

FARM AND HOME

CANADIAN
EDITION

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2 30 Cts a Year

Dominion and Provincial Affairs.

Canadians in Africa.

The Canadian contingent, which was recruited in Canada for service in South Africa, is now on its way to the front of the war, being due to arrive late this month. The soldiers received a magnificent send-off when they sailed. The prevailing feeling has resulted in the government offering the Imperial authorities to send a second contingent to assist England in subduing the Boers. The offer has not yet been accepted, but in case it is, there is no doubt that plenty will offer their services.

This is the first occasion in the country's history when her sons have gone to help in fighting the battles of the empire and whatever opinions may be held as to the justice of the present war, there is no doubt that the country presents a united spectacle. The French-Canadians, however loyal they may be as a people, would certainly be opposed to any time that might result at any time their being called on to fight against France, which they still fondly call their mere patrie. This is not to be wondered at, as blood is always thicker than water. The sending out of Canadian soldiers to South Africa has opened up an important political issue which will undoubtedly come before the next session of the Dominion parliament.

Fathers of Confederation.

The little band of men who framed the constitution of the Dominion and are known as the "fathers of confederation" is gradually disappearing. It has now removed Peter Mitchell B. who was instrumental in bringing his native province into the confederation scheme. Mr Mitchell was an aggressive statesman and in his day much for the Dominion, but in later years he was only a relic of his own self.

Down with This Military Spirit.

By reasonable and proper effort to promote Canadian agriculture and industry will receive the cordial indorsement of F & H, but this paper is utterly opposed to the ideas being propounded by Maj-Gen Hutton, the representative of the British war office in the Dominion. In our Oct 1 issue, reference was made to his address at Toronto fair, in which he said, "The possession of arms was higher and nobler than any other occupation in Canada and that it was more for the Dominion than any other." His statements were clinched by making a strong plea for immense appropriations for enlarging the militia.

A later and similar outbreak is recorded from this gentleman of gold who is now said to be preaching that Canada should be ready at any

time to furnish 50,000 to 100,000 men to fight for the empire.

Loyalty to the empire is all very well, but it is questionable whether the taxpayers of the Dominion will be willing to keep up a huge standing army. The farming community, which generally has to pay the piper, is already heavily enough taxed without having to bear further imposts to keep up an idle military set.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

It is offered for a very little thing. A report on Jan 1, 1900, from the person who has done business with the greatest number of advertisers in this issue of Farm and Home. This issue is of such extraordinary value that I want you all to carefully preserve it and refer to it frequently throughout the year. Keep a memorandum of the date you write any of our advertisers, and what you inquire for or order. Jan 1, next, send us the list, adding also price paid for anything you may buy that is advertised in our Premium List number. The person who has done business with the greatest number of our advertisers will be paid \$25. Be sure to state, in writing our advertisers, that you "saw their ad in Farm and Home Premium List number," so your report may be verified. The prize goes to the person who writes to or does business with the greatest number of our patrons, not the largest amount of business, for that would be manifestly unfair.

Let's Have a "Bracer."

It is natural for men to "feel backward about coming forward," when not as well dressed or as much "slicked up" as their fellows. Perhaps this is why farmers so often take back seats at meetings, or are retiring in public affairs. But it isn't right. Just because our work won't allow us to always wear our Sunday best to town, is no reason why we should be unwisely dissident. Moreover, this sort of thing is apt to make us careless of personal appearances. Many a man whose farm is a thing of beauty is himself unshaven, hair untrimmed, or clothed like a tramp. In fact, most of us would be like that but for the good wife's care. With just a little thought to these things, it is easy enough to correct them. A bit of such care gives us all a better feeling. It is so easy to "run down at the heel like," unless one guards against it.

The Wife's Burden.

"A man always has time to stop by the roadside and gossip or talk politics by the hour, in the busiest time of year," says a city friend of mine who spends much time in farming districts. "While his wife can hardly snatch a minute for rest or recreation from sunrise till late bedtime. The women are much harder worked than the men." How much truth is there in this wholesale accusation? The friend

was speaking of a district in which household help is extremely difficult to get. It is true anywhere that a man's wider range gives him frequent change of scene, which is a rest in itself, and also affords excuse or opportunity for pauses and visits of greater or less length with his fellows. These chances if rightly used are for his advantage as a business man, too. It is easy, though, for him to abuse these privileges by unloading too great a part of his work and care upon the frail shoulders at home. Change, outside air and new faces in reasonable measure do wonders for the wife as well as the husband. They cost less than doctor's bills, and they count in the health and power of the next generation.

By the Way.

Good nature is worth dollars and cents, whether in the horse, the cow, or their owner.

No use to know how to run a farm right unless you try to do it. Lack of gumption is as bad as lack of knowledge.

The greatest luck of some dull farmers is that they had enterprising fathers. The sons knew just enough to jog along in the ruts.

The Dominion is all alive with enthusiasm over the departure of local troops for the Transvaal. Imperial federation of England and her colonies is already accomplished in the hearts of the people, if not yet on our statute books.

The gospel of hope never hurt any one especially one who kept right on working.

Patronize home industry. Note the ads of several of our most enterprising Canadian firms on Page 458, last issue, and on Page 509 of this number. Write 'em, stating that you saw their ad in F & H. This will be to your advantage as well as ours.

"I like your Canadian F & H because it is 'botted down.' We don't have to read through square yards of paper to get the meat—there's meat in every line." Our Quebec friend is dead right. We shall keep at it. No wonder F & H has more subscribers than most of the other Canadian agricultural papers put together.

There wasn't an inch nor a line in our great premium list number, from cover to cover, which was not interesting and worth while. It is the sort of publication which is preserved for reference, and enjoyed the year around.

The men and women who "got there" without mortgaging their farm are in for the prizes this time. There are 25 prizes of over a hundred dollars in cash for those who most clearly explain how they accomplished it. The first prize is \$25. Full particulars were given in the premium list number of Farm and Home, Oct 15. As remarked there, it is the facts we want, never mind about the rhetoric, the grammar or the penmanship.

Canadian Farm Affairs.

IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO.

There never has been such a demand for pure bred Shorthorn cattle as there is in western Ont at the present time. The townships have been scoured by buyers, and every animal that could be secured at a reasonable price has changed hands. Manitoba and the territories have secured the greater portion, but quite a number of shipments have been made to the states. In face of the fact that dairying has been profitable the past year, Durham, the king of the beef breeds, has never had such a boom.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among farmers who supply milk to creameries in towns and several of the small cities. The proprietors have a cinch only enjoyed by the great monopolies. A man comes along and interviews the farmers. He informs them that he is going to start a creamery in town and that he will make the butter and draw the milk at a certain price to be deducted from the sale of the butter. The pay is by test. The proprietor... does the testing. The farmers have not the technical knowledge nor the special instrument required for the test. One party to the transaction has to go it blind. The checks are made out in payment for so many pounds of butter fat at so much a pound. The price varies, as the proprietor fixes the market price of butter. This is all the farmer knows about the account. The proprietor gets mad when asked to show his books and wants to know if he is a thief? All summer long very little butter is made at these factories. A delivery wagon is on the road from early morning until late at night, selling cream and milk. If the proprietors of the factories who do business on this plan are honest now they are not likely to preserve their honesty for any great length of time. Some of the more intelligent farmers feel that they would be guilty of a misdemeanor by being a party to a transaction of such a character. The result will be that the farmers will start several co-operative creameries the coming year and put men in to run them who will keep books they can have properly audited and know whether or not they are getting pay for their milk.

One cheering sign of the times in Ontario is the demand for farms, and the increase in value caused thereby. A farm sold near Waterloo Nov 1 at \$102 p a and another at \$2. In Elgin county several farms which have been on the hands of loan companies for several years have been sold lately at a higher price than heretofore asked.

There does not appear to be any inclination on the part of Canadian farmers to organize. The Patron movement swept over the country like a whirlwind and dealt a fatal blow to all other farmers' organizations. A small remnant of the grange still exists, but it does not appear to possess enough recuperative power to "arise from its ashes" and again bring the farmer under its aegis. There are numbers of grange halls throughout the country which once were well filled monthly by farmers and their families, which now only harbor bats and bad boys. The Patron movement collapsed and left farmers to do the best they could for themselves individually in a world where everybody else was organized against them. Would it not be possible

[To Page 5.]

Farm and Home.

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 Home has offices at

77 Worthington St., 204 Dearborn St.,
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Orders for subscriptions, advertisements, and ad-
 ditional letters can be sent to either office.

TWO MONTHS FREE. New subscribers
 to Farm and Home for 1900, whose names reach us before December
 1, 1899, will receive the numbers for the remainder
 of this year free, thus giving them 14 months' numbers
 for the price of a year's subscription. This liberal offer
 will enable our friends everywhere to secure subscribers with comparative ease, as the
 offer of extra time will be an inducement to sub-
 scribe. The special book premiums offered, as stated
 in our last issue, will be an additional inducement,
 and you should speak of them to everyone likely to
 be interested. Now, then, is the time to commence
 work. Begin at once and make good use of these
 offers. Sample copies, blanks, posters, etc., will be
 sent free on application.

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 Springfield, Mass., Chicago, Ill.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

The circulation of Farm and
 Home for this issue is
350,100 Copies.

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

Sow Bugs in Mushroom House—W.
 H. E. & Son have had beds set with
 mushrooms two weeks, but sow bugs
 are so numerous he is afraid they will
 destroy the crop. The usual recom-
 mendation, when sow bugs are com-
 plained of, is to admit air and sun-
 light and to use lime and other drying
 and disinfecting agencies. Of course
 this is out of the question with W. H.
 E., and the only course that seems
 feasible is to entice the bugs to take
 shelter under convenient small boards
 or similar shelter and turn these every
 day, destroying the creatures that take
 shelter there in any convenient way.
 I would also advise trying little masses
 of mixed bran and Paris green moisten-
 ed with sugar water and placed under
 board ends. If it is found that the
 sow bugs feed at all freely on this,
 no other measure will be necessary.
 I know of no insecticide that could be
 applied in the mushroom beds that
 would not be about as dangerous to
 the plants as to the bugs.—[Prof John
 B. Smith, N J Exp Sta.]

The Demand for Potatoes is one of
 close discrimination with the mar-
 kets well supplied. The large crop in-
 dicated in the last number of F & H
 is moving to market rapidly at moder-
 ate to low prices.

All Around the Farm.

THE SWEET POTATO HARVEST.

TO keep sweet potatoes,
 they must first be prop-
 erly harvested. Cattle
 may be turned on first
 to eat the tops and vines,
 afterward hogs may be
 turned on to harvest the
 tubers. In this way
 nearly all the crop may be saved at a
 minimum cost. If the potatoes are to
 be dug, it is important to know when to
 dig the crop. They should not be
 dug when the sap is active in the vines.
 If, when a tuber is cut, the cut place
 partially heals over and becomes dry,
 the crop is usually ready to be har-
 vested; but if the cut place turns
 greenish black, the crop is not ready to
 be harvested.

Vines are a great nuisance in har-
 vesting sweet potatoes. We have used
 a sharp rolling coultter on the beam of



A TEXAS POTATO HOUSE.

a turning plow just in front of the
 point successfully. This rolling coultter
 cuts the vines on each side of the row,
 while some dirt is thrown away from
 the row at the same time. The third
 time the turning plow is run in the
 center of the row and the potatoes
 thrown out. The tubers are then gath-
 ered and sacked. Care must be taken
 not to bruise them, as the "soft rot"
 is apt to start at all bruised places.
 All bruised tubers should be sorted out
 at once and fed before storing.

We have obtained good results
 against black rot by letting the tubers
 remain in the ground where they grew
 until wanted. Throwing dirt over them
 with a turning plow will prevent freez-
 ing. If potatoes are to be stored, they
 must be dried out first, and those which
 decay from soft rot must be taken out
 frequently. In about two weeks after
 digging they will be dry, and the soft
 rot will stop. The cut shows a potato
 house we have used in keeping pota-
 toes, both sweet and Irish. It consists
 of two outer walls with a dead air
 space between. Also two doors, a
 double floor, and a ventilator. The
 ventilator, b, may be opened and closed
 at will. During warm days in the fall
 the doors are left open for further ven-
 tilation. Inside are upright pieces, a,
 which project from the floor to the ceil-
 ing. Strips, c, reach from these across
 to the wall, and on these planks are
 laid lengthwise, which are also nailed
 against the side of the posts, thus
 forming a long box. The potatoes are
 stored in these, and dry road sand
 mixed with them, as shown at d. More
 cannot go through dry sand.

Potatoes kept well in this house when
 the temperature went down as low as
 7 degrees Fahrenheit, and not 1 per
 cent was injured by freezing. The sand
 must be changed every year for sweet
 potatoes, because it is very apt to con-
 tain spores of diseases which will in-
 fect the next crop when stored. Where
 we did not change the sand nearly all
 the crop was lost from black rot. The
 potatoes that have kept best are the
 Brazilian, Canal, Shanghai and South-
 ern Queen. The purple skin varieties
 have resisted the disease best. We
 have failed in trying to keep the vines
 over winter when stored in dry sand
 and when buried out in the ground.
 [Tex Exp Sta Bulletin.]

ROTATION OF CROPS PAYS.

The loss of nitrogenous material from
 the soil is not the only danger confront-
 ing the western farmer. A continuous
 one-crop system extending over a quar-
 ter of a century is working a change
 in the physical properties of the soil.

The decrease of humus, that is, of de-
 caying vegetable matter, is robbing the
 soil of its loamy, spongy character so
 essential to maintain a high percent-
 age of water in the soil so that all the
 physical and chemical agencies at work
 in preparing and conveying food to the
 roots of plants may work in harmony
 and work effectively. It has been shown
 that while percolation robbed eastern
 soils of half the annual rainfall, evapora-
 tion was the greatest source of loss in
 the west, and with the decrease of
 humus the loss from this source would
 increase. The summer rainfall was
 shown to be as great in the west as
 on the Atlantic coast, but the winter
 rainfall was much less. The progres-
 sive farmers of Kan and Neb are now
 awake to this source of loss, and have
 for 10 yrs been introducing crop rota-
 tion, soil renovation and improved
 methods of culture. The practice of
 plowing under green catch crops is in-
 creasing, and the importance of main-
 taining several inches of dry soil on
 the surface to form a protecting mulch
 and conserve the moisture is no longer
 questioned. The farmer who owns the
 soil he tills can do these things. The
 tenant farmer is decreed to continue
 the work of soil-robbing and soil de-
 preciation, and is denied the opportu-
 nity to build up where he tears down
 because of the prevailing system of
 one-year leases. This system is born
 of a desire on the part of non-resident
 owners to sell and give prompt posses-
 sion.—[H. R. Hilton, Kan, to National
 Farmers' Congress.]

THE CORN GRAIN MOTH.

The Angoumois grain moth is one of
 the most injurious insects to corn in
 some sections, especially in the south-
 ern states. The illustration shows part



FIG 1. CORN RUINED BY ANGOUMOIS MOTH.

of an ear ruined by this pest. Prompt
 and energetic measures for its exter-
 mination must be practiced as soon as
 it is discovered the pest is at work in
 the grain. The larva burrows into the
 kernel, hollowing out the interior, as
 shown at f, Fig 2, and when escaping
 perforates the outer end of the kernels,
 making the ear of corn look as if it
 had been perforated by small shot. In
 open cribs where corn is stored in the
 ear, it is difficult to apply any remedy,
 and it would seem to be the best plan
 to shell and store the corn. If it shows
 any indication of the presence of this
 pest, putting the shelled corn in tight
 bins where it can be treated with bi-
 sulphide of carbon. There is, of course,
 practically no danger where corn is
 marketed during the winter or spring
 following its growth.



FIG 2. THE CHANGES OF THE INSECT.

In Fig 2 the larva is shown at a,
 pupa d, moth c, larva in kernel of
 grain f.

Lettuce Rot is troublesome in some
 sections to lettuce grown under glass
 during winter and early spring. Let-
 tuce is not easily sprayed and then it
 would not do to use poisons on it.
 Moisture of the plant appears to be
 necessary for the growth of rot. When
 a hothouse is kept very damp and the
 plants are watered frequently by
 sprinkling, rot often starts in the axils
 of the leaves and works outward. When
 the leaves rest on the ground, they be-
 gin to rot at their tips and the disease
 then works inward, leaf after leaf rot-
 ting away as they come in contact with
 the ground. To avoid this, lay several

series of tile in each bench, the num-
 ber of series depending on the width
 of the bench; close the joints with ce-
 ment around the under two-thirds of
 their circumference; fit the end tile
 closely to the wooden frame at one end
 of the bench, and bore a hole through
 the frame so as to open into the tile.
 One can then keep the earth moist by
 introducing hose connected with a hy-
 drant, or by using the spout of a wa-
 tering-can the rose having been re-
 moved. In other words, the plants are
 watered by the sub-irrigation method.
 To avoid the rot which creeps up from
 the tips of leaves resting on the soil,
 I have adopted a mulch of fine excel-
 sor, and it answers the purpose per-
 fectly. The fine chips produced at
 planing mills do not answer so well,
 since they soon become compacted and
 then soak up and retain moisture from
 the soil. The central idea of the meth-
 od is: Keep the exposed surfaces of
 the plants dry.

Building Paper is an excellent insu-
 lating material. It is practically air-
 proof and thus prevents circulation of
 air through itself. If the places where
 it laps over, in being put on, are not
 made perfectly close that air-proof
 quality is lost. Particular pains should
 be taken in putting the building paper
 on to see that it is not torn at any
 place and that there are no holes in it.
 Whenever a hole appears a patch
 should be tacked on, making that part
 close. Two layers of building paper
 should be used between boards.

Upon the Product of the Dairy
 Farm, the manufacturing dairyman is
 dependent for his prosperity, and the
 greater the amount of raw material
 produced the greater the profit. In
 some sections there are inspectors
 whose duty it is to go around and visit
 factories and give individual instruc-
 tion. Would it not be a good thing
 to extend the system and have a few
 instructors on the care and feeding of
 dairy cattle, who in any section where
 poor milk is being supplied would be
 available to give individual assistance
 to the farmer, to give such instructions
 as would enable him to produce a bet-
 ter quality and a greater quantity of
 milk from a given outlay? This is a
 practical plan and by this means the
 very men who need the help most,
 men who do not attend our institutes,
 men who read little and think less,
 men who have got into a rut axle deep,
 would be reached, and who knows how
 many would be aroused and made into
 progressive farmers?—[Prof J. H. Gris-
 dale, Ont Exp Farm.]

Me and provincial cabbage keeps
 northern markets supplied until Mar or
 Apr, the spring crop of Ga and S C
 reaches market in June. When the north-
 ern crop is small, as it was last year,
 the southern trucker who can get his crop
 into northern markets early can make
 a good thing. Often the southern grow-
 er can anticipate such conditions, and
 put in a large crop. There is a large
 southern market that would depend on
 Fla for cabbage if the supply were
 constant. An extensive trade has al-
 ready sprung up with New Orleans.

.... 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 applica-
 tion. 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.

Business Side of Farming.

LESS ENERGY IN CATTLE TRADE.

While healthy in tone, the cattle markets have shown less than the recent buoyancy, with here and there some price concessions granted. A little of the keen edge has been taken off prices. This due partly to slight declines in foreign markets for American beef, and partly to indifference of home consumers. With the advance of late summer and autumn, prices of beef at retail were pushed up materially, and as an inevitable result the consumption was somewhat restricted, many families buying other classes of meat because cheaper. Yet the market as a whole is without important change, and there is a ready sale for practically all grades. The receipts at western primary markets, at Buffalo and at Pittsburg are liberal, and the shortage in the marketing of cattle prominent earlier in the season has practically disappeared under the stimulus of high prices.

But the fact remains that with a less number of cattle in the country than two or three years ago, there is bound to be a ready outlet for all well-finished steers. A "crop" of beef cattle cannot be made in a day, even with abundant supplies of corn and rough forage. Wherever feed is plentiful farmers show a desire to place young steers in pasture and feed lot. This has led to considerable competition in the purchase of thrifty young stock cattle. Commission merchants have had orders of this character, and are reshipping large numbers to the country. In some sections farmers advocate making a business of raising all their young calves to a given point, then selling for stock purposes at moderate prices.

THE SENTIMENT IN WHEAT.

The course of the wheat market has been something of a disappointment the last few weeks, prices sagging somewhat under indifferent support. The belief is general that the large breadth of wheat now in the ground is in fair condition, although it by no means follows that the crop will enter the winter in such manner as to withstand all the assaults of severe weather. In fact, the winter wheat seeding was conducted under some difficulties, the distribution of moisture has not been altogether satisfactory and the crop as a whole has made only a fair start up to early November.

Meanwhile public stocks have been accumulating both in this country and Europe inducing many wheat holders to withdraw their support. True, it is the time of year to expect stocks to accumulate if ever, and the visible supply in the U S and Canada is not really large for the middle of Nov. Contract grade of wheat has sold under 70c p bu at Chicago to be delivered any time next month, with many close to 72c. Considering the enormous consumptive demand on home account, and the belief that Europe will want a large part of our surplus before another crop is ready, present prices appear low, and it would not require very much vigorous buying to create a marked change in sentiment.

OUR SPLENDID CORN CROP.

This is now generally secured, although in some sections farmers are not yet through husking and cribbing. It was long since a foregone conclusion that the crop will prove a large one, considering the very heavy acreage and favorable weather conditions. The Nov report of American Agriculturist places the crop at 2297 million bu, against 1868 one year ago, 1823 two years ago and 2958 millions the av of the four years, '95-'98 inclusive. An important feature of this report is the statement that the crop in the seven surplus states is exceptionally heavy and much greater than a year ago. Some complaint is heard that the forced ripening left a portion of the grain rather light and chaffy. The '99 area under corn is placed at 53,677,000 acres, fully 2,000,000 acres greater than the average of the four preceding years. Av yield p acre 26.4 bu, compared with 25.2 bu, representing an av of the four preceding years.

AN INTERESTING WOOL MARKET.

The long continued strength in this staple has been intensified, prices within the past two or three weeks

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

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

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

moving up another cent or two, making the level the highest of the year. Enormous quantities are changing hands, weekly sales at such big distributing markets as Boston being the highest on record, amounting to as much as 20,000,000 lbs in the space of six days. All grades have been favorably affected by the buoyancy, Tex and Pacific coast wools selling relatively as well as fleeces from O, Mich and the middle states generally. The strength is partly a reflection of the situation abroad. English sales of colonial fleeces indicating a sharp demand on the part of European manufacturers.

The Poultry Crop—A Chicago commission firm which has extensive correspondence in the chief poultry raising districts reports indications of a larger crop of turkeys than last year, owing to the high prices of the previous season which stimulated the increase in the business. The hatch, however, was later than usual, which may somewhat limit the supply. Thanksgiving. Chicken crop is reported rather smaller than that of the preceding year. Ducks also are perhaps one-fifth less numerous than last year and somewhat better prices might be expected.

Native Lambs have recently sold in Chicago at \$6 p 100 lbs and very large transactions a fraction under that. After a period of some depression the sheep market has been looking up again.

The Cigar Leaf Crop is a good one secured from an estimated area of 122,500 acres, compared with 108 one year ago, 101 in '92 and 107,000 in the last federal census. In the '99 estimate first named, O was credited with 40,000, Wis 26, Pa 25, N E 13, N Y 28, Fla 3000, etc. The crop as a whole is one of the largest ever raised, quality unusually fine, buyers greatly interested. Estimating the bulk of the '99 crop at 420,000 cases, and placing on this an av of 10c p lb, the '99 cigar leaf grown

in the U S is worth nearly \$15,000,000 total, truly an American crop of no mean importance.

