to run. Coming nearer to where the dog was, he could see a big bear way up in the tree. As he had long wished he could meet a bear in the woods, he felt very buoyant over the fact that he had his wish gratified. He raised his gun and fired a shot which wounded the bear, then Mr Bruin start-



ed down the tree with terrific growls. After four shots the bear fell to the ground, a distance of some 50 feet, which made quite a dent in old Mother Earth. The bear quickly rose and started toward my husband, when the barks of the dog so amazed him that he made an attack on the dog instead, and my husband had just time enough to reload his gun, in which he used his last shot, walked up a little closer to the bear, which was only five or six feet away, aimed his gun at the bear's jugular vein and shot old Bruin as he attempted to take the dog's head in his mouth. The bear was sold to one of the largest meat markets in Seattle. It weighed 600 lbs when dressed.—[Mrs Anna Maude B.

Drying Negatives—Where are Lily, A. W. Foley, One Who Has the Fever and Cam E. Rakodak gone, or why do they not write again? Could we not get a place oftener in F & H for a chat on photography? Did anyone ever try drying negatives with alcohol? Put a small amount, say 1 dr of alcohol in 10 oz water, and after washing the negative in this for four or five minutes, set it up in a cool place to dry. It will dry in about half an hour.—[Andy.

Inquiring Friends—W. T. A., palmistry books of standard value are: E. Heron-Allen's Manual of Chelrosophy, about \$1.50, Putnam's book publishing house, New York city, and Chelro's two books, Language of the Hand (about \$2) and Guide to the Hand (about 75c), which are published by several houses and can be ordered through your bookseller.—Mabel A., a reliable dealer in Shetland ponies is J. Murray Hoag, Maquoketa, Ia.—May, "how to make ladies' and children's clothes" is well told in the instructions sent out with our patterns. We have printed directions for making

mitten, but there is not much call for knit gloves.—F. J. C., we know of no periodical edited especially for nurses, although there are of course plenty of nurses' books and many medical and home journals have articles on nursing.—Miss Martha Fenn, Box 173, So-dus, N Y, wants to know if there is still a prize awaiting solution of the 36 cell puzzle.—L. W. Towle, The Man With the Hoe was published in F & H Oct 1, '99.—John G. V., we don't know how "backwoods hominy" differs from other kinds, by that general name.—In regard to that German Bible published in 132, Box 148, South River, Ontario, would like to open correspondence.

Coins and Stamps—J. R. C., your descriptions are indefinite. The silver piece of 1787 is probably a Spanish 2 reales of Carlos III, very common. Your 1804 coin may be of any country.—G. McL. C., your "silver dollar" of 1796, is a thaler of Frederick William II of Prussia, worth about \$1 or 1.50, original value 65 or 70c of our money.—C. B. O., your penny of 1799 is of what country? There was no United States coin of that date.—W. J. F., your copper cent of 1820 is very common.—T. L., a firm that buys old coins is the New York Stamp and Coin Co, 85 Broadway, New York city.—E. B., the United States cent of 1816 is worth from 5c upward, according to state of preservation. It is a very common date.—W. B. W., your stamps are valued at only a few cents a hundred.

Ginger Cookies—Four tablespoons melted lard, 3 tablespoons water, 1 teaspoon soda and 1 of ginger, 2-3 cup molasses and 1-3 cup sugar. Mix stiff enough to roll, bake in a hot oven.—[A. R. A.

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An Exact Reproduction in Color of the Wonderful \$2,000.00 Oil Painting by the Noted English Artist, Fred Morgan.

The Picture. We recently purchased for \$2,000.00 the noted oil painting entitled "Unexpected Trouble," or "The First Swim," by Fred Morgan, Esq., of the British Royal Academy. The size of the original canvas is 31-1/2 by 41-1/2 inches.

Impressed with its beauty and knowing that thousands would hail with delight the opportunity of procuring a copy of this charming picture, we immediately arranged with a leading artist for a reproduction in all the colors of the original, with the result that we are able to offer our readers a picture which is one of the most beautiful and artistic we have ever seen.

Fourteen Colors.

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.

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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.

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"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 bird mother, breaks the eggs and neglects her brood, while working 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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Order by number, which in each instance accompanies description. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments, give waist measure for skirts, give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

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



780 - LADIES' FANCY WAIST 782 - LADIES' PANEL SKIRT. Waist 32, 34, 36 and 40 inch bust. Skirt 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist. Lovely gray satin foulard is attractively developed in a fancy waist and panel skirt, trimmed with white lace and insertion. The panel skirt is one of the latest Parisian novelties which bids fair to become popular this season.