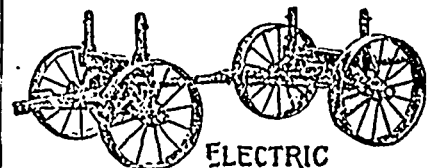
High Prices for Cabbages—Farmers are getting two and three times as much for choice winter cabbage as a year ago. This is true in the heavy producing sections of N Y and of the central west, including Ill and Wis. York state growers are getting \$7@10 p ton, compared with 3@4 last year; in Ill and Wis 10@12, compared with 3@4 last year.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov 6—Butter and cheese steady and firm, vegetables in ample supply, poultry steady. Beans, hand-picked \$1 65 p bu, h p medium 1 55@1 60, red kidney 2 40, Brown Swedish 2 25; beeswax, ch bright and pure 25@27c p lb, dark 18@20c; butter, extra cmy 23 1/2c p lb, firsts 20@21c, 1st cmy 15@16c, dairy extra 18@19c, lardles 12 1/2c. Cheese, ch twin full cream 11 1/2@12c p lb, Young America 12c, Swiss 12@13c, Limburger 10 1/2@11 1/2c. Dried fruits, evap'd apples 7 1/2@7 3/4c p lb, sun-dried 5 1/2@5 3/4c, chopped 1 1/2@1 3/4c, cores and skins 1@1 1/2c, evap'd raspberries 11 1/2@12c. Eggs, firsts, cases included 16@16 1/2c p dz. Fresh fruits, apples 2@3 p bbl, pears 3@4 25, quinces 1 75@2 25 p bbl, grapes 10@12c p 8-lb bskt. Clover comb honey 12@14c p lb, buckwheat 8@10c, extracted white clover 1@8c. Potatoes, Peerless 25@30c p bu, Burbank 31@32c, Hebron 25@30c. Poultry, live turkeys 5@10c p lb, chickens 7 1/2@9c, roosters 5@5 1/2c, ducks 7 1/2c, dressed turkeys 9@10c, chickens 8 1/2@9c. Provisions, mess pork 8 15@20 p bbl, short rib sides 4 80@5 25, lard 5 17@5 20 p 100 lbs. Seeds, timothy 2 42 1/2 p 100 lbs, flax 1 28 1/4 p bu, clover 7 25@7 50 p 100 lbs. Tallow, No 1 solid packed 3@3 1/2c p lb, No 2 2 1/2@3c, cake 3 1/2@3 3/4c. Vegetables, turnips 35@40c p bu-bx, lettuce 1 25@1 50 p bbl, squash 60@75c p dz, onions 25@30c p bu, cabbage 3@4 p 100, wax beans 1 25@1 75 p bu.

Farm Wagon Economy.

The economy of this proposition is not all found in the very reasonable price of the wagon itself, but in the great amount of labor it will save, and its great durability. The Electric Wheel Co., who make this Electric Handy Wagon and the now famous Electric Wheels, have solved the problem of a successful and durable low down wagon at a reasonable price.



This wagon is composed of the best material throughout—white hickory axles, steel wheels, steel bounds, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4,000 lbs. These Electric Steel Wheels are made to fit any wagon, and make practically a new wagon out of the old one. They can be had in any height desired and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With an extra set of these wheels a farmer can interchange them with his regular wheels and have a high or low down wagon at will. Write for catalogue of the full "Electric Line" to Electric Wheel Co., Box 56, Quincy, Ill.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

Advertisement for Heesen's Feed Cooker. Includes text: 'WE ENDORSE HEESEN'S FEED COOKER', 'There is really only one cooker for the practical farmer...', and an illustration of the cooker.

Advertisement for Appleton Saw. Includes text: 'SEE! SAW', 'your own wood and save time and money', 'APPLETON Steel Frame Wood Saw', and an illustration of a hand saw.

Large advertisement for Waltham watches. Text: 'EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD CARRY A WALTHAM WATCH. THE BEST POCKET TIMEPIECE IN THE WORLD.'

Advertisement for Iron and Wire Fence. Text: 'IRON AND WIRE FENCE for Lawn, Farm and Cemetery. ELLIS & ELFENBERGER, 900 Senate Ave. Indianapolis, Ind. One Trial of PAGE FENCE has always proven its merits. It lasts so long.'

The Poultry Yard.

DRESSING TURKEYS.

Turkeys intended for markets should be penned up without food for 24 hours before killing to insure their crops being empty. Give them all the clean water they will drink. Always kill the fowls by sticking in the roof of the mouth, and be sure that they bleed freely; if they do not the flesh will have a reddish tinge and will not keep well. Different markets require different modes of dressing. Some require them dry picked, undrawn, heads and feet on, others wish them scalded, the entrails drawn and the heads and feet off. Inquiries should always be made beforehand of the firm to which you expect to ship, as to the manner they wish them dressed.

For scalding, have the water as near the boiling point as possible, without actually boiling. Hold the fowl by legs and head and quickly immerse three times, holding under the water for only a second. Do not allow the head to touch the hot water, as it will become discolored and give the fowl the appearance of having been sick. Pick carefully so as not to tear the skin or bruise in any way. After picking, hold in water near the boiling point long enough to count 19, thus plumps and cleanses them, then dip in ice cold water and hang up in a cool place out of drafts until thoroughly cooled out, for if packed with any of the animal heat left in they are almost sure to spoil. Never allow them to freeze, this greatly injures their market value.

Dry-picked turkeys usually sell best in most markets. Dry picking is not the difficult task many consider it if rightly managed. It is easily and quickly done if picked at once while the body is still warm. The skin is not so apt to be broken or the flesh bruised as when picking those that have been scalded. In packing, be careful to assort the fowls properly and place all of the same grade together, putting the toms or any not looking so nice in boxes by themselves. Place together the hen turkeys, which always have rounder, plumper bodies than the toms, and to sell well the packages should always be of uniform quality.—[C. H. Bennett.

CULLING THE WINTER FLOCK.

Reject all hens that have not proved good layers during the preceding year, also those which in spite of everything you can do will go to brooding after laying a few eggs.

Surplus males and pullets that are late, undersized or in any way undesirable to keep over for layers, are all useless expense and should be marketed at once. One winter, owing to an overcrowded condition of the market and consequent low prices, we kept our surplus fowls until February. However, we found out our mistake when too late, for they brought to higher price than we could have obtained in Oct and Nov. Besides our loss in feeding this length of time, our layers were crowded and of course did not do their best, causing a reduction in the egg supply, right at the time when they were bringing best prices. This taught us a dear lesson and an objectionable fowls are marketed early before severe weather sets in. It pays much better to have a small flock of choice, selected layers than double the number, consisting of all ages, sizes and breeds.

The flocks should be uniform in all respects, both as to size and other qualities. Small hens like the Leghorn will not thrive with the heavier breeds such as the Cochon and Brahma. Hens

which do not molt until cold weather sets in are not apt to commence laying until the following spring, and should be culled out of the flock intended for winter layers.—[Mrs C. H. Bennett, Montgomery Co, Va.

Prevents Frozen Combs--Such breeds as the Leghorns, Minorcas and some others have such large combs and wattles that there is much danger in watering them in winter from open dishes. They wet these head appendages, then become chilled and many times frozen. A device for avoiding this is shown in the cut.



A dish, whose sides do not flare at all, is fitted with a circular piece of board that will loosely fit inside. In this board are four or more small round openings, through which the fowls can thrust their beaks but not their combs or wattles. As the water is consumed the board falls, bringing the surface always within reach.

To Fatten Poultry Quickly--The following directions are sold by a concern which advertises them as a method to fatten poultry, especially turkeys, in "four or five days." Billed rice is the standard remedy for bowel troubles of turkeys, but as a regular fattening ration would prove expensive compared with corn, sometimes slightly damaged rice can be bought cheap.

Set the rice over the fire with skimmed milk, only as much as will serve once. Let it boil until the rice is quite swelled out, you may add a teaspoonful or two of sugar, but it will do well without. Feed them three times a day in common pans, give them only as much as will quite fill them at once.

\$5000 in Prizes for a money-in-poultry contest! Whew! That's about what the "old reliable" American Agriculturist (52 Lafayette place, New York) announces for 1900. Drop it a postal for particulars. Certainly every one engaged in poultry raising ought to get in on this deal.

Skim milk is the best substitute for meat food at this season.

Winter Pasture--If possible have a patch of crimson clover or rye to furnish pasture and when the ground is free from snow and frost allow fowls free range.—[Mary Gordon, Va.

Variety--A hen appreciates a variety of food as well as a man. Variety costs no more than one article all the time and it pays.

To Hold a Trade--Some of the best advertising that I know of is by keeping in close touch with old friends. When you have once sold a man or so concerned in his success that he will feel that you are personally interested in his welfare and you will make him a walking advertisement for you and when he is ready for more he will remember how well you have treated him and will come back to you rather than send his order to an untried breeder. He will talk for you at the poultry shows and wish his neighbors.—[F. H. White, Cook Co, Ill.

Water Glass Solution can be used the same as lime water, adding 10 parts water and pouring it over the eggs, leaving them in the solution. It is not much, if any, better than lime water and costs somewhat more.

MAKE HENS LAY



Nothing on earth will Make Hens Lay like SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. It will keep your poultry strong and healthy. It will make your pullets lay early. The time to get eggs is in the winter months when prices are highest. Therefore No Matter What Kind of Foods You Use Sheridan's Condition Powder is needed with it to assure perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs. It is absolutely pure; Highly concentrated. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Feed-Dealers. Large cans most economical to buy. If You Can't Get it near Home, send to us. Ask first. We send post-paid, one pack for 25 cts; five, \$1.00 A two-lb. can, \$1.20; Six, \$5.00. Ex. paid. Sample copy "best poultry paper" free. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

A THOUSAND HEN. Green Cut Bone. The best, easiest, most lasting and hence the cheapest way to prepare it is with Mann's New Bone Cutters. They are made in numerous sizes to suit all needs. Cut any kind of bones, adorning bones, grates, etc., without chiseling. Turn easy. Mann's Clover Cutters, also available. They're not boys. Also Granite Crystal Grid and Food Trays. Catalogue FREE. F. W. MANN CO., Box 24, Milford, Mass.

HATCHING IN 10 DAYS. Would be an improvement on the old way, but we can't do it. We CAN furnish an INCUBATOR that will hatch all hatchable eggs, and do it with less attention than any machine made. It does it because it is made right and has all the improvements. Sold at a low price and guaranteed. Catalogue in 2 languages. G. B. STEARNS INCUBATOR CO., Box 68, Syracuse, N. Y.

Nothing Under the Sun will Make Hens Lay and keep them in healthy condition all the year round like BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC. Thousands testify to its excellent merits. A trial will convince you. 1 lb. can 25c, 5 cans \$1. For the month of December only we will sell a 2 lb. can 15c or 7 cans \$1. Now is your chance to lay in a supply of this Food, and you will have plenty of eggs when cold weather comes. Our immense illustrated catalogue free. Address EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., 28 Vesey St., New York City. W. V. RUSS, Proprietor. N. B. If sent by mail add 10c per can for postage. When writing kindly mention this paper.

Which Was Created First--The Hen or the Egg? Poultrymen may differ in their opinion as to this question, but all agree that green cut bone prepared by Webster & Mannum Bone Cutters will double the egg yield. Your eggs should contain at least 20 per cent of green cut bone--not dried bone--for best results. We have not space here to tell you all the reasons why our bone cutters are better than all others, but we guarantee it to be so or return your money. Stearns Clover Cutters and Grid Crushers are the best and cheapest. Our booklet tells all about these machines and how to make poultry pay. Write to-day. E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 405, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator. Features Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and strongest first-class incubator to be had. Catalogue FREE. G. B. STEARNS CO., QUINCY, ILL.

WINTER EGGS. And lots of them are the sure result of feeding our purest and most palatable DANDY BONE CUTTER. Made with our winter's eggs. Cut them out early. Free Catalogue of Poultry Supplies & Systems. Box 24, Erie, Pa.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM--with the simple, perfect, self-regulating EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR. Thousands of successful operations. Lowest priced incubator made. G. B. STEARNS CO., 1246 N. 2nd St., Quincy, Ill.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES! Buy an incubator and pay for it later. It's a trial. The firm who will not sell on trial have no faith in their machines. We sell the celebrated STEARNS INCUBATOR ON TRIAL. Absolute guarantee of Poultry Supplies & Systems, Catalogue and Poultry Maps, etc. Columbia Incubator Co., 30 Adams St., Baltimore City, Md.

U-WANT-A NONE SUCH INCUBATOR guaranteed to hatch 100% of fertile eggs. Price, with Egg Tester, Thermometer, Regulating Device, etc., \$10 to \$25. Money back if not satisfactory. Send 10c for catalogue. FOREST INCUBATOR CO., Forest, Ohio.

POULTRY PAPER, 25c per copy. 12 copies for \$2.50. 1 year for \$10.00. 3 years for \$25.00. 5 years for \$40.00. 10 years for \$75.00. 20 years for \$125.00. 30 years for \$175.00. 40 years for \$225.00. 50 years for \$275.00. 60 years for \$325.00. 70 years for \$375.00. 80 years for \$425.00. 90 years for \$475.00. 100 years for \$525.00. Poultry Supplies & Systems, Catalogue of Poultry Supplies & Systems, etc.

SUCCESSFUL INCUBATION depends upon ventilation and upon the proper distribution of heat and moisture. THE MONITOR INCUBATOR is the most perfect incubator ever made. It is simple, reliable, and strong. Price, with Egg Tester, Thermometer, Regulating Device, etc., \$10 to \$25. Money back if not satisfactory. Send 10c for catalogue. FOREST INCUBATOR CO., Forest, Ohio.

INCUBATORS THE BEST. Guaranteed to hatch 100% of fertile eggs. Price, with Egg Tester, Thermometer, Regulating Device, etc., \$10 to \$25. Money back if not satisfactory. Send 10c for catalogue. FOREST INCUBATOR CO., Forest, Ohio.

SMEAKER'S POULTRY BOOK and Almanac for 1900. 128 pages, 100 illustrations of Poultry, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Care, Diseases and Remedies. Descriptions of Poultry breeds. All about Incubators, Brooders and the successful Poultry business. Price only 10 cents. C. C. SMITH, Box 222, Forest, Ill.

DON'T SET HENS THE SAME OLD WAY. The N.Y. State Incubator has the old plan 2 to 1. It's in price but a big money maker. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue telling how to get it. National New Incubator Co., 225 Columbia, N.Y.

DOUBLE THE FOOD VALUE. Can be secured from grain fed to live stock if it is cooked. It is more easily digested and assimilated by the animal stomach. ELECTRIC FEED COOKERS. Cook food in the quickest and best way and with the least amount of fuel. Made of cast iron, lined with steel. Features made of heavy galvanized steel, made in 12 sizes. Capacity from 10 to 100 gals. Price, well made and will last indefinitely. Order before the cold weather catches you. Write at once for free circulars and prices. Electric Feed Co., Box 58, Quincy, Ill.

A PRACTICAL POULTRY BOOK. One which covers every detail of the industry from the practical experience of others what it would take you to learn. Among other things it tells about the latest improvements in the world famous Noble Incubators and Brooders. Sent for 10c to pay postage. Electric Feed Co., Box 58, Quincy, Ill.

DEATH TO LICE on hens and chickens. 24c. Death to Lice. D. J. LARSEN, Box 24, Appleton, Wis.

TRAINING POULTRY BIRD. Price List of Eggs and Poultry for sale. It is a buyers guide of 70 varieties, gives 1000 cuts of fowls from Mr. J. R. Greenhouse, 37, Glenview Farm, Dubuque, Wis.

Canadian Farm Affairs. IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO.

[From Page 1.]

to secure some of the live grangers, men of prominence and ability in the states, to help the grange remnant that is left in Canada to "get a hustle on," reopen the dormant lodges and establish new ones?

There is no man who has done more to advance the welfare of the Canadian farmer than Prof Robertson, the Dominion agricultural and dairy commissioner. By his ability and energy in finding out the requirements of the British market and teaching farmers how to meet them he has enlarged our exports and put hundreds of thousands of dollars into the pockets of Canadian farmers. Though he has done much, more remains to be accomplished. It is a galling fact that export steers of the same quality bring from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c more per lb in the Chicago market than in the Toronto market. Canadian farmers have felt for years that there was a "rake off" somewhere and they were being fleeced. Commissioner of Live Stock F. W. Hodson should make it a part of his duties to secure more favorable rates from steamship companies for the carrying of live stock to the English market. It is a notorious fact that the big exporters have, in the past, secured all the space on steamships and bled farmers and small exporters when they required accommodation. The British government by taking several vessels or the Montreal line for troop ships has paralyzed the export cattle trade.

Farmers are availing themselves of the immense corn crop in the states. In western Ont, the corn section of the Dominion, the crop was a partial failure, and there will not be enough to supply the local demand. Several car lots of Illinois corn have already been delivered to cattle feeders. The price is about 40c retail and 26c wholesale. (Elgin Co Reader.

INCREASE IN CHEESE EXPORTS.

Canada is booming, to a certain extent a competitor of the U S as an exporter. While this relates to comparatively few articles, it affects industries which have brought into the U S from abroad many million dollars during the past few years. A recently published statement by the Dominion statistician, Hon C. G. Johnson, shows that the exports of flour, butter, cheese and wood, since confederation, that is from June 30, '68, to June 30, '98, or 30 years, amount to \$894,000,000. While manufactures of wood form the largest item in this enormous sum, cheese, in which Canada becomes a direct competitor of the U S, amounts to the surprisingly large total of \$218,241,262; butter to \$5,171,604 and flour 61,310,182. "The development of the cheese export trade is marvelous," says Statistician Johnson. "We sent a little over \$500,000 worth of cheese to Great Britain in '55, and in '98 we sent \$17,522,681 worth, thus far surpassing the exports of the U S, which, last year, to the mother country, were only \$3,267,607. Of the total exports of Canadian manufactures in '98, cheese formed only 3 per cent in value, while in '95 it formed over 31 per cent of the total exports of manufactures."

Farm Loans in Ontario—The rate of interest at present current on farm loans in Ontario is from 5 to 6 per cent, according to amount of loan and class of security. A farmer with a good property has no trouble in getting money at 5 or 5 1/2 per cent for small loans or in undesirable sections the rate would be 6 per cent or higher. Loan companies as a rule do not lend more than 50 per cent of the estimated value of the property mortgaged some companies are limited by their charters to that proportion, while trust companies and trustees are prohibited by law from lending a larger percentage. If a larger advance is required it generally has to be procured from private funds. Loans are generally made for a term of 5 or 10 yrs, though when payable in instalments a longer time may be given. Privileges are usually given of making annual payments on principal at the borrower's option, and of late years these privileges have been taken advantage of to a considerable extent, many mortgages having been largely reduced in that way, with the prospect of a further reduction this fall,

as with the good crops and fair prices our farmers will, many of them, have money to apply on their indebtedness. The farmers of Ontario when requiring money for legitimate purposes such as buying more land or improving their property, have facilities for securing it which are probably not excelled in any other country. Rates are low and terms are easy, and while a mortgage is not always looked upon as an ornament to a farmer, there is no doubt that the help given by it has frequently been the means of raising a man to a state of independence which he otherwise would not have attained.—[W. E. Long, Ont.

The Canadian Grain Markets have been unfavorably affected by the comparative scarcity of available ocean tonnage. This has resulted in restricting the demand for foreign shipment and diverting more or less Canadian grain to Boston and Portland, to be exported from those ports. Another drawback is a lack of freight cars to move grain as rapidly as desired on the G. T. R. and C. P. R. Oats ruled a shade easier at Montreal, barley sold at 50 to 53c per bu for malting grades and 46c for feed, rye in fair request at 55 to 60c, buckwheat selling slowly at 55 to 56c. Country roads have been a good deal cut up, affecting the delivery of produce. General trade in merchandise, manufactured goods, etc, is fairly active, prices well supported. Wool has shown marked strength, hides firm with No 1 quotable around 10c per lb, dried fruit firm, cheese rather slow at the high level of prices, butter quiet.

Spraying to Kill Weeds will doubtless be the accepted method in the near future of clearing fields. This has been done most successfully in killing wild mustard in Ont and in destroying charlock, wild barley, shepherd's purse, wild buckwheat and ragweed in N Dak. A 10 per cent solution of chemically pure copper sulphate seems to have done the business, applied 40 gal-p a.

The New Pulp Mills in N B at Mispyre and Union Point are giving employment to a large number of people and this winter an army of farmers, laborers and lumbermen will be employed along the St John river and the shores of the bay of Fundy getting out pulp wood. They use a small-sized spruce tree, some 6 to 10 in at the butt and run up until it gets too small or the knots too numerous. It is hauled to the banks of streams or bays and then floated to the mills, where it is made into pulp for export and then shipped by steamer from St John to Great Britain.

New Brunswick—With the exception of plowing, farmers are about through with this season's labor. Crops have been good. There will always be isolated cases where some particular crop will be a partial failure, but New Brunswick farmers have no cause to grumble at the season of 1899. The war in South Africa and the departure of 1000 Canadians to take part in the struggle marks a new era in Canadian history. When the steamer Sardinian sailed from the St Lawrence she carried the first troops that ever were sent by the Canadian government to fight for the old flag in a foreign land. Business in the city of St John, the winter of Canada, promises to exceed all former records. Lumber is in good demand and the portable lumber mills will be taxed to their utmost during the winter to supply the demand. The first steamer leaves St John about the 1st of Nov under a contract with the government. Freight via the C P R is already beginning to arrive at the terminus. The new I C R elevator is nearly completed. The conveyor belt for this elevator is the largest ever made, not only in Canada but elsewhere. It is 3592 ft long and weighs 17,500 lbs. Think of a rubber belt 8 1/2 tons in weight, nearly 1/2 of a mile long and 36 in wide! And made to move the grain raised by Canadian farmers and place it on board steamers for its destination at London, Liverpool, Glasgow or other centers in Great Britain. It was manufactured in Toronto and will be used in St John.

The New Westminster (B C) Fair was well attended, the exhibits very good and I think somewhat better than last year. For the finest and most artistically arranged agricultural association exhibit of fruit, grain, grasses, roots and vegetables raised within the

district entering the same for competition, premiums were offered of \$200, 150, 100, 50 and 25. There were fine exhibits of fruit, grain, grasses, roots and vegetables. The Okanagan and Spallumcheen ass'n at Ashcroft were a tie for first prize, consequently first and second had to be divided between them, Agassiz came in third, Kelowna, which belongs to the Okanagan valley, came in fourth. There seemed to be trouble in the judging and very hard feelings were engendered because of score card judging. The decorating in one or two exhibits was overdone, which gave them the appearance of a drawing room.—[John Gopp.

The Okanagan township ass'n's fair at Vernon, B C, was this year the best ever held by it. The exhibition of vegetables, fruit and farm produce was exceptionally fine. It was so successful the buildings are going to be enlarged for the fair of 1900.

One of the most desirable grasses to plant in Ontario and western Canada is the brome grass. It yields heavily of a very rich quality and is eaten readily by milk cows, horses, etc. It makes the very best of hay or pasture.

An analysis of beets raised at Dunnville and Aymer, Ont, shows them to be of inferior quality for sugar making. Probably the growers were at fault in allowing the beets to grow too

large and not keeping well covered during cultivation. Had the proper sugar content been shown, a Scotch syndicate are said to be ready to furnish \$650,000 for a factory. Experiments will be continued in the Leamington district.

The annual meeting of the Ont fruit growers' ass'n, one of the finest and best conducted farmers' societies in Canada, will be held at Whitby, Ont, Dec 5-6.

Cholera Cure—The following remedy is strongly recommended by C. C. Shoemaker as a cure for chicken cholera. Two oz capsicum, 2 oz pulverized asafoetida, 4 oz carbonate of iron, 1 oz pulverized rhubarb, 6 oz Spanish brown, 2 oz sulphur. This disease is so rapid and fatal that no remedies are of any great use except as a preventive for the fowls not yet visibly attacked.