786 - LADIES' TEA GOWN. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust. Lovely gowns may be made in taffeta, India silk, foulard, cashmere, Venetian, poplin, crepe de chine or other light-weight fabrics, with trimmings of lace, ribbon, velvet and rich-ness of chiffon or mousseline de sole.



791 - LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST WITH SHIELD. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. May be made up in summer fabrics, pique, madras, linen, lawn, cotton, chertot and mercerized cottons without lining. The shield can be buttoned under the sailor collar.



790 - MISSES' PLAID BOX SKIRT. 12, 14 and 16 years. A fashionable skirt in Russian green light weight cloth, shaped with a graceful front, and a graceful, box-plaited back. The box-plaits are backward turning, forming a single box plait in the center front. They are quite shallow at the belt and deepen toward the lower edge.



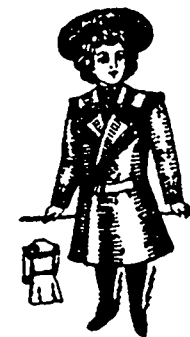
793 - MISSES' BOX REEFER. 12, 14 and 16 years. Made of broad or ladies' cloth, cashmere or any of the new medium weight cloakings are appropriate for wear in this style.



792 - LADIES' SHIRT WAIST WITH APPLIED BOX PLAITS IN BACK. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust. The plait is appropriate for silk and cotton fabrics as well as for cashmere and fine plaid woolsens.



799 - CHILD'S COAT WITH TRIPLE CAPE. 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Made of light cloth, covert, poplin, chertot or light-weight double-face cloth are appropriate materials for this mode, with trimmings of ribbon, fancy braid or narrow applique. The coat may be lined throughout with bright silk or, if a lighter weight garment is desired, lining may be used in the cape only.



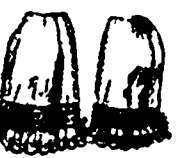
795 - BOYS' COAT WITH ADJUSTABLE SHIELD. 2 and 4 years. Made of white pique with trimmings of Hamburg insertion and embroidery. Pique is the appropriate material for the summer, but it may be stylishly developed in poplin, corded silk or velvet, for dressy wear, with trimmings of cream lace.



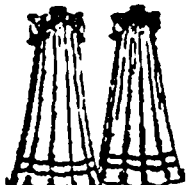
797 - GIRLS' TUCKED BLOUSE. COX-TUME. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Attractive costumes in the mode of serge, henrietta, cashmere, covert or flannel, are combined with cloth of contrasting shades, or they may be made of one color and trimmed with narrow braid, velvet ribbon or cimp in place of the machine stitching.



799 - LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT WITH TWO BOX PLAITS IN BACK. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist. This graceful five-gored skirt model is particularly appropriate for cloth or tailor-made gowns. Although some of the new silks are silk and box-plaited, many prominent ladies' tailors prefer the gored skirts with the box-plaited backs. Homespun, chertot, Venetian, ladies' cloth and covert are appropriate materials for skirts in this mode.



795 - LADIES' FART-FITTED DRAWERS. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.



795 - INFANTS' DRESS. One size only.

Carpet Rugs—Mrs I. S. asks for a way to make rugs of old carpet rags. Here you have one that looks like a yarn rug. Cut strips of carpet one and a half inches wide crossway. Take common blue and white bed-ticking, old or new, the desired size. Sew the strips in the center with strong carpet thread on each white stripe. Fold upward for next white stripe and so on. Dark carpet for border and light for center. On each end where there are no stripes to guide, draw a lead pencil mark where you wish the border to begin. Be sure to leave space enough. Sew inside strips as far as the mark. Lastly sew strips for border and hem close to the stitching. Make a braid as for a braided mat and sew around the edges. Take a big darning needle and pick up outer edges of carpet apart and your rug is finished. The work is much neater if carpet is washed before cutting. Sew on wrong side of ticking. Lap ends of strips that are pieced. This rug can be made on the sewing machine, but would injure the machine. [Mrs Rogers.]

Why is a bashful man like a valentine? Because he is a verse to ladies.