Tennessee—Never in the history of the Volunteer state was such rapid development being made in all industrial lines. The highlands region is attracting the attention of thousands from all sections and in fact settling up with intelligent and industrious people. If you want a healthful home in the sunny southland, address The Highlands Colony Co, White Bluffs, Dickson Co, Tenn, for printed matter describing their charming country.

A HINT FOR HUNTERS. YOU can get only two shots at the most with a double-barreled gun, but a WINCHESTER REPEATING SHOTGUN. gives you three, four, five, or even six shots before the game is out of range. The Winchester Repeating Shotgun is now made in "Take Down" style, and can be carried in a victoria case like a double-barreled gun. It combines rapidity, reliability, and strong shooting qualities with a price within reach of everybody's pocketbook. For sale by dealers everywhere. FIVE—Send name and address to postal for 158-page catalogue. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 186 Winchester Ave., New Haven, Ct.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

SELLING DIRECT TO CONSUMERS SINCE '77. No Trust. No Watered Stock. No Ad- vance. Blades are hand forged from BAZON STEEL, the best and warranted. This cut is exact size of 7 1/2 inch knife. To start you we will send one for 48c. 15 for \$2, postpaid. Best 4 inch shears for \$1.00, 6 inch shears \$1.50, postpaid. Pruning, 7c. Pruning shears, 2c. Pruning shears, 3c. Hollow ground razor with stop, by mail \$1.75, regular price \$2. Send for 50-page free list and "How to Use a Razor".



Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

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

SORGHUM, CIDER and FRUIT JELLIES. Catalogue Free.

THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO. 84 Wellington St., MONTREAL. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

AGENTS WANTED.

General and local agents in every unrepresented county for a quick selling family medicine. Exclusive territory. No competition with druggists. Write at once for special terms. HILBARKOOT MEDICINE CO., Box 544, Montreal.

Windsor Salt

IS PURE SALT. NOTHING BUT SALT, Live, bright, sparkling crystals, the saltiest Salt in the World.

WINDSOR SALT WORKS, WINDSOR, ONT. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN

Good honest men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce and advertise our goods tacking up show-cards on fences, along public roads and all conspicuous places. No experience needed. Salary or commission \$50 per month and expenses \$2.00 per day. Write at once for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

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

How the Mortgage Was Lifted.

METHODICAL GARDENER'S WAY.

A GOOD LIVING MADE AT TRUCK FARMING IN A SOUTH CAROLINA GARDEN.



RAISED on a N J farm, I was taught habits of industry and economy. Early in life I was taught the necessity of caring for tools, harness, etc, properly housed them and kept them clean when not in use. I devote my attention entirely to growing vegetables and truck, but the general principles to make it a success are the same as in grain and stock farming, as I know from practical experience.

July 1, '88, I bought 40 a of fine truck land at Pleasant View, S C, which I had put in that condition myself as a tenant, having occupied the land 6 yrs before buying. During that time I had put practically all the improvements on the property, including many thousand feet of underground drains, a barn, dwelling house and several small buildings for the accommodation of colored help. I had the place under a 10-year lease with the privilege of buying for \$3500. When I bought I placed a \$4000 mortgage at 5 per cent. I had made enough as a tenant to pay for the property and the improvements, but as it is necessary in this line of business to be independent, I gave the mortgage in order to have ready money to buy fertilizer, seeds, crates, etc, without being required to bind my crops by I always bought for cash and at the lowest price. I bought where I could do the best and shipped where the produce would bring to most.

I learned that a great deal could be saved by judicious buying of fertilizers and I made it a point to buy only such fertilizers as gave me value received. I early learned I could get more from fish scrap or fish pomace for the money than anything I could buy, hence I made arrangements from year to year for my supply directly from the fisheries in Me, as I could get it there cheaper than anywhere on the coast, and I hunted the coast from S C to Me before I was satisfied. I mixed with the fish scrap, land plaster brought from N S and supplied the potash from muriate. Thus I got a complete fertilizer and a good one at a cost not exceeding \$15 per ton, equally as good as the 25 or 30 goods. It was not as soluble as the high grades, but was a constant feeder and hence it frequently did better than the high grade soluble goods. When I desired to push or force a crop I used a high grade because of its solubility and quickness.

The question of help in a country of cheap negro labor is one of vital importance, and on it largely depends the success or failure of the truck farmer. Colored help require constant watchfulness, care and intelligent direction; lacking either of these requisites it is a dead failure. I employed a competent foreman at \$40 to 60 per mo and during the busy season, Mar to July, frequently employed assistants, besides doing all I could myself in the way of managing and working. The principle followed was to leave nothing to chance, but to do everything that was necessary and at the proper time.

If I considered a crop worth planting I believed in doing all for it that was necessary to make it a success. After it was grown ready for market, if the market conditions did not allow realizing a good paying price, it did not always discourage me, as I took into consideration the various conditions which operate against obtaining satisfactory prices, such as conflict with other points, caused by an unequal distribution of heat, rain, etc. The crop that proved unprofitable one season was often the profitable one the following year, for the reason that too many truck farmers are "plungers" and not "thinkers," and if a crop prove profitable this year they are apt to bend all their energies and resources toward producing an extra large yield of that particular crop and thus greatly shorten the quantity of other crops.

Packing and marketing are very important and enter largely into success or failure. You may produce ever so fine a crop and lose money on it by careless packing or sending to the

wrong markets. I endeavor as nearly as possible to have my crops gathered just at the time or the day they are ready. If I have any second class stuff I either throw it out altogether or pack separately, marking them such. I keep in close touch with markets and note the trend of prices and find it is usually unwise to ship to the highest market. Most shippers are attracted to that market and it usually leaves the other markets bare. A low market is often the best, particularly when goods are 3 or 4 days in transit, as it will recover and generally give better prices than the one that quoted high. The one will rise, the other fall in nine cases out of ten. I could give many examples had I the space.

While there are good and bad men in every business, the commission business is no exception. Many men in the trade are not as dishonest as incompetent. They work a little while in some commission house and imagine themselves full-fledged commission men and branch out for themselves with possibly a few hundred dollars as their capital. They send out glowing circulars and price currents and usually a drummer. They succeed in getting a little stuff, but do not have enough to establish any trade at their place of business nor do they have customers to take what they have. The result is somebody must suffer. A cry goes up against all commission men and they are looked upon as a cross between a road agent and a sneak thief.

If shippers would use more care in the selection of commission merchants, such things would not occur, neither would we have such fluctuations in prices as often occur. Ten good level-headed commission men in a city can sustain prices and carry the trade over a heavy day's receipts oftentimes, where if the goods were divided among 50 there would be a veritable scramble among them to see who could sell out, thus creating a mild panic at the cost of the shipper. See to it that your commission man is a thorough business man and well established, have confidence in him if you are going to ship him, for unless you repose this confidence it is better not to ship, as it is decidedly unpleasant on both sides. You are liable to break off shipping at any time and the commission man feels a sort of distrust toward you that does not encourage him to his best efforts in your behalf.

The principles I have laid down have been my guiding ones. I have succeeded in paying off the \$4000 mortgage, discharged the last of it in May, '97. I have bought in addition 20 a more at a cost of \$700 and paid for it. I have kept on with my improvements and my farm is in much finer condition than in '88. In addition to those expenses I have taken out life insurance policies and pay an annual premium of \$300. Four years ago rented another farm of 40 a, paying an annual rent of \$250. This I have put in fine condition and run now nearly 100 a of vegetables. I don't owe a dollar and have sufficient means to supply all my fertilizer, pay my labor, etc, as I go along and money in the bank. I make every stroke count, and notwithstanding the many drawbacks caused by our uncertain climate I do what is before me the best I know how and try to bring all my crops to a successful end. Below I add a list of my expenditures and receipts for 9 yrs, July 1, '88, to July 1, '97. This of course is my farm account; out of that I had my living and saved up what I could for contingencies:

Table with columns: Receipts, Expenses, Profits. Rows for years 1889-1897 and a Total row.

These Cold Nights should make every farmer ask himself, will my stock be warm enough this winter? If there is any doubt look over your outhouses and see if there are any leaky roofs, any shingles or clapboards coming off, or any cracks that need stopping up to make the buildings warm. It is a duty you owe to your stock to see that they are kept warm

through the winter. It is very poor economy to do otherwise, for every farmer knows that hens are more profitable, that chickens grow faster, that cows give more milk, that horses have more vitality if they are kept warm. There are a number of preparations on the market, but we know of nothing better than Neponset Red Rope Roofing, which is made for an outside covering and is positively waterproof. The Neponset should not be confounded with ordinary tar paper which when exposed to the weather will crack, crumble and quickly rot away, but on the contrary is a preparation which will last for years and anyone can put it on. One of our editors has recently had some sheds covered with Neponset and finds it works far better than shingles. Our suggestion to anyone in need of anything in this line will be to send to F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass, and let them send you a free sample and full particulars before you buy elsewhere. There are 500 square feet in each roll and the cost is only \$5.00, including the necessary nails and tin caps with which to put it on.

Barberry Bushes winter wheat rust spores and should be grubbed out and burned root and branch. If anyone doubts this, next season compare the relative amount of rust infested wheat around barberry plants with wheat plants far removed from barberry bushes.

Seed for the spring crop of cabbage should be sown in Nov, Dec and Jan in hotbeds or cold frames, that the plants may be ready to transplant in Feb and Mar.

I set hives facing the east that the sun may shine on the entrance as soon as it peeps up in the morning, and further, that it may shine on the rear late in the evening in order to facilitate evaporation as long as possible. We use a temporary shade made with a few old staves tacked on a 2x2, 2 ft long, and which protects the top and sides of the hive, allowing a free circulation of air and the sun to shine on either end as it is reached.—E. Whitcomb, Neb.

With the exception of the Robinson, nearly all plums are self-sterile, say the horticulturists of the Vt and Col. experiment stations. Mixed planting or intergrafting is the best remedy, but be sure and select varieties that blossom at the same time.

We hope the big army of Farm and Home readers will patronize the advertisers found in the paper as far as possible and always be sure to mention that you saw the advertisement in Farm and Home. This will help us to get more advertising, and with more advertising we can give you a better paper. Thus you help us and we help you.

The Most Cider Press. Advertisement for a hydraulic cider press, including an illustration of the machine.

FREE TO SUFFERERS.

The New Cure for Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of Farm and Home who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in Farm and Home, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar sizes are sold by all first-class druggists.

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines and Wood-Sawing Machines. Advertisement for agricultural machinery, including an illustration of a horse-drawn machine.

If you want the best power in the world for running cream separator, ensilage cutter, or wood saws, try our horse power. Easiest running, best material and will do the most work of any in the market. 50-page pamphlet. Free. Address A. W. GRAY'S SONS, PATENTERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, P. O. Box 45, MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT.

WELL DRILLING Machines

Come to us and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

LEATHER WATCH GUARD—FREE.

Beautiful safety link nickel mountings. Perfectly made. Very stylish and elegant. We send it absolutely free with our wonderful book of 3000 watches. Enclose 6c. for postage. AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. F. H., 170 Elm St., New York City.

LIKE A BULL DOG. Advertisement for a fence, including an illustration of a fence section.

Stays Up. THAT IS THE STRONG CHARACTERISTIC OF THE AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCE. Advertisement for wire fencing, including an illustration of a wire fence.

Live Stock and Dairy.

CEMENT FLOORS IN STABLES.

Cement floors for stables are quite popular and strongly recommended by dairymen everywhere. The old objection that they were hard, and very cold for cows to lie upon, now has no weight, as all dairymen now bed their cows liberally and use plenty of absorbents, so that the cow practically does not come in contact with the floor. If the cement is genuine and is well put down, it will last for years, being practically indestructible. It should not crack or scale, and even the corners should not break off with any reasonable usage.

The foundation should be well graded and a depression made for the gutter. If the ground is naturally firm and dry, it will not be necessary to put down a concrete foundation, putting the first layer of cement on the earth itself. If wet and yielding, put down a layer of broken stone, filling in the spaces with thin cement. For this, and the next layer of cement, the best grade of "Akron" will do. To mix, get the best sharp gravel you can find and sift out enough of the finest of it to put on the finishing coat. For the first layer of cement, mix one part cement and four of the coarse gravel and put on a 4-in layer and tamp it down. Then take the fine gravel and mix one part cement and two of the gravel and float it on. This coat should be floated on and allowed to dry slowly, and should be about 1 in thick when dry.

The gutter for the floor should be 5 ft back from the manger, and may be 8 in deep and about 16 in in width, and made of material no ways different from the floor. The surface of the floor should not be smoothed off too much. A somewhat rough surface is best, as it holds the bedding from slipping back so readily. Some masons in building the floor stamp slight creases—diamond form—on the floor surface to prevent slipping.

The greatest value of a cement floor is that with it there is a complete saving of all the liquid manures of the stable, and they are all the more likely to go afield than to be absorbed by the earth under the barn and forever lost. As cements and sand vary so in strength and qualities, different localities compared, it is always the safest plan to employ a competent mason who is experienced in the matter, for a badly mixed or proportioned cement laid with a trowel having a handle 700 miles long, as is this, makes about as unsatisfactory a stable floor as one can well imagine. Remember this, do not slight the mixing. An active hoe is an important factor in cement mixing.—John Gould, Ohio.

FOR BUSY CREAMERYMEN.

The taste of the British consumers of cheese has changed within the last few years. Once they were willing to eat strong flavored cheese, but now they must have an article that is soft and mild-flavored and for this they will pay a good price, says Prof. Robertson of Ont, who has been studying the British market.

More attention must be paid to cheese after being put on the shelves in the curing room, but the temperature should be made right first. Keep the cheese at as low or lower than 65 degrees.

Every butter maker should spend at least one term at a dairy school, but before doing so he should have at least one season's experience in a creamery in order to obtain the greatest benefit from the teaching.

In the experimental exports of butter to London, the U.S. dept of agr. was able to deliver it from creameries in Vt, N.H., Mass and Ct in 10 or 11 days, N.Y. 10, O 13, Wis 14, Ia 12 to 15, Minn 16 to 18, Kan and So Dak 17 or 18. Cost was 1 1/2 to 3/4 c lb. Cost from refrigerator car in N.Y. until delivered in London 1c p lb.

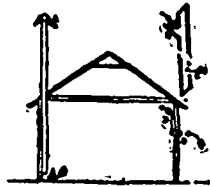
About 60 per cent of all the cow can eat is required for maintenance and it is the other 40 per cent of the food she is able to assimilate that brings a return. Limiting the feed of a dairy animal is penny wise and pound foolish. Every extra pound the animal can use is so much more from which a profit may be made. Make sure you are giving your animals all they can eat, and then begin to study

individual capacities and divide your feed, giving most to the largest eaters. Warmth is most essential to dairy cattle; exposure is sure to affect the milk flow most injuriously.

A large yield of milk needs a large supply of water.

I water my cows by letting the water into the feed troughs; this is done a short time before feeding and when the majority of the cows are through drinking the water is shut off, leaving a gallon or so of water in the trough. Into this the ensilage and grain are dumped.—[Dairy Commissioner P. B. Norton, Ia.

Ventilating the Stable—My stable is 14x36 ft and 8 high. A wooden flue or two, A. A. is placed along one wall and made high enough to give some draft at least 4 ft above the ridge of the roof. On the opposite wall are inserted 2 or 3 flues, as shown at B B, or, if the wall is a double boarded one, the air may be taken in by leaving a board out between two studs on the outside, as at K, and another one on the inside at N, but in that case a board, M, should be nailed in a slanting position with end pieces on either side so as to give the air a slant in direction of the ceiling.—[J. H. Monard, Ill.



is a double boarded one, the air may be taken in by leaving a board out between two studs on the outside, as at K, and another one on the inside at N, but in that case a board, M, should be nailed in a slanting position with end pieces on either side so as to give the air a slant in direction of the ceiling.—[J. H. Monard, Ill.

Milk Producers Are Advancing Prices in many cities and towns. The consolidated milk exchange of New York has advanced the wholesale price of a 40-qt can from \$1.21 of last summer to 1.61, or 20c p can more than at this time last year. On the other hand, dairymen have formed a strong combination to do the work of the F S M P A to secure full values. Those who supply the Boston market have also formed an incorporated company made up mostly of the membership of the N E M P U, to secure more satisfactory terms. The milk producers and peddlers of Haverhill, Springfield and Westfield, Mass, and other New England cities have formed local associations with the object of obtaining a uniform price of 6c p qt from the can, do away with the bottle trade as much as possible and mutual protection from poor credits.

Six Good Rations for a 1000 lb dairy cow are as follows: Corn silage 40 lbs, clover hay 8, wheat bran 6 and corn meal 3. Corn fodder 20, hay 6, oats 4, shorts 4, oil meal 2. Corn silage 50, corn stover 6, oats 6, malt sprouts 4, corn meal 2. Corn silage 30, hay 15, wheat bran 3, corn meal 3, cottonseed meal 2. Timothy hay 10, clover hay 8, wheat bran 6, oats 6, Corn fodder 20, clover hay 8, oats 6, oil-meal 3.

To Make Dog Cakes, take cut bone 1 lb, middlings 1 lb, fine corn meal 2 lbs, and one tablespoonful of salt; mix thoroughly and bake hard in thick cakes like crackers.

At the national Hereford stock show at Kansas City, Mo., \$2500 was paid for the Hereford heifer, Armour Rose; this is said to be the highest price ever paid for a Hereford heifer.

The American live stock ass'n holds its annual meeting at Auditorium hotel, Chicago, Nov 23.

Your Butter Money



and cow profit may be greatly increased if you only embrace the means within your easy reach. For instance, if you buy a Little Giant Separator you will not only get more butter from the same cows, but it will be so much improved in quality as to command a much better price. Our free Illustrated Catalogue, No. 55, explains the details.

The Sharples Co., P. M. SHARPLES, Canal & Washington Sts., West Chester, Pa. CHICAGO. U. S. A. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

NEW 20TH CENTURY CREAM SEPARATORS



Sept. 1st marked the introduction of the Improved 20TH CENTURY "D. by" or "Dairy" sizes of De Laval Cream Separators and these newest "Alpha" disc machines are simply unapproachable by anything else in the shape of a cream separator. Overwhelming as has been the conceded superiority of the De Laval machines heretofore their standard is now raised still higher and they are more than ever placed in a class by themselves as regards all possible competition. Send for new catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. 74 CORTLAND STREET, NEW YORK. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

VEGETABLE CUTTERS



Sizes to cut fine or coarse suitable for Cattle, Cows or Sheep. The Lowest in Price, Easiest Worked, Most Rapid and Durable in Use. Send for circulars. The BELCHER & TAYLOR AGL TOOL CO. Box 15, Chicago Falls, Mass. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

SAVE THE MONEY



you are spending on repairs and buying new wheels. It is cheaper and in every way better. We sell 4 Buggy Wheels, 7-8 in. Steel Tire for \$7.50 Carriage Wheels, 1 in. Steel Tire for \$8.00 Other wheels for other purposes at equally low prices. Write for price list No. 58 containing directions for measuring. WILMINGTON WHEEL CO., Wilmington, Del. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

HARRISON'S FEED MILLS. We offer you the best mill on the market at such a low figure that it will pay you to write us. Our mills have been on the market 50 years. They are the best constructed, most complete, and most efficient and fastest grinding mills yet produced. Mills sent on approval. Prices cover freight. Send for Illustrated catalogue. Address, LEONARD D. HARRISON, 10 Third St., New Haven, Conn. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

Hogs are Higher. They are going up daily. Get ready for the boom by breeding now. Write and send a sample pair of our FAMOUS O. I. C. HOGS ON TIME if you write promptly. Two of these famous hogs weighed 250 lbs. Write today. L. S. SILVER CO., 609 Grand Arcade Bldg., Cleveland, O. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

A STOCK TANK WATER HEATER FOR \$4.98 KAZOO GALVANIZED STEEL HEATER. Direct from manufacturers to users or would cost more. Will boil 100 lbs. of water in 20 minutes. Every farmer in a cold climate needs a heater for warming water in stock tanks. This heater is built upon an entirely new principle. There is an air space around the fire (see arrows in cut) which prevents condensation of water and holds fire longer than it would otherwise—a fuel saving of 25 lbs. soft coal will actually hold the fire 4 hours water in tank warm for over 24 hours. Corn cobs and other fuel can be used. The Kazoo will heat water for 50 head of stock. Has a perfect spark-arrester—not the slightest chance of setting fire to anything. High smoke stack insures good draught. Section that holds fire can be lifted out and fire started in house or other place. No standing around in cold or storm until fire gets started. No trouble to fasten in tank—can be done in 5 minutes others require. Heater is only 8 inches in diameter, so can be placed in a barrel and in a few minutes heat also and feed for stock. In many cases take the place of an expensive feed rack. The Kazoo heater is strongly built (no soldered seams to melt), simple, efficient and altogether the best apparatus of its kind on the market. Special price, \$4.98. We pay freight to any point in U. S. of his River and the Mississippi River. When cash is sent with order. Send for our complete Catalogue describing Cutters, Hand-made Harnesses, Buggies, Corn Shellers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Food Cookers, Galvanized Steel Water Tanks, Farm Implements, etc. It's FREE. Write today. CARR SUPPLY & MFG. CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

"Always in the Lead and Now Better Than Ever." THE UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS. THE Improved United States Cream Separators have been proven by tests repeated from year to year, at all Agricultural Experiment Stations in the last four or five years, to be superior to all other Cream Separators, many tests of the skim milk showing only .01 or .02, and are now still further improved and greatly increased in capacity for 1900 OR THE NEW CENTURY. All experienced Cream Separator operators concede that the United States is unapproached in thoroughness of separation and perfection of manufacture. All gears are enclosed; Bowl Spindle covered with brass shield; have ball bearings. The most cost is put into their manufacture, and they are therefore better and will wear longer, yet are sold for less than others considering capacity and close skimming—are therefore the cheapest, because the best. Examine "New Century" Prices and Capacities. No. 9. Low Frame. Capacity 150 to 175 lbs. \$50.00 No. 8. " " " 225 to 250 " \$45.00 No. 7. High " " 275 to 300 " \$85.00 No. 6. " " " 350 to 400 " \$100.00 No. 5. " " " 450 to 500 " \$125.00 No. 3 1/2. " " " 650 to 700 " \$165.00 Don't be inveigled into purchasing a Cream Separator until you have first sent for the "New Century" Catalogue of the United States, which will be mailed you free. Agents wanted in all towns not at present canvassed. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

Fruits and Flowers.

FORCING LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The lily of the valley is a beautiful, hardy, spring flowering plant. On the pips or bulbs two kinds of buds grow, leaf and flower. A few warm days



A WELL-GROWN LILY OF THE VALLEY.

In May soon bring them out. For winter forcing, florists keep the flower pips in cold storage during summer and in early winter put them in a portion of the greenhouse where the heat can be kept up to 50 or 99 degrees. As fast as in flower, the boxes of flowering plants are removed and fresh ones put in their place. Pips are usually planted in flats 2 in deep, 18 in wide and 2 or 3 ft long. As the flower pips have no roots, they should be placed in sphagnum or packing moss, broken up fine. Set the pips 2 in apart with the crowns just peeping out.

For plant growing, set the crowns in rows, 2 or 3 pips being put together at intervals of 1 ft or so. Let them grow until the third year, when several flowering pips will have formed at each stool. Plants are dug when the tops have died down, the flowering pips cut from those which produce only leaves, care being taken to allow about 2 in of roots to remain on. In this condition they are ready to be forced for flowers. By keeping them in a dormant state, flowers can be had at any time during the year.

ABOUT CHERRY PLANTING.