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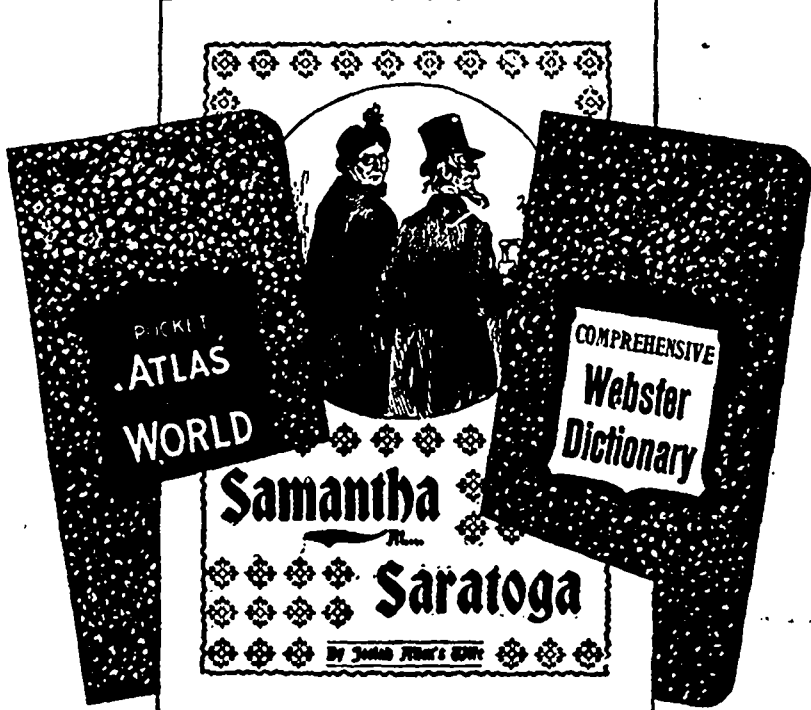
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This is the most comprehensive and valuable book of its kind ever published. The maps are not cheap prints—they are printed just as finely as those in books 16 or 100 times its size—are all in four or five colors. The maps cover not only the whole world in a general way, but many of them are in detail, showing the most important points in the whole world which anyone might want to find. The City maps show the streets and places of special interest.

Statistical and General Information.

In addition to the maps, and possibly not less valuable, is a fund of statistical and other facts of great value for daily or hourly reference. Among the subjects treated are: Area and population of all the countries and percentages of increase during the last decade in each state in the United States. Also the population of the United States at each census from 1840 to 1900, amount of money in the United States, the debt, interest, receipts, expenses, gold and silver coinage and production, pensions, merchandise exports and imports, etc. It contains 64 pages, handsomely bound in imitation leather, and is especially designed for pocket use.



The Comprehensive Webster Dictionary.

While it does not contain so many words, nor such exhaustive definitions as the larger dictionaries, it contains nearly every word in common usage, and fully answers the purpose of at least three out of every four people. A new device shows the plural forms of all the nouns. Another points out about 5000 especially difficult words; but the greatest of all achievements in modern dictionary making is the addition of 25,300 words to this dictionary by means of a single page, called the "Columbian Word-Builder."

Twelve Departments.

It is not only a dictionary, but a pronouncing and statistical gazetteer of the world, giving the correct spelling and pronunciation of the name of every country, state and province in the world, together with its area, population and capital; also a list of the large cities of the world. It also contains twelve departments as follows: 1. Abbreviations; 2. Pronouncing Dictionary; 3. Proper Names; 4. Gazetteer of the World; 5. Large Cities; 6. Parliamentary Rules; 7. Business Instructor; 8. Social Etiquette; 9. Letter Writer; 10. Use of Capitals; 11. Punctuation; 12. Postal Guide. It contains 112 pages, handsomely bound in imitation leather covers, and is especially designed for pocket use.

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA.

Contains 272 Pages and Over 100 Illustrations.

"Samantha at Saratoga" was written under the inspiration of a summer season 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where princes of the old world, with congressmen, presidents, millionaires, railroad kings and princes of commerce of our own great nation, with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion, luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in all the extremes of fashionable dissipation. Over 150,000 copies of this great book have been sold in cloth at \$2.50 each, but lately, to put it within reach of everybody, it has been published in somewhat cheaper form. The new edition gives all the reading matter and illustrations, the same as the book which sold at \$2.50.

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Address all orders to FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

Our Veterinary Adviser.

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

WORMS IN THE BRONCHIAL TUBES OF THE LUNGS—G. E. P. has lost some sheep by worms in the bronchial tubes. In the early stages of the trouble, give each sheep a dessertspoonful of turpentine at a dose in 1 oz raw linseed oil, twice a day for a week. If this does not cure them, put the sheep into a close room and burn sulphur; remain as long as you can, then go out and shut the door, allowing the sheep to remain five minutes longer, then let them out. Repeat this operation again in three days. If this does not cure, get a veterinarian to inject medicine into the windpipe. Cows are sometimes troubled by a cough, but as long as the animals remain in good health, no notice need be taken of it.

INDIGESTION—E. J. has a horse which is not doing well. He will eat dirt or earth. Feed him on good hay and 4 qts good oats at a feed three times a day. Mix 4 oz sulphate of iron and 4 oz nitrate potassium, divide into 21 doses, give one at night in a small bran mash until all are taken.

RETENTION OF THE PLACENTA—J. W. C. has a cow that did not clean; after a time her leg swelled as high as top of shoulder and broke; she soon died. Retention of the placenta does no harm in the cow until after the third day; it should then be removed by the hand. The swelling of the leg was from some other cause.

HEAT—A. E. D. has a cow that is continually in heat. Give 1 1/2 lbs epsom salts and 1 oz ginger dissolved in water at one dose; follow this with 2 oz bromide of potassium at a dose twice a day in bran mash until the excitement passes off.

CONTRACTED HOOF—Miss E. S. has a horse which is lame, the heels of the hoof are contracted and the soft parts seem to bulge out. Poultice the feet for a week with warm bran mash put into bags and tied on the feet; change the poultices once a day. Put on bar shoes so that the weight will be even all over the foot. If he still goes lame, mix 2 dr cantharides with 2 oz lard and rub this around the coronet (where the hair and hoof meet). Give two weeks' rest after applying the blister.

INDIGESTION—R. W. M. C. has some pigs which are not doing well, although they eat well. Give each hog 2 oz epsom salts at a dose. Also mix 1/2 lb ginger, 1/2 lb gentian and 2 oz sulphate of iron, mix well and give each pig a teaspoonful at a dose in its food twice a day.

QUINSEY—L. A. H. has some hogs which have a cough, breathe hard and swell at the neck. This is a contagious disease and all the well hogs should be removed at once from the affected place. Each sick hog should get 2 oz epsom salts at a dose; also give 10 gr each of nitrate of potassium and sal-ammoniac at a dose in a little water three times a day. The nostrils should be stented by putting a piece of camphor the size of a hickory nut in 1/2 a pail of hot water; this should be repeated several times a day. Also rub the neck twice a day with a little compound soap liniment. Keep the hogs in a warm place.

LUMPS ON UDDER—Ind subscriber has a cow that has two lumps on her udder; she also seems to be itchy all over. Give 1 dr iodide of potassium at a dose twice a day in bran mash for two weeks. Also mix 2 dr iodide with 2 oz vaseline, rub a little of this on the lumps once every second day and continue it until the lumps disappear.

HERNIA—A. F. has a dog which has a soft lump on its belly. The dog does not seem to suffer any, but it looks bad. From the description, it is likely a rupture and if so it is best left alone. If it is a cyst, it should be opened and the fluid squeezed out and a little tincture of iodine injected; repeat the injections once every third day until it dries up.

POISON—Mrs J. E. lost a cat by poison. First, give an emetic of sulphate of zinc 1/2 oz or a tablespoonful of mustard in hot water. This is the only thing we can do unless we find out the kind of poison the animal got.

INDIGESTION—L. D. has a cow which has refused her feed and grinds her teeth. Give 1 1/2 lbs epsom salts and 1 oz ginger at a dose; after this operates, give 2 oz tincture ginger and gentian in 1 pt water at a dose, three times a day.

SWOLLEN LEG—P. F. K. has a mare that got kicked on the inside of the hock joint; it is much swollen and matter is discharging from the wound. Mix 1 oz acetate of lead with 1 qt water and bathe the leg with a little of it five or six times

a day. Mix 1 dr tannic acid, 1 dr carbolic acid, 1 oz glycerin and 2 oz water; inject a little of this into the opening with a syringe twice a day. Also give 1/2 oz nitrate of potassium at a dose night and morning in bran mash for one week.

LUMP ON UDDER—J. A. G. has a cow which has a lump on her udder about the size of a hazel nut; the lump is loose in the skin. Such lumps do no harm to the udder or milk, but can be easily removed by splitting the skin and pressing the lump out. Wash the part with one part carbolic acid and 60 parts water.