Cherries thrive in a variety of soils, but attain their highest development in one light and loamy. It must retain moisture, but never be sour. If the land is too wet, it must be drained and on light dry knolls, otherwise favorable to cherry culture, the moisture holding capacity of the soil may be increased by the addition of vegetable matter and judicious surface cultivation. The turning under of crimson clover or a crop of similar character is highly beneficial. The best results are obtained from orchards situated on a western or northwestern slope, as the blooming period is retarded in spring and danger of frosts greatly lessened. A depression is not desirable, as frost is liable to occur there when it would not on higher ground. Where the country is naturally level, a slight elevation is preferable, since it insures air drainage and good circulation. The sour varieties of cherries seem to thrive better on lower levels than the sweet kinds. The distance apart for planting trees will depend almost wholly upon the manner of growth. Some trees may attain a height of 40 to 50 ft and be wide spreading. These should stand not less than 30 ft apart. In western New York, the sour varieties with small heads are set 12x12 or 18x18. For instance, the Montmorency and Early Richmond are usually planted 18 x18, while the more bushy and compact Morellos are planted 16x16.—[G. H. Powell, Del Exp Sta.

GRAPE RAISING FROM SEED.

Gather when fully ripe and either dry them in the sun or in a dry room until they appear like raisins. Keep them in this way until spring. If seeds

are separated in fall, mix with pure sand or sandy loam and set in cellar or bury in open ground until spring. Be sure and keep cool and moist; never allow grape seeds to become dry. The seed bed should be light, dry and thoroughly pulverized at least 2 ft deep. Dig in old well-decomposed manure liberally. Sow seed 1 or 2 in apart in rows 1 ft apart. Young plants should be partially shaded to prevent sunburn. As soon as three leaves appear, stake and the plants will attach themselves and should grow nicely. After a few inches' growth has been made, mulch with straw or leaves. When the plants have made one season's growth and frost has killed the leaves, take up, cut off part of the stem and shorten the long perpendicular root at least one-half; then heel in some dry, warm place in the open ground. All small, sickly-looking plants should be thrown away. With cold weather, cover the entire tops with soil or coarse litter, deep enough to insure against being severely frozen. In spring cut the stems off to within 4 in of roots and plant in rows 4 ft apart and 3 or 4 ft apart in rows. Make the soil rich, spread the roots well and set so the upper bud on the 4 in stem will be just above the ground. Let but one shoot grow and pinch off all laterals. Keep stal 1. Just before the ground freezes, cut back to within 8 or 10 in of the ground and bank up soil around them. The third season, keep to one cane and pinch it back as required. It should fruit the fourth year.

For the Window Garden—To keep palm leaves glossy, wash the once a week with milk and water; skim-milk is preferable, as there is less fat in it, using equal parts of it and water. If necessary to use new milk, one-third milk to two-thirds water will be the right proportion. A soft sponge is best for the work, and the leaves should be sponged on both sides. It produces a gloss finer than that given by any plant tonic and much safer.—Palms, ferns, begonias and cyclamens prefer leaf mold to grow in and if it cannot be obtained, it is a good plan to dig the refuse leaves from the other plants in the window into the soil in which they are growing. Also when repotting such plants, sprinkle dead leaves among the soil and they will quickly decay and furnish the food the plants require.—[Bernice Baker, Ill.

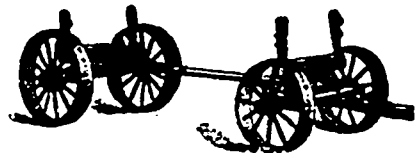
The crop report for Oct, '99, of the U S dept of agri showed the apple crop in 50 states and territories; 29 show less than half a crop. The report of the apple shippers' ass'n shows only eight states of the 21 reported as having over a half crop. The cranberry crop of N J is not over 40 per cent of a full crop.—[N J Subscriber.

Well Digging is a business that pays big profits in any locality where wells are desired. The catalog of Williams Bros of Ithaca, N Y, shows over 70 sizes and styles of well-digging machines, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. They are wonderfully simple, so that any mechanic of ordinary skill can operate them, and the improvements shown make them the most reliable and satisfactory for all kinds of drilling. Either horse or steam power may be used, and when the latter the drill and engine may be purchased on trucks, which makes traveling from one field to another a very easy matter.

Beans Area Shade Easier compared with the high level touched last month.

Farm Wagon only \$21.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4 inch tire, and sold for only \$21.25.



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

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

Prepare for Winter.

Now is the time to think about keeping your stock warm during the coming winter. Before cold weather sets in look over your out-buildings and see if there are any leaky roofs, any shingles or clapboards coming off, or any cracks that need stopping up to make the buildings warm.

It is poor economy to have cows and horses sleep cold in the winter, and every farmer knows how much more profitable hens are, and how much faster the chickens grow if they are kept warm.

If you will accept a suggestion from us, of which the editor of this paper will approve, you can fix up your old outbuildings, prevent leaky roofs, make warm your sheds, barns, hen houses, hot beds or greenhouses at very little expense.

Go to your nearest hardware dealer and get a roll of NEPONSET RED ROPE ROOFING, which is made for any outside covering, and is positively water-proof,



wind-proof and frost-proof. There are five hundred square feet in each roll and it will only cost you \$5.00 including the necessary nails and tin caps.

Don't confound NEPONSET ROOFING with common tar paper, which, when exposed to the weather, will crack, crumble and quickly rot away.

Tar paper was all right for your grandfathers, but in this age of advancement a covering which is very much more durable and economical is required, and that is NEPONSET. It takes the place of shingles or clapboards on out-houses, and back plaster in dwellings. Any one can put it on and it will last for years.

If you would like to have a sample of this Roofing and full particulars before you buy, send a postal card to F. W. BIRD & SON, EAST WALPOLE, MASS. and they will send it to you by return mail free.

THIS IS OUR VISITING CARD

The Appleton No. 9 Fodder Cutter

A Foretaste of "Appleton Quality."

Simply for the purpose of acquainting you with the superiority of "Appleton Quality" we have built the best quality of hand fodder cutter on the market and will sell it at an extremely low price. It is a complete machine for cutting hay, straw, etc. into small pieces for the use of horses, cows, pigs, etc. The supply is limited, so order at once to be sure of getting one.

Should you want a larger fodder cutter or shredder, we have a horse power wood saw, wind mill, steel tanks, etc. We supply you "Appleton Quality" which is the best—there also 100 page catalogue mailed free.

APPLETON MFG. CO., 41 FARGO ST., Batavia, Ill.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and more healthful than any kind of circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

Best first class if it is to operate Feed Cutters, Grinding Mills, Wood Saws, or pump water successfully. We manufacture Engines—2, 4 & 8 Horse Power Tractor Powers for 1, 2 or 3 horses. Sweep or Lever Powers for 1 to 8 horses. Every machine fully warranted to generate maximum power at a minimum of force exerted. Catalogue showing Smalley Line complete mailed free if you name this paper.

SMALLEY MFG. CO., 205 Main, Milwaukee, Wis.

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At Cost of Many—\$1

facture. This watch is no cheap, clumsy affair, like all others sold at the price, but a neat, small, perfect time keeper; guaranteed 5 years. Solid nickel-silver. A watch that you are proud to show. Your money cheerfully refunded if it is not all we claim. Would have cost \$10 in 1895. Only \$1 and 50c for postage. We make this price only to introduce our vast line of general supplies at wholesale prices. We save you money on everything. BIG CATALOGUE, SENT FREE.

UNIVERSAL SUPPLY CO., 79 Beekman Street, New York.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

WINTER WORK. FARMER AGENTS and others, take orders for my seeds. Make some cash. Get your seeds FREE. New plan. Quick sales. Catalogue and some FREE. Frank H. Battles, Seed Grower, Rochester, N.Y.

MAGIC CAMERA, 10c.

New instantaneous camera: you "pose" your friend, remove the shutter, press a rubber bulb inside the camera, and raise—limb with water. A sample of our 2000 negative. Postpaid, with 12-page catalogue, for 10c; 3 for 25c; 50c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. F. H., 170 Elm St., New York City.

Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

WANTED.

A reliable man to represent us permanently in your county. GOOD MEN can make GOOD WAGES. COMMISSION or SALARY PAID WEEKLY. Experience not necessary. Many of our agents earn \$100.00 A MONTH. Can you spare a few hours daily to work for us? WRITE FOR TERMS TO-DAY before your territory is occupied.

HIGHLAND NURSERY COMPANY, City Office, 107 Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N.Y.

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Universal Repair Machine

the greatest money-saver made. Vices, Axles, Drill, Hardy, Tool Grinders, Lathe, Pipe Vices, Spring Clamps. Money back if you're not satisfied. Liberal terms to agents.

BLOOMFIELD MFG. CO., Box 12, Bloomfield, Ind.

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We have unrivalled facilities by reason of skilled workmen, first-class materials and newest machinery for producing excellent work in both these departments at very low prices.

Special attention given to making pictures, either half-tones or line drawings, of live stock, poultry, farm buildings, implements, etc. from photographs or drawings. For our subscribers and advertisers. Also half-tones with extra coarse screen for use on fast process of daily newspapers. Artistic designs and illustrations for catalogues, circulars, etc.

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Always Mention FARM AND HOME when answering advertisements.

Organize and Educate.

GRANGE MUTUAL INSURANCE.

In no line of co-operative trade have better results been secured than through mutual fire insurance. Thousands of dollars are thereby saved annually through low-priced methods of doing business as well as by greater security in taking only desirable risks. Mutual fire insurance has taken such a hold on the farmers of the northwest that it is said there are over 1000 farmers' mutual companies, having a membership of nearly 700,000, to whom an annual saving of over \$5,000,000 is effected.

Probably no organization of farmers has done more than the grange to bring before farming communities how to conduct mutual insurance profitably to its members as well as economically. But a very small per cent of premiums is required for salaries and operating expenses, hence a large part of the premium money is returned to claimants for losses. Some of the leading grange insurance companies are the following:

Maine: The Patrons Androscoggin Mutual Fire Ins Co. Policies 4100, risks in force Sept 1, '99, \$5,300,000, average annual assessment on \$1000 2.33, total losses to date in the 22 yrs of its existence, \$80,000. Annual cost has been from nothing to \$4 on \$1000. The Oxford Co P of H Mutual Fire Ins Co is an old and well established company doing business at a great saving.

New Hampshire: The Grange Mutual Fire Ins Co of N H began business July 20, '88, and up to Sept 1, '99, 9579 policies have been issued. Losses have been paid amounting to \$58,898. The cost of insurance has been \$5 on each \$1000 for 3 yrs, with the exception of 1896 when an assessment of one-fourth of 1 per cent was made. This made the insurance cost for that 3 yrs \$7.50 p \$1000. Policies are written for 3 yrs. On Jan 1, '99, 3201 policies were in force on risks amounting to \$1,544,350 and from Jan 1 to Sept 1, '99, 951 policies have been written and \$117 in losses paid. Insurance has cost policy holders for 3 yrs in premiums and assessments \$17.50 on each \$1000 insured. There are also in N H 19 town mutual companies which conduct business on a similar plan to the N H grange mutual. They had at risk Jan 1, \$2,947,547, risks written during the year \$574,698. Cost per \$100, 11c.

Vermont: Vt Patrons have recently secured a pledge of \$300,000 insurance, the amount necessary to begin business by charter under Vt state laws. It will probably be in operation soon.

Mass and R I have no grange mutual companies.

Connecticut: The Patrons Mutual Fire Ins Co has issued 1790 policies. Jan 1, outstanding risks aggregate, \$2,030,332 of which \$186,830 was reinsured, leaving \$1,843,502 carried. Last year 72 policies covering \$125,686 were written and renewals of \$532,112 issued. Premiums received in '98, \$369; paid for losses \$3182, salaries \$390, directors \$104, printing and postage \$83, taxes and fees \$25, rent \$24. Losses last year were the heaviest, excepting 2 yrs. of the 11 the company has been in business. Cost of conducting business 14 per cent of total expenditures.

New Jersey: The Farmers' Reliance Fire Ins ass'n of West Jersey was organized Dec 4, '79. Policies issued to date 2504, in force 2281, insurance in force \$4,921,977. During 19 yrs business the cost has been \$19 on \$1000, or a mill on the dollar a year. Losses for 19 yrs \$53,026, other expenses \$3777.

Michigan: Says State Master Horton: "We have at present in almost every settled county in Mich, an old line farmers' mutual insurance company. This old style of farmers' mutuals, not possessing the essential machinery through which to operate cheaply, has given opportunity for strictly grange companies to organize, and discount the old style of farmers' mutual in rates. Three years ago, we began agitating the matter in the state grange for the organization of grange companies and although very much interest is manifested all over the state, and many counties are considering the matter favorably, but few actual companies have been organized. Lenawee Co. organized 3 yrs ago, is carrying \$1,250,000 risks. Have had but one assessment of 50c on each \$1000 during the 3 yrs, making the cost of insurance to members about 17c on each \$1000 p annum. Membership fees of \$1 with 5c on each \$100 paid by each member at the time of taking out

policy, has more than paid all running expenses. But two other counties are in actual operation through the state, Branch and Kent counties. Several others are nearly ready to begin actual business. We encourage the formation of county companies, so that the business will all be concentrated and near at hand. Our subordinate granges furnish just the right kind of machinery through which to operate mutual insurance at the least possible cost. While the old kind of farmers' mutuals is good, the grange plan is very much better and cheaper."

New York: There are 127 mutual companies in the state with 131,557 policies and risks of \$214,897,000. Cost of insurance on each \$1000 for 3 yrs as an average of 115 companies \$7.18, showing an average saving of \$5.32 on each \$1000. In Y k state many grange companies allow people outside the order to take insurance, so it is impossible to estimate accurately the extent of purely grange mutual insurance. There are, however, at least 20 grange companies in the state, several carrying one to five millions of insurance. One of the most successful is the Fire Relief Ass'n of Wayne Co, the only mutual company in the county. It has nearly \$4,600,000 in force, and during its 21 yrs of business has cost but \$26.58 on \$1000.

Pennsylvania: The enterprising Patrons of the Keystone state have several large flourishing companies. As in other states, they have reduced the cost of insurance to a minimum.

Delaware: Del St Gr Mutual Fire Ins Co began business in '77, has 660 policies, \$727,912 insurance, losses since organization to Sept 1, \$22,312, assessments to date \$25,000.

Ohio: Ohio Patrons have several strictly grange insurance companies that are limited to doing business in from 1 to 3 counties. All are a success. The Ohio Grangers Mutual Ins Co, strictly Patron, covers the entire state, having been in business 19 yrs. Of policies 1865 have been issued and insurance \$1,382,946. During 19 yrs \$ losses have called out 17 assessments carrying a total cost of \$2.43 on each \$100 to date.

Illinois has no purely grange companies, although the Magnolia Mutual is largely of that character.

Kansas: Patrons Fire and Tornado ass'n. Policy holders 750, total risks \$1,750,000, losses past 10 yrs \$1980, paid on same \$1466, cost per 1000 10 yrs \$12. This ass'n is purely Patron, has \$3000 on hand and no liabilities.

Colorado: The Grange Mutual Fire Ins Co was organized in '95. Policies 150, insurance \$155,255, total losses to Sept 1, \$320, per cent of annual premium and assessments 1-5 of 1 per cent, cost to date 7 mills on a dollar. Only Patrons are insured.

Oregon: Lower Columbia Fire Relief ass'n was organized in 1885. Policies 540, insurance \$532,014, losses \$8470, total assessments p 1000 \$20.25, total premiums \$9.50 p 1000. The first 3 yrs and 7 mos there were no losses. There have since been 16 total and five partial losses.

AFFAIRS OF THE DAY.

They say farmers are growing mean, but it makes a man mean to be poor. [Farmer McLaughlin, Mo.]

Another scheme to fleece the public is a Grain Growers' Mutual Hall ass'n, in one of the Miss valley states. They claim to give insurance on crops for a series of years in the future. A recent attempt at levying an assessment and refusal to pay has resulted in the officers being brought before court and charged with being "a band of roving insurance adven'urers."

In every country the ruling people are the educated people, and this will go on while professional people have a monopoly of special training. If farmers are to take their place they must get an education. If we can't put educated men on the farms, then God help the farms and the farmers. Without more education they can never expect to hold their own.—[Dr James Mills, Ont Agricultural College.]

The state experiment stations are doing a great and noble work for farmers, but there is a large amount of work to be done by the farmer in taking to himself and absorbing the facts and principles put before him.—[Director W. H. Jordan, N Y Exp Sta.]

Thanks for your good and grand suggestion, the free delivery of mail to farmers. Nothing is more needed than the daily delivery of letters and pa-

pers. Why is it that the farmer, the producer and sustainer of all other occupations, has to leave his work, often the plow in the busy field, and go after his mail? I prefer to be taxed \$5 a year to have my mail delivered. Often I can't leave my work and can't hire some one to go after my mail.—[Jacob Faith, Vernon Co, Mo.]

The General Government has unlimited power of taxation. It exercised that power to the extinguishment of state banks. It exercises the same power in many of its tariff schedules. Every farmer in the land should, in my opinion, demand of his representative in congress that adulterated and counterfeit foods be subjected to a national tax sufficient to drive the same out of existence. It is fair and just to demand of the law making power of this government that the American farm, with its product of pure and honest human food, shall not be driven from its rightful market by fraud and deceit. You can do the cause of agriculture no greater service than by uniting all the force you have individually and collectively for the accomplishment of this purpose.—[Ex-Gov Hoard of Wis.]

One of the Ideas urged by F & H, the free delivery of rural mails, should be carried out until every main thoroughfare in the U S will be traversed by automobiles or other carriages made for the purpose. Then we farmers will be on an equal footing with city people in one respect at least.—[D. D. Royce, Washington Co, Vt.]

Go to Work for Free Mail Delivery. For according to Perry S. Heath of the U S postoffice dept, having rural mail delivery in charge, the service has resulted in increased postal receipts, increased value of farm lands reached by rural free delivery, of from \$2 to 3 p a, a general improvement of the condition of the roads traversed by the rural carrier, better prices for farm products, besides educational benefits conferred by relieving the monotony of farm life through ready access to wholesome literature and knowledge of current events.

New Jersey Is Getting Rich, for on Nov 1 there was a balance of \$1,253,000 in its treasury. For the year ending Oct 31, receipts by fees for incorporation of stock and trust concerns were \$78,000. State expenses this year were \$90,000 more than last. The capital stock of the newly made corporations is almost \$1,000,000,000.

Give Us Good Cooks and Domestic —We need throughout this country an intelligent and thorough study of domestic economy. We want our girls to learn the economical and scientific side of home work just as our sons are being taught the science of farming. We want them to learn about cooking, knitting and darning and other things that have to do with the comforts of the home. Most of us, rich and poor, are educating our daughters as if they were going to be ladies of leisure from the day they leave school. They learn history and literature, euclid and algebra; but in the 10 or 12 yrs of their school life they are not taught a single thing that would assist one of them in mending a stocking, making a shirt, working a buttonhole, or cooking a meal. This is true, not only of the wealthy, but of those who have to do their own work from the day of their marriage; and it often means a great deal of discomfort and misery to wife, husband and children.—[President James Mills, Ont Agr'l College.]

Prosperity as Seen at a Distance—New York is lending practically no money to the west or to the south this year. The banks of these sections do not need it. They have all the money they want for their purposes. The west did not borrow nearly so much from us as usual last year, but this year she is not asking for any. Last year's good crops gave them a surplus, and some of the western cities actually have money to lend in this market. The country is fast getting rich, and it is prosperous not only in the east and west, but in the south and southwest. This is not merely an opinion, this is a fact that is shown by the reports of business every day. It looks as though the rest of the country is able to get along without borrow-

ing much money from us. Until a very short time ago the bulk of the money for moving the crops had to come from the east. We could lend any amount at 6 per cent. Now they don't want it at 4 1/2 per cent. The building of grain elevators all over the west and of cotton compressors in the south has greatly helped in handling the crops. The west is in the midst of moving its crops and cars enough cannot be had for the purpose. There is a car famine in the west and south. The whole country is prosperous. There were big crops last year and, in the west especially, good markets. Reports show that this year's crops are also excellent, and those sections of the country which formerly looked to the east for money have become independent. This is a condition proved by facts and figures. One bank which has always done a large business with the class of customers I have been speaking of, is doing practically none now.—[Vice-President A. B. Hepburn, Chase Nat'l Bank, New York.]

A Word to Agents—Those who got up clubs for Farm and Home last year should go to all the old subscribers without delay and ask them to subscribe for 1900. A printed list of subscribers will be sent on application, and as the paper has undoubtedly given satisfaction you ought to get every old subscriber to renew without difficulty. Then, with sample copy in hand, make a thorough canvass for new subscribers; and your club for the coming year will be much larger than it was last season. Remember that the larger your club the better premium you will receive, which will more than repay you for your time and trouble.

The U S dept of agr is getting right down and among farmers, when it agrees to send an agent free to inspect timber lands of 5 a or larger and instruct the owner as to the most economical method of management. Already owners of 2,000,000 a of timber land have applied for government assistance of this kind.

NEW DRESS SET, 10c.

New and beautiful dress set including pair of ball end rigid link cuff buttons, 3 Gude, 1 Collar Button and New Patent Belt Retainer. Sterling Silver, extra heavy plate. Worth \$5c in any store. Just to give you an inkling of our 1,000 bargains we send complete set and large catalogue postpaid. Only 10c for 25c. 6 for 45c. 12 for 85c.

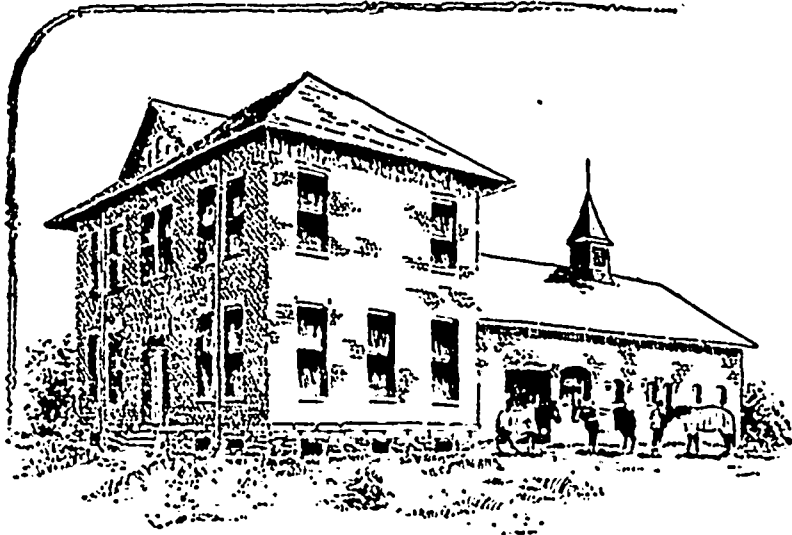
AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. FH 170 Elm St., New York City. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

\$50 a Month Easy!

We can give you something to do that will make you \$50 a month without any trouble right around your own home. A Big Money Maker. Send your name and address, anywhere. Please investigate. Write to-day. ORANGE JUDD CO. (Agents' Dept.) 52 Lafayette Place, New York. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

WANTED AGENTS.

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



Ohio State University Veterinary Building.

Our Veterinary Adviser.

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

THE VETERINARY PROFESSION.

One of the finest fields for laying a solid foundation in the way of a permanent life profession is the doctoring of animals. Wonderful strides have been made in veterinary practice in recent years. Nearly all the agricultural colleges now recognize that the farmer must have a thorough knowledge as to the care and treatment of sick animals. To-day, medical research tends more toward the prevention than the cure of disease, but while the former may be taught in any class room, the study of the latter can only be carried out in a properly equipped hospital and laboratory.

The illustration above shows where Ohio boys can learn to become animal doctors. This magnificent building is now well equipped to fit the boys of the farm to handle almost any kind of a sick animal, after sufficient study and practical work. Each day sick animals are brought to the clinic building for treatment by some of the veterinary staff, the sick animals outside the hospital, as shown above, being a daily scene. Several hundred animals are thus treated annually.