FOUNDER—T. M.'s horse is foundered and feet are very sore. Poultice them with warm bran mash. Wet the poultice several times during the day, change the poultice once a day, continue this for two weeks. Then mix 2 dr cantharides with 1 oz lard and rub this around the top of hoofs, let it remain on 24 hours, then wash off. Give the horse a few weeks' rest.

RING WORM—F. P. has a calf whose hair is coming off its face and around the horns. Paint all the affected parts with tincture of iodine. This will destroy the parasite. A week after, wash off with water and soap and dry; then rub on some vaseline.

RHEUMATISM—J. E. H. has some shotes which are stiff or sore-footed; they walk with difficulty. Keep them in a dry, warm place and feed on ground oats or peas mixed with bran and oil cake. Give each pig 15 drops of the oil of gaultheria and a dessertspoonful of cod liver oil at a dose twice a day after feeding. Continue this for two or three weeks if necessary.

LAMENESS—Subscriber has a mare which gets lame every time she is driven, but after standing for a while she gets all right again. The above symptoms would indicate that the nerves of the leg were the parts affected. In such cases external applications would be of no service. Mix 4 oz sulphate of iron and 2 oz nux vomica, divide this into 21 parts; give one at night in bran mash until all are taken; repeat this quantity if necessary.

DERANGED UDDER—F. W. T. has a cow whose udder at times will get lumpy, then get well and become lumpy again. Rub the udder well once a day with a little soap liniment, also give 1 dr iodide of potassium at a dose twice a day in a bran mash. Continue this treatment for three weeks. This will likely cure her.

Helps for Farm and Home.

HORTICULTURAL AFFAIRS—J. T. C.: Peanut seed is sold by the Jessamino Gardens, Jessamino, Fla., and the T. J. King Co of Richmond, Va.—J. M. R.: Taft's book on Greenhouse Construction is sold by the Orange Judd company of 52 Lafayette place, New York, at \$1.50, prepaid. The Hapgood Plow Co of Alton, Ill. sell subsoil plows.—P. H. P.: Transplanting machines are sold by the Bemis Transplanter Co, Madison, Wis. Standard Mfg Co, Dayton, O; Fuller & Johnson, by Prof George Humann, is a complete work on the American wine making industry. It is sold for \$1.50 by the Orange Judd company of New York.—E. P. S.: All kinds of beans are sold by several seedsmen who advertise in F & H. Send for their illustrated catalogs.—C. M. R.: All varieties of cherry trees are sold by the nurserymen that advertise in F & H.—V. S. J.: The worms sent on were the larvae of the apple tree borer. The mature insect is a beetle about 1/2 in long, dark green above with a bronze reflection in the furrows of the wings. It lays eggs in July, which soon hatch into larvae like the worms you sent on. These larvae bore into the bark and finally into the solid wood and gradually work up the tree. To prevent the ravages of this pest, trees should be rubbed with soap during June and July, and cakes of soap left on the forks of trees so that rains will dissolve the soap and wash it down over the trunk. To destroy the larvae already in the tree, take a small wire and wind on a few shreds of a rag soaked in kerosene. Insert into the hole through which the borer entered the tree and push up as far as possible.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY—O. E. P.: I know of no way of turning a cow's horns. You should cut them off with a hornher if they have grown into eyes or ears. * * * There have been some carefully conducted experiments to determine the value of cooking food for cows, and as far as I know, says G. A. Smith, president N Y dairymen's assoc, none of them have shown sufficient gain in quantity of milk to pay the extra cost. My own experience is that I have obtained the best results feeding grain dry. When feeding stalks I put the grain upon it. If dry corn stalks are used, better results will be obtained by cutting and dampening and grain fed on them.

Talks with Our Lawyer.

Questions for Our Legal Adviser are answered in turn, but on account of the large number of queries received it is often some weeks before replies can be printed. In case an immediate answer by mail is desired, it should be inclosed. Subscribers to eastern edition should address the Springfield Office, western edition readers, Marquette Building, Chicago Gardner & Burns, 916-918 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.

SIGNATURE TO DEED. Green Mountain, Vt: C can't compel B's wife to sign, but A can compel her to give back the deed which he has signed. A wife can't secure a divorce from her husband on the ground of non-support if she has left home voluntarily, and the husband has done the best he could and has been prevented from doing more by failure of health. A suit can be brought on a mortgage note and personal property attached. If such property is mortgaged the mortgagee's rights are fully protected.

WILLS—O. K.: Wills vary so much in form, according to the purposes of the testator, that no common form can be given. You should have a lawyer draw your will, else you will probably make some mistake in it.

FUNERAL EXPENSES—S. C., Mass: A bill for funeral expenses is a preferred claim against the deceased's estate. One selling goods to X on the strength of a statement concerning his financial standing rendered by X to Y, a third person, has no criminal hold on X.

RIGHT OF WAY—J. M., Pa: You can petition your town or county authorities to lay out a way from your farm over your neighbor's farm to the highway. After a hearing the way will be laid out and the damages which you will have to pay your neighbor, fixed.

REVENUE STAMPS—J. C. Mc: The war revenue act of 1893 requires stamps on promissory notes to the amount of 2c for each \$100 or part thereof of the amount of the note. The stamps may be purchased at almost any national bank. A note is not void simply because it lacks stamps, but it cannot be used as evidence in the federal courts and the maker is subject to a fine.

DIVORCE—I. X. L., N Y: In Ohio the effect of an absolute divorce is to fully and completely dissolve the marriage as to both parties. Deserition is ground for divorce if continued for a term of three years prior to the libel. If a wife refuses to live with her husband, the husband may obtain a divorce after the deserition has continued three years.

MISCELLANEOUS—J. G. K., Pa. Your question is not a question of law. If you cannot tell me from such of your relatives you expect your legacy, where he lived, when he died, or whether he is dead yet, I can't tell you where to apply for it.—Ill: A debtor of a minor under guardianship should present his bill to the guardian, not to the court. The court will not pay the bill.—L. F., Cal: Kent's Commentaries are the best books for one to read who desires to read law at home.

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

N Y Reader: For information about federal land grants, write to the commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D C, for his annual report.—J. L.: One of the latest and best books on irrigation matters is Irrigation Farming, by Lute Willcox of Col. It is sold by the Orange Judd company of 52 Lafayette place, New York, at \$1.50, prepaid.—M. E. B.: I believe Dr S. H. Platt, author of Talks with Our Doctor, is honest and reliable.—S. D. N.: Blue grass and orchard grass may both be sown in the spring as soon as the land can be prepared for seeding. The seed of blue grass should only be covered very lightly; in fact, it need not be covered at all, if the land can be rolled after seeding. Fall seeding, say early in September, is preferable to spring sowing for nearly all grasses.—W. T. S.: Frost may occur with temperatures ranging from 32 to 40 degrees and possibly higher. The conditions favorable to the formation of frost are a clear sky, little or no wind and dry surface soil. When such conditions prevail, plants and vines may become cooled by radiation from 12 to 15 degrees below the temperature of the surrounding air, and frost may occur, although a thermometer a few feet above ground in an instrument shelter may not sink much below 40 degrees.

TEN WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS. That big family paper, The Illustrated Weekly, of Denver, Co., (founded 1866) will be sent ten weeks on trial for 10c; clubs of 6, 50c; 12, \$1. Special offer solely to introduce it. Latest mining news and illustrations of scenery, true stories of love and adventure. Address as above and mention F. & H.; stamps taken.



Sick headache is the cause of untold suffering to many women; of neglected families and unhappy homes. Pleasure is banished from the life that is subject to these attacks and yet it is possible to be free forever from such trying ordeals. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by enriching the blood, toning up the nerves and strengthening the stomach, make sick headache impossible and restore nervous energy to the despondent sufferer.

Mrs. Fannie B. Stoffie, of Martinsville, Mo., says: "I used to have terrible sick headaches, which I had as far back as I can remember. In recent years they were getting worse. A few years ago, I took treatment of a specialist in Kansas City, but it only relieved me for a while. When I came here two years ago my health was miserable. My husband who had great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, insisted that I commence using them. After taking a few doses I could see an improvement and my headache spells were not so severe. I used four boxes, and since that time I have not had any of those attacks and I never felt so well in my life."—From the Republican, Bethany, Mo.