Besides in O., the veterinary buildings have been erected at Amherst, Mass. for the Mass agric. college, at Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., for that institution and elsewhere. To the farmer boy who loves animals and thinks he wants to be a "doctor," the veterinary profession offers attractive inducements. To gain a full measure of success, this would mean the regular 2 or 4 yrs course of study for a bachelor's degree and then a post graduate course at some first-class university for 2 to 4 yrs in veterinary. The veterinary courses in the four years' course at the agricultural colleges of O. Mass and N. Y. are heartily appreciated by students and nearly every class in the above institutions sends out 1 to 4 who make a further study, making veterinary practice their life work.

Chronic Catarrh—L. M.'s horse had distemper 3 yrs ago and has since had a discharge from the nose. This is a case of chronic catarrh and is almost incurable. Try steaming the nostrils twice a day by putting 1 oz turpentine in a pail of boiling water and keeping the horse's head over it 15 minutes, continue this for several weeks. Also give a teaspoonful of sulphate of copper in a bran mash once a day for a month.

Lampers—C. G. wants a remedy for lampers. Lampers is not a disease, but a fullness of the bars of the mouth and should never be cut or burned. Give the horse 1/2 oz nitrate of potassium at a dose twice a day in a bran mash for a week and feed the horse on soft food if he cannot eat hard food for a week.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take laxative Homo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 2c. Adr.

or two until the swelling of the bars of the mouth passes away.

Abortion—R. S.'s cow lost her calf at 4 mos. The cows are pasturing on high land, stabled at night and fed on green rye. It is difficult to find the cause of such cases, as they are many. Green rye will cause some cows to abort, while in others it seems to do no harm.

Loss of Voice—P. B.'s cow lost her voice last spring on account of having a cough, her food which she ate would be ejected from her mouth. The cow is otherwise in good health. Give 1/2 oz Fowler's solution of arsenic at a dose in bran mash twice a day and continue it for a month.

Weaving E. E. H.'s horse keeps his head moving from one side to the other while standing in the stable. This is a habit which some horses get into. Tying the horse after he is through feeding from each side of the stall so that he cannot weave and continuing this for several months will sometimes cure him of the habit.

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

C. T.: Nearly all dealers in seeds and nurserymen's supplies handle fruit-juckers. The larger part of them in use, however, are homemade. Various types have been illustrated in F & H and in manuals on fruit-growing, and from the pictures you can have a device made by a local tinsmith.—F. J. R.: The seedsman and nurserymen who advertise in F & H can supply you with all kinds of choice fruit seeds.—J. A. O.: For manufacturers of machinery used in meat canning, send to Jno E. Smith & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., and H. William Dopp & Son, Buffalo, N. Y. For a book on canning meats write to Orange Judd Co., New York city.—W. E. Y.: We have not space for a description of Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney cattle. They all come from islands of the above names south of England. Write to Secretary J. J. Hemingway, 5 W 17th St., New York, of the A J C club, Secretary W. H. Caldwell of Peterborough, N. H., of the A G C club for their club literature as to the breeds.—A. B. P.: The Independent Match Co., 1120 Monadnock building, Chicago, Ill., can advise you as to match machinery.—T. S. Mel.: I presume you can find particulars as to treatment for cancers in Dr Platt's book, Secrets of Health; you can buy it of F & H for \$1.50, cloth bound, or we will give it to you as a premium if you secure six new subscribers to F & H. See our Oct 15 premium number, Page 27.—Mrs T. G.: Thorough cultivation of the orchard from spring until Aug 1 to 15 pays, hen manure is a valuable fertilizer for orchard or garden and has nothing to do with potato scab, cut potatoes to 1, 2 or 3 eyes, according to the variety, potato scab is prevented by soaking in corrosive sublimate (see F & H, Feb 12, '09), prune apple trees in very early spring.—A. L. M.: Bernard Brown of Helena, Mont., is secretary of the Mont wool growers' assoc'n. Write to the U S local land office, at Bozeman, Helena, Lewiston, Miles City or Missoula, Mont., about the public lands of that state.—J. J. P.: For information about public lands of Minn., write to the U S General Land Office, Washington, D C.

The Horse.

OUR EQUINE FRIENDS.

If you want your colt to mature early, do not forget to feed him grain, as that is his beefsteak and will make him a horse quicker, and you will get better results.

Nerve force is one of the great necessary elements to produce a great horse.

Do not allow your horse or cow to drink from a mud hole; do not give the mare water you would not drink yourself.

What the mother is to the man, the dam is to the horse.

There is no use in trying to breed fine horses from scrubs.

The French government commission on horses last month bought three stallions at \$1000 each. Their record for trotting was about 2.20 each.

Fitting the shoe hot, so frequently practiced, cannot be too strongly condemned, as the sensitive structures beneath the horny wall are seriously injured, the pores in the horny tissue closed and the secretion of the hoof seriously interfered with until the hoof finally becomes brittle and easily broken. Cutting the foot-horn takes time, but pays.—(Dr E. P. Niles, Va.)

I never allow horses to be abused or overworked and I see that they have comfortable stalls, bedding and sufficient food. I keep them in fact able to do their full share of work and don't keep more than are absolutely necessary to do my work. In 16 yrs farming I have never lost an animal and scarcely ever have had anything to matter with them. I look after them as I would my family, and when, from age, I find any of them cannot perform their part, I dispose of them and buy young, able-

bodied animals. It costs as much to feed an indifferent team as it does a good one, and costs as much for a driver. I find it is economy to keep good teams and take good care of them.—(A. B. Kugler, Charleston Co, S C.)

BREAKING THE COLT.

I remember, when a boy, seeing young horses turned out in a lot with a breaking harness on them and allowed to spend 3 or 4 hours in the effort to kick it off. That is the way to make ugly brutes. If you want to master a foal, teach him to understand that when he has straps on he is on his good behavior. Put him in the box stall, put a bridle on him, put a girth around him; go slowly with him. When he gets accustomed to a few straps, put a crupper on him. Stand by him all the time. If he is afraid, pat him. He soon gets accustomed to all these things, and he is very quick to learn whether he is going to be hurt; in other words, whether the man who is doing this work is his friend or enemy. If he is treated with kindness, no matter how high tempered he may be, he will very soon become docile. Then he can be taken out and led around with these straps on. Lead him around for a little time and then take him back into his box stall. Take the straps off and pat him and he finds out that he is not hurt. The next time it is an easy matter, and it is easier still after that.—(W. B. Dickerman, N Y.)

Returns to Assessor—D. H. B., Wash: In making your return to the assessor, you should include in your statement of the amount of cash on hand, all cash you may have in your pocket or in the house, as well as your cash in the bank.

The Dietz "Victor" Lantern. It built for use, and for the abuse that goes with it. It has an oil-pot... R. E. DIETZ COMPANY, ESTABLISHED IN 1845, 51 Lighthouse Street, New York.

THE AMERICAN MESSENGER AN ILLUSTRATED RELIGIOUS MONTHLY 25c a Year. The "American Messenger" is a unique paper. No other fills its place. Found in 1842 to meet the demand for a high-class non-sectarian religious paper at a price within the reach of all, it has fulfilled its purpose so well that to-day no other paper of its class compares with it in circulation and influence. Among our regular contributors are: Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Francis L. Clark, Edward H. F. Hallack, Dr. D. W. Miller, Rev. H. T. Miller, Rev. W. C. Miller, Frank H. Sweet, Elizabeth Butterworth, W. Edgar Simpson, J. E. Harlower, Mrs. Mary Lower Dickinson, Annie Hamilton Donnell, Mrs. Julia MacNair Wright, Mrs. E. F. Allan, Mrs. M. Gifford, Julia H. Johnston, Anna M. Warner, Mrs. Jane Ellis Jay, Almira Noble, and many others. During the coming year, Mrs. Warner's serial "Fresh Healed Butterworth Air" will be completed. This will be followed by a charming short story "The Shale Pickers," by Mr. W. EDGAR SIMPSON. "Phillip Beaumont," a serial of absorbing interest, by CORA S. DAY, begins in November, 1909, and another new serial will be begun in the early fall of 1909. Free! As a special inducement, if you send 25c at once, silver or stamps, for the 1909 AMERICAN MESSENGER one year, we will send it FREE from the time your subscription is received in Jan. 1, 1909, including Thanksgiving and Christmas special numbers; and if you send Five cents, for packing and shipping (see, in all, we will also send free, a copy of Hoffman's famous painting, "The Child Jesus in the Temple," on the paper. This magnificent picture is 12x22 inches in size, ready to frame. It is made by a photographic process, which admirably reproduces the exquisite beauty of execution in the original painting, and would be an ornament in any home, and of the greatest helpfulness and influence for good. Price of picture alone, 25 cents. Bibles, Books, Pictures, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc., given for securing subscribers. Terms and sample copies free.

MAW'S TURKEYS

A THANKSGIVING STORY

By Louise R. Baker



JONATHAN BARNSELEY and Lydia, his wife, were practical people. They said to each other and to the world about them that it was the right and proper thing for "maw" to live at the farm and do light jobs in the house and

tend to the turkeys, the right and proper and natural thing, but they also said, privately and publicly, that "Marthy ought to earn her livin'." Marthy Barnsley was 18 years of age, tall, strong, and some people said, "as pretty as a picture," with capable looking hands and, upon occasion, a remarkably ready tongue. During the last years of old Jonathan Barnsley's life, and ever since, the girl had been dutifully helping maw, but no one except maw seemed to know what a very useful person Marthy was.

Often and bitterly did Jonathan's young sister wish that her education would permit her to teach in a school-house on the pike, and, closing her indignant lips and flashing fire from her indignation, yes, she would tell herself that were she able to earn her living in this way, "maw shouldn't remain another day on the farm doing housework and caring for Lyddy Barnsley's turkeys on shares." She could raise turkeys if she wanted to, of course," said Marthy, "and own the whole flock, but I'd rent a house and have a good time together. Lawdy me, if it wasn't for the sums and the geography and history!"

One afternoon on the woodpile, pondering how some things might be if other things were different, Marthy suddenly burst into tears. The yellow sunlight glowed upon her pretty bowed head and a ground squirrel darted along the worm fence and peered curiously. The sunlight glowed, too, upon maw up by the turkey pen giving the flock their mid-day meal. The girl had been sitting there watching maw patiently feeding her way to the turkey pen with the turkeys crowding about her. Maw was tall and spare. She wore a scrupulously clean though faded calico dress and apron, and her sunbonnet was of the same material and pattern. She stooped somewhat as she walked. All morning maw had been engaged with duties in the house, cleaning up the guest room and Lyddy's room. Marthy had helped her and they both were pretty well worn out.

"They'd just kill maw if I was to leave," sobbed the girl, and the bewildered ground squirrel darted back along the worm-fence, "and lawdy me! she's that cheerful. She ain't a bit like me; she'd work her fingers to the bone and think that John and Lyddy was keepin' her. She ain't strong, neither; she looks like she was gettin' old." But notwithstanding maw's wonderfully cheerful disposition she was really, very much worried about Marthy. She hated heartily to consider what life would be to her without the girl, and yet she was not satisfied that Marthy should hold with herself the position of burden to Jonathan and Lyddy. "They're good to me," she said, "and willing to care for me, and I don't mind, I'm gittin' old, but Marthy is young and such a powerful worker."

One morning Jonathan and Lydia attacked maw privately. "You jest ought to speak to Marthy, maw, and try to stir her up to git somethin' to do," said Lydia. "There's lots o' things nowadays for girls to do. There's stores for 'em to stand in and there's trades for 'em to learn. Marthy ain't a bit too old to learn a trade. Me and John 'ave been talkin' the matter over." "Yes," acquiesced John. "Marthy ought to be stirred up. Lyddy's correct. She's strong and hearty and not a bit too old to learn a trade. If she was to learn a trade then she'd be no expense to nobody."

Maw was not an adept at answering Jonathan and Lyddy. "I've got four

hundred dollars," she said, meekly, "that's for Marthy." "She can't live off the interest of four-hundred dollars and not do any work," said Lydia. "That's so, maw," declared Jonathan. "She gits her clothes out the turkey money," faltered maw.

Lyddy looked across at Jonathan and Jonathan pulled his beard and smiled dryly. Of course maw did wonders with the turkeys, raising the largest flock in the neighborhood, and they had generously allowed her to do the work on shares; but when one took into consideration that maw fed her turkeys twice as much corn as other people, and that Jonathan furnished the corn,—well, to say the least, the profit on the sales was not exactly what it seemed. Besides, maw's own poverty-stricken garb was the talk of the neighbors.

"The Miller girls they went off to work in the factory," said Lyddy, impressively. "Marthy's sassa homebody," muttered maw. "Seems like we've always been together. Now if there was some way fer her to earn her livin' where I could help—" She looked up expectantly at Jonathan. She could not help relying upon Jonathan, he was so big and strapping, and before he married he had been a generous boy. But it was Lyddy who answered. "Lawdy maw," she said, with a laugh, "you're too old to be dreamin' of makin' your livin'. Me and John have no objections to takin' care of you. Even if you was young, you've got too free a hand ever to be able to earn your dwin'. Now, Marthy, she's tight enough." A shade of pink color came into maw's cheeks. "I don't know as Marthy's tight," she said. "I can't see as it would help a person to earn their livin' if they was tight."

"Dressmakin' is a good trade for a girl," said Jonathan, changing the subject. "I's a confin' trade," said maw. "There's good wages in the millinery business," remarked Lyddy. "It's hard on the eyes," said maw. Then, perhaps, she thought of Marthy's eyes, big, bright and beautiful, or it may be that she heard the turkeys calling her from the yard; anyway, she rose and put on her bonnet, pulling it down over her face. Then Jonathan's mother did a strange thing. She laid two shakin' hands upon the arm of her son and said to him appealingly, "John, for God's sake you try and think of somethin' for me and Marthy to do together."

Jonathan Barnsley looked after the tall stooped figure surrounded by the turkeys and then he turned about. "We decided," he said, "that maw was to stay on the farm." He was provoked with himself, with Lyddy, with all the world. His mother was welcome in his home. Marthy entered the room and his anger spent itself upon her. She was worrying maw, he told her. She was 18 years old and there were plenty of other things for girls to do besides teachin' school. Some girls went to work in factories and were thankful for the job.

Marthy's face grew very pale as she stared back at her brother, then she laughed harshly and her scornful glance took in Lyddy as well. "Do you think," she said, speaking slowly and evenly, "that I would stay in this house another minute if it wasn't for maw?" "We can take care of maw," said Jonathan, hotly. Again Marthy laughed. "Some girls would be glad they was strong enough to earn their livin'," said Lyddy.

At this instant maw returned from feeding the turkeys. She carried a bucket of water from the spring; she was her usual busy self. But seeing her, Marthy cried out passionately, "I want to earn my livin' more'n anybody, but I vow and declare I won't leave maw unless I'm put off the place by force."

During the following week maw did a lot of thinking, and to the wonder of Jonathan and Lyddy she wrote a number of letters. On Saturday morning she made the announcement timidly, but with a certain underlying determination, that she and Marthy were going over to Jackson to keep boarders. Jonathan and his wife protested. If maw left they would be obliged to keep

a girl. They declared privately and publicly that it was nonsense for maw to talk about keeping boarders; she was too free-handed to get along; she would feed the boarders like she fed the turkeys, and where would the profit be? And who would take care of the turkeys?

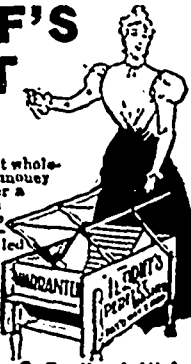
A sudden renewed youth, however, seemed to have taken possession of maw; she refused to be persuaded out of her wild scheme; she fed the turkeys more corn than ever, and gave Lyddy orders to ship three of the six largest to Jackson a week previous to Thanksgiving; she journeyed to Jackson and rented a house and partly furnished it, and she whispered into Marthy's ear triumphantly: "I got forty dollars of the four hundred left for a starter."

Maw's suddenly aroused business propensities astonished the neighbors. They marveled at her ingenuity. She had fixed upon Jackson as a location owing to the fact that it possessed no boarding house at all, and its bachelors were engaged in the arduous task of cooking their own meals. "Maw wrote," said the neighbors, "and found this out; she certainly has got a fine eye for business." "Maw's gunno give 'em turkey a Thanksgiving," became an oft-repeated sentence among the neighbors.

Lyddy Barnsley pinned her hope upon maw's free-handedness. "After Thanksgiving she'll be back," she said. "Nobody can give spreads as maw's plannin' and keep on with a boardin' house."

There came to Jonathan a feeling of loss as he drove maw and his pretty sister to the station, and, safe out of the range of Lyddy, he advised the two of them to come back to the farm if they didn't have good luck with the boarders, but he knew by maw's cheerful face that she had no fear of failure. "John's a good boy at the heart, if he does sometimes lose his temper," said

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and, settling herself in the car and waving good-by from the window, "but it's an awful nice feeling not to be a burden."

The boarding house put out its sign in Jackson, and the bachelors stared at it and commented upon it and wondered greatly. Why had the boarding house been started? Who would patronize it? The postmaster was a taciturn man; he felt important in his secret knowledge, but as the days went by, he looked uneasily at the signboard and felt very small when Martha Barnsley called at the office for her mother's mail. He had written a true statement of Jackson affairs, but men are strange beings. The station master cooked his meals and slept in the warehouse, the shoemaker slept and cooked in the shop, the unmarried carpenter existed together with an oil stove in an otherwise uninhabited tobacco house on the edge of the town, the doctor catered indifferently to the inner man in a lonely little weather-board building, and the richest storekeeper in Jackson lived off of cheese and crackers, while the saddler, doing a prosperous business, lunched at odd hours and partook of a heavy dinner when he had the time to cook it.

"They are every one of them ruin' their stummicks," said maw, plyingly. Martha Barnsley was not so full of pity. It seemed a shame that she and maw should not prosper. The boarding house was roomy and delightful. The doctor might have the parlor for his office. "I could earn my livin'," she said. "Why are folks so everlastin' mean?"

The folks in question were, indeed, remarkably mean. They talked vigorously against the boarding house. They said they reckoned they hadn't come down yet to boardin' house fare. They bragged to each other about their cooking, and the carpenter extolled the virtues of his oil stove.

Now and then maw wrote home to Jonathan and Lydia. In these letters she sent glowing accounts of the boarding house, spoke of the parlor as the "doctor's office" and the room behind as "the doctor's bedroom." She explained in a businesslike manner the cost of living and the profits made in keeping boarders, and she refused to grow hopeless though Jonathan wrote discouraging letters and the boarders refused to put in an appearance.

Things had not been going well on the farm. The girl hired to fill maw's place did not fill it, and Lyddy was "most run to death." When maw, however, repeated her order for the turkeys to be shipped to Jackson, Lyddy's spirits rose. "You can't feed boarders like company," she said, "and get along." I ad she known the true state of affairs, her spirits would have been jubilant indeed.

Maw and Marthy had not agreed about the Thanksgiving dinner, Marthy declaring that the bachelors of Jackson did not deserve even one square meal at the boarding house, much less a Thanksgiving spread. "It may be that John and Lyddy was right and that I'm tight," she said, "but I wouldn't give them men a turkey dinner, not if I was to be shot."

Maw, however, remained resolute. "I want 'em to see, Marthy," she said, "what kind of cookin' is done at the boardin' house before we quit to go to dressmakin' or millineryin' or store-keepin'." But the careless way in which maw mentioned the various prospective avocations showed that her heart was in none of them, there was love in her voice when she spoke of the boardin' house. "I want the doctor to get a peep at the doctor's office here in the boardin' house, Marthy," she continued, "and of the bedroom to the back of it. Besides, I pity the whole parcel of em. Lawsy me, there's no tellin' when they've had a meal that's fit to eat I smelled the shoemaker's supper cookin' and I seen cold cakes warmin' over as I passed the window, and the two together turned me sick on the stummick. It ain't nothin', Marthy, 'n an old woman to invite a lot of angry young men to a Thanksgiving dinner, so there's no use talkin' agin it."

The station agent gave the news around the town when maw's turkeys arrived, and each and every one of the bachelors walked over to the station and looked at them before they were sent up to the boarding house. They had said that they were not yet ready to partake of boarding house fare but the sight of the three fat turkeys set them wondering. While the turkeys were fastened in a fattening coop in the back yard of the boarding house, maw did a little business in the town

of Jackson. She carried an old shoe of Marthy's to the shoemaker's to be resoled, and she called for it at a specified time, resting in the shop at each visit. During her second visit she invited the shoemaker to her Thanksgiving dinner and he accepted with a sudden gleam of gladness in his eyes. With a very plausible commission, maw also called upon the other bachelors, saying to herself as she knocked at the doctor's door, "Even if I have to take a pill or two, it won't hurt me."

The bachelors laughed jocularly together over maw's invitations and congratulated one another that no one had been fool enough to decline with thanks. "I tell you," declared the shoemaker, catching himself up in his laugh, "Mrs Barnsley is a fine old lady." "And the turkeys are in good condition," added the saddler. "And we're not, mebbe," said the storekeeper with a mighty roar.

Maw's Thanksgiving dinner came off gloriously. The doctor sat at the foot of the table, he had seen the room on the other side of the hall with the other room in the rear containing a snowy bed, and perhaps dreams of a happy home were flitting through his brain as he politely helped the turkey. Was there ever better turkey? The bachelors of Jackson would have given a universal no to such a question. Were there ever better cooked vegetables or finer gravy? No; nor more delicious plum pudding, nor sweeter pumpkin pies. Every one of the men rose from the table, bearing within him a new-born and wonderful respect for the boarding house. Before the doctor left the house the "doctor's office" and the "doctor's bedroom" were engaged, together with board by the month. "We've been ruinin' our digestion," the doctor had said, while still at the table, "and some of us, Mrs Barnsley, have made up our mind to quit."

"That's right and sensible," returned maw in a motherly way. "board's cheap enough nowadays for men folks to be comf'rtable." Marthy's pretty face flushed, but the bachelors laughed and seemed pleased. The saddler and the shoemaker called in the afternoon and engaged board. The storekeeper, thinking of the cold turkey and of the cream hash that maw had incidentally mentioned, came in the evening and announced that he would be along to breakfast.

After the departure of the storekeeper, maw sank back in her chair, smiling. "We're going to get plenty of boarders, Marthy," she said. "This is a real Thanksgiving day; I'm just a floodin' over with thanks that you can earn your livin' in a way that I can be of help to you."

Marthy Barnsley came close to maw and laid her flushed and dimpled face against the smiling one. "You was always lucky with turkeys," she said. Then she kissed maw with enthusiasm.

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Thanksgiving . . .

Thanksgivin'? Well, 'tween me an' you there aint in all the year
Another day that can compare—they jes' come nowhere near



But my mouth gets kind o' watery an' I'm given o'er to sighs
When I see that golden promise o' Thanksgivin' punkin pies.
T. W. Burgess.

'Cept Christmas, which
I kind o' guess is
after all the best.
But other days don't
count at all—there's
nothin' in the rest
Like the tingle when
yer turns ter see the
light in mother's
eyes
As she sends yer fer a
punkin fer to mak'
Thanksgivin' pies.

Fer a punkin has the
power ter soak the
sunshine in
'Till it fairly oozes
through it in the yal-
ler o' the skin.
An' yer listen ter the
blackbirds and yer
see the groundhog
run;
Yer hear the crows
a-cawin' an' yer
thinkin' o' the fun
O' lyin' in the clover
and a-watchin' o' the
skies.
An' a-dreamin' o'
Thanksgivin' an' the
rows o' punkin pies.

The old barn's full ter
bustlin', the corn
crib's runnin' o'er,
An' taters heaped in
bushels upon the cel-
lar floor;
The turnips an' the
onions, the apples in
a row,
The cabbages an' car-
rots all have a place,
yer know;

Young America.

THE ANT HELPERS.

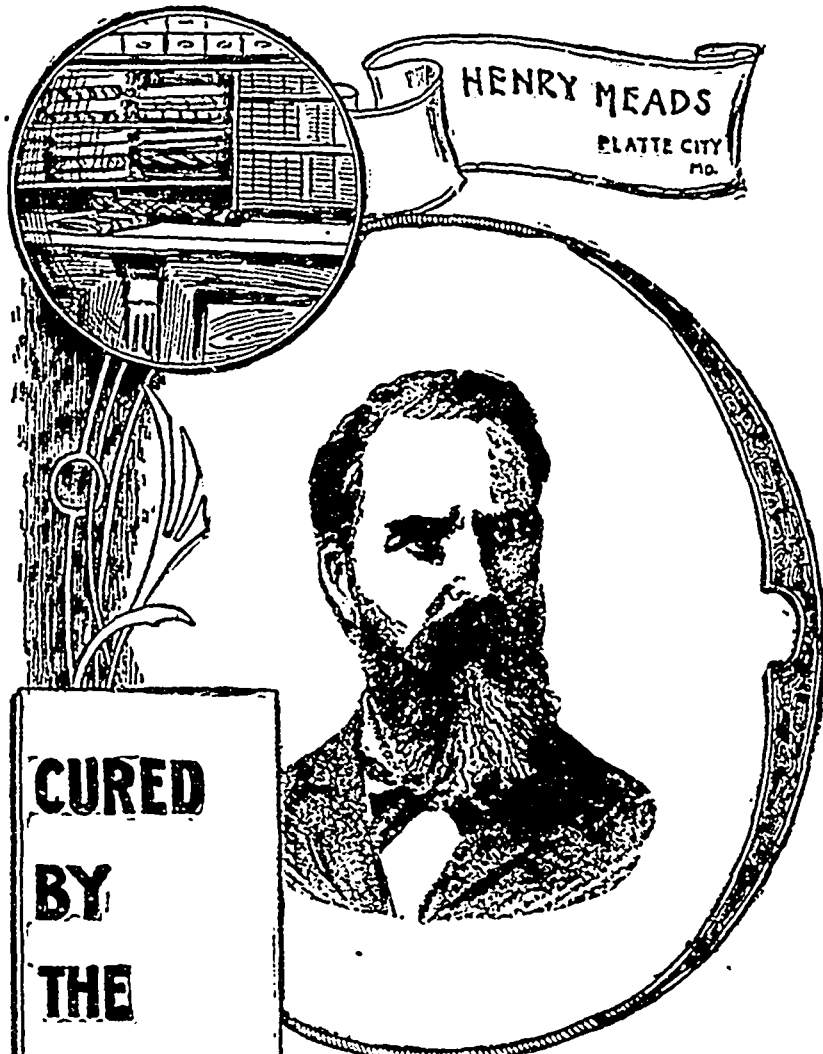
"Mamma," called Willie, "can't Ralph help me carry in this basket of chips? It's awfully heavy." "No, mamma, I've helped him once, and he ought to bring this one in alone."
"Come, Ralph, please do," coaxed Willie. "It's tumbled over, and if I move the chips'll all roll out, and then I'll have to pick them up again." "Oh, dear!" exclaimed Ralph, fretfully. "I always have to stop and help you."
When the chips were all snugly packed away in the shed and the boys came in, hungry for their lunch, Mrs. Reynolds remarked to Ralph "You don't belong to the ant family do you, dear?" Ralph opened his eyes in astonishment. "The ant family, mamma! Not unless we all do, I guess."
"Tell us about the ant family, do, mamma," urged Willie, for he knew that when mamma spoke in such a mysterious way she always had something very interesting to tell. "It made me think of them when you wanted help with your chips," said Mrs. Reynolds quietly. "And had Ralph belonged to them he would have cheerfully aided you, even without your asking him to." Ralph hung his head.
"Tell us about them, please, and I'll wash the dishes for you, mamma. I have time, for I have got all my work done," and Willie playfully sat his mother down in the restful rocker by the window. "The ants I have in mind—though there are others, whose interesting traits I might tell you about had I time—live in Mexico. 'Twas when your father kept a grain store there that I learned about them."
"Were they large, then ours here at home?" interrupted Ralph, curiously.
"Yes, quite a good deal," replied Mrs. Reynolds. "One day your father called me to go to the grain platform where he was at work. He said he had something to show me."
"Were they ants, mamma?" asked Willie. "Yes, and they were stealing your father's grain, though they didn't realize it, of course."
"Couldn't he kill them? My! I would," declared Ralph positively.

"They didn't take very much—not enough to do any harm," continued Mrs. Reynolds. "But it wasn't to see the little fellows take the corn that your father called me, but to see how kind and considerate they were to each other. I was told to watch them a minute—and 'twas such a pleasure! They were hurrying to and fro, some climbing up to the door-sill, where the corn was scattered about, while others were scampering away with a kernel larger than themselves. In their hurry, occasionally, one of them would run against some tiny obstruction, when over he'd go, but never for a moment would he let go his burden, but would hold it clasped tightly to his breast, while lying prone on his back."
"How could he get up?" asked Ralph, eagerly. "I can't see if he didn't let go his corn?" "That's the strange and interesting part of it," replied Mrs. Reynolds. "Whenever one of the little creatures saw a comrade in such a predicament, he would go hurrying toward him and actually tip him over on his feet again, and wait until he saw there was no further need of his help, before scampering away for his own heavy load."
"And that's why—" "I asked you, Ralph," interrupted Mrs. Reynolds, smiling, "whether or not you belonged to the ant family."
Well, if I don't," declared Ralph, blushing. "I know I can be as generous and kind as a little ant, and when you go after some more chips, Willie, you see if what I say isn't true!" And it was!—[Adelbert F. Caldwell.]

Many Noble Thoughts—This is my last year in the high school, and a very busy one it is, too. I think writing to F & H is a great help, especially if we try to write sensible letters. I like good literature very much, and I think what we make of ourselves depends largely on what kind of books we read. Shakespeare is my favorite author. The Merchant of Venice is my favorite book, as it contains many noble and elevating thoughts. Chemistry and botany are my most interesting studies. Mr. Levere, please accept my congratulations on that fine poem, Water Lily, you are a very silly "school girl."—[Honeyuckle, New Hampshire.]

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THANKSGIVING.

I'm just a little boy, but then Thanksgiving means a lot to me. I've fed the turkey chicks (there's ten), and every one is fat, you see. Thanksgiving day we'll have a roast. The very biggest one, maybe. All stuffed with chestnuts, spice and toast. My mother'll pass it round, and she will say, "Since Bessie fed the turks, To him the nicest piece is free." She always minds the boy that works. Thanksgiving means a lot to me!

ANNAUEL.

Camping—I will endeavor to write a letter that will be published. My father is a miner and we live near a large quartz mill and hoisting works. It looks very pretty at night when it is all lighted up, and it is so much fun to go down the shafts. A crowd of us young folks went out camping this summer away out in the mountains, by some lakes, the largest about two miles long and the smallest about one mile. It was very warm, but we did not mind the heat, because we went for a good time, and we had it. I enjoy reading the young folks letters very much, and think that they all do very well. I am 14 and attend school every year, and am in the eighth grade. I think I will try and graduate this year if I can. [Lille Erno, California.]

Our Letter "Rules"—I like F & H as an agricultural paper very well, but I do not exactly understand the rules in regard to the letters, and would like to have them explained, as I do not know as I am permitted to join.—[H. K. (18), Missouri.]

*Any one, of any age, is permitted to join a letter circle, by sending 10 cents, age and address, when, in due time, certificate and instructions will be forwarded. But any one can write a letter for publication by writing something that we think sufficiently interesting.

Too Much Trouble—I am twelve years old and live on a farm of two hundred and forty acres. I wonder how many of the girls can get meals. I can do most all kinds of baking except light bread and can ride three of our horses, but do not ride much now, for they are working the horses in the hayfield. I have two pet bantams and a pet pig, but I don't care much for pets, they are too much trouble. One of my friends came to see me not long ago. Her name is Bessie. So Bessie and I thought we would take my little sister Minnie on a cart ride. We hitched up Bessie's horse to the cart and put Minnie in and had not gone more than a mile when the cart broke, but we couldn't fix it, so we went on anyway another mile to my brother's, but we had to come back with the cart broke and stopped on the way to see our friend Gracie.—[Myrtle Young, Missouri.]

Entirely Too Old—Now I'm not going to talk about pets, so, Miss Ariadne, you can go on reading this. If you wish, without fear of anything foolish or silly, as you say. In fact, I consider myself entirely too old to write such things (15 long years have rolled over my head) or talk of them. Miss Ariadne likes books, I am sure, and so do I. I could read, read, read, for a week and not get tired, I do believe. My favorite authors are W. Clark Russell, E. P. Roe, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, A. Conan Doyle and Miss Jane Porter. If you young people have never read any of Russell's sea "yarns," you really should at once. I have read some of Kipling's stories and poems, and like them quite well. I agree with Lawrence Levere that Longfellow is or was one of the greatest poets. I think Longfellow's Evangeline is fine. I live in Jersey and have lived in the country all my life. I have a piano and a wheel for amusements. How many of you have ever been through a live-saving station, or some call it the government or beach house? While away this summer, I went yacnting, and we landed near one of these stations. They showed us all through the building, the boats, wagons, flags, the lights they burn, the buoy, and everything. The men practice once a week. Frederick Swanson is causing entirely too much excitement. I think Water Lily is a very foolish

girl to write such a letter to be published. If she has such ridiculous notions about having beaux at 14 years of age, she shouldn't publish such notions. I consider that her mother is right, and the proper one to judge of her actions. Why don't we all tell our ages in our letters? I think it would be nice. Do any of you collect Indian arrow heads? I do and have about 30; my brother has more than that. We find them along creeks or ponds in sand fields.—[Averil (a Girl).]

A 15-Minute Skate—I live in the Buckeye state. Our house is but a short distance from the Maumee river. In the winter time when the river is frozen, I have lots of fun skating. I go every night after school till dark, and sometimes in the morning. One morning last winter I was about two miles from town when the first school bell rang, and I skated home in about 15 minutes. I read a great deal. I like to read history and adventures best. B. P. Roe and Mary Holmes are my favorite novelists, and Longfellow is my favorite poet. I have a beautiful piano. I love music and it is very easy for me to learn to play, although I cannot sing a bit. The boy who got the slap for kissing the girl is getting so much sympathy that I suppose he feels better, but I must say that I pity him from the bottom of my feet downwards. I am 13, but almost everyone thinks I am 15 or 16. I am so large of my age. I will graduate in four years and then I want to go to Vassar.—[Edna G. Bissell, Ohio.]

Childish Passion—Water Lily, a young man of 22 years, if he is like most young men of to-day, is a man of entirely too much experience for a child of your age, who should not even think of having beaux. A little girl of 14 years should play with her dolls yet awhile. If you are like most girls, you'll find, when you are a few years older, that it was simply a childish passion you had for the young school teacher, and not true love at all. I know this from my own experience.—[Leora, Illinois.]

I think Ariadne is right about the boy that got slapped, as he deserved it. That sounds bad, Ida W. T., as if you would kiss a pretty and good boy. I don't think boys are to be trusted. I know lots of boys dying to be kissed. [Bluebird.]

Home Baths of a kind to renovate the system and relieve many diseases are a luxury now brought within the reach of almost everybody. With the Sorosis bath cabinet, described in another column, a Turkish, Russian, mineral or medicated bath can be taken at home at a cost of three to five cents. This bath cabinet sells for only \$5, and so confident are the manufacturers of the quick appreciation with which the public will meet their offer that they call for many agents. One agent made \$66 the first day. There are 300,000 of these baths in use. The manufacturers are the P. C. Lewis Company, Box K, Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

It is claimed that women are slower than men to take hold of labor-saving devices. But this claim is contradicted by the experience of The Enterprise manufacturing company of Philadelphia, the firm which manufactures the Enterprise meat and food chopper. Any woman who has spent a day making tomato ketchup or Chili sauce with all its tedious chopping and cutting by hand, and then has seen the same work done rapidly and easily with the Enterprise machine is a convert to the new method at once. Consequently these machines have had a big sale all over the country and they are in use in thousands of kitchens for chopping sausage, mince meat, hash, scrapple, hamburger steak, hog's head cheese, croquettes, chicken and lobster salad, also for chopping suet, tripe, codfish, clams, vanilla beans, scrap meat for poultry, corn for fritters, stale bread and crackers for crumbs. The makers send for 4 cents in stamps The Entering Housekeeper, a useful book containing 200 choice recipes.

"I'd like to enlist, but I'm not heavy enough," said Ricketts, mournfully. "Why not join one of the skeleton regiments?" suggested Larkin.

WE PAY Big Money To Agents ..FOR.. Fall and Winter Work. We Want YOU to Try It! One Agent makes \$66.00 first day. Another makes \$42.50 in 2 days. Another makes \$185.00 in 10 days. Another makes \$24.00 in 9 hours from time he took samples from exp. office. We can give you the names and addresses of more than 100 of our agents, each of whom has purchased from \$50.00 to \$2,000.00 worth of our goods in from one to three weeks' time. OUR GOODS ARE NEW AND SELL RAPIDLY. 300,000 IN USE. Weight, 7 lbs. Folds in small space. WE GIVE 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. And our agents are authorized to guarantee goods to be exactly as represented, and to give each purchaser absolute satisfaction or money refunded. THE SOROSIS BATH CABINET Sells for \$5.00, and is one of the best articles for canvassers we have ever seen. It is needed in every household. With it you can take Turkish, Russian, Mineral or Medicated baths at from 3c to 5c each at home. These baths are endorsed by 50,000 Physicians. They cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, La Grippe and all Skin, Blood, Nerve and Kidney Diseases. Send for particulars. We give 40 Reasons why every Household should buy a Sorosis Cabinet. Write at once as territory is being taken up rapidly. A Bonus for Agents. P. C. LEWIS COMPANY, Box K, Back Bay, BOSTON, MASS. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

THE EDISON GEM PHONOGRAPH \$7.50 uses the same records as the higher-priced instruments, and is constructed on the same sound principles that have established the superiority of all Edison Phonographs. The greatest home entertainer ever made. For our new catalogue of machines and records, apply to THIS any Phonograph dealer. NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO., Thomas A. Edison, New York. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

LAUGHING CAMERA, 10c. The latest invention in cameras. You look through the lens and your stout friend will look at you. Laughing camera, your little friend like you. It is not a camera, it is a camera and in fact everything appears as though you were looking in a mirror. Each camera contains two strong lenses in easily finished leather case. The latest in cameras on the market. Thousands of copies. Challenge of 1,000 dollars. Send sample camera 10c. If you wish, we will mail you a sample. AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO. MY! OH MY!! Dept. F. H., 170 Elm St., New York City. DON'T BE HARD UP. Send a card to your friend. Write to-day. Testimonials, samples, etc., FREE. E. GRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS, 7, CINCINNATI, O.

The Olympia Watch. GIVEN FOR 4 NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO FARM AND HOME. Every New Thing is named "Dewey," consequently we had to fall into line and name our new watch after Dewey's flagship. Be patriotic and have a watch named after this victorious war vessel. WHY THESE WATCHES ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. 1st—They are the same size as high-priced watches. 2d—They are accurate and reliable time-keepers. 3d—They are thoroughly tested in different positions before leaving the factory. 4th—The cases are strong and well made, heavily nickel plated, with hinged back. 5th—The movement contains the best type of American Lever Escapement; the pinions are of finest steel, hardened and polished to a point equaling glass. WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE. 1st—We offer it on such liberal terms that you cannot afford to be without one. (See offer below.) 2d—They are not only for the boys but for the men as well. To see one is to want one. 3d—Everybody needs a reliable timepiece, and although you can pay more for a watch, you cannot get a better one for all occasions. 4th—You don't want to carry your \$30 watch when you are fishing, hunting or working, because if you lose or break it the cost is considerable. 5th—If you lose one of these watches the loss is less than repairs on your \$30 watch. 6th—In the past, cheap watches have been so large and bulky, that the majority of people did not care to carry one, but this defect has been remedied and everybody wants one. OUR GUARANTEE. We hereby agree that if, without abuse, this watch fails to keep good time, we will upon return to us within one year, repair or replace it with a new one. Where can you find a watch with more good qualities or a stronger guarantee? Our Offer—We will send this watch, which we fully guarantee, free as a premium to anyone sending us Four New subscribers to Farm and Home at the club rate of 35 cents a year, or Two New subscribers and 50 cents additional. When old subscribers are sent, twice as many are required in each case. Price if purchased, only \$1, or with Farm and Home one year \$1.25. Postage paid by us in each case. Address all orders to FARM AND HOME, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.

Sunshine and Shadow.

A PHILOSOPHER OF MIDDLE-AGE

"I am fifty to-day," cried a middle-aged man,
 "I am healthy and sound to the core,
 And according to Solomon there should remain
 Unto me yet of years a full score.
 But statistics have proved, they have proved beyond doubt,
 That the chances do not favor me,
 And I'm doubtful myself, when it comes to the pinch,
 That the three-score-and-ten mark I'll see.

"I have worried a lot since I started this trip,
 I have fretted at weather and friends,
 I have fought night and day in the struggle for gold,
 Felt the joy and the woe that it sends,
 Now, take notice, I've quit, for it profits me not,
 When at best I've of years but a score,
 To be dealing in jealousies, bickerings, strife,
 Not to speak of a dozen things more:
 So I'll just live along—do the best that I can,
 Leaving others to plot and connive,
 I will halt with rejoicing the sun of each day,
 Thanking God that he's left me alive."

(Will Templer in American Agriculturist.

THE SACRAMENT OF SUFFERING.

Suffering is not always penalty. It may mean discipline for service, or even service itself. There is a sacred chalice pressed to the lips of love that selfishness can never know, and which makes suffering, at times, a very sacrament. Is not motherhood doubly sacred through its travail and its peril? The capacity for service, too, is found in the capacity for suffering. The most refractory metals yield their best strength and luster, and become useful only after the fierce heat of the blow pipe has smitten them. The chosen vessel must be recast in a different mold before it is ready for kingly service. Had Moses or Paul been capable of less suffering they could never have been molded into such chosen vessels of service. From Damascus where he was led blind into the city, to Rome where he was led out of the city to die, Paul knew what suffering meant.

How much it takes to make an apostle! Whitefield was wont to say that he had peculiar affection for Ireland, for only there had he been treated like an apostle. Only in Ireland had he ever been stoned. It is not strange that now and then the harp strings snap as they are being drawn tight enough for some master's hand to call from them the sweetest harmony. Notes that angels might listen to, and which melt all human hearts, come from heart strings quivering with pain. They know not what they do who drive the cruel nails and thrust the thirsty spear. They may mean it for evil, but our God overrules it for good. It is the triumph at once of suffering and of grace to be able to say with Stephen—his face shining like an angel's—"Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." Said Disraeli, that acute observer of human nature, "They that have known grief seldom seem sad." Said a wiser than he, "Count it all joy when ye fall into divers trials, for the trial of your faith worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope, and hope maketh not ashamed, for the love of God is shed abroad in your hearts by the Holy Ghost that is given unto us." (Bishop E. R. Hendrix, D. D., LL. D.)

Holiday Gifts for young and old, big and little, will be found in great profusion in our new premium list. By a little judicious work, anyone may secure one or more of the many good things offered, free of cost. Begin now and see how nice a Christmas present you can secure by doing a little work among your neighbors and friends.

What letter in the alphabet will spell potato? The letter O. Put eight O's. What bridge is warranted to support any strain? The bridge of a riddle. When is a piece of wood like an emperor? When it is made into a ruler.



THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

NO effort has been spared to make the forthcoming volume of *The Companion* worthier than any that has gone before it. Among the many articles and stories of absorbing interest to appear during 1900 are

A Highland Industry,	Duchess of Sutherland.
A Long Chase,	Edward W. Thomson.
The Boyhood of Napoleon,	Prof. W. M. Sloane.
A Historic Game of Football,	Walter Camp.
How Rosamond Made Up Her Mind,	Margaret Deland.
Photographing the Stars,	Prof. C. A. Young.
How Jim Went to the War,	Jacob Riis.
Farming in Shakespeare's Day,	Prof. W. J. Rolfe.
Up in the Great Woods,	C. A. Stephens.
Ambitions, True and False,	Bishop Potter.

To give even a tenth part of the titles of contributions already in hand, or to print the names of more than a handful of the famous men and women who will write for the new volume is impossible here. We shall be glad to send to any address, free upon request, our Illustrated Announcement Number, containing a full Prospectus of authors and contributions engaged for the 1900 volume.

The Youth's Companion

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 THE FIRESIDE FRIEND IN HALF A MILLION HOMES.

Subscribe Now for 1900

The *Companion* hopes to win thousands of new friends, and bind old ones closer, during 1900. Its character as a paper for every member of the family will be maintained, and its literary resources enriched.

Special Subscription Offer.

Those who subscribe at once, sending \$1.75 with this slip or the name of this publication, will receive the *Companion* FREE for all the remaining weeks of 1899, and then for a full year, fifty-two weeks, until January 1, 1901. This offer includes the gift of the *New Companion Calendar for 1900*—embellished with figure pieces in 12-lithographed colors from designs painted expressly for *The Companion*.

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will be preserved as a beautiful souvenir—the last Calendar of the century—and the most exquisite in the long series of fine *Companion* Calendars. It is given to every one paying the subscription for 1900.

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BISHOP POTTER.

Special Clubbing Offer

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

To January 1, 1901, including the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers for two years, the *Companion's* Beautiful Calendar for 1900, in twelve colors, embossed in gold (the most exquisite one of the series and sold alone at 50 cents), and

FARM AND HOME One Year for Only \$2.00 in Advance.

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

After the Dinner. GAY EVENINGS.

Some of these games were played by our sires and probably have seen print in the past, but they may be new to our younger readers, as they are distinctly children's plays.

Let an older girl, the leader for the evening, presumably the hostess, give out subjects, one to every guest, to speak upon, as, Cat, dog, Bismarck, home, etc.

"The monkey family" is a game that is better played when only one of the company—or two—knows the trick.

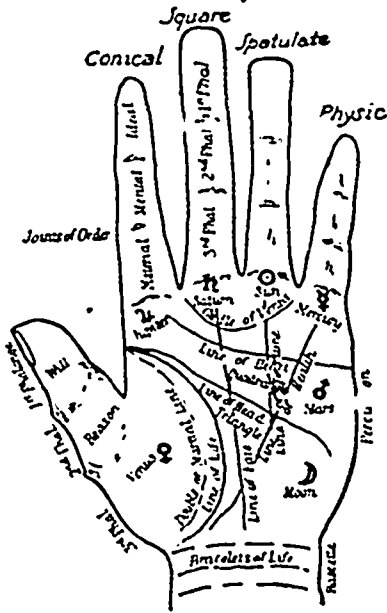
family," and he, feeling awkward, says something to fill up the pause, perhaps, "How do you do?" or the first thing that rises to his lips.

MORE ABOUT PALMISTRY.

We have received inquiries regarding the horizontal line between the little finger and heart line, palmistry literature, how to take impressions of the hands for reading, and who would read such lines, with the price.

The marriage line is accidentally omitted in the picture in our Oct 15 issue, but the palmist spoken of in the article has written for us the following interesting description:

The marriage lines cut the percussive line horizontally between the line of heart and the base of the little finger, running onto the mount of Mercury.



They only represent a deep attachment, unless there be an event recorded on the fate line or life line by an influence coming into the life. It is these lines in palmistry that seem the most unreal, if they did really each mean a marriage.

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Protect Your Feet From The Cold and Wet, All Knit "BALL-BAND" WOOL BOOTS, are the best. They are the most comfortable and will wear twice as long as others.