At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

DON'T BE HARD UP \$2,000 A YEAR EASY. Gold, Silver, Blk. & Metal Plating. Cents and Ladies at home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling Fred. Gray's Platers, Plates, Washes, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles and all metal goods. No experience necessary, modern methods. We do plating, manufacturing outside, all sizes. Guaranteed. Only outfit complete, all tools, lathes, materials, etc., ready for work. We teach you the art, furnish agents and terminals FREE. Write to-day. Testimonials, samples, etc. FREE. C. GRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS, 6, C. Street, N. Y.

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Around the Globe.

A New Military Division, that of the Philippines, has been created by Secretary Root. This is to free the head of the division of minor details, leaving him more time to devote to large questions of policy and civil administration.

Trusts--The president of the Standard oil company's southern branch, H. C. Pierce of St. Louis, is under bail in Texas, his company being accused of violating the state's anti-trust law.

New Jersey, the home of trusts, will receive an annual income of \$11,500 in taxes from the new corporation with \$160,000,000 of capital stock which Andrew Carnegie has formed.

The next step in the development of trusts, according to our consultant general at Frankfurt, Germany, is the international trust, as exemplified by a new plate glass combination.

Difficulty is being experienced with the Chicago drainage canal, according to a report from the war department. A current strong enough for sanitary purposes makes it impossible sometimes to get a large vessel out of the river into the lake.

New Zealand having done its share for the mother country in the South African war now asks through its governor for a share in the councils of the empire. This has been the boldest of all the English colonies in social reforms, and naturally leads in this movement for imperial federation.

Personal--Archibald Forbes, one of the greatest of war correspondents, died in England. He was a native of Scotland, and his first war reporting was in the conflict between Germany and France 20 years ago.

Admiral Dewey created a sensation when it was announced that he was, after all, available as a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Majuba hill, losing five men, while the British lost 280, and he trapped the Jameson raiders. He would have shot them but for the interference of Kruger. Gen Joubert visited the United States in 1892 as Transvaal commissioner to the World's fair.

The "Open Door" Secretary Hay's plan for the maintenance of the "open door" in China succeeded in so far as the formal co-operation of the great powers is concerned, favorable answers having been received from Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan.

Porto Rican Tariff After five weeks' debate the bill for a 15 per cent tariff on Porto Rican products passed the senate by a party vote, 49 to 31, along with a measure providing a civil government for the island.

Small Banks--The applications for charters for small banks under the new law, up to March 21, were tabulated by the government. Iowa led, with 35; then followed Pennsylvania with 27, Nebraska 23, Minnesota and Ohio 22, Texas 21, Illinois 19, Kansas 17, Kentucky 15, Indiana, New York and Oklahoma 13, Missouri 11.

International Arbitration awards about \$4,000,000 to citizens of England and the United States whose claims against the Portuguese government have been before a commission at Berne, Switzerland, for nearly 10 years.

Coeur d'Alene--Federal troops were sent to the Coeur d'Alene country last year in response to the request of Gov Steunenberg, a democrat and a labor union man. In his testimony at Washington the governor declared this was the only means of restoring and keeping order, the state militia being in the Philippines and the sheriff in sympathy with the union miners.

The Delhi (Ont) canning factory is putting up 60,000 cans of jam for South Africa.

SILOS Road, of Any Size, and all Machinery Needed. C. D. Harter, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Success Weeder and Surface Cultivator. The opinion of farmers who have tested it: "You appear to be the most liberal manufacturer we have ever dealt with. This is the third year we have used the Success Weeder. We used it for corn, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, etc., with wonderful results."

The Ellwood Fences are the Standard Woven Wire Fences of the World. Standard in quality of spring steel wire, standard in heavy galvanizing, standard in efficiency, durability and economy.

From Manufacturer to You. The original and only RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINE. It is the only engine of its kind that will pump water without any attention or expense for irrigation.

FERTILIZERS--FROM FACTORY TO FARM. WE SELL YOU DIRECT. NO AGENT'S PROFITS. NO SALESMAN'S EXPENSES. VALUABLE PREMIUMS GIVEN FREE.

Cucumbers and Melons and all vegetables are exceedingly profitable if grown for the early market. Large yields and early maturity are certain to follow the judicious use of Nitrate of Soda.

AN ACRE OF CORN and its possibilities under the Nitrate system being the theme of "A BOOK ON SILAGE" by Prof. F. W. WOLL.

Rife Hydraulic Engine. Pumps water without any attention or expense for irrigation. Big Increase in Crops Independent of Rain. Higher Prices. Early Crops.

THE ELECTRICITY from the batteries will be made through your hands. Cure Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Disease, Weak and Aching Back, etc.