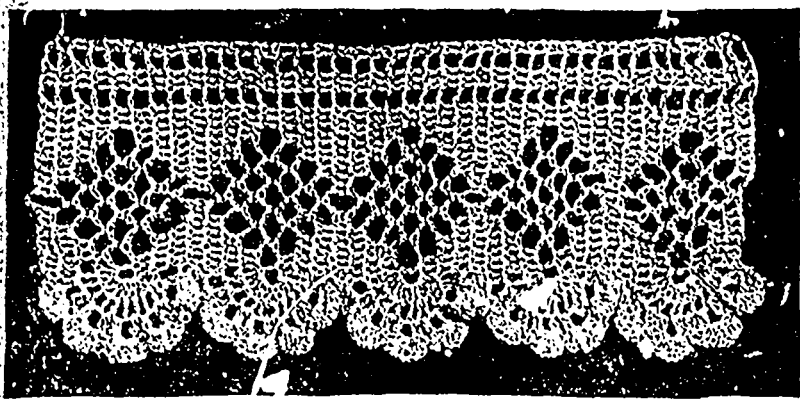
FREE PIANOS OR ORGANS One Year's Trial All freight paid by us if not satisfactory. Over 50 Styles to Select From. No money in advance. Safe delivery at your depot insured.

FREE SILK DRESS For 110 to 125 yards of beautiful silk. Black, brown, blue, green or pink, in light or dark shades. Here is an honest advertisement.

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PRINTING OUTFIT, 100 We now send our famous Boy's Printer for 10c, postpaid as a specimen of our 2500 wonderful Boy's Printers.

A Wonderful Offer. IN HIS STEPS, Handy Pocket Atlas. Beautiful Colored Maps. OF THE WORLD, WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, PORT RICO, CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.



Lattice Lace.

STITCHES

POINT LACE.

Make a chain of eleven stitches, two d c in first stitch, ch three, turn.

1st row—D c in d c, ch four, skip four, d c in next, ch ten, s c in first stitch of ch ten, turn.

2d row—Twenty s c under ch ten, ch seven, two d c in two d c, ch three, turn.

3d row—D c in d c, ch four, skip four, d c in next, ch ten, s c in first stitch of ch ten, turn.

4th row—Ten s c under ten ch, ch seven, s c between tenth and eleventh s c of second row, turn, seven s c under ch seven, ch ten, s c in first stitch of ch ten, turn, twenty s c under ch ten, seven s c under ch seven, ten s c under next ch ten, ch seven, two d c in two d c, ch three, turn.

5th row—D c in d c, ch four, skip four, d c in next, ch ten, s c in first stitch of ch ten, turn.

6th row—Ten s c under ch ten, ch seven, turn, s c between tenth and eleventh s c of fourth row, turn, seven s c under ch seven, ch ten, s c in first stitch of ch ten, turn, ten s c under ch ten, ch seven, s c between tenth and eleventh s c of fourth row, turn, seven s c under seven ch, ch ten, s c in first stitch of ch ten, turn, twenty

7th row—Ten s c under ch ten, seven s c under ch seven, ten s c under ch ten, seven s c under ch seven, ten s c under ch ten, ch seven, two d c in two d c, ch three, turn.

8th row—D c in d c, ch four, skip four, d c in next, ch five, s c between fifth and sixth s c, ch ten, s c between fifth and sixth s c of next ring, ch ten, s c between fifth and sixth s c of next ring, ch ten, s c between fifth and sixth s c of next ring, ch ten, s c between fifth and sixth s c of next ring, ch ten, s c between fifth and sixth s c of next ring, ch five, s c in d c, ch three, turn.

9th row—Ch one, skip one, d c in next, repeat to center of scallop, eight d c with one ch between under ch ten, ch one, skip one, d c in next, repeat from star to end of scallop, d c in d c, ch four, two d c in two d c, ch three, turn.

10th row—D c in d c, ch four, d c in d c, ch seven, skip three d c, s c between next, repeat five times, ch seven, skip two, s c between next two, ch seven, skip three, s c between next, repeat five times, turn.

11th row—Fourteen s c under each of the thirteen ch sevens, ch seven, two d c in two d c, ch three, turn.

12th row—D c in d c, ch four, skip four, d c in next, turn, ch seven, two d c in two d c, ch three, turn, repeat from first row.—[E. A. P.]

LATTICE LACE.

Make ch of thirty-five sts.

1st row—One tr in fourth st from hook, ch two, skip two st, three tr in next three st, ch two, nine tr in next nine st, ch four, skip two st, catch in next st, ch four, skip two, seven tr in next seven st, ch three, turn.

2d row—Five tr in first five tr, skip last two tr, ch four and catch in center of four ch (for brevity this will be called "catch"), four ch, catch, four ch, catch, skip two tr, seven tr on last seven tr, ch two, three tr on three tr, ch two, tr on tr, one tr in 2d st of ch of three, ch three, turn.

3d row—Tr on tr, ch two, three tr on three tr, ch two, five tr on first five tr, skip last two tr, ch four, catch, ch four, catch, ch four, catch, ch four, skip first two tr, three tr in last three tr, ch five, turn.

4th row—One tr on 1st tr, skip last two tr, ch four, catch, ch four, catch, ch four, catch, ch four, catch, ch four, skip first two tr, three tr in last three tr, ch two, three tr on three tr, ch two, tr on tr, catch in 2d st of three ch, turn.

5th row—Tr on tr, ch two, three tr on three tr, ch two, three tr on three tr, and one tr on two first sts of four ch, making five tr in all, ch four, catch, ch four, catch, ch four, one tr on two last tr of ch of four, one tr on one tr, making three in all, nine d c under loop, which commences scallop, fasten on end of second row, ch one, turn.

6th row—One tr (with one ch between) between every one of nine tr of scallop, ch two, three tr on three tr and one tr in first two st of four ch, ch four, catch, ch four, catch, ch four, one tr on last two st of four ch, and five tr on five tr, making seven in all, ch two, three tr on three tr, ch two, tr on tr, tr in 2d of three ch, turn.

7th row—Tr on tr, ch two, three tr on three tr, seven tr on seven tr, and one tr on first two sts of four ch, making nine in all, ch four, catch, ch four, one tr in first two sts of four ch, and five trs on five tr, making seven in all, ch two, two tr (with two ch between each group of two) between every treble on scallop. When end of scallop is reached ch two, fasten on end of 1st row, turn.

8th row—Ten tr between every other group of two tr, fastening down end of each ten tr scallop to give it a rounded appearance. There must be five of these last small scallops. When last is finished, ch one, seven tr on seven tr, and one tr on first two sts of four ch, making nine in all, ch four, one tr on last two st of four ch, and nine tr on nine tr, making eleven tr in all, ch two, three tr on three tr, ch two, tr on tr, one tr in 2d st of three ch, turn.

Begin again as on 1st row and proceed same as directions for any length desired. The insertion to match lace is made by leaving off large scallop and the two ch, three tr on three tr, tr on tr at top. Materials required, medium-sized steel hook and No 40 thread.—[Mrs L. A. Gullikson.]

THE LARKIN SOAPS

THE LARKIN PLAN saves you half the regular prices, half the cost. You pay but the usual retail value of the soaps after thirty days' trial and all middlemen's profits are yours in a premium, itself of equal value.

Our Great Combination Box.

Enough to last an Average Family one Full Year.

This List of Contents Changed as Desired.

- 100 Bars "Sweet Home" Soap . \$5.00
- Gold Medal Winner. For laundry dry and household purposes it has no superior. Large bars.
- 10 Bars White Woollen Soap70
- A perfect soap for flannels.
- 12 Pkgs. Boraxine Soap Powder . 1.20
- Full pounds. An unequalled laundry luxury.
- 5 Bars Honor Bright Scouring Soap . 25
- 1-4 Doz. Modjeska Complexion Soap . 60
- For face cosmetics. A matchless beautifier.
- 1-4 Doz. Old English Castile Soap . 30
- 1-4 Doz. Creme Oatmeal Toilet Soap . 25
- 1-4 Doz. Elixir Glycerine Toilet Soap . 25
- 1-4 Doz. Borated Tar Soap25
- Unequalled for washing the hair.
- 1-4 Doz. Sulphur Soap25
- 1 Bottle, 1 oz., Modjeska Perfume . 35
- Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.
- 1 Jar, 2 oz., Modjeska Cold Cream . 25
- Soothing. Cures chapped hands.
- 1 Bottle Modjeska Tooth Powder . 25
- Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.
- 1 Stick Witch Hazel Shaving Soap . 10
- The Contents, Bought at Retail, Cost \$10.00
- The Premium, Worth at Retail . 10.00
- All for \$10. . . . \$20



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The Whole Family supplied with Laundry and Toilet Soaps for a year at Half Price. Sent Subject to Approval and Payment after Thirty Days' Trial.

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AFTER 30 DAYS' TRIAL, if the purchaser finds all the soaps etc. of excellent quality and the premium entirely satisfactory and as represented, remit \$10; if not, notify us goods are subject to our order. We make no charge for what you have used.

If you remit in advance, you will receive in addition a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Money refunded promptly if the Box or Premium does not prove all expected. Safe delivery guaranteed. The transaction is not complete until you are satisfied.

or Many boys and girls easily earn a "Chautauqua" Desk or other premium free, by dividing the contents of a Combination Box among a few neighbors who readily pay the listed retail prices. This provides the \$10.00 needed to pay our bill, and gives the young folks the premium as "a middleman's profit." The wide success of this plan confirms all our claims.

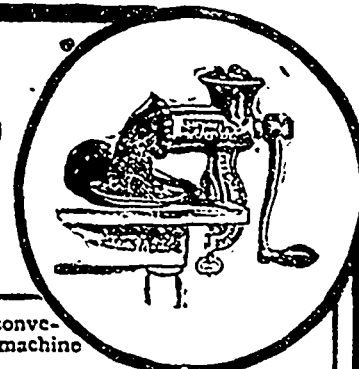
Booklet Handsomely Illustrating Twenty Premiums sent on request.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Larkin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

See Notes Below. Established 1875. Capital, \$500,000.

A representative of this paper having visited the factory of The Larkin Co., the editor cheerfully gives his endorsement to the above advertisement. This offer is one of big value for little money and every reader should take advantage of it. Christian Work, New York, says—The Larkin Co. never disappoint. They create wonder with the great value they give for so little money. A customer once is a customer always with them. Please mention "FARM AND HOME" when writing.

ENTERPRISE Meat and Food CHOPPER



Unquestionably the most perfect, most convenient, most durable and most economical machine that has ever been made for chopping—

- Sausage and Mince Meat, Tripe, Suet, Hash, Hamburg Steak, Clams, Chicken and Lobster for Salad, Codfish, Cocoanut, Corn for Fritters, Scrap Meat for Poultry, etc.

Does not grind or shred the food, but chops finely, evenly, rapidly. Our trademark ENTERPRISE is on every machine. Prices: No. 5, \$2.00; No. 10, \$3.00; No. 20, \$5.00. Twenty-three other sizes and styles for hand and power. Sold by all hardware dealers. Descriptive catalogue mailed free. Send 4c in stamps for the "ENTERPRISING HOUSEKEEPER"—200 recipes.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA., 3d & Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Doughnuts—One cup sour milk, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 tablespoons melted butter, a little salt and a grated nutmeg. Mix very soft and bake in a hot oven.—[M. L.]

TEN WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS. This big family paper, The Illustrated Weekly, of Denver, Colo. (founded 1891) will be sent ten weeks on trial for 10c. (clubs of 6, 50c. 12 for \$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 stamps taken.



Holly Doily,

10 by 10 inches in size.

Stamped linen pattern 20c. of the Pattern Department of F & H.

UMBRELLA SHAWL, CROCHETED.

Use one pound of Shetland wool, chain eighty-seven for the neck and one treble in each chain.

2d row—One treble in first three trebles, five tr in the 4th, one tr in next three, two ch, miss one tr, repeat from ten times, the last point ending with three tr, turn. This row divides the shawl into eleven gores or waves.

3d row—Miss one tr, one tr in the next four, three tr in the next, one tr in next four, miss one, two ch, repeat.

4th row—Miss one, four tr, five tr in next four tr, miss one, two ch, repeat.

5th row—Miss one, five tr, three tr in next five tr, miss one, two ch, repeat.

6th row—Miss one, five tr, five tr in next five tr, miss one, two ch, repeat.

7th row—Miss one, six tr, three tr in next six tr, miss one, two ch, repeat.

8th row—Miss one, six tr, five tr in next six tr, miss one, two ch, repeat.

Keep on widening like this until the shawl is the required length. For fringe, use the yarn double. First row, turn the wool over the hook, draw up a loop through the next stitch, draw this loop under the yarn that is on the hook, repeat around the shawl. In the second row, work up the loops through the last horizontal loops of the previous row. For the tassels, pass six strands of wool of equal lengths through a stitch of chain, plait them for about three-quarters of an inch down, then knot the strands and cut the ends even.

HOMEMADE GOLF CAPE.

Golf capes are the simplest things imaginable to make and can be put together at home and made to look as well as the ready-made ones. One of these popular wraps just finished by a young woman of the writer's acquaintance is really about the prettiest and most stunning garment of the kind seen thus far in this vicinity, and her success in its manufacture is encouraging many of her friends to embark on a like enterprise. A study of the prevailing styles showed that the clumsy and useless hoods were out of date, and that the fringe trimming was also getting to be a thing of the past. These items greatly simplified her task, and a 25-cent pattern gave all other needed directions. Her material, of a medium shade of brown, with the loveliest blending of light and dark browns on the inside, cost a trifle over \$10, and it was a better quality of goods than that used in any of the high-priced capes shown this season. The fronts she turned back a few inches to show the plaid side, and of course the high spring collar was made double, with the two plaid sides put together, and only the plain brown in sight. Round the lower edge, she merely turned up one fold of the cloth on to the wrong side, and finished with sev-

eral rows of machine stitching, while a gun metal clasp which had done duty on a belt all summer serves as a fastening at the neck. The very latest finish for the bottom of golf capes, however, is leather binding put on with two rows of machine stitching. This leather of any kind or shade is used, according to the colorings which prevail in the goods, but the bright patent leather is by far the most effective, and harmonizes well with anything. No hem at all is required with this finish, the cape being cut to exactly the right length, and the leather, in inch and a half wide strips, bound over the raw edge.—[A. T.]

Biscuit Work—This is novel and very pretty. For one biscuit cut a section of cotton cloth four inches square, in the center put a tuft of cotton batting and with a stitch fasten in place. For the outside, cut a piece of silk, satin, plush or velvet, five inches square. In the middle of each side take a plait to make it fit the cotton and baste the

two snugly together. When there are a sufficient number of biscuits to make the size desired sew them together, line with silk or silkolene and bind with broad ribbon matching the lining in color. This is a pretty pattern for afghans or slumber robes and utilizes scraps.—[Sarah E. Wilcox.]

Cracknels—One lb flour, 1/2 lb each of sugar, currants and butter, season with mace, a little sweet cream and as many beaten eggs as will make the whole into a rather stiff paste. Make in round balls, dip or roll in powdered sugar and bake.—[Emma Clearwaters.]

\$9.00 High Arm Sewing Machine

Adapted for light or heavy work. Makes double lock stitch, has self-threading shuttle, 25 FEET GUARANTEE. Without any money in advance we will send to your home on 30 days' FREE TRIAL your choice of our 7 drawer sewing machines, all illustration or our 3 and 5 drawer machines, or drop head styles, with best solid steel attachments. **WE PAY FREIGHT.** Buy direct and save agents' and dealers' profits. CATALOGUE FREE. **B. SHEPHERD MFG. CO., 250 E. 32nd St., Chicago.**

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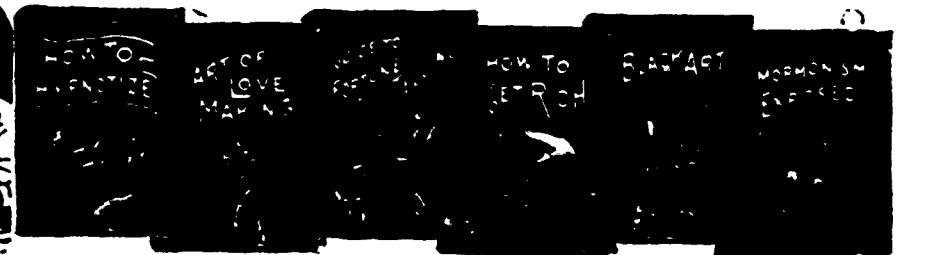
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The Annual Feast.

SIX THANKSGIVING DINNERS.

[Gathered from Various Sources.]

MRS. HOBEN'S SIMPLE DINNER.

- Tomato sou.
Boiled haddock, drawn butter
French fried potatoes
Roasted chicken, giblet sauce
Cranberries
Boiled rice Peas
Mayonnaise of celery
Wafers Cheese
Mince pie Custard pie
Coffee

MISS FARMER'S ONE-COURSE DINNER.

- Oyster soup, crisp crackers
Celery Salted almonds
Roast turkey Cranberry jelly
Mashed potatoes Onions in cream Squash
Chicken pie
Fruit pudding, sterling sauce
Mince, apple and squash pie
Neapolitan ice cre. Fancy cakes
Crackers Cheese Black coffee

OLD NEW ENGLAND DINNER.

- Roast turkey Chicken pie
Potatoes Onions Squash Turnips
Celery Cranberry sauce
White and brown bread
Plum pudding
Apple pie Mince pie Pumpkin pie
Nuts Raisins Apples
Tea Coffee

PLAIN TWO-COURSE DINNER

- Roast duck, apple stuffing, giblet gravy
Browned sweet potatoes
Peas Creamed onions
Brown bread Plum jelly
Steamed prune pudding, lemon sauce
Pumpkin pie Mince pie
Grapes Pears Nuts

"MODERN" DINNER.

- Cream of tomato
Croutons Salted almonds
Scalloped oysters
Boiled turkey, celery sauce
Parisienne potatoes Buttered chestnuts
Baked apple meringue with cream
Grapes Nuts Coffee

A TEN-COURSE DINNER.

- Cream of chestnuts Croutons
Fricassee of oysters
Olives Pickles Stuffed peppers
Roast turkey, giblet stuffing
Cranberry sauce
Mashed potatoes
Turnips, with parsley butter
New elder Apollinaris
White velvet sherbet
Roast duck Currant jelly
Fruit Nuts and raisins Bonbons
Hominy Brussels sprouts
Apple and celery salad
Cheese Wafers
Squash pie Plum pudding Mince pie
Fruit Confectionery Nuts
Coffee

SNOW PUDDING WITH VARIATIONS.

This popular dessert can be made with so many variations that it can be served once a week the year round without danger of the family tiring of it. The plain pudding is made with 3 slightly heaping tablespoons corn starch, the same of sugar, both being wet up with a little cold water; pour one pint of boiling water on the mixture, stirring till all is clear. Into this stir thoroughly the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs, after which pour the mixture into an earthen dish and steam 20 minutes. Use a large dish, as it rises while steaming. To be served cold with a sauce of sweetened cream with flavoring; or whipped cream may be heaped on each portion when served.

A nice change is to use a sauce made from the yolks of the eggs beaten up with 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, a pinch of salt and a little flavoring. Cook in a double boiler, stirring all the time, and when cold surround each portion of the pudding with a border of the custard sauce. The pudding can be made more attractive by steaming it in custard cups, filling each one not more than two-thirds full; when cold put each portion in a saucer and serve with any sauce. For a further variation, use part fruit juice with the boiling water, and place a little of the fruit around the pudding as a garnish. Canned peaches are especially nice for this purpose, and the whipped cream to be served with it should have a dash of the peach juice. Orange or lemon

juice in small quantities is also very nice, in which case plain sweetened cream should be used.—[Marian Meade, F & H]

TO CARVE A TURKEY.

Have a chair sufficiently high to bring the carver well above the table, a silver spoon to remove the dressing, a sharp, strong, two-pronged fork and a broad-bladed carver. Have the fowl before you on its back with the neck toward your left hand.



Insert the fork in the breast far enough back that slices of the white meat may be easily removed. Hold the knife firmly in the right hand, the forefinger extending over the back of the blade and sever the drumstick from the second joint at one cut. Next cut between the thigh and the body, down to the back and remove the thigh. To loosen the side bone insert the point of the knife between it and the backbone and give the blade a sharp twist outward. Reverse the turkey and remove the other leg and wing. The white meat should be cut from the breast in thick slices and it is sometimes best to remove the wishbone before carving the breast of fowl.

In serving, it is easier to have warm plates near the one who is carving and after a few pieces are cut serve them to the guests with a little dressing. This method avoids a very full platter, which hampers the carver.—[L. M. Annable.]

CONFECTIONS.

Glaze Nuts: Two cups sugar, 1 cup boiling water, 1/2 teaspoon cream tartar. Put ingredients in a smooth saucepan, stir, place on range, and heat to boiling point. Boil without stirring until syrup begins to discolor. Carefully wipe off sugar which adheres to sides of saucepan, which will prevent burning. Remove saucepan from fire, and place in larger pan of cold water to instantly stop boiling. Remove from cold water and place in a saucepan of hot water during dipping. Take nuts separately on a long pin, dip in syrup to cover, remove from syrup, and place on oiled paper.—[Fannie M. Farmer.]

Walnut Fudge: Three cups sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 oz butter, vanilla. Boil 10 minutes or until it makes a soft ball when tried in cold water. Then set kettle into pan of cold water and beat until creamy. Just before pouring into the pan, stir in a cupful of coarsely chopped walnut meats. Then pour into pan and cut into squares when cold.

Nut Cake: Two cups flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/2 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 1 cup nut meats, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Sift flour and baking powder together. Cream the butter, beat in the sugar gradually, then the yolks of the eggs and flavoring. Add the milk and flour alternately, and lastly the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Mix in carefully the nut meats chopped coarsely. Bake in shallow pans. Ice and put unbroken halves of the nuts on top.

Walnut Caramel Frosting: Of light brown sugar 1 lb, 1 cup cream, small cup butter, boil 20 minutes, add 1/2 lb finely chopped nut meats, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Stir till cool and of right thickness to spread.

Nut Cookies: Take 2 cups sugar, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup melted butter, 6 tablespoons milk or a little more than a third of a cup, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 1/2 teaspoon soda, and 1 cup chopped kernels stirred into the dough.

Roasted Chestnuts: Cut a slit in the shell of each chestnut, put them in a perforated pan, or a popcorn popper, over an open fire. Shake them while cooking. They are done when they burst open and will peel off easily. Serve them hot.

Sample Copies Free—We will supply you with sample copies of Farm and Home in any number. If it is too much trouble for you to distribute them, just take a postal card and write on it the names and addresses of those you want to send to, sign your name as agent, and we will send each one of them a sample copy postpaid. In a week or ten days you can call and secure their subscriptions.

THERE are women everywhere who suffer almost constantly because they cannot bring themselves to tell all about their ills to a physician.

Such women can surely explain their symptoms and their suffering by letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the confidence reposed in her has never been violated. Over a million women have been helped by her advice and medicine.

A WOMAN HELPS WOMEN

Mrs. Pinkham in attending to her vast correspondence is assisted by women only. If you are ill, don't delay. Her reply will cost you nothing and it will be a practical help as it was to Miss Ella E.

BRENNER, East Rochester, Ohio, who says: "I shrunk from the ordeal of examination by our physician, yet I knew I must have treatment. My troubles, were backache, nervous tired feeling, painful menstruation and leucorrhoea. I am so grateful to you now that I am willing to have my name published to help other girls to take their troubles to you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound use as you wrote me has made me entirely well and very happy. I shall bless you as long as I live."

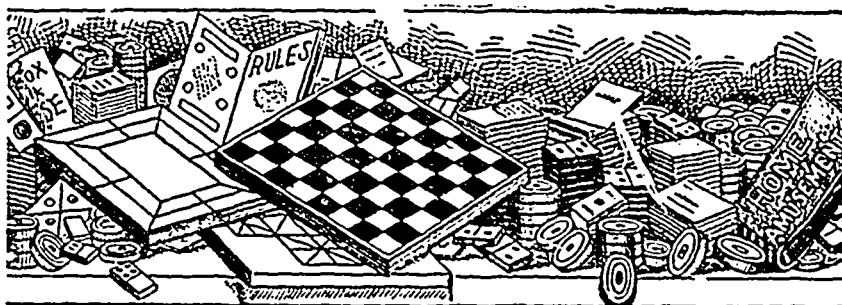
Mrs. Pinkham receives thousands of such letters from grateful women.

MISS NELLIE RUSSELL, of 138 Grace St., Pittsburg, Pa., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham says: "From childhood I suffered from kidney trouble and as I grew older my troubles increased having intense pain running from my waist to my womb and the menses were very painful. One day, seeing your advertisement in one of our papers, I wrote to you.

"When your reply came I began taking your Compound and followed your advice and am now in perfect health, and would advise any lady rich or poor to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I can praise above all other remedies. It is a wonderful help to women."



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If you want all the above very valuable presents free, send me your name to-day and enclose 10c. to pay for three months' subscription to my beautifully Illustrated Magazine, and I will positively ship you all the Games, Cards, etc., mentioned above. I will send them carefully packed and all charges prepaid, absolutely Free of Charge. I can afford to do this because in this way I will increase the circulation of my paper to such an extent I will be able to get a fabulous price for advertising in my Magazine. Send in your name to-day as this offer is good for 60 days only.

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ELECTRICAL WICK CO., Dr. J. J. Orange, N. J.

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FAMOUS PEOPLE YOU'VE KNOWN

Who among our readers has known or met some celebrated man or woman, now living or numbered among the dead? Statesmen, authors, scientists, artists, distinguished persons in whatever line. Who has not a father, mother, grandfather or uncle who knew some of the great characters of a generation gone? F & H has cash prizes for the best anecdotes or stories of notable people from personal experience. Prizes will be awarded also for descriptions of notable persons as seen by our readers or their relatives and friends. The stories must never have been published before.

It may be that some of the older members of our F & H families in Illinois or Kentucky knew Abraham Lincoln long before he became president, or some of our Ohio or Illinois friends may have been well acquainted with Grant, Mary in youth or middle life must know President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, Gen Funston, James Whitcomb Riley and other notables of the day.

The anecdotes or stories need not necessarily be written by those who had the experience. A son or daughter or grandchild can be put in the way of getting a nice cash prize by doing the writing. There is no limit as to length, the person may send several anecdotes. Names, dates and places must be given in each instance, so that the stories may be verified if necessary.

For the five most interesting stories or anecdotes, prizes of two dollars each will be awarded, for the five anecdotes or descriptions next in order of interest one dollar each will be awarded, total, fifteen dollars. More prizes will be given if the entries warrant.

In order to give competitors plenty of time in which to talk and think the matter over, the contest will not close until Jan 15. Each entry or letter must have the name and address of the writer written clearly at the head of the first sheet. Stamps for return postage must accompany manuscripts if the writers want them returned.

BUSINESS.

The remarkable feature of a woman physician's life, as shown in the Nov 1 F & H, by Dr Cooke, is the fact that she receives as good pay as a man for the same work. This is one of a very few professions in which this is true. By the way, Dr Cooke writes that the young woman whom he mentioned in his article as having had quick success in a town of 2000 inhabitants, did even better than he indicated there. During her first month's practice she had 90 office calls and made 22 house calls, the total number of patients being 23. She charged 50c for office calls and one dollar for house calls, and her month's receipts, deducting for bad debts, were \$63. Think of the young doctors of the other sex who sit around months with almost nothing to do! There were male physicians in the town, numerous enough to look after all the sick people. Girls who think of entering the profession must remember that this young woman not only "knew her business" thoroughly, but was of a genial, sympathetic nature, inspiring confidence and affection. There are female doctors, as well as male the very instance of whom into a sick room would almost give the patient a relapse.

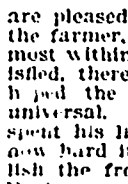
A friend of the Editor, who is a veteran of the civil war on the northern side, is just back from a visit in Alabama, where he chummed with confederate veterans and had a fine time. He found them enthusiastic over the new bond of friendship between north and south which has existed since the Spanish war. "I tell you young man" he said, tapping the Editor on the shoulder, "between you and me, the greatest generals this country ever produced were on the confederate side in that war." He then dwelt upon the superb qualities of Gen Lee. This was a good deal for a northern veteran to say. Some of our readers may dissent.

I quote it merely to illustrate the new feeling which exists.

One of the things which impress an editor deeply is the unexpected knack for writing which he finds in persons engaged in lines of work seemingly foreign to the literary bent, and the clumsiness of expression which often crops out in the literary efforts of professors, preachers and others who are supposed to have much facility. Witness the clever letters of some of those gathered at our F & H Council; penned by those who work hard with their hands in the field, the factory or the house. This goes to show that the great schoolmaster for self-expression is not book learning alone, nor genteel polish, but Life.

AROUND THE COUNCIL FIRE.

Free Delivery—The report in a recent issue of your paper, that the mails were delivered by this new system for 200 miles around Concord, N H, is a great mistake. The daily travel of all the carriers combined from Concord postoffice would not amount to that. In our town not one-tenth part of the population are having their mail delivered. Fortunately we live on one of the roads where the carrier travels, and are pleased, but it is no wonder that the farmer, just outside this limit, almost within a stone's throw, is dissatisfied, therefore I say that it is to be hoped the system will soon become universal. A business man who had spent his life in a far-away city told me hard it was about 1856 to establish the free delivery of the mails. Business men fought against it, and the only way that they were induced to give up their postoffice boxes was by raising the rent upon the box to an exorbitant price. Thanks to those who are trying to make the rural districts less isolated from the centers by the daily delivery of our mail.—[Sarah M. Bailey.



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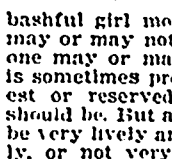
Now Laugh—Of all the surprises I have ever had, the greatest is in the letter line, several weeks after my "miserable" letter found its way in the Council column, I have received dozens of letters asking me the responsibility of Mr G. Some inclosed stamps, others did not. I answered all, however, and gave each what satisfaction I could. As a good many have asked me to send in The Drama of Life, I will, I meant to say more in regard to G—, but my mind began wandering—and will continue to do so now. First, all of you who have had dealings with him surely know what and who he is. Second, all who haven't the very best ability in the world for making crayon portraits hadn't better muster up courage enough to try. Now, laugh, every one of you, and maybe I shall hear you. Hoping I shall hear from all Council friends, either personally or through F & H, I remain, a friend to all.—[Mrs D. R. Clarke, Box 211, Roanoke, Ill.

"I" All Over—I have just been reading the letter from Coddle's Sister and I wonder if that letter strikes others as it did me. It seems to me as if C. S. thinks more of herself than she does of anyone else. Now of course I may be mistaken, but I imagine "I" surely must be written all over her. "All honor to whom all honor is due," and I certainly give all it is possible to give to her trying to make her home a happy one. Home should occupy the first place in our hearts but don't you think you could make that home just as happy and still enjoy outside companionship? Among young people of your station in life, I mean, I think your brother must be an exceptional one in many ways, one of the boys America must be proud to call hers, but be a little careful how you handle that influence you have over him. Now I expect I shall call a storm upon my "defenseless head," but I cannot help it. I just could not keep still and not say anything. If there is anything in this world worthy of contempt it is the person who thinks their thoughts and actions can move the world. I am not writing for C. S. alone, I am writing for any one who thinks as she does. Do you know, I can think of nothing but that C. S. must be preparing to write some highly sensational novel. You may want

to know what kind of a girl I am. You will not find out. If you want to know write to some of the people here, as I am not advertising myself. If you can't tell without my writing a full description of my home and habits, you must forever remain in darkness. "So young and yet so old." "We form too much of a contrast." C. S., get some of those silly notions of self out of your head if you really have them there, and I think you will make a very companionable girl. But if you live up to all your letter implies,—well, the least said soonest mended.—[One Who Does Not Agree with C. S.

Inquiring Friends—Mrs C. E. R., if you cannot find the animals you name in a bird fancier's store in your own city, we advise you to advertise for the same in your city paper.—E. M. S., a good place to exchange songs is in a letter circle.—Mrs C. R. F. asks for a pattern for "knitted blonde lace"—Helen Macasian, 4724 N 40th street, Omaha, Neb, wants the addresses of "manufacturers of felt."—Can someone give information to West Virginia subscriber concerning lands in Minnesota about to be opened to settlers?—A good recipe for making "persimmon beer" is asked for.

Always a Perfect Lady—I have been reading, with no small interest, the discussions regarding the fast and modest girl, which have tended toward the disparagement of the "modest girl." Now I think the meaning of either term has been misconstrued. The lively girl has been called fast, and the simply very bashful girl modest. Now a lively girl may or may not be fast, and a bashful one may or may not be modest, as it is sometimes proven they are not modest or reserved at times, when they should be. But a really modest girl may be very lively and sparkling, quite lively, or not very lively, and sometimes she is bashful, but she will never be immodest, and is always the most thought of, no matter what is said to the contrary, as she is always a perfect lady, and reserve at the proper time is her safeguard. I'll admit, though, that an icily reserved person of either sex is not generally popular. Fastness should by no means be upheld or encouraged in any way, as society is suffering enough already through fastness. It is not to be wondered at that young people are becoming fast, since it is encouraged. But stick to your modesty, all ye young ladies (and young men, too). Do not let the popularity of some fast young person discourage you, for it is a popularity not to be desired. This have I observed, that a perfect lady stands a better chance than the fast girl.—[Mrs Susie Miller.



"To Help Along"—Love is something that trusts cannot buy. I think that the men ought to, if married, let their wives have full, equal rights to the amount of money they earn, but some cares are generally laid upon the men folks in providing for the wife, children, rents, taxes and 100 other things. I say to the lady folks and wives, be kind to all men and you will all thus reap a willingness and esteem of the men, and they will do any kind act to help you along.—[J. H.

I am a country schoolm'am and think the profession is second to none. Education is on an upward and onward march, and the coming generation will take more zeal and courage than we have been able to use, and unfold the banners of education over a nation whose boundaries will be unlimited. I would like to hear the opinion of some of the Councilors in regard to our hero Hobson's kissing matches. Was it demoralizing to society?—[L. L. C.

Simpson, my dear fellow, evidence in all things has power over mind. Mademoiselle Roxane should easily find grace to pardon the "soft pate" of a young man who assumes that that "doctrine" which keeps him truest [To Page 21.]

To Cure Piles and Female Diseases. I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause or in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 118, Kokomo, Ind

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Are Found in a New Botanical Discovery—The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.

Sufferers from disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, etc., will upon Request be Mailed A LARGE TRIAL CASE FREE.

Rev. A. C. Darling, Minister of the Gospel, under date of May 20th, writes from his home at North Constantia, Oswego county, New York.

I have been troubled with Kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years, and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what seemed to me their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had van-



ished, and all that was left me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis, and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At that time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all. Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) A. C. DARLING, of Wolfboro, N.H., at eighty-five years of age, also testifies to the powers of Alkavis in curing severe Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Dropsy and Rheumatism. Hundreds of others give similar testimony. Many ladies also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which cannot with propriety be described here.

That you may judge of the value of this great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 519 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Advertisement for a \$25.00 watch. Includes an image of a pocket watch and text: 'A \$25.00 WATCH... WALTHAM... 20 YEARS... E. E. CHALMERS & CO. 312-314 Dearborn St. Chicago.'

Advertisement for a bathtub. Includes an image of a bathtub and text: 'REDUCED TO \$4.50.00... TOILET BATH CABINET... E. E. CHALMERS & CO. 312-314 Dearborn St. Chicago.'

Advertisement for Chichester's Pills. Includes an image of a woman's face and text: 'CHICHESTER'S PILLS... Original and Only Genuine... Wm. L. Chichester, Philadelphia, Pa.'

Advertisement for Opium. Includes text: 'OPIMUM and Liqueur Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. A 5, Lebanon, Ohio.'

THE PILGRIM.



The thoughts and things of to-day are hid. And through the veil of a closed lid The ancient worthies I see again.

His face with lines of firmness wrought, He wears the look of a man unbought. Yet, touched and softened, nevertheless, With the grace of Christian gentleness. [Whittier.]

AROUND THE COUNCIL FIRE.

[From Page 20.]

must be nearest truth. And surely she doesn't imagine that indifference to the next world is the "one thing necessary" in order to insure a path of roses in this.—[Niskayuna.]

Why is it that when a man is in trouble he invariably takes to drinking? It seems to me that of all times he should then resist the temptation that his brain might be clear to help him out of his difficulties. Why does he put his trust in whisky instead of in God? If I had a husband I would rather have him return home with a broken limb than intoxicated. If his limb was broken I would nurse him back to health and love him as well as ever, but in the latter case my love and respect would die for him, and I would sooner see him dead than see him when he returned from a so-called "spree." Either way would break my heart, but there would be no disgrace attached to the former.—[Coddle's Sister.]

Keeping the Boys—A Yankee tells how he has been able to keep his five boys on the farm. He had been in business most of his life, and when hard times came, with a long list of accounts and money on his books, scattered over the country, he concluded to invest in land, although without farming experience, and bought 230 acres, secured two good tenants and subscribed for several good agricultural papers, one of which was F & H. His boys of course had been reared in town. To interest them he opened an account with each, furnished clothing and incidentals, and crediting them with each day's work done. In this way each one learned business, even little eight-years-old Robble bringing each nickel in his fist to be put to his credit. If their necessities exceeded their cash on hand, they were offered extra wages for some specific work. In this way their interest was enlisted. They virtually pay their own expenses and buy what they want. Sometimes the two older boys buy live

stock with money advanced. When it is sold the money is deposited with the father to their credit. The trouble with our present day farmers is, they are aping their city and village brothers, their customs, their clothing and manner of living. This they cannot afford, and because they can't they curse and rail at their hard luck. This is not religion, not Christian.

"Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long."

[J. O. M.]

Perspective—Mrs Clark, cannot we form a writers' letter circle? I know three women writers who, I think, will join, one in Maine, besides myself, one in Vermont and one in New York. We might, if others would join through the council, glean much benefit and pleasure from one another's society. Will some photographer tell me how to avoid disproportion in pictures? If a child has his feet crossed, the one extending a trunk nearer the camera than the other will be twice as large as its mate, and a child, if standing in advance of its father, will be larger than the parent. In some pictures, all protruding parts are enormous. For instance, noses are monstrous, and the hand nearest me is wider than the one on the farther side. We see none of this in professionals' photographs, nor any such unnatural proportions in ordinary newspaper cuts taken from photographs. What causes my faults? And how can I remedy them?—[The Matine.]



OUR PUZZLE CONTEST.

SECOND INSTALLMENT FOR NOVEMBER.

6. SQUARE WORD—1, A pleasure boat; 2, to abate, 3, to embrace, 4, to hurry; 5, styles.

7. ANAGRAMS (three noted characters)—AM BRISK, TRAP A NOR, NO NO PALE.

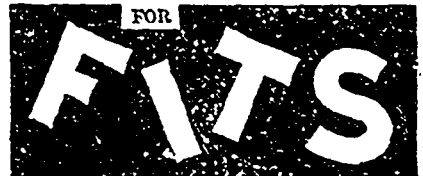
8. HIDDEN AUTHORS—1, My, but isn't he witty? 2, hand me the whip, please; 3, come here, Dick, instantly; 4, is it possible Frank West owes more than he can pay?

9. DECAPITATIONS—1, Behold oscillation and leave flight. 2, behold to fix and leave to lash, again and leave an atom; 3, behold an article of food and leave a verb.

10. CROSS WORD ENIGMA— I'm found in quick, but not in slow. I'm found in run, but not in row. I'm found in ink, but not in pen. I'm found in Jack, but not in Ben. I'm found in knot, but not in wood. I'm found in well, but not in good. I'm found in time, but not in clock. I'm found in hit, but not in knock. I'm found in think, but not in reason. I'm found in year, as well as season. I'm found in world, but not in star. My whole, when guessed, is what you are.

Gems—One pint sour milk, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon butter, flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in quick oven.—[L. M. A.]

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If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Spasms, Spells, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance, &c., have children, relatives, friends or neighbors that do so, or know people that are afflicted, my New Treatment will immediately relieve and PERMANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a FREE BOTTLE and try it. Sent in plain package and express prepaid. It has CURED thousands where everything else failed. My 90-page Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Explained," FREE by mail. When writing, please give name, A. & E. and express and postoffice address. All correspondence professionally confidential.

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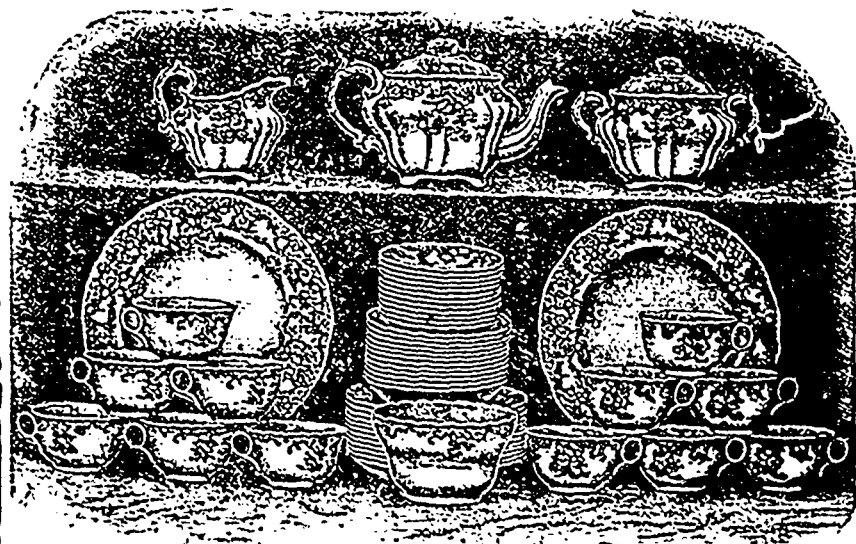
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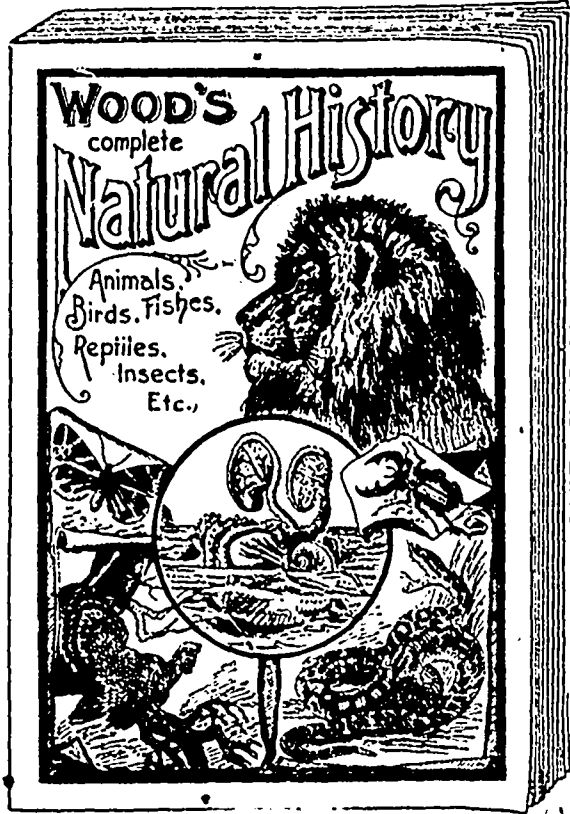
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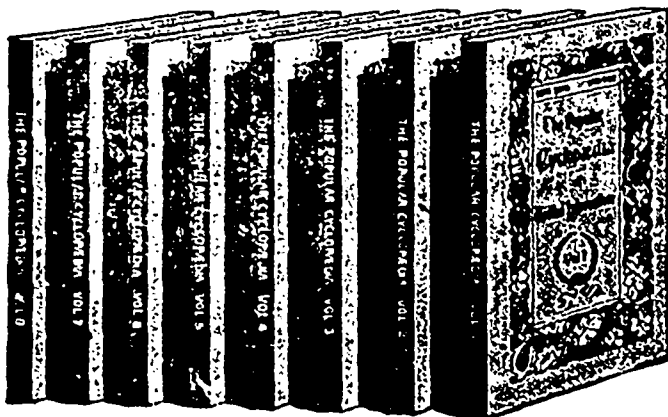
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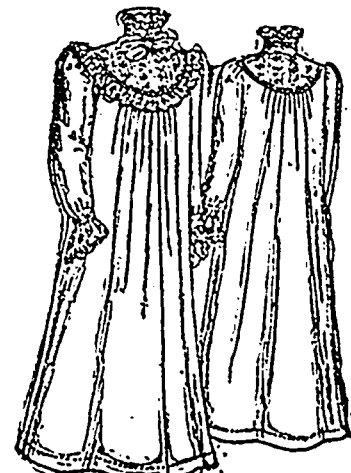
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Around the Globe.

LOOK OUT FOR CHINA.

How far the United States government has proceeded to take a hand in the affairs of China, or to plan for a share in the trade of that country, is not definitely known...

With regard to the effect of the opening up of China, eminent writers agree pretty well that the employment of China's millions in cotton mills and other industries will prove a serious menace to the United States...

A NEW ERA IN RAILROAD BUILDING.

More new railroads will be built in the United States in 1899 than for several years. It is evident, too, that this increase will continue for two or three years...

Railroad construction in other parts of the world promises to be greater in the next ten years than in any similar period previously. The Cape to Cairo railroad will doubtless be completed before 1910...

The great trans-Siberian railway, the longest in the world and over which are now traveling the most luxuries by equipped railway trains the world has ever seen...

No serious topographical difficulties are in the way of connecting the northern termini of India's railway system with the southern branch of the trans-

Caspian railway that is now within sixty miles of Herat. The two terminals each side of Afghanistan are only 450 miles apart...

All this vast development means a continuous export demand for the products of American iron mines and iron works. These are some of the reasons why the iron industry of the United States is bound to prosper...

The 56th Congress will convene Dec 4 to take hold of a series of vast problems. It remains for congress to say what shall be done with the Philippine islands, what sort of government and customs laws Porto Rico shall have...

Trusts-In three states, at least, steps have been taken to regulate trusts and large corporations. In Illinois the state's attorney is proceeding against 50 or more corporations which failed to comply with a new law...

The Greatest Army sent out by Great Britain since the days of the Crimean war is in South Africa. In fact, this is the first war since the Crimean, over 10 years ago...

arated districts, Natal and Bechuana-land, was successful in capturing Mafeking and Dundee early in the campaign and pushing the British troops very hard...

The flower of English nobility is represented in the force now in Africa. The queen's grandson is there, Prince Victor of Schleswig-Holstein; Prime Minister Salisbury's son...

Political Prophets think they see in the recent elections the renomination of President McKinley and Col William J. Bryan. Ohio went strongly republican, 50,000 plurality for Judge Nash for governor...

Briefly-Whatever arrangement may have been made with the sultan of Sulu, one of the Philippine islands, not to interfere with slavery and polygamy in that island, is to be made public when the president turns the treaty papers over to congress...

The co-operative management of Samoa by Great Britain, Germany and the United States having proved unsuccessful, the islands are to be divided. England probably withdrawing from the group...

Niagara falls is about to be drawn upon by a Canadian company for water enough for 100,000 horse power, and the demands upon this great water supply are growing so great that scientists predict the dwindling of the great falls to little or nothing...

